

CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

Callao 875 3° E TE: 44-8459 Buenos Aires Argentina

Direc. Cableg: CLACSO

Circular 11/75  
Setiembre 26, 1975

a: Directores de Centros Miembros de CLACSO  
de: Cristian F. Gravenhorst, Asistente Especial

Asunto: Formulario VIII Asamblea General de CLACSO (Comunicado N° 3)

Tal como se lo adelantara en mi Circular N° 7/75 (Comunicado N° 2) sobre la organización de la VIII Reunión de la Asamblea General de CLACSO, la misma tendrá lugar en Quito, Ecuador, entre el 24 y 26 de noviembre de 1975. Como en ocasiones anteriores, se ha establecido una cuota mínima de inscripción a la Asamblea General cuyo monto ha sido fijado en U\$S 100; el importe de la misma debe ser enviado mediante cheque o giro a la Secretaría Ejecutiva de CLACSO, o entregado personalmente antes del comienzo de la reunión.

Para agilizar el envío de los pasajes y confirmar su asistencia, o la del representante que eventualmente Ud. designe, le adjunto el acostumbrado formulario. Ruego completar el mismo y remitirlo a la brevedad a esta Secretaría Ejecutiva, ya que su recepción antes del 25 de octubre de 1975 es condición imprescindible para el envío del correspondiente pasaje.

Se recuerda la disposición estatutaria que establece que para ejercer el derecho a voto en las reuniones de la Asamblea General, los miembros deben estar al día en el cumplimiento de los aportes establecidos. En ese sentido, y por resolución de la VI Asamblea General, reafirmada en ocasión de la VII Reunión de dicho cuerpo en Maracaibo, a los centros que no hubiesen cumplido con sus obligaciones financieras al 30 de junio de 1974, no se les cubrirán los gastos de asistencia a la Asamblea (pasaje y viáticos).

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FORMULARIO VIII ASAMBLEA GENERAL DE CLACSO (QUITO, NOVIEMBRE 24 - 26, 1975)

Nombre del Centro :.....

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Será representado por: .....

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Dirección para el envío de la orden de pasaje:.....

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Teléfono:.....

Cuota de inscripción (forma de pago): .....

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Asimismo se recuerda la disposición estatutaria que establece que para ejercer el derecho a voto en las reuniones de la Asamblea General, los miembros deben estar al día en el cumplimiento de los aportes establecidos. En ese sentido, y por resolución de la VI Asamblea General, reafirmada en ocasión de la VII Reunión de dicho cuerpo en Maracaibo, a los centros que no hubiesen cumplido con sus obligaciones financieras al 30 de junio de 1974, no se les cubrirán los gastos de asistencia a la Asamblea (pasaje y viáticos).

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# CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

CALLAO 675 - 3º. PISO E  
TEL. 44-8459  
DIREC. CABLEGRAFICA CLACSO  
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

Circular 12/75  
Octubre 6, 1975

Ref.: Plan de Colaboración e Intercambio  
Académico con Africa.

A: Miembros del Comité Directivo, Directores de Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo, Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa.

De: Secretaría Ejecutiva.

Desde hace algunos años se ha constituido en preocupación permanente de la Secretaría Ejecutiva y el Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa de CLACSO, el estimular el desarrollo de las relaciones académicas de América Latina con el continente africano. Esta preocupación nace del común interés Afro-Latinoamericano de comprender el carácter de los procesos y estructuras de sus formaciones sociales y de la necesidad de elaborar respuestas para superar el subdesarrollo.

En este sentido, existen antecedentes concretos que señalan la posibilidad de formular planes y programas conjuntos de desarrollo científico, de interés para ambos continentes:

- 1.- El Coloquio Afro-Latinoamericano sobre estrategias de desarrollo celebrado en Septiembre de 1972, en Dakar, bajo patrocinio de CLACSO e IDEP.

- 2.- La amplia actividad desarrollada por la Bolsa de Trabajo de CLACSO, que ha permitido la reubicación de un gran número de profesionales latinoamericanos en Argelia, durante el período 1974-75.
- 3.- La política desarrollada por IDEP en orden a incorporar científicos sociales latinoamericanos para trabajar en ese Instituto.
- 4.- Los contactos establecidos por la Bolsa de Trabajo con numerosas instituciones gubernamentales y académicas de países africanos. Dichos contactos se iniciaron gracias a la mediación del Director de IDEP, quien envió en Marzo de 1974 una carta-circular a un importante número de Entidades africanas, dando a conocer las actividades que lleva a cabo la Bolsa de Trabajo de CLACSO en relación a los académicos latinoamericanos.

