A Select Bibliography
on Integration Planning for Small States
with Special Reference to the Caribbean

January 1983
PREFACE

One of the prime objectives of the Caribbean Documentation Centre is to provide national planners, policy-makers, researchers and their libraries and information centres, with an outreaching information service in those areas of co-operation which member governments of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) have identified as crucial for regional, economic and social development.

As one means towards achieving this objective, the Centre produces periodic select bibliographies. The following bibliography is the sixth in the series, and contains references held by the Centre or by the libraries listed below. The following data bases were also searched: the International Development Research Centre's BIBLIOL and DEVSISL, Unesco, UNIDO, Economics Abstract International, Public Affairs Information Service, Management Contents and ABILINFORM. Symbols identify the reference source in the bibliography and are identified below.

In general, references prior to 1970 are not cited and language coverage is limited to English, but, as there is a paucity of material on integration planning in small states in general and relating to the Caribbean in particular, we have included references which may be relevant to Caribbean experience and future development.

Wilma Primus
Manager, Documentation Centre

January 1983
### Contributing Libraries and Data Bases

### Symbols used in the Bibliography

#### Libraries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDC</td>
<td>Caribbean Documentation Centre, United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America - Subregional Office for the Caribbean, P.O. Box 1113, Port of Spain, TRINIDAD.</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 94, rue Chardonlagoche, 75016, Paris, FRANCE.</td>
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<td>UNG</td>
<td>Library, United Nations, CH-1211, Geneva, SWITZERLAND.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Data Bases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Database</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>ABI/INFORM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>IDRC Library</td>
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<tr>
<td>DEVSISL</td>
<td>Development Sciences Information System</td>
</tr>
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<td>EAI</td>
<td>Economics Abstract International</td>
</tr>
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<td>MC</td>
<td>Management Contents</td>
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<td>PAIS</td>
<td>Public Affairs Information Service</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTENTS</td>
<td>Page nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>1 - 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Caribbean</td>
<td>12 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>16 - 21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CARIBBEAN

001
Andic, Faut H.
Andic, Suphan
Dosser, Douglas

002
Axline, Andrew W.

003
Backer, R. de

004
Beckford, G.L.
Guscott, M.H.
Institute of Social and Economic Research (Kingston, JM)

005
Bernal, Richard L.

006
CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
UNESCO, Division of the General Information Programme (Paris, FR)
Bibliography on planning. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean, May 1982. 40p. CEPAL/CARIB 82/5
Outlines policies towards a Caribbean integration programme (1968-1972) with emphasis on the role of CARIFTA. Presents the mechanisms and operation of CARIFTA, and assesses its role in the integration process. Statistical appendix gives information on intra-regional trade, for CARIFTA countries.

Compiles basic information for an inventory of projects in the transport sector in five countries of the Caribbean: Barbados, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Gives an appraisal of the inventory in terms of the individual projects and then as a group with emphasis on the integration content of the inventory as a means of strengthening both intra-area and regional transport. Finally the economic and financial aspects are considered.

Reviews the implementation of CARIFTA commitments; the impact on intra-area trade; the pattern of trade in CARIFTA; the main production sectors and CARIFTA; the realization of objectives, and balanced development in Part I entitled Progress in CARIFTA. Part II outlines further steps towards economic integration while Part III highlights problems and approaches. Ten tables of supplementary statistics are included.
Phillips, W.J.
CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning (Santiago, CL)
A framework for developing a regional food and nutrition strategy

CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
Regional cooperation for overcoming language barriers in the Caribbean. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean, 1979. 8p. Presented to: Joint CDCC/UNESCO Meeting on Removal of Language Barriers, Belize City, Belize, 4-7 April, 1978.

Outlines the need for translation and interpretation services as an aid for the integration of the Caribbean nations. Describes the present situation, showing lack of integration among Caribbean countries. Offers methodology for improvement of translation and interpretation services.

Chernick, Sidney, E.
The Commonwealth Caribbean: the integration experience.

