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UNITED NATIONS
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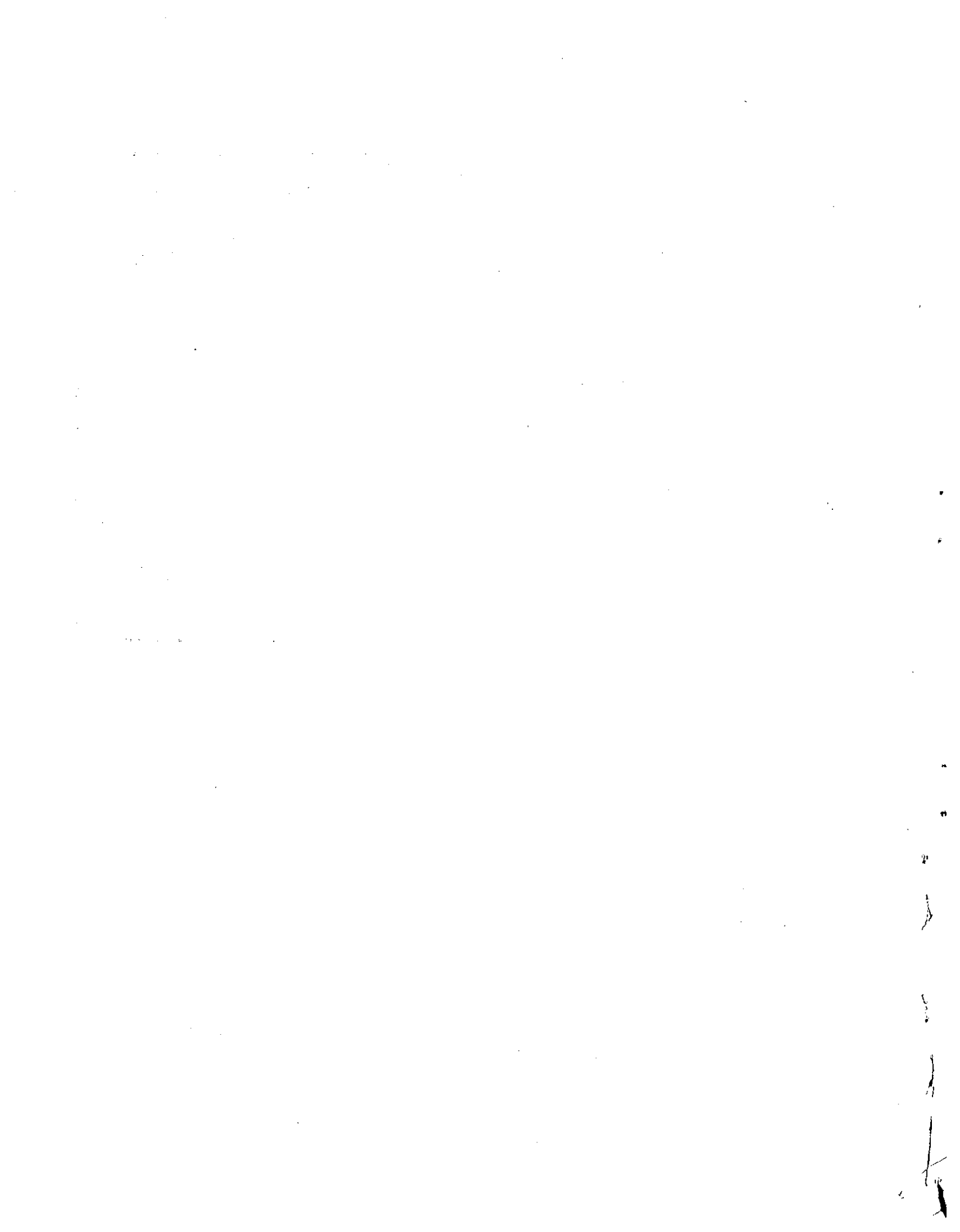


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Introduction	i
Table of Contents	iii
Sample entry	iv
Bibliography	1
Author Index	30
Geographic Location Index	33
Subject Index	34
Title Index	35
Evaluation Questionnaire	

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Entry No. 008

Location of Document CDC

Personal Author Boamah, D.

Title Review of some macroeconomic models in the Caribbean region.

Imprint Bridgetown, Central Bank of Barbados, 1980. 29p.
(Paper presented to the 17th Meeting of Technicians of Central Banks of the American Continent, Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 29, 1980).
Pagination

Abstract — [Reviews of models of varying sizes constructed for the more developed economies of the region such as Carter (1970), Harris (1970), Manhertz (1971) and K. Worrel (1979) for Jamaica, Persad (1975) and Joefield-Napier (1979) for Trinidad and Tobago; and D. Worrell and L. Holder (1979) for Barbados examining their sector composition, size and scope, points of similarities and differences with other models dealing with the same economy, the main findings and the way each model hangs together as a whole. Highlights also the problems associated with model building for developing countries, methodology, scope and main findings, criticism and evaluation of the models and suggestions for future research on macroeconomic models for the region.

(iv)

SAMPLE ENTRY

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

001

CDC

Barbados. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, Agricultural Planning Unit.

Scope, objectives and special problems of planning for agricultural development with reference to Barbados. 1980. 21p. (CDCC/PO/WP/13).

002

CDC

Conference of Commonwealth Caribbean Government Statisticians, 6. Nassau, Bahamas, 27 November - 5 December 1974.

Quantitative techniques for planning in agriculture; some data considerations / by J. Dukhia. Georgetown, University of Guyana, 1974. 24p.

Presents two types of quantitative techniques that are normally used for agricultural planning, the regression type models and mathematical programming models. In the planning process, economic efficiency must be a fundamental criterion and so a linear programming model designed for planning the regional agricultural development in Guyana is explained.

003

CDC

U.N. Caribbean Regional Integration Advisory Team (CRIAT).

Planning to meet the Caribbean's growing food needs: framework for a regional food plan / Nassau A. Adams. Port-of-Spain, UN-CRIAT, 1975. 51p.

Identifies the main outlines of the problem in relation to the major food items and in terms of the scale of the production effort required, then goes on to indicate the directions in which regional policy must move to achieve the desired objectives of increased regional self-sufficiency, taking into account the pattern of regional resource availabilities and the scope for optimally combining these resources.

004

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica 29 May - 2 June 1980.