En virtud de estas gestiones, ya hemos tomado contacto con las siguientes Agencias Gubernamentales:

- a. Ministerio de Planificación, Desarrollo Rural y del Medio Ambiente, Alto Volta.
- b. Ministerio de Planificación, Camerún.
- c. Oficina de la Presidencia de la República, Dhomey.
- d. Secretaría de Estado de Planificación y Desarrollo Regional, Dirección de Estadística, Marruecos.
- e. Ministerio de Planificación Económica y Desarrollo, Mauritania.
- f. Ministerio de Planificación y Recursos Naturales, Rwanda.
- g. Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación, Somalia.
- h. Ministerio de Planificación, Togo.

A través de ellas, ha sido posible detectar en todas estas instituciones, una amplia actitud de colaboración hacia nuestro continente, así como su interés en recibir antecedentes de expertos latinoamericanos que deseen desarrollar sus actividades académicas y profesionales

en instituciones africanas. Más aún, en algunos casos, se han hecho proposiciones concretas de incorporación inmediata de profesionales y académicos latinoamericanos a dichas instituciones.

Por otra parte, se han realizado diversas gestiones con Universidades de Africa con resultados similares a los señalados en relación a las Agencias Gubernamentales. Al respecto, hemos recibido ofertas de las siguientes instituciones:

- a. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Nacional de Gabon, Gabon.
- b. Facultad de Estudios Sociales, Universidad de Ghana, Ghana.
- c. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la Ciencia y la Tecnología, Ghana.
- d. Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Nairobi, Kenya.
- e. Departamento de Ciencias Sociales, Cuttington College, Liberia.
- f. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Nigeria, Nigeria.
- g. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Jean-Badel Bokassa, República Centroafricana.
- h. Facultad de Economía y Estudios Sociales, Universidad de Sierra Leona, Sierra Leona.
- i. Departamento de Sociología, Universidad de Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

En resumen, las relaciones que se han iniciado con instituciones académicas y gubernamentales de Africa representan una buena base inicial para elaborar un amplio programa de intercambio y colaboración académica entre ambos continentes, cuyo resultado será el de enriquecer el desarrollo de las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas. Entre tanto se estructura en forma global dicho programa, y en ocasión de la realización de la próxima Asamblea General de CLACSO, hemos considerado oportuno mencionar para su discusión, algunas iniciativas de interés para los Centros, Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo:

a) Los programas de investigación organizados bajo patrocinio y/o financiamiento de CLACSO, de sus Centros, Comisiones y/o Grupos de Trabajo, podrían destinar una parte de los recursos a investigadores que desarrollen trabajos relativos a las relaciones Afro-Latinoamericanas.

b) Los programas de becas para estudiantes de post-grado patrocinados y/o financiados por CLACSO podrían incorporar medidas concretas para que algunos estudiantes se orienten hacia institutos y centros cuya especialidad es, precisamente, el estudio de los fenómenos sociales africanos.

Al respecto, cabe mencionar, que se han realizado gestiones concretas para que estudiantes del Programa de Becas de Postgrado, realizado en conjunto por CLACSO y el World University Service de Gran Bretaña (WUS-U.K.), puedan cursar estudios o investigar en estas materias.

c) Buscar mecanismos que permitan a los Centros e Instituciones Latinoamericanas ofrecer becas o vacantes a Académicos y estudiantes africanos.

Para esta Secretaría Ejecutiva es de sumo interés conocer los puntos de vista de los señores Directores de los Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de las Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo, en relación a las perspectivas de colaboración académica con el continente africano, ya que ellos permitirán determinar la real posibilidad actual de las instituciones latinoamericanas para enfrentar adecuadamente la tarea.

Concretamente, la Secretaría desea contar con información acerca de las siguientes áreas:

a.- Cientistas Sociales latinoamericanos que deseen o estén en condiciones de desarrollar tareas de orden académico y/o profesional en instituciones africanas, señalando su área de interés, experiencia y disponibilidades.

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- b.-Antecedentes sobre cursos de postgrado que permitan ofrecer vacantes y/o becas a estudiantes africanos.
  
- c.-Desarrollo de investigaciones relativas a las relaciones Afro-Latino americanas que sean de interés para instituciones académicas Africanas, y que permitan eventualmente la incorporación de investigadores de ese continente.-

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En este sentido, existen antecedentes concretos que señalan la posibilidad de formular planes y programas conjuntos de desarrollo científico, de interés para ambos continentes:

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- 3.- La política desarrollada por IDEP en orden a incorporar científicos sociales latinoamericanos para trabajar en ese Instituto.
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- c. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la Ciencia y la Tecnología, Ghana.
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- g. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Jean-Badel Bokassa, República Centroafricana.
- h. Facultad de Economía y Estudios Sociales, Universidad de Sierra Leona, Sierra Leona.
- i. Departamento de Sociología, Universidad de Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

En resumen, las relaciones que se han iniciado con instituciones académicas y gubernamentales de Africa representan una buena base inicial para elaborar un amplio programa de intercambio y colaboración académica entre ambos continentes, cuyo resultado será el de enriquecer el desarrollo de las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas. Entre tanto se estructura en forma global dicho programa, y en ocasión de la realización de la próxima Asamblea General de CLACSO, hemos considerado oportuno mencionar para su discusión, algunas iniciativas de interés para los Centros, Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo:

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a) Los programas de investigación organizados bajo patrocinio y/o financiamiento de CLACSO, de sus Centros, Comisiones y/o Grupos de Trabajo, podrían destinar una parte de los recursos a investigadores que desarrollen trabajos relativos a las relaciones Afro-Latinoamericanas.

b) Los programas de becas para estudiantes de post-grado patrocinados y/o financiados por CLACSO podrían incorporar medidas concretas para que algunos estudiantes se orienten hacia institutos y centros cuya especialidad es, precisamente, el estudio de los fenómenos sociales africanos.