Clarke, S. St.
CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean (Port of Spain, TT)
ECLA and the Caribbean; some thoughts on strategy for the future; the situation in perspective. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean, 1975. 24p.
ECLA/POS 75/5
Preliminary version published under symbol ECLA/POS 72/6, also published as CDCC first session, Information Document No. 2.

This document sets out a range of factors that must be taken into account in considering wider integration of the Caribbean countries beyond the present Caribbean Community Common Market (CARICOM) arrangements, and the participation of the Caribbean countries in the overall Latin American integration process.
Corkran, H.

Crassweller, R.D.
Council on Foreign Relations (New York, NY, USA)
Caribbean community: changing societies and U.S. policy.

Monograph on change in the Caribbean and its impact on USA foreign policy - studies the effects on USA foreign policy and interests of contemporary social change and politics in the Caribbean, particularly the Cuban experience and the extent to which it has led to a redefinition of America interests; advocates creation of a Caribbean community for regional cooperation, economic planning and plan implementation, political, social and cultural joint undertakings. Maps, bibliography.

Demos, W.G.
The author is the President of the Caribbean Development Bank Limited.

Indicates that the primary goal of CARICOM is the coordinated development of the Caribbean region and that intra-Caribbean trade is an instrument to achieve that end. Outlines the differences between the Caribbean Common Market and CARIFTA and observes that among the three areas of activity undertaken by CARICOM - economic integration, functional cooperation and common services, coordination of foreign affairs - the first, economic integration is the most relevant to the Bank's interest. The CDB is seen as an essential adjunct to CARICOM, firstly because the Bank contributes to financing the joint and complementary development of the economies of the region and secondly it gives special emphasis to financing the development of the LDC's. Distinguishes between the concepts of development and economic growth - and provides a detailed explanation of the two types of resources held by the Bank and the criteria for disbursement, indicating that priority is given to the use of soft money by the LDC's.
Demas, W.G.


Monograph on economic development in small developing countries - (1) examines the concepts of underdevelopment and self-sustained economic growth in relation to the size of a particular country, and problems of economic planning (2) outlines some development policies and relates these to the specific situation in the Caribbean.

Demas, W.G.


Demas, W.G.

CDB (Bridgetown, BB)


Demas, William G.


Garcia-Zamor, J.C.

OAS (Washington, D.C., US)


Outlines theories on national development in developing countries, with particular emphasis on Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados. Discusses concepts of development and bureaucracy and presents the concept of "microbureaucracy" which is related to the process of development in small nations. Development administration is related to regional economic integration efforts in the sectors of agriculture, industrialization, manufacturing and tourism, in the
three countries. Public enterprises in the Caribbean are evaluated, and general conclusions about different problem areas are given.

Geiser, W.J.
Alleyne, P.
Gajraj, C.

Legal problems of Caribbean integration; a study on the legal aspect of CARICOM. St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, University of the West Indies, Institute of International Relations, 1976. 275p.

Examines the legal aspects of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM). Part 1 presents the background to the establishment of CARICOM and the legal status of the member territories. Part 2 presents the CARICOM Treaty in relation to other regional and international agreements while Part 3 describes in detail the new community.

Hall, K.
Blake, B.


Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies.

Instruments of economic integration in Latin America and in the Caribbean. Dobbs Ferry, New York, United States of America, Oceana publications, 1975. 2vs.

King, K.
CARICOM (Georgetown, GY)


Following the dissolution of the West Indies Federation in 1962, formal efforts to promote closer trade and economic ties among English-speaking Caribbean countries, began with the formation of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA) in 1968. The limitations of CARIFTA led to its transformation into a Common Market and to the establishment in 1973 of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the objectives of which are threefold: economic integration, coordination
of foreign policies of Member States and functional cooperation. The paper outlines the legal and administrative structures and the decision-making process of CARICOM and discusses some of the Community's strengths and weaknesses. Areas of weakness stem from the disparity in levels of development among Member States; the built-in veto which each member Government has (through the principle of unanimity enshrined in the treaty) which has on occasion frustrated the decision-making process; the fact that implementation of decisions is left entirely to national administrative structures; the vulnerability of Member States to externally-caused problems; and the inequitable distribution of benefits. Among CARICOM's strengths are: the CDB; the existence of a protected and expanded market; its functional cooperation programmes; and its potential for enhancing regional development through coordinated planning and joint action in the face of the present world economic situation.