Institutionalization of training in agricultural planning and project analysis in the Caribbean: problems and experience / by A.H. Brathwaite. 1980. 14p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/21).

Emphasizes the decline of plantation agriculture and the importance of small scale independent farming as the basis of agricultural planning in the Caribbean. Notes however that a distinction must be made between the MDC's and LDC's; for the former, programmes would seem to be relatively more important, the stress being on the management of inputs, monitoring, control and evaluation, and the development of effective linkages between the various economic institutions. For the latter, the project approach is more appropriate and suggests that training should initially be aimed at the planning units.

005

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meetings of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, La Habana, Cuba, 25-31 January 1979.

Political economy of agricultural and rural sector planning in Caribbean societies / George L. Beckford. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1979. 29p.

006

UNDIESA

U.N. Multi-Sector Regional Planning Project for the Caribbean Community.

Use of linear programming for planning of an optimal family farm in St. Vincent - a methodological approach / E. Blommestein. Port-of-Spain, U.N. Multi-Sector Regional Planning Project, 1978. 27p.

Concludes that programming is possible and advantageous. Optimal production pattern, range of gross margins for which pattern stays optimal, and constraints which are potential bottlenecks are indicated.

Statistical data relating to labour, products, production activity, crop yields, seasonality of crops, market and agro-technical constraints, land use, non-basic activity costs and shadow prices are included.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

007

CDC

Behrman, J.

The use of econometric models in developing countries /
J. Behrman and J.A. Hanson. Planning Bulletin, 8 December 1981,
p. 85-128.

008

CDC

Boamah, D.

Review of some macroeconomic models in the Caribbean region.
Bridgetown, Central Bank of Barbados, 1980. 29p.
(Paper presented to the 17th Meeting of Technicians of Central
Banks of the American Continent, Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 29, 1980).

Reviews of models of varying sizes constructed for the more developed economies of the region such as Carter (1970), Harris (1970), Manhertz (1971) and K. Worrel (1979) for Jamaica, Persad (1975) and Joefield-Napier (1979) for Trinidad and Tobago; and D. Worrell and L. Holder (1979) for Barbados examining their sector composition, size and scope, points of similarities and differences with other models dealing with the same economy, the main findings and the way each model hangs together as a whole. Highlights also the problems associated with model building for developing countries, methodology, scope and main findings, criticism and evaluation of the models and suggestions for future research on macroeconomic models for the region.

009

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación.

Bases metodológicas para la confección de las propuestas de inversión de los sistemas automatizados de dirección y los centros de cálculo autónomos. Havana, 1979. 20p.

010

CUJUCEPLAN

Figueras, M. and Dotres, M.

Planificar la economía. Economía y desarrollo, No. 42, p. 192-199, July-August, 1977.

Se presentan las respuestas sobre diferentes preguntas que se formulan acerca de las transformaciones que se producen en el actual sistema de planificación de la economía nacional. Se explica las siguientes: definir un nuevo sistema ramal de la economía; elaborar una nueva metodología para introducir nuevas categorías en la planificación; los planes a mediano plazo y a largo plazo; y los objetivos de la planificación territorial.

011

Greene, J.E.

The politics of economic planning in Guyana. In Social and Economic Studies, vol. 23(2), June 1974, p. 186-203.

012

Islam, N.

The relevance of development models to economic planning in developing countries. In Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, June-September 1970, pp. 56-61, 64-65.

013

Manhertz, H.G.

An explanatory econometric model for Jamaica. Social and Economic Studies, 20(2), June 1971, p. 198-226.

014

CUJUCEPLAN

Reglamento para la planificación, ejecución y análisis de la zafra azucarera; anteproyecto. Havana, Instituto Cubano del Libro, 1974. 115p.

015

Seers, D.

¿Qué estamos tratando de medir?. Boletín de Planificación (10-11), Sep. 1980. p. 73-100.

Second Meeting of Planning Experts of the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June, 1980. (E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.3).

El desarrollo significa crear las condiciones para la realización de la personalidad humana. Su evaluación debe, por tanto, tomar en cuenta tres criterios económicos ligados entre sí: si ha habido reducción en: (i) la pobreza; (ii) el desempleo; (iii) la desigualdad. El producto nacional bruto puede crecer rápidamente sin ningún mejoramiento dentro de estos criterios; por lo tanto, el desarrollo deber ser medido en forma más directa. Los problemas conceptuales y prácticos de un número de indicadores se discuten aquí, así como las implicancias de la planificación, tanto nacional como internacional.

016

Worrell, D.

Comment on three econometric models of the Jamaican economy. In Social and Economic Studies, vol. 22(2), June 1973. p. 272-286.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

017

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación. Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Económicas. Departamento de Nivel de Vida.

Modelo de análisis del crecimiento del sistema educacional para el desarrollo económico. Havana, 1979. 19p.

018

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June 1980.

University planning and regional planning / prepared by B. Sedoc-Dahlberg. 1980. 12p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/6).

ENERGY PLANNING

019

CDB

CARICOM Workshop on Energy Assessment Needs in the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica, May 15-16, 1980.

An approach to energy planning methodology for the Caribbean: the Jamaica model / by W.R. Ashby. [Kingston,] 1980. 53p.

020

CDC

Farrell, T.M.A.

Planning the energy sector. In Planning Bulletin nos. 5-6, Sept. 1980. p. 5-17.

021

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. La Habana, Cuba, 25-31 January, 1979.

Energy planning in the Caribbean / T.A. Byer. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1979. 11p. (CDCC/PO/WP/78/11).

Describes the energy problems and energy planning issues of the oil importing developing countries in the Caribbean, focusing on the need for energy policies and energy sector plans. Considering that energy must be at the forefront in the planning process, presents an outline of actions to be developed in the short, medium and long term.

022

CEPAL

CEPAL. Seminario Regional sobre Estilos de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente en América Latina, Santiago de Chile, 19-23 Nov., 1979.

Estilos de desarrollo y medio ambiente en América Latina; borrador de informe global. Santiago de Chile, CEPAL, 1979. 243p.

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

023

CDC

Frankenhoff, C. et al.

Environmental planning and development in the Caribbean. Hato Rey, University of Puerto Rico, 1977. 51p.
(University of Puerto Rico, Graduate School Planning Series A-1).