Al respecto, cabe mencionar, que se han realizado gestiones concretas para que estudiantes del Programa de Becas de Postgrado, realizado en conjunto por CLACSO y el World University Service de Gran Bretaña (WUS-U.K.), puedan cursar estudios o investigar en estas materias.

c) Buscar mecanismos que permitan a los Centros e Instituciones Latinoamericanas ofrecer becas o vacantes a Académicos y estudiantes africanos.

Para esta Secretaría Ejecutiva es de sumo interés conocer los puntos de vista de los señores Directores de los Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de las Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo, en relación a las perspectivas de colaboración académica con el continente africano, ya que ellos permitirán determinar la real posibilidad actual de las instituciones latinoamericanas para enfrentar adecuadamente la tarea.

Concretamente, la Secretaría desea contar con información acerca de las siguientes áreas:

a.- Cientistas Sociales latinoamericanos que deseen o estén en condiciones de desarrollar tareas de orden académico y/o profesional en instituciones africanas, señalando su área de interés, experiencia y disponibilidades.

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b.-Antecedentes sobre cursos de postgrado que permitan ofrecer vacantes y/o becas a estudiantes africanos.

c.-Desarrollo de investigaciones relativas a las relaciones Afro-Latino americanas que sean de interés para instituciones académicas Africanas, y que permitan eventualmente la incorporación de investigadores de ese continente.-

# CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

CALLAO 875 - 3º. PISO E  
TEL. 44-8459  
DIREC. CABLEGRAFICA CLACSO  
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

Circular 12/75  
Octubre 6, 1975

Ref.: Plan de Colaboración e Intercambio  
Académico con Africa.

A: Miembros del Comité Directivo, Directores de Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo, Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa.

De: Secretaría Ejecutiva.

Desde hace algunos años se ha constituido en preocupación permanente de la Secretaría Ejecutiva y el Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa de CLACSO, el estimular el desarrollo de las relaciones académicas de América Latina con el continente africano. Esta preocupación nace del común interés Afro-Latinoamericano de comprender el carácter de los procesos y estructuras de sus formaciones sociales y de la necesidad de elaborar respuestas para superar el subdesarrollo.

En este sentido, existen antecedentes concretos que señalan la posibilidad de formular planes y programas conjuntos de desarrollo científico, de interés para ambos continentes:

- 1.- El Coloquio Afro-Latinoamericano sobre estrategias de desarrollo celebrado en Septiembre de 1972, en Dakar, bajo patrocinio de CLACSO e IDEP.

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- 2.- La amplia actividad desarrollada por la Bolsa de Trabajo de CLACSO, que ha permitido la reubicación de un gran número de profesionales latinoamericanos en Argelia, durante el período 1974-75.
- 3.- La política desarrollada por IDEP en orden a incorporar científicos sociales latinoamericanos para trabajar en ese Instituto.
- 4.- Los contactos establecidos por la Bolsa de Trabajo con numerosas instituciones gubernamentales y académicas de países africanos. Dichos contactos se iniciaron gracias a la mediación del Director de IDEP, quien envió en Marzo de 1974 una carta-circular a un importante número de Entidades africanas, dando a conocer las actividades que lleva a cabo la Bolsa de Trabajo de CLACSO en relación a los académicos latinoamericanos.

En virtud de estas gestiones, ya hemos tomado contacto con las siguientes Agencias Gubernamentales:

- a. Ministerio de Planificación, Desarrollo Rural y del Medio Ambiente, Alto Volta.
- b. Ministerio de Planificación, Camerún.
- c. Oficina de la Presidencia de la República, Dhomey.
- d. Secretaría de Estado de Planificación y Desarrollo Regional, Dirección de Estadística, Marruecos.
- e. Ministerio de Planificación Económica y Desarrollo, Mauritania.
- f. Ministerio de Planificación y Recursos Naturales, Rwanda.
- g. Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación, Somalia.
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A través de ellas, ha sido posible detectar en todas estas instituciones, una amplia actitud de colaboración hacia nuestro continente, así como su interés en recibir antecedentes de expertos latinoamericanos que deseen desarrollar sus actividades académicas y profesionales

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Por otra parte, se han realizado diversas gestiones con Universidades de Africa con resultados similares a los señalados en relación a las Agencias Gubernamentales. Al respecto, hemos recibido ofertas de las siguientes instituciones:

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En resumen, las relaciones que se han iniciado con instituciones académicas y gubernamentales de Africa representan una buena base inicial para elaborar un amplio programa de intercambio y colaboración académica entre ambos continentes, cuyo resultado será el de enriquecer el desarrollo de las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas. Entre tanto se estructura en forma global dicho programa, y en ocasión de la realización de la próxima Asamblea General de CLACSO, hemos considerado oportuno mencionar para su discusión, algunas iniciativas de interés para los Centros, Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo:

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- a) Los programas de investigación organizados bajo patrocinio y/o financiamiento de CLACSO, de sus Centros, Comisiones y/o Grupos de Trabajo, podrían destinar una parte de los recursos a investigadores que desarrollen trabajos relativos a las relaciones Afro-Latinoamericanas.
- b) Los programas de becas para estudiantes de post-grado patrocinados y/o financiados por CLACSO podrían incorporar medidas concretas para que algunos estudiantes se orienten hacia institutos y centros cuya especialidad es, precisamente, el estudio de los fenómenos sociales africanos.
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- c) Buscar mecanismos que permitan a los Centros e Instituciones Latinoamericanas ofrecer becas o vacantes a Académicos y estudiantes africanos.

Para esta Secretaría Ejecutiva es de sumo interés conocer los puntos de vista de los señores Directores de los Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de las Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo, en relación a las perspectivas de colaboración académica con el continente africano, ya que ellos permitirán determinar la real posibilidad actual de las instituciones latinoamericanas para enfrentar adecuadamente la tarea.

Concretamente, la Secretaría desea contar con información acerca de las siguientes áreas:

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b.-Antecedentes sobre cursos de postgrado que permitan ofrecer vacantes y/o becas a estudiantes africanos.

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# CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

CALLAO 875 - 3º. Piso E  
TEL. 44-8459  
DIREC. CABLEGRAFICA CLACSO  
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

Circular 12/75  
Octubre 6, 1975

Ref.: Plan de Colaboración e Intercambio  
Académico con Africa.

A: Miembros del Comité Directivo, Directores de Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo, Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa.

De: Secretaría Ejecutiva.

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- g. Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación, Somalía.
- h. Ministerio de Planificación, Togo.

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a) Los programas de investigación organizados bajo patrocinio y/o financiamiento de CLACSO, de sus Centros, Comisiones y/o Grupos de Trabajo, podrían destinar una parte de los recursos a investigadores que desarrollen trabajos relativos a las relaciones Afro-Latinoamericanas.

b) Los programas de becas para estudiantes de post-grado patrocinados y/o financiados por CLACSO podrían incorporar medidas concretas para que algunos estudiantes se orienten hacia institutos y centros cuya especialidad es, precisamente, el estudio de los fenómenos sociales africanos.

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Para esta Secretaría Ejecutiva es de sumo interés conocer los puntos de vista de los señores Directores de los Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de las Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo, en relación a las perspectivas de colaboración académica con el continente africano, ya que ellos permitirán determinar la real posibilidad actual de las instituciones latinoamericanas para enfrentar adecuadamente la tarea.

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b.-Antecedentes sobre cursos de postgrado que permitan ofrecer vacantes y/o becas a estudiantes africanos.

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# CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

CALLAO 875 - 3º. PISO E  
TEL. 44-8459  
DIREC. CABLEGRAFICA CLACSO  
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

Circular 12/75  
Octubre 6, 1975

Ref.: Plan de Colaboración e Intercambio  
Académico con Africa.

A: Miembros del Comité Directivo, Directores de Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo, Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa.

De: Secretaría Ejecutiva.

Desde hace algunos años se ha constituido en preocupación permanente de la Secretaría Ejecutiva y el Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa de CLACSO, el estimular el desarrollo de las relaciones académicas de América Latina con el continente africano. Esta preocupación nace del común interés Afro-Latinoamericano de comprender el carácter de los procesos y estructuras de sus formaciones sociales y de la necesidad de elaborar respuestas para superar el subdesarrollo.

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En resumen, las relaciones que se han iniciado con instituciones académicas y gubernamentales de Africa representan una buena base inicial para elaborar un amplio programa de intercambio y colaboración académica entre ambos continentes, cuyo resultado será el de enriquecer el desarrollo de las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas. Entre tanto se estructura en forma global dicho programa, y en ocasión de la realización de la próxima Asamblea General de CLACSO, hemos considerado oportuno mencionar para su discusión, algunas iniciativas de interés para los Centros, Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo:

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a) Los programas de investigación organizados bajo patrocinio y/o financiamiento de CLACSO, de sus Centros, Comisiones y/o Grupos de Trabajo, podrían destinar una parte de los recursos a investigadores que desarrollen trabajos relativos a las relaciones Afro-Latinoamericanas.

b) Los programas de becas para estudiantes de post-gradado patrocinados y/o financiados por CLACSO podrían incorporar medidas concretas para que algunos estudiantes se orienten hacia institutos y centros cuya especialidad es, precisamente, el estudio de los fenómenos sociales africanos.