McIntyre, A.


Notes that economic integration tends to embrace at least some of the following dimensions: (a) unification of the market for goods and services (b) unification of the market for factors of production (c) development of complementary structures of production and (d) harmonization and co-ordination of economic policies. Examines the extent to which CARICOM has progressed in developing each of these four processes. Points out that the most positive achievement so far has been the development of the necessary institutional foundations for a comprehensive effort at market and sectoral integration. This includes improvements in negotiating rapport between Member States and greater stability and continuity in decision-making.

Mc Rae, E.

Environmental planning in the Wider Caribbean and Latin America: constraints to an effective regional institutional structure. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, CEPAL, Subregional Office for the Caribbean, May 1980. 20p.

States that the countries of the Wider Caribbean exhibit a number of similar features of environmental impact as a result of the development process. There are likely to be objectives common to most of the national policies for environmental planning,
but there may be some variance however concerning the strategies for achieving these objectives and the institutional arrangements devised for implementation. This variance does not however negate the benefits that can be derived from regional cooperation, but rather brings into focus the caution required in formulating techniques and institutions for cooperative actions. Suggests that in view of the financial constraints, steps should be taken to ensure that available assistance by the existing international agencies be fully utilized.

Mills, G.E.M.
Kubr, M.

Outlines the development of national and regional institutions supplying the need for management expertise prior to the establishment of the Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD), and the terms of reference, schedule and findings of the mission. General management skills, specialized management, organization and management, training and coordination of activities, and programmes are the main areas reviewed. CARICAD is viewed as having a dynamic co-ordinating role in relation to existing management programmes, and to this end a planned programme of activities is presented.

Mitchell, N.
CEPAL. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. (Port of Spain, TT)
Implications for the Caribbean of developments in the international monetary and financial system; a preliminary survey. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, United Nations. ECLA Office for the Caribbean, 20 July 1979. 79p.

Report recommends a unification of regional monetary agreements under a single CARICOM umbrella. This is based on an overview of developments in the international monetary and financial system which traces the evolution of monetary and financial mechanisms and instruments in the CARICOM region and implications for their future development. A preliminary look at sub-regional monetary and financial arrangements in the ECCM suggests the need for a stronger monetary authority, while the reviews of the exchange rate policies and practices indicate the need for determining more realistic rates and possible alternatives to the dollar peg. The
main area of study is the balance of payments and external debt policies of Jamaica, Barbados and Guyana and the difficulties of implementing the IMF programme in Jamaica and Guyana. Other recommendations are for ECLA assistance in the collection and analysis of ECCM data with regional compilation to facilitate policy formation and identification of appropriate reserve management policies for Trinidad and Tobago, with a view to Trinidad and Tobago becoming the regional capital market centre.

Mixed Commission of Experts (Willemstad, AN)

Partial translation to English by Irish Export Board.

Assembles a framework for the long term development of the Netherlands Antilles with guidelines in economic, financial, social and cultural areas taking into consideration the small size, openness of the economy and lack of natural resources. Studies the socio-economic and political aspects of the islands and finds weaknesses in labour productivity, income distribution and the administrative apparatus and an uncertainty in the political future in both regional and bilateral relations. Recommends prompt changes in policies concerning employment, finance, housing, health, education, production, tourism, trade and regional cooperation.

Nurse, L.
A theoretical analysis of some public issues in labour and industrial relations within the context of the Caribbean regional economic integration movement. Cave Hill, Barbados, 1979. 74p.