Identifies environmental principles and issues in the Caribbean which presently do not play a prominent role in the development policies of the respective countries. The environment/development conflict is highlighted when the issue of environmental planning and its role in the Caribbean is considered.

024

CDC

Mc Rae, E.

Environmental planning in the Wider Caribbean and Latin America: constraints to an effective regional institutional structure. Port-of-Spain, 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 common objectives for 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 co-operation, but rather brings into focus the caution required in formulating techniques and institutions for co-operative actions.

FOOD/NUTRITION PLANNING

025

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June 1980.

A framework for developing a regional food and nutrition strategy / prepared by Dr. W.J. Phillips. 1980. 19p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/4).

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

026

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Comisión Nacional de Implantación del SDPE.

Metodología típica para al elaboración del plan de la empresa industrial. Havana, SDPE, 1977. 2 vols.

027

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Comité Estatal de Finanzas.

Metodología para la elaboración del plan financiero de la actividad empresarial para 1978. Havana, 1977. 68p.

028

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Comité Estatal de Finanzas.

Metodología para la elaboración del plan financiero de la actividad empresarial para 1979. Havana, 1978. 96p.

Establece el procedimiento para elaborar y consolidar los ingresos y gastos de las actividades presupuestadas de las correspondientes actividades empresariales, lo que facilita la elaboración del plan financiero y el presupuesto, así como el análisis por los organismos y el Comité Estatal de Finanzas. Su objetivo es permitir a los diferentes niveles confeccionar el plan financiero y el presupuesto

del Estado para 1979. Contiene modelos e instrucciones. Incluye algunos modelos de cálculos, que constituyen la base para la determinación de los gastos de la actividad presupuestaria.

029

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Comité Estatal de Finanzas.

Metodología para la elaboración del plan financiero de la actividad empresarial para 1980. Havana, 1979. 91p.

030

CUJUCEPLAN, CDC

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación.

Implantación del SDPE en las empresas; material de divulgación. La Habana, JUCEPLAN, n.d. Various pagings.

Explica cuales son los mecanismos de dirección del Sistema de Dirección y Planificación de la economía de Cuba, los procedimientos y formas organizativas, desde el punto de vista práctico, esclareciendo que es necesario hacer en cada empresa del país para que se implemente exitosamente el mismo.

031

CDC

Domínguez, H.

Modelo matemático para la planificación de la producción de neumáticos / H. Domínguez and P. Friedman. Economía y Desarrollo, vol. 58, jul.-agosto, 1980. p. 211-221.

La empresa de neumáticos de la Habana tiene gran surtido de productos y posee cuatro fábricas. Se analiza la problemática que enfrenta la planificación de producción de neumáticos para satisfacer las necesidades nacionales. En la primera parte del trabajo se describe el proceso tecnológico de producción de neumáticos que comprende cinco fases: preparación, preconstrucción, construcción, vulcanización e inspección. Después se describe el modelo matemático que consiste en un conjunto de ecuaciones lineales que muestran las relaciones existentes entre las variables. Permite hacer planes para la producción. No es de carácter rígido, sino que requiere una actualización de acuerdo con los aspectos económicos y técnico-productivos de la empresa.

032

CUJUCEPLAN

López Coll, A. and Santiago, A.

Notas sobre el proceso de planificación en Cuba. Economía y Desarrollo, (29) May-June 1975. p. 9-25.

En Cuba la planificación es el instrumento que regula el movimiento de las proporciones económicas. El plan único de la economía nacional constituye una integración de planes por ramas, categorías, territorios, para formar un sistema. En la elaboración del plan se utilizan tres métodos fundamentales: analíticos, de coeficientes y de balances. La estrategia de desarrollo que se persigue en cada período expresa el conjunto de los objetivos sociales, económicos y políticos. El plan anual es el instrumento básico para la dirección de la producción y los servicios. Es confeccionado a partir del diagnóstico general de la economía, los objetivos trazados en la estrategia y el plan multianual y las directivas político-económicas concretas del año para el cual se confecciona. Se explican, además, las bases de la planificación en Cuba y el marco institucional de la planificación.

033

CUJUCEPLAN

O'Farril, A.

Problemas de la industrialización en Cuba. Bases metodológicas para la distribución óptima de las empresas industriales. Planificación y gestión económica 1978, p. 151-164.

MANPOWER PLANNING

034

ILO. Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe.

The manpower and employment planning subsystem in Trinidad and Tobago. Santiago, Chile, PREALC, 1976. 47p. (Working Paper PREALC 108).

035

CDC

Bartholomew, D.

Statistical techniques for manpower planning / D. Bartholomew and A. Forbes. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1979. 288p.

036

CDC

Henry, R.

The basic situation in manpower planning in the Caribbean. Port-of-Spain, CEPAL, Subregional Office for the Caribbean, 1981. 106p. (CDCC/PWG:M/81/3).

Presented to: First Meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group for Manpower Planning, St. George's, Grenada, 14-15 Sept., 1981.

037

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June, 1980.

Country approaches to manpower planning in Guyana / Clarence Blue. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1980. 15p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/18).

Presents a statistical outline and structure of the Guyanese economy in Part I, then gives the approaches which have been made with respect to manpower planning in Guyana in the second part. The author details the early approaches made, then compares the demand and output based approach with the supply side approach. Concludes that if substantial results are to be achieved from the manpower planning exercise, then the manpower plan itself must aim to solve several socio-economic problems facing the economy and also exert greater initiative by institutions on the demand side.

038

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June 1980.

Some aspects of manpower planning in Jamaica - issues and problems / M.G. Ssemanda. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1980. 20p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/17).

This paper deals essentially with Jamaica's experiences in manpower planning, the problems encountered in the process and measures taken to correct the problems. Section I deals with the

methods used in forecasting manpower requirements. Section II outlines Jamaica's experiences and the problems encountered while in Section III there is a discussion on problems of manpower data availability and utilization. The final section examines the main issues which led to the establishment of the Manpower Planning, Training and Employment Project (M.P.T.E.). Concludes by highlighting the trend of future manpower planning.

039

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean.

Organizational structure and techniques for manpower planning in Suriname / Joan Heezen-Antonius. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1982. 14p. (CDCC/PWG:M/82/5).

NATIONAL PLANNING

040

TTUWI

Brown, A.