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b.-Antecedentes sobre cursos de postgrado que permitan ofrecer vacantes y/o becas a estudiantes africanos.

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# CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

CALLAO 875 - 3º. Piso E  
TEL. 44-8459  
DIREC. CABLEGRAFICA CLACSO  
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

Circular 12/75  
Octubre 6, 1975

Ref.: Plan de Colaboración e Intercambio  
Académico con Africa.

A: Miembros del Comité Directivo, Directores de Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo, Grupo de Enlace Académico con el Africa.

De: Secretaría Ejecutiva.

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- c. Oficina de la Presidencia de la República, Dahomey.
- d. Secretaría de Estado de Planificación y Desarrollo Regional, Dirección de Estadística, Marruecos.
- e. Ministerio de Planificación Económica y Desarrollo, Mauritania.
- f. Ministerio de Planificación y Recursos Naturales, Rwanda.
- g. Ministerio de Planificación y Coordinación, Somalia.
- h. Ministerio de Planificación, Togo.

A través de ellas, ha sido posible detectar en todas estas instituciones, una amplia actitud de colaboración hacia nuestro continente, así como su interés en recibir antecedentes de expertos latinoamericanos que deseen desarrollar sus actividades académicas y profesionales

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en instituciones africanas. Más aún, en algunos casos, se han hecho proposiciones concretas de incorporación inmediata de profesionales y académicos latinoamericanos a dichas instituciones.

Por otra parte, se han realizado diversas gestiones con Universidades de Africa con resultados similares a los señalados en relación a las Agencias Gubernamentales. Al respecto, hemos recibido ofertas de las siguientes instituciones:

- a. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Nacional de Gabon, Gabon.
- b. Facultad de Estudios Sociales, Universidad de Ghana, Ghana.
- c. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de la Ciencia y la Tecnología, Ghana.
- d. Departamento de Economía, Universidad de Nairobi, Kenya.
- e. Departamento de Ciencias Sociales, Cuttington College, Liberia.
- f. Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, Universidad de Nigeria, Nigeria.
- g. Facultad de Derecho y Ciencias Económicas, Universidad Jean-Bedel Bokassa, República Centroafricana.
- h. Facultad de Economía y Estudios Sociales, Universidad de Sierra Leona, Sierra Leona.
- i. Departamento de Sociología, Universidad de Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

En resumen, las relaciones que se han iniciado con instituciones académicas y gubernamentales de Africa representan una buena base inicial para elaborar un amplio programa de intercambio y colaboración académica entre ambos continentes, cuyo resultado será el de enriquecer el desarrollo de las ciencias sociales latinoamericanas. Entre tanto se estructura en forma global dicho programa, y en ocasión de la realización de la próxima Asamblea General de CLACSO, hemos considerado oportuno mencionar para su discusión, algunas iniciativas de interés para los Centros, Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo del Consejo:

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a) Los programas de investigación organizados bajo patrocinio y/o financiamiento de CLACSO, de sus Centros, Comisiones y/o Grupos de Trabajo, podrían destinar una parte de los recursos a investigadores que desarrollen trabajos relativos a las relaciones Afro-Latinoamericanas.

b) Los programas de becas para estudiantes de post-grado patrocinados y/o financiados por CLACSO podrían incorporar medidas concretas para que algunos estudiantes se orienten hacia institutos y centros cuya especialidad es, precisamente, el estudio de los fenómenos sociales africanos.

Al respecto, cabe mencionar, que se han realizado gestiones concretas para que estudiantes del Programa de Becas de Postgrado, realizado en conjunto por CLACSO y el World University Service de Gran Bretaña (WUS-U.K.), puedan cursar estudios o investigar en estas materias.

c) Buscar mecanismos que permitan a los Centros e Instituciones Latinoamericanas ofrecer becas o vacantes a Académicos y estudiantes africanos.

Para esta Secretaría Ejecutiva es de sumo interés conocer los puntos de vista de los señores Directores de los Centros Miembros, Secretarios Coordinadores de las Comisiones y Grupos de Trabajo, en relación a las perspectivas de colaboración académica con el continente africano, ya que ellos permitirán determinar la real posibilidad actual de las instituciones latinoamericanas para enfrentar adecuadamente la tarea.

Concretamente, la Secretaría desea contar con información acerca de las siguientes áreas:

a.- Cientistas Sociales latinoamericanos que deseen o estén en condiciones de desarrollar tareas de orden académico y/o profesional en instituciones africanas, señalando su área de interés, experiencia y disponibilidades.