Deals with integration in the Caribbean, particularly with Industrial Relations and Labour Administration. It identifies important questions in industrial relations which the integration movement cannot ignore and sketches a regional public policy towards labour and industrial relations. It concludes that the conduct and practice of industrial relations cannot continue within an environment of laissez-faire in the Caribbean.

Payne, Anthony J.
Proposals for the establishment and administration of common services among the Leeward and Windward Islands. 9 January 1978. 55p.

Ramchandran, S.

A report on the feasibility of a joint buying-importing organizations composed of the ECCM countries. The balance of visible trade is adverse in all these countries and there is the necessity for balancing the payments and import regimes to act as deterrents to the indiscriminate use of foreign exchange by industry for meeting extravagant consumer tastes. A properly managed regional import agency can secure relative advantages to the Member States in the conservation of foreign exchange, better utilization of all available resources of the subregion as a whole and over all trade advantages in larger exports and better unit value realization in exports. Examines the constitutions and functions of the proposed agency and the operational strategy of the organization.

Amadou-Mahtar, M. Row
Addresses at the opening and closing sessions. Presented to Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and Those Responsible for Economic Planning of Member States in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico City, Mexico, 4 December 1979. 13p.

Speech on education in the context of development in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a view to strengthening subregional and regional cooperation with organizations of the UN system; points to certain specific areas of cooperation.

Segall, Aaron

Five formulas of economic integration and preferential trade are prevalent in the Caribbean: extra-regional economic integration (Puerto Rico and the US); multinational trade preferences (the Commonwealth Caribbean and the UK); bilateral trade preferences (Cuban-Soviet trade); vertical industrial integration, and export-industrialization to the rich countries based on duty-free import of raw materials and generous fiscal incentives. The importance
of these formulas is overwhelming: more than 90% of the total value of Caribbean agricultural exports is exported under various external preferential arrangements. A continuation of these is paradoxically essential and undesirable. Essential because such Caribbean exports as sugar, citrus fruit and bananas, cannot compete on glutted world markets; undesirable because they condemn Caribbean producers to low incomes and inefficient production, perpetuate monoculture and restrain industrialization and technological development. One alternative strategy is to combine regional and extra-regional integration. This would extend extra-regional preferences to all Caribbean producers while at the same time establishing new intra-regional preferences.

Segal, Aaron.


Villamil, J.J.

Cohen Orantes, Isaac


Colombo Plan Bureau


ECAFE


Gilbert, G.G.


Hazelwood, A.


Integration before the 1967 treaty. Issues between the partner states after the treaty; transfer tax, East African Development Bank, Common services, Community Government, transport, state trading, planning, balance of payments problems.
In organizations of developing countries, where conflicts arise between national sovereignty and goals for economic integration, supranational institutions must be active in shaping economic, social and political goals. The Andean Group's Commission and Junta were developed to facilitate economic integration in South American countries. The group operates on a subregional basis to encourage economic growth and improved standards of living through planning industrial projects, development of harmonious socio-economic policies, and equalization of benefits. The Commission is composed of one delegate from each country. The Group examines specific policies of each country and develops group policies. The primary problem encountered by this group is that while policies are developed in general terms, much detailed negotiation is required to obtain specific workable plans.
Nugent, Jeffrey B.

Ogunjobi, O. O.

The concept of industrial location and need for industrial integration and harmonized subregional or regional investment policies in West African States. Pattern of industrial location in ECOWAS member countries. Industrial location in the ECOWAS.

Seers, Dudley
Waitos, Constantine
Kiljuuen, Marja-liisa

UN (New York, NY, US)

UN. ESCAP (Bangkok, TH)
Inter-country institutional arrangements for economic and technical cooperation among developing Asian and Pacific countries. Volume II: Non-governmental and national institutions; technical cooperation among developing countries, Bangkok, Thailand, 1980. 182p.