Planning as a political activity: some aspects of the Jamaican experience. In Social and Economic Studies, vol. 24(1), March 1975, p. 1-14.

041

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Comité Estatal de Finanzas.

Metodología para la elaboración del presupuesto del Estado para 1979. Havana 1978. 168p.

042

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación.

Indicaciones metodológicas para la elaboración de los estudios de la estrategia de desarrollo prospectivo, económico y social hasta el año 2000. Havana, 1978. 205p.

Plantea las concepciones metodológicas y organizativas básicas para la elaboración de los estudios de la estrategia de desarrollo. Su objetivo es brindar una visión integral del alcance y características del trabajo, destacando en especial los nuevos enfoques en la elaboración de la estrategia, con el doble propósito de facilitar el análisis y comprensión de sus principios fundamentales y servir de orientación para la realización de los estudios. Las concepciones y recomendaciones en este documento recogen, en forma de resumen, la experiencia acumulada en este campo derivado de los trabajos llevados a cabo en los países socialistas y de los cálculos efectuados en Cuba.

043

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación.

Indicaciones metodológicas para la elaboración del plan anual de la economía nacional. Havana, 1979. 2 vols.

044

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación. Dirección central. Grupo de Metodología.

Metodología y procedimiento para la elaboración del plan anual. Havana, 1971.

045

CDC

David, Wilfred L.

Planning for national development. Mona, Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), U.W.I., 1976. 68p. (I.S.E.R. Working Paper No. 10).

Divided into three main parts, this paper maps and assesses the contours of conventional planning in the first part, then discusses the essential ingredients of national planning in the second part; while the third part deals with the operational bases for the introduction and implementation of such plans. The basic hypothesis underlying this paper is that there is some inherent correlation between the nature and scope of planning and the level of actual and potential development. A framework for comprehensive national planning based on the Guyana experience is included as an appendix.

046

CDC

Farrell, T.M.A.

How to plan. AFROSIBER: the nine point method and its application to development planning. In Planning Bulletin, no. 8, December 1981. p. 9-36.

047

CDC

Geodschalk, H.O.

Statement [concerning the coup of February 25, 1980 giving a general view on policy and conditions for development and planning in Suriname]. 12p. (CDCC/PO/G/80/4).

048

CDC

Hope, K.R.

Development policy in Guyana: planning, finance and administration. Boulder, Colorado, Westview Press, 1979. 260p.

This study of Guyana's economy, both analytical and empirical, examines the literature on development policy and applies various theoretical frameworks to data acquired in Guyana since 1945. It considers planning, finance and administration, seeking to determine whether the Guyana government's development policy has been an instrument of economic growth. It focuses on three issues: whether government policy directs planning in a manner conducive to increased levels of productive investment; the use of planning tools to raise resources for development expenditure and the provision of support to successfully implement policy goals.

049

CDC

Jamaica. National Planning Agency.

Integration of long term, medium term and short term plans: a note on Jamaica's experience. Kingston, National Planning Agency, 1978. 12p.

Second Conference of Ministers of Planning and Heads of Planning Agencies, Lima, Peru, 15-18 November 1978.

Presenta la evolución del Sistema de Planificación desde 1945 a 1977 y enumera los planes instituidos en el período; entrega un cuadro comparativo de los tres planes desde 1946 a 1968. El Plan 1963-1968 redactado después de la independencia utiliza por primera vez en Jamaica los métodos de planificación macroeconómica indicativa. En 1977 se adoptó el Plan de Producción de Emergencia orientado hacia dos objetivos principales: movilizar la producción nacional adicional y el intercambio internacional. El Plan de Desarrollo Quinquenal tiende a dar un marco para el crecimiento y recuperación del país en el largo plazo; detalla objetivos y principales aspectos. Entrega un esquema del proceso de planificación: documentos, instituciones y fechas.

050

CUJUCEPLAN

Krilov, P.

Perfeccionamiento del método de balance de la planificación. Revista Publicaciones (6), 1981, p. 37-74.

051

CDC

Leontief, W.

National economic planning: methods and problems. Planning Bulletin 3-4, June 1979, p. 15-22.

052

CDC

Mendez Munevar, J.

El estado de la planificación en América Latina y el Caribe In Cuadernos de la Sociedad Venezolana de Planificación, No. 153-155, p. 81-135.

Presents concepts of national planning and establishes typologies which correspond to the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. Identifies four basic types which are based on the concept of the mixed economy which is the predominant system in the region and

reviews the characteristics of each. Analyses actual plans formulated during the 1970's using the typologies outlined focusing on the scope, objectives, global, sectoral and regional strategies, short term plans, methods, techniques and models used and institutions responsible for formulation of plans. The common elements are identified and differences in plans based on priorities and governments' objectives are also analysed.

053

CDC

Miranda, M.

Distribución regional del plan nacional de inversiones. Economía y Desarrollo, vol. 6, abril-junio 1971. p. 85-95.

Se describe un modelo de planificación que se basa en la prioridad de determinados objetivos regionales en detrimento de reducir la expansión de las regiones que tienen un gran poder económico y que forman dentro del contexto nacional las regiones de primer orden o más desarrolladas. En la primera parte se hacen algunos planteamientos sobre cuestiones que se deben tener en cuenta en la planificación económica cuando se incluyen los problemas espaciales. La planificación de la economía cubana plantea los siguientes rangos espaciales: nacional, regional y municipal. Se trata de buscar la distribución óptima de los recursos, considerando que uno de los objetivos de la planificación regional es reducir las disparidades económicas regionales. Esto hay que tenerlo en cuenta en la asignación de recursos a aquellas regiones más atrasadas del país.

054

CDC

Rodríguez, R.

Modelos matemáticos de desarrollo regional. Economía y Desarrollo, vol. 6, abril-junio 1971. p. 96-109.

Estudio sobre la planificación regional para impulsar el desarrollo económico. La teoría de la polarización plantea que es necesario crear polos de desarrollo que contribuyan al auge económico de las zonas o regiones más atrasadas del país. Esta teoría tiene aspectos negativos que es necesario tener en cuenta dentro de la planificación regional. Esta problemática puede ser enfocada por dos métodos diferentes que se expresan por diversos modelos. En este artículo se

describen dos modelos. El primero es un modelo de H.B. Chenery, que fue desarrollado para la economía italiana tomando por base a tres extensas regiones: norte, centro y sur. El segundo modelo es de J.R. Boudeville que se enmarca dentro de los llamados modelos de crecimiento polarizado. En su formulación se toman en cuenta la presencia de polos económicos y la existencia de regiones polarizadas.