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b.-Antecedentes sobre cursos de postgrado que permitan ofrecer vacantes y/o becas a estudiantes africanos.

c.-Desarrollo de investigaciones relativas a las relaciones Afro-Latino americanas que sean de interés para instituciones académicas Africanas, y que permitan eventualmente la incorporación de investigadores de ese continente.-



CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

Callao 875, 3° E, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Te: 44-8459

Direc. Cables: CLACSO

Circular Nº 13/75  
Noviembre 24, 1975.-

a : Directores de Centros Miembros, Miembros Honorarios y Colaboradores de CLACSO; Miembros del Comité Directivo; Jefes y Directores de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación de los Centros vinculados a CLACSO.

de: Enrique Oteiza, Secretario Ejecutivo

asunto: Documentos sobre cantidad y accesibilidad de la información sobre problemas del desarrollo.

Como sin duda es de su conocimiento, la labor de los investigadores en ciencias sociales que trabajan en América Latina, se ve afectada negativamente por serias limitaciones en materia de información y acceso a los materiales académicos producidos dentro y fuera de la región, en sus respectivos campos de trabajo.

Como resultado de un largo y complejo proceso, las principales bibliotecas con materiales sobre la historia, los problemas y la cultura de América Latina, al igual que en el caso del Africa, se encuentran fuera de la región. Las bibliotecas de la mayor parte de nuestros centros de investigación son relativamente buenas en cuanto a los materiales del país respectivo, pero extremadamente pobres en lo que se refiere a libros, publicaciones periódicas y documentos sobre el resto de los países latinoamericanos.

Existe en general en América Latina un bajo grado de conciencia sobre la importancia cultural y científica de conservar los materiales producidos en la región, e incluso a veces hasta coleccionados en nuestros países para luego ser despachados al exterior. Esta falta de conciencia es grave por parte de los responsables de los organismos del estado que deberían velar por que esto no ocurriera, pero debemos confesar que se extiende también a muchos miembros de la comunidad académica de la región. Aparta de los problemas básicos de la conservación e incremento de las colecciones existentes, es mucho lo que debe hacerse en el campo de la biblioteología y la documentación en general, para transformar nuestros archivos, bibliotecas y colecciones en un verdadero acervo cultural, utilizable para la labor científica.

Nuestras fallas y carencias han corrido y corren paralelamente a un despojo sistemático de nuestros recursos académicos por parte de países e instituciones de fuera de la región. Existen incluso instituciones especializadas establecidas por consorcios de universidades de fuera de América Latina, para apropiarse sistemáticamente de cuanta colección o material académico pueda parecer de interés, sin ni siquiera dejar copia en el país del cual extraen la documentación.

CLACSO, si bien ha tratado el tema en diversas oportunidades, no ha llegado aún al punto en su crecimiento y organización como para poder encarar esta problemática de manera permanente y eficaz. Sin duda tendrá que hacerlo más adelante. Mientras tanto, iremos haciéndole llegar algunos trabajos o informaciones que puedan ser útiles para la tarea que en el área de documentación realizan los Centros vinculados al Consejo, y que puedan servir asimismo para el desarrollo de las ideas y los mecanismos que permitan más adelante una acción colectiva en esta materia, a escala latinoamericana.

Adjunto para su información dos capítulos de un documento interno, preparados para la reunión del Comité asesor del proyecto DEVSIS, que tuvo lugar en Ginebra en mayo próximo pasado. Se trata de documentos sobre la cantidad y la accesibilidad técnica de la literatura sobre la problemática del desarrollo, y su distribución por fuente e idioma de publicación. Le ruego que sepa disculpar el que por razones de costo y falta de recursos no hayamos podido traducir los documentos.

DEVSIS: DOCUMENTO CONFIDENCIAL

Accessibility of development literature: the present dilemma of poor availability  
and wasted resources

This first chapter examines the present situation with respect to the availability of development literature (primary sources) and of indexing and abstracting tools recording information about this literature (secondary sources).

In brief, the studies described in this chapter show

- 1) that there is a great deal of duplication of effort in the indexing and abstracting of some of the development literature. Some articles are being indexed 15 or more times, counting only the work of major institutions,
- 2) that there is virtually no indexing and abstracting of other important segments of the development literature, particularly that produced in developing countries, so that institutions and individuals have no means of knowing the existence of many of the items that would be relevant to their work.

The Study Team has undertaken various analyses of the holdings of important libraries and documentation services, and a member of the team visited two national centres, in Morocco and in the Netherlands, which have been set up to record and make available development literature generated within those countries. She also visited centres in the Federal Republic of Germany that have amassed important collections of development literature from Africa, Asia and Latin America. These analyses have shown that the literature of economic and social development can be divided into three categories: periodicals (journal articles), published books or monographs, and a final category comprising a great variety of materials which have two common characteristics: they are usually very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, and very seldom come under bibliographic control.