UNIDO

Report of a meeting on integrated projects promoting industrial development in Latin America. Covers (1) general aspects
of technical cooperation, technical assistance, economic planning, and investment; (2) definition and background of integrated projects; (3) counterpart personnel, project evaluation, market studies, infrastructure, financing of investment projects, industrial services, etc.

Vargas-Hidalgo, R.

Askari, H.

Research Centre for Cooperation with Developing Countries

Ghai, Dharam P.
UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)

Higgins-Richard, B.

Lanfranco, S.

Lorange, Peter
Gordon, Ilene S.
Smith, Richard
061 EAI

Luft, C.


Elements composing the control mechanism of socialist economic integration. Problems of cooperation between CMEA countries and practical possibilities of their solution. Cooperation in the field of planning activity. Mechanisms of the functioning of foreign trade. Price formation in CMEA countries' trade, socialist international credit, preserving the real value of the collective currency. (Summary in Russian).

062 EAI

Machlup, F.


The main papers of the 1974 congress dealing with: types of integration (B. Balassa); Worldwide versus regional integration (R.N. Cooper); Socio-political aspects of integration (J. Bognar); Measuring integration (J. Waelbroeck); Sectoral integration (H. Willgerodt); Industrial integration (P. Uri); Integration of labour markets (K. Mihailovic); Integration of capital markets (P.B. Kenen); Monetary integration (A. Lamfalussy); Integration of less developed areas (E. Lizano); Integration through market forces or planning (O.T. Bogomalov); World and intraregional trade (G. Kohlmey); Evolution of thought on economic integration (F. Machlup). The discussion papers and Chairman's reports of the Working Groups.

063 CDC

McIntyre, A.

UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)


TD/B/435
Mayers, D.C.

Penaherrera, G.S.

Salgado, G.
UN. Committee for Development Planning (New York, NY, US)

The beneficial effects of economic integration extend beyond industrialization. It helps overcome restrictions of market size and promotes efficiency through specialization but also encourages a more rational formulation of economic policy and contributes to joint action vis-a-vis trade relations. Methodologically, integration should in economic planning be viewed in a dynamic context, in the light of a factor endowment, which changes as a result of the integration process itself and technological changes. A limitation of cost-benefit analysis is its oversimplification of such dynamic interrelationships.

Selwyn, P.
Institute of Development Studies (Brighton, England)

Compilation of conference papers on the political aspects and economic implications of dependence for small developing countries - discusses defence policy alternatives (i.e. political integration, economic integration) in the context of formal independence; economic aspects of dependence including problems of economic planning, fiscal policy, public administration, monetary policy,
development aid, with case studies of the new Hebrides, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and the Caribbean. List of participants, bibliographies, statistical data.

Sidjanski, Dusan


UN. Centre on Transnational Corporations (New York, NY, US)


UN. IESA. Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (New York, NY, US)


UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)


Includes studies previously issued as TD/B/340 and 345 TD/B/374

UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)

Current problems of economic integration. The problems of distribution of benefits and costs and selected corrective measures. Geneva, Switzerland, UNCTAD, October 1975. 80p. TD/B/517
UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)
TD/B/394

UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)
TD/B/531

UNCTAD (Geneva, CH)
Trade expansion and economic integration among developing countries, measures to be taken by developing and developed countries - including regional, sub-regional and inter-regional arrangements and special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries aimed at expanding their trade and improving their economic and social development. Report of Working Group II. Geneva, Switzerland, UNCTAD, 21 March 1968. 34p.
TD/87

Uri, P.


Valtsos, Constantine V.
Wanigatunga, R.C.

OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN THE SERIES

Select Bibliography on Coastal Area Development and Environmental, Physical and Regional Planning in the Caribbean Region. October 1980. 9p.
(CEPAL/CARIB 80/10)

(CEPAL/CARIB 81/6)

(CEPAL/CARIB 81/14)

(CEPAL/CARIB 82/3)

Select Bibliography on the Eastern Caribbean. 147p.
(CEPAL/CARIB 82/11)
Not yet published.