055

CUJUCEPLAN

Rodríguez García, S.L.

Apuntes sobre la estrategia, la planificación del desarrollo económico y la construcción del socialismo. Economía y desarrollo, No. 41, p. 37-47, June 1977.

Presenta una primera aproximación al análisis integral de la estrategia, la planificación del desarrollo económico y el período de construcción del socialismo, estableciendo los vínculos dialécticos entre estos conceptos. El desarrollo, económico implica el crecimiento económico conduce al desarrollo económico. Se señalan las limitaciones objetivas y subjetivas a la ley de planificación en el período de transición entre el capitalismo y el socialismo.

056

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. La Habana, Cuba, 25-31, January 1979.

The planning process in Jamaica / Jamaica National Planning Agency. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1978. Iv. (CDCC/PO/WP/78/4).

Gives the context of planning in Jamaica for the current five year Development Plan 1978-1983. Presents the government's position related to the maintenance of a mixed economy, and gives the major objectives of the planning process which are: the reduction of the external dependence of the economic system; the implementation of measures to stimulate, influence and regulate non-governmental activity; the institution of reforms aimed at enhancing the government's ability to manage the public sector efficiently and to use it as an instrument of development and change.

057

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica 29 May - 2 June 1980.

The relationship between physical, regional and national planning: the Jamaican situation / O. Davies. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1980. 19p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/9).

Asserts that within the Jamaican context, national planning, disregarding its own success/failure; has been more structured on a sectoral basis with little reference to the regional question. Examines this question by first considering the roles and performance of the major institutions involved in physical and regional planning in Jamaica. Suggests a strategy for improving the links between physical, regional and national planning.

058

CDC

Villamil, J.L.

Development planning and dependence. IDS Bulletin, July 1977, vol. 9, no. 1, p. 57-61.

059

CDC

Villamil, José J.

Size and survival: planning in small island systems. In Micro-state Studies Gainesville, University of Florida. Centre for Latin American Studies, 1977. p. 1-7.

PHYSICAL PLANNING

060

UNDIESA

UNDP

Rapport de recherches en planification physique pour le plan de développement de Port-au-Prince et de sa zone métropolitaine et le développement spatial d'Haïti. New York, UNDP, 1974. 68p.

Report of UN consultant on his mission to Haiti to formulate guidelines and methodology for the creation of a policy for physical and spatial development in the framework of a U.N. project for physical planning, housing and construction. Chapter I provides a detailed critical analysis of documents completed in the course of the first phase of the project, and comprises an evaluation of the first phase. Chapter II suggests ways in which work might proceed i.e. presents research needs and methodology for arriving at hypotheses. Chapter III comments on the relationship between regional planning and plans for the development of Port-au-Prince, and on other conditions noted during the mission.

061

CDC

UNDP. Physical Planning Unit.

Town and country planning in Montserrat: territorial plan T; a national planning and policy report. Antigua, UNDP Physical Planning Unit, 1975. 99p.

Draws up broad guidelines for the use of lands and highlights characteristics and trends of particular importance to future development of Montserrat. Outlines objectives of the UNDP project, which includes the development of a planning methodology. Also describes existing conditions in areas of population, employment, economy, agriculture, industry, structures, land capability preservation, tourism and other sectors. Strategies for development, and an evaluation of those strategies is given as well as a territorial plan.

PLANNING METHODOLOGY (General)

062

CDC

Bromley, R.

Proceso de planificación; lecciones del pasado y un modelo para el futuro. Boletín de Planificación ILPES, (10-11): Sep. 1980, p. 63-72. (E/CEPAL/ILPES/G.3).

Plantea que la planificación contemporánea es inadecuada e incluso puede ser perjudicial, pero también que las sugerencias de abolirla son básicamente equivocadas. Pretende ofrecer una concepción irritable de la planificación y de la función que desempeña y sugerir un modelo que pueda servir de base para la planificación del desarrollo en el futuro.

063

Manne, A.S.

Multi-sector models for development planning: a survey. Journal of Development Economics, 1 : 1 (June 1974), p. 43-70.

064

GYP

Thomas, C.Y.

Notes on socialist planning methodology. Georgetown, University of Guyana, 1977. 24p.

This lecture generally covers some considerations for socialist planning, and the tasks of planning authorities. Topics include: the planning of growth rates; the contribution of living labour to output; sectoral analysis; the system of balances; the programming of activity analysis; project analysis; price formation; foreign trade; and some problems of Caribbean application.

065

Todaro, M.P.

Development planning: models and methods. Nairobi, Oxford University Press, 1971.

066

CDC

UNESCO

Socio-economic indicators for planning: methodological aspects and selected examples. Paris, UNESCO, 1981. 132p.

Socio-economic studies 2.

PLANNING SYSTEMS

067

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Central Planning Board.

Notes on the systems of planning and direction of the economy in Cuba. In Planning Bulletin, vol. 1, no. 2, August 1978. p. 37-57.

068

CDC

Davies, O. and Witter, M.

The Jamaican planning system: its evolution, present situation and potential. Kingston, 1980. 88p.

Divided into four chapters, this monograph deals with the development of planning in Jamaica and sketches the structure and operations of the main agencies presently involved in the system in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 reviews the four National Development Plans prepared since 1955 as well as the First National Physical Plan 1977 while there is an examination of the operations of the present system in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 indicates a potential role for planning in the society. The appendices contain an organizational chart of the executive arm of the Government, a list of state enterprises categorized by sector and a proposed revised bureaucracy.

069

CDC

Giordani, J. et al.

La planificación posible en la prospectiva socio-política de América Latina. XIII Congreso Interamericano de Planificación de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP), Caracas, Venezuela, September 1980. 101p.

070

CDC

Legna, C.A.

La planificación posible en América Latina: un análisis sistemático. XIII Congreso Interamericano de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP), Caracas, Venezuela, September, 1980, p. 27-60.

071

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. La Habana, Cuba, 25-31 January, 1979.

Some aspects of the planning system in the Republic of Cuba / JUCEPLAN. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1979. Iv. (CDCC/PO/WP/78/15).