For the purposes of discussion, one might say that the first two categories represent the visible part of an iceberg, and the third category the invisible. The tip of the iceberg, journal articles, account for perhaps 22% of the total volume of development literature. Books a further 18%. But the bulk of the iceberg (60%) is the less accessible, grey, fugitive, invisible (call it what you will) literature. It is made up of unpublished working papers, feasibility and pre-investment studies, theses, research reports, documents of governments and international organizations which are not widely disseminated, and so on.

To get a clearer idea of the accessibility of development literature, its flow and the coverage of existing indexing and abstracting services, the Study Team commissioned several studies, and directly undertook two surveys itself. These dealt with periodicals and with international organizations publications and documents. Because of the availability of good directories of periodicals, it was felt that

periodicals represented the most "visible" category of development literature. It is relatively easy to find out what major periodicals are being produced in the world, and presumably anybody with sufficient cash can then subscribe to them. Books are much more difficult to find out about and to obtain, because national bibliographies exist mainly in the more developed countries, and it is not likely that many institutions concerned primarily with economic and social development would normally acquire very many of these anyway. Much of the documentary production of international organizations is highly relevant to the development mission, and it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" part of the iceberg.

#### The study of periodicals

The Study Team drew up a list of 100 periodical titles which were known to contain articles about development and which were frequently cited(1). This list was sent to several dozen institutions in developing countries, international organizations, development banks and some development research centres or aid organizations in the more developed countries(2). Each respondent was requested to indicate whether a journal is being received, and if so, whether it is being indexed or abstracted by the recipient institution.

A study undertaken on behalf of DEVSIS by Aslib(3) had revealed that the most frequently cited journals were the very well known economics and sociology journals rather than journals in which all articles are devoted to development questions. Aslib analysed the citations in seven of the latter and found that the most frequently cited journals are in ranked order:

- 1) American Economic Review
- 2) Journal of Political Economy
- 3) Economic Development and Cultural Change
- 4) Economic Journal
- 5) Review of Economics and Statistics

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(1) y (2) This list is reproduced in Annex

(3) Aslib. Study of the Subject Scope, Sources and Quantities of Development Literature qualifying for admission to DEVSIS. London, March 1975.

- 6) Quarterly Journal of Economics
- 7) Review of Economic Studies
- 8) Econometrica
- 9) Oxford Economic Papers
- 10) Journal of Development Studies

All of these journals are published in two countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. Only two of them would be what one might call "core journals on development". It is legitimate to wonder why the traditional economics journals seem to have such great importance. "It seems that the established periodicals are becoming more established -prestige in journal publishing is self-perpetuating, in that authors will usually try to have their papers accepted by the higher periodicals first; only if they are refused will they submit them to lesser titles. This is true in most cases, even if there is no specialized journal for the subject field. Thus the most frequently cited journals on economic development still appear in the major general economics journals rather than in Journal of Development Studies or Economic Development and Cultural Change"(4).

As the Study Team suspected that most of the 100 journals were being indexed or abstracted by one or more existing secondary services, it decided to ask these services to respond as well to the questionnaire. Moreover, all of the institutions chosen for the survey were asked in a covering letter if they could indicate which indexing or abstracting services they used to access the information contained in the journals they were receiving. These institutions were not told the names of the secondary services being interrogated, as the Study Team wanted the respondents to indicate spontaneously what tools they used.

Nearly all institutions responded to the questionnaire survey; Very few institutions, however, answered the question concerning indexing or abstracting services which they were using, and those that did failed to indicate whether they were receiving (or even knew the existence of) the various indexing and abstracting services which the Study Team had included in the survey, with one exception. In fact a great many respondents indicated that they were indexing and abstracting many of the journals themselves. Several instances were found where journals were being indexed by 15 or more institutions. In almost every case these same journals are already being covered, however adequately, by all of the six indexing and abstracting services as well!

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(4) Fletcher, John. A view of the literature of economics. Journal of Documentation, vol. 28, N° 4, Dec. 1972, pp. 283-295.

Coverage by the indexing/abstracting services:

1) Public Affairs Information Service.

PAIS is a non-profit organization which is located in the Economic and Public Affairs Division of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. It publishes a weekly Bulletin which indexes articles, books and other documents produced in the English language, and recently started publishing a Foreign Language Index. The weekly bulletins are cumulated five times during the year and subsequently in annual bound volumes. The Foreign Language Index is issued quarterly, each issue cumulating until the annual bound volume comes out. PAIS currently receives 96 of the 100 titles in the survey, and selectively indexes articles in 75 of them.

2) International Bibliography of the Social Sciences.

The International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSD) publishes four annual bibliographies in the fields of economics, sociology, political science, and social and cultural anthropology. Unesco's Department of Social Sciences awards an annual grant to the ICSSD to help defray the cost of preparing these bibliographies which are published in London by Tavistock, and generally appear two or three years after the date of publication of the materials which they record. At present the ICSSD receives 97 of the 100 titles and selectively indexes articles from 96 of them. Entries are presented in each of the four bibliographies according to a classification scheme unique to each, and the four bibliographies all contain bilingual subject indexes (English-French).