Presents an overview of the planning system in Cuba from 1962 to 1978. Describes basic aspects, general characteristics, and the structure of the national economic plan, its methodology, system of indices and procedure. The relationship between national and local planning is outlined as well as the planning of aspects related to the social development of the population.

072

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June 1980.

Survey of national planning systems in Latin America and the Caribbean: a sub-regional report / N. Boissiere. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1980. 50p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/3).

Examines the current state of planning in several of the English-speaking Caribbean countries. This is based on a detailed questionnaire sent to the respective countries and contends that what is really being done in the region is not planning. Argues that the present state of planning is one in which all countries surveyed have some administrative framework for planning but no country is in fact using the planning mechanism effectively, and cites the major hindrances.

073

CDC

Uribe, P.

Bases teóricas de la planificación irable. XIII Congreso Interamericano de Planificación de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP), Caracas, Venezuela, September 1980. 12p.

074

CDC

Willig, R.L.

Modelos y estrategias de participación para cambio social en América Latina. XIII Congreso Interamericano de Planificación de la Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP). Caracas, Venezuela, September 1980. 34p.

REGIONAL PLANNING

075

CEPAL

Boisier, Sergio

Planning a system of regions; methods and techniques of inter-regional planning. Santiago, Chile, ILPES, 1981. 245p.

Metodología y técnicas para el diseño de planes regionales. Expone el marco de referencia definiendo la naturaleza, contenido y problemas de la planificación regional. Discute en profundidad los mecanismos de la formulación de planes (diagnóstico, objetivos, estrategias y políticas). Explica la implementación de planes (marco institucional, instrumentos de política, control y evaluación). Presenta un modelo de planificación regional en un sistema descentralizado y centralizado e incluye un ejemplo empírico de evaluación de una estrategia regional.

076

CDC

U.N. CEPAL/ILPES. Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America. Guatemala, C.A. 26-29 November 1980.

The state of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean. 1980. 416p. (E/CEPAL/ILPES/R.17).

077

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, Havana, Cuba, 25-31 January 1979.

Planning for the Caribbean / Betty Sedoc-Dahlberg. 1979. 18p. (CDCC/PO/WP/78/10).

The communicative model outlined here can be typified as a planning model in which an institutional framework has been developed to continuously adjust the development goals defined by the goalmakers to the goals and expectations of the people. The model also offers the possibility of finding out at a very early stage if implementation of innovations would be successful. It informs about the openness of the people for change and gives us the possibility for improving information techniques and making the necessary adjustments on our own society. States that it can be used for all types of planning and is adaptable to local circumstances.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

078

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. Kingston, Jamaica, 29 May - 2 June 1980.

Regional planning from the perspective of national development in Suriname / prepared by Dr. J.H. Heezen-Antonius with the assistance of Dr. A.J. Zunder. 1980. 33p. (CDCC/PO/WP/80/20).

079

CUJUCEPLAN

Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación.

Programa de estudios para la elaboración de la estrategia de desarrollo. Havana, 1978. 109p.

Comprende el conjunto de problemas económicos sociales y científico-técnicos de carácter estratégico que pueden tener la mayor significación para el desarrollo prospectivo cubano, así como la composición de las comisiones que deberán llevar a cabo los estudios correspondientes. Los problemas han sido definidos a partir del análisis de las características y tendencias de la economía en Cuba, de los objetivos previsibles del desarrollo del país a mediano y largo plazo y tomando en consideración las experiencias de los países socialistas en la planificación prospectiva.

080

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean.

Strategy for the Caribbean countries during the third development decade. Santiago de Chile, CEPAL, 1980. 25p. (E/CEPAL/G.1132).

TECHNOLOGY PLANNING

081

CDC

Best, Lloyd.

The choice of technology appropriate to Caribbean countries. Montreal, Mc Gill University, Centre for Developing Area Studies, 1976. 9p. (Working Papers No. 15).

082

CDC

Cernuda, J.C.

Tecnología apropiada y desarrollo comunitario en Haiti. Desarrollo Rural en las Américas, vol. XII, no. 2, 1980. p. 125-142.

083

CDC

De Castro, S.

A technological policy for petro-chemicals in CARICOM. In Social and Economic Studies, vol. 28, no. 1, March 1979, p. 282-322.

084

CDC

Ellis, G.

Development planning and appropriate technology: a dilemma and a proposal. World Development, vol. 9, no. 3, 1981. p. 251-262.

Examines the present system of project paper preparation and project planning used by US AID and many donor agencies. Three approaches for meeting the evident weaknesses of the system - a holistic approach to the planning problem, an operant-conditioning approach to implementation, and a 'process' approach to planning and implementation - are presented and critiqued. On the basis of the critique, an approach which is grounded in a search for an approximately appropriate technology which "twiddles the technical knobs" - is supported; and a proposal for an appropriate technology evaluation system which would analyse alternative technologies, deliver information to the field level, supply needed information on technologies and implementation, constrain donor planners, reduce lag time, incorporate evaluations into future planning, and reduce dependence on planners is presented.

085

CDC

Girvan, Norman.

The approach to technology policy studies. In Social and Economic Studies, vol. 28, no. 1, March 1979. p. 1-53.

086

CDC

Grobart Sunshine, F.

Una propuesta de modelo para la dirección del desarrollo científico-técnico del país. Economía y Desarrollo 44: nov.-dic. 1977, p. 46-65.

El trabajo se centra, principalmente, en las cuestiones relacionadas con el proceso de dirección del desarrollo científico-técnico (DCT) a nivel de los órganos centrales de dirección. El proceso de dirección del DCT se compone de cinco etapas que se ilustran en un dibujo. El otro dibujo representa la propuesta de elaboración cíclica de los principales documentos para el DCT. Se elaboró un modelo más detallado de la dirección del DCT como una parte integrante del modelo de dirección de la economía nacional que se expone en diagramas de bloques mostrando la vinculación con los programas políticos y los planes de desarrollo socio-económico nacional.

087

CDC

Long, F.

Planning for indigenous technological development and the decadence of the industrial property system in the Caribbean. Planning Bulletin, No. 7, June 1981, p. 63-73.

088

CDC

Long, F.

Technology planning and Caribbean type economies. Planning Bulletin, 5-6: September 1980, p. 83-92.

089

CDC

Planning the technological transformation of developing countries. Geneva, UNCTAD, 1981. 73p. (TD/B/C.6/50).

090

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. La Habana, Cuba, 25-31 January, 1979.

Technology planning in developing countries / T. Ganiatsos. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1979. 8p. (CDCC/PO/WP/78/19).

Presents general ideas concerning technology planning. The basic factors which emphasize the need for a separate technology plan, and in a schematic fashion the main components of what an ideal technology plan should comprise.

091

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean.

Strategy for the development of science and technology in CDCC member countries / J. Casimir. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1979. Iv. (CARIB/INT 77/4).

Presents a strategy for the development of science and technology in the CDCC member countries, based on objectives of the CDCC. Emphasizes the role of CDCC through the Council for Science and Technology and the Council for Economic and Social Development. Outlines present policy in CDCC countries regarding Science and Technology and gives guidelines for change. This would mean a reorientation from the teaching bias in science and technology towards a research oriented system.

092

CDC

UNESCO

Regional Seminar on Techniques for Transfer of Scientific and Technological Information in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico City, 11-15 June 1979; report and recommendations. Paris, UNESCO, 1980. Various pagings. (CPGI-80/WS/8).

TRANSPORT PLANNING

093

CDC

Trenard, W.

Transport planning Haiti: organization and main problems. Report and Documentation Submitted to the Second Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean, Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1980. (CEPAL/CARIB 80/7).

094

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. La Habana, Cuba, 25-31 January 1979.

Planning transport / W. Dookeran, Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1979. Iv. (CDCC/PO/WP/20).

Presents a brief methodological approach to the planning process in the Caribbean, focusing on the role of the transport function in the development process.

095

CDC

U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean. CDCC. First Meeting of Planning Officials in the Caribbean. La Habana, Cuba, 25-31 January, 1979.

Towards a macro dynamic methodology for transportation planning in the Caribbean environment / W. Dookeran. Port-of-Spain, ECLA, 1978. 13p. (GDCC/PO/WP/78/5).

Identifies three major components of the transport function namely the capital spatial and technological components. These are then used to interpret and analyse the functional relationships between the transport sector and the rest of the economy. The aggregate effect of transport decisions on the overall economic performance of the economy may be traced through an analysis of the capital coefficient and aggregate production function. The spatial component allows transport decisions to be evaluated against the effect they may have on the level and sectoral accessibility of factor endowments in the economy. Technical progress operates through increasing productivity and/or lowering of real costs, both of which may be used as proxies to measure and evaluate the effects of transport decisions on macro economic quantities.

AUTHOR INDEX

Adams, Nassau A. _____	003
Ashby, W.R. _____	019
Barbados. Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs, Agricultural Planning Unit _____	001
Bartholomew, D. _____	035
Eeckford, George L. _____	005
Behrman, J. _____	007
Best, Lloyd _____	081
Bicmmestein, E. _____	006
Blue, Clarence _____	037
Boamah, D. _____	008
Boisier, Sergio _____	075
Boissiere, N. _____	072
Brathwaithe, A.H. _____	004
Bromley, R. _____	062
Brown, A. _____	040
Byer, T.A. _____	021
Casimir, Jean _____	091
CEPAL _____	022
Cernuda, J.C. _____	082
Cuba. Central Planning Board _____	067
Cuba. Comisión Nacional de Implantación del SDPE _____	026
Cuba. Comité Estatal de Finanzas _____	027 028 029 041
Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación _____	009 030 042 043 071 079
Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación. Dirección Central. Grupo de Metodología _____	044
Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación. Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Económicas _____	017
David, Wilfred L. _____	045

Davies, Omar	057 068
De Castro, Steve	083
Domínguez, H.	031
Dookeran, Winston	094 095
Dotres, M.	010
Dukhia, J.	002
Ellis, G.	084
Farrell, T.M.A.	020 046
Figueras, M.	010
Frankenhoff, C.	023
Ganiatsos, T.	090
Geodschalk, H.O.	047
Giordani, J. et al	069
Girvan, Norman	085
Greene, J.E.	011
Grobart Sunshine, F.	086
Heezen-Antonijs, Joan	039 078
Henry, R.	036
Hope, K.R.	048
ILO. Programa Regional del Empleo para América Latina y el Caribe	034
Islam, N.	012
Jamaica. National Planning Agency	049 056
Krilov, P.	050
Legna, C.A.	070
Leontif, W.	051
Long, F.	087 088
López Coll, A.	032
Mc Rae, E.	024
Manhertz, H.G.	013
Manne, A.S.	063

Mendez Munevar, J. _____	052
Miranda, M. _____	053
O'Farril, A. _____	033
Phillips, W.J. _____	025
Rodríguez, R. _____	054
Rodríguez García, S.L. _____	055
Santiago, A. _____	032
Sedoc-Dahlberg, B. _____	018 077
Seers, D. _____	015
Ssemanda, M.G. _____	028
Thomas, C.Y. _____	064
Todaro, M.P. _____	065
Trenard, W. _____	093
U.N. Caribbean Regional Integration Advisory Team (CRIAT) _____	003
U.N. CEPAL/ILPES _____	076
UNCTAD _____	089
UNDP _____	060
UNDP. Physical Planning Unit _____	061
U.N. ECLA. Subregional Office for the Caribbean _____	004 005 018 021 025 037 038 039 056 057 071 072 077 078 080 090 091 094 095
UNESCO _____	066 092
U.N. Multi-sector Regional Planning Project for the Caribbean Community _____	006
Uribe, P. _____	073
Villamil, J.L. _____	058
Villamil, José J. _____	059
Willig, R.L. _____	074
Witter, M. _____	068
Worrell, D. _____	016
Zunder, A.J. _____	078

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION INDEX

CDB Caribbean Development Bank

CDC Caribbean Documentation Centre

CEPAL Comisión Económica para América Latina

CUJUCEPLAN ... Cuba. Junta Central de Planificación

GYP Guyana. State Planning Secretariat

UNDIESA U.N. Department of International
Economic and Social Affairs

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SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>Page No.</u>
Agricultural Planning	1
Economic Planning	3
Educational Planning	5
Energy Planning	6
Environmental Planning	7
Food/Nutrition Planning	8
Industrial Planning	8
Manpower Planning	10
National Planning	12
Physical Planning	18
Planning Methodology (General)	19
Planning Systems	21
Regional Planning	23
Strategic Planning	24
Technology Planning	25
Transport Planning	28

* * * *

TITLE INDEX

Approach to energy planning methodology for the Caribbean: the Jamaica model. (An)	019
Approach to technology policy studies. (The)	085
Apuntes sobre la estrategia, la planificación del desarrollo económico y la construcción del socialismo.	055
Bases metodológicas para la confección de las propuestas de inversión de los sistemas automatizados de dirección y los centros de cálculo autónomos.	009
Bases teóricas de la planificación irable.	073
Basic situation in manpower planning in the Caribbean. (The)	036
Choice of technology appropriate to Caribbean countries. (The)	081
Comment on three econometric models of the Jamaican economy.	016
Country approaches to manpower planning in Guyana.	037
Development planning and appropriate technology: a dilemma and a proposal.	084
Development planning and dependence.	058
Development planning: models and methods.	065
Development policy in Guyana: planning, finance and administration.	048
Distribución regional del plan nacional de inversiones.	053
Energy planning in the Caribbean.	021
Environmental planning and development in the Caribbean.	023
Environmental planning in the Wider Caribbean and Latin America: constraints to an effective regional institutional structure.	024

Estado de la planificación en América Latina y el Caribe. (El)	052
Estilos de desarrollo y medio ambiente en América Latina; borrador del informe global.	022
Explanatory econometric model for Jamaica. (An)	013
Framework for developing a regional food and nutrition strategy. (A)	025
How to plan. AFROSIBER: the nine point method and its application to development planning.	046
Implantación del SDPE en las empresas; material de divulgación.	030
Indicaciones metodológicas para la elaboración de los estudios de la estrategia de desarrollo perspectivo, económico y social hasta el año 2000.	042
Indicaciones metodológicas para la elaboración del plan anual de la economía nacional.	043
Institutionalization of training in agricultural planning and project analysis in the Caribbean: problems and experience.	004
Integration of long term, medium term and short term plans: a note on Jamaica's experience.	049
Jamaican planning system: its evolution, present situation and potential. (The)	068
Manpower and employment planning subsystem in Trinidad and Tobago. (The)	034
Metodología para la elaboración del plan financiero de la actividad empresarial para 1978.	027
Metodología para la elaboración del plan financiero de la actividad empresarial para 1979.	028
Metodología para la elaboración del plan financiero de la actividad empresarial para 1980.	029

Metodología típica para la elaboración del plan de la empresa industrial.	026
Metodología para la elaboración del presupuesto del Estado para 1979.	041
Metodología y procedimiento para la elaboración del plan anual.	044
Modelo de análisis del crecimiento del sistema educacional para el desarrollo económico.	017
Modelo matemático para la planificación de la producción de neumáticos.	031
Modelos matemáticos de desarrollo regional.	054
Modelos y estrategias de participación para cambio social en América Latina.	074
Multi-sector models for development planning: a survey.	063
National economic planning: methods and problems.	051
Notas sobre el proceso de planificación en Cuba.	032
Notes on socialist planning methodology.	064
Notes on the systems of planning and direction of the economy of Cuba.	067
Organizational structure and techniques for manpower planning in Suriname.	039
Perfeccionamiento del método de balance de la planificación.	050
Planificación posible en América Latina: un análisis sistemático. (La)	070
Planificación posible en la perspectiva socio-política de América Latina. (La)	069
Planificar la economía.	010

Planning a system of regions; methods and techniques of interregional planning.	075
Planning as a political activity: some aspects of the Jamaican experience.	040
Planning for indigenous technological development and the decadence of the industrial property system in the Caribbean.	087
Planning for national development.	045
Planning for the Caribbean.	077
Planning process in Jamaica. (The)	056
Planning the energy sector.	020
Planning the technological transformation of developing countries.	089
Planning to meet the Caribbean's growing food needs: framework for a regional food plan.	003
Planning transport.	094
Political economy of agricultural and rural sector planning in Caribbean societies.	005
Politics of economic planning in Guyana. (The)	011
Problemas de la industrialización en Cuba. Bases metodológicas para la distribución óptima de las empresas industriales.	033
Proceso de planificación; lecciones del pasado y un modelo para el futuro.	062
Programa de estudios para la elaboración de la estrategia de desarrollo.	079
Propuesta de modelo para la dirección del desarrollo científico-técnico del país. (Una)	086
Quantitative techniques for planning in agriculture some data considerations.	002

¿Qué estamos tratando de medir?	015
Rapport de recherches en planification physique pour le plan de développement de Port-au-Prince et de sa zone métropolitaine et le développement spatial d'Haïti.	060
Regional planning from the perspective of national development in Suriname.	078
Regional Seminar on Techniques for Transfer of Scientific and Technological Information in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mexico City, 11-15 June 1979; report and recommendations.	092
Reglamento para la planificación, ejecución y análisis de la zafra azucarera; anteproyecto.	014
Relationship between physical, regional and national planning: the Jamaican situation. (The)	057
Relevance of development models to economic planning in developing countries. (The)	012
Review of some macroeconomic models in the Caribbean region.	008
Scope, objectives and special problems of planning for agricultural development with reference to Barbados.	001
Size and survival: planning in small island systems.	059
Socio-economic indicators for planning: methodological aspects and selected examples.	066
Some aspects of manpower planning in Jamaica - issues and problems.	038
Some aspects of the planning system in the Republic of Cuba.	071
State of planning in Latin America and the Caribbean. (The)	076
Statement [concerning the coup of February 25, 1980 giving a general view on policy and conditions for development and planning in Suriname].	047

Statistical techniques for manpower planning.	035
Strategy for the Caribbean countries during the third development decade.	080
Strategy for the development of science and technology in the CDCC member countries.	091
Survey of national planning systems in Latin America and the Caribbean: a subregional report.	072
Technological policy for petro-chemicals in CARICOM. (A)	083
Technology planning and Caribbean type economies.	088
Technology planning in developing countries.	090
Tecnología apropiada y desarrollo comunitario en Haití.	082
Towards a macro dynamic methodology for transportation planning in the Caribbean environment.	095
Town and country planning in Montserrat: territorial plan T; a national planning and policy report.	061
Transport planning Haiti: organization and main problems.	093
University planning and regional planning.	018
Use of econometric models in developing countries. (The)	007
Use of linear programming for planning of an optimal family farm in St. Vincent - a methodological approach.	006

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