3) Journal of Economic Literature.

JEL, sponsored by the American Economic Association, appears quarterly. Journal articles are listed in classified order, and the more important ones are abstracted, along with books and other materials. An annual subject index is also prepared. Journal coverage pertains primarily to articles appearing in the English language. Currently, the Journal of Economic Literature covers 38 of the titles in the survey.

4) Economic Titles.

The Economic Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands produces a semi-monthly bulletin of abstracts which encompasses journal articles, books and government publications, research reports and important annual reports and directories. Entries are arranged in classified order according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and a brief indicative abstract accompanies each entry, written in one of the following languages: English, French, German or Dutch. One to three descriptors, in English only, are used to index each entry and to prepare the subject index which appears in each issue and cumulates annually. Economic Titles currently abstracts 42 of the 100 titles. Of these, 22 are done cover-to-cover, that is to say, every article in each issue is abstracted.

5) Social Sciences Citation Index

All articles published in 48 of the 100 titles are regularly recorded in the SSCI, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, along with those in more than 2000 other journals. Although SSCI contains a subject index made by permuting keywords in the titles of articles (or their English translations), its main interest resides in the fact that index entries are generated for all references cited in each journal article. This can only be done by computer manipulation of such an enormous file. The Study Team asked the Institute for Scientific Information to undertake an analysis of all citations concerning a sub-set of 25 of the journals, and the results of this analysis are reported later in this chapter.

6) International Labour Documentation.

This semi-monthly bulletin of indicative abstracts is produced as a by-product of the operation of the computerized ISIS system in the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the International Labour Office. All 100 of the titles surveyed are received by the ILO Library and abstracts are prepared on a highly selective basis for 99 of them. Only one journal is abstracted cover-to-cover. This, quite logically, is the International Labour Review, a monthly publication of the ILO itself.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX INDEXING/ABSTRACTING SERVICES

Title Characteristics	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Publication Period	1914 Foreign Language Index 1968	Econ 1952- Soc 1954- PolSci 1962- Anthro 1955-	1963- Quarterly	1974- Semi-monthly with Subject Index cumulating annually	1970- Every four months; cumulates annually	1965- Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Frequency	*	Annual	Quarterly	Semi-monthly with Subject Index cumulating annually	Every four months; cumulates annually	Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Development Journals in Survey recorded	96%	97%	38%	42%	46%	100%
Development Journals in Survey indexed or abstracted	75%	95%	38%	42%	49%	99%
Treatment	Selectively indexed	Selectively indexed	All indexed; selectively abstracted	22% abstracted cover-to-cover 20% abstracted 3/5-4/5	Permuted title index of all articles; full citation indexing	Abstracted, but only very selectively

(\* ) Bulletin-weekly; five cumulations each year with annual bound cumulation  
Foreign language index - quarterly, each issue cumulated with annual bound cumulation.



Title	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Characteristics	Articles, books, Gov't Docs, etc.	Mainly books and articles	Mainly books and articles	Mainly articles, some books, Gov't Docs, Directories, annual reports	Journal articles only	Books, articles, Gov't Docs and international Organisations Publications
Coverage of Service	Articles, books, Gov't Docs, etc.	Mainly books and articles	Mainly books and articles	Mainly articles, some books, Gov't Docs, Directories, annual reports	Journal articles only	Books, articles, Gov't Docs and international Organisations Publications
Annual Subscription price	\$ 150 (Bulletin)	\$ 15 for each volume	\$ 34.50 (includes subscription to American Economic Review)	750 Guilders	\$ 1250	\$ 17 (Semi-monthly issues only)
Hard-copy	\$ 125 (Foreign Language Index)	\$ 15 for each volume	\$ 34.50 (includes subscription to American Economic Review)	750 Guilders	\$ 1250	\$ 17 (Semi-monthly issues only)
Are computers used in production of printed service?	Only for the Foreign Language Index	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnetic tape service available on subscription?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Can data base be searched on-line?	Under consideration	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, through Lockheed	Yes, in Geneva and Ottawa
S. D. I. Service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, weekly by subscr.	Yes, monthly or quarterly
Retrospective searching service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes	Yes

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the six indexing and abstracting services. From this it may be seen that a fair number of the journals are being indexed and abstracted by several of the services, but that there is no single service which is fully indexing or abstracting all of them.

Nine international organizations responded to the questionnaire. Table 2 shows the percentage of the periodicals received by each as well as the percentage indexed or abstracted. Except in the case of the ILO, which has already been described above under International Labour Documentation, no attempt has been made to indicate how the journals are indexed or abstracted by recipient organizations.

Table 2

Titles received by international organizations.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
International Labour Office, Geneva	100%	99%
World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Washington	81%	69%
Inter-American Development Bank, Washington	54%	54%
U. N./ESCAP, Bangkok	49%	47%
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok	45%	11%
U.N./ECLA, Santiago	43%	43%
Caribbean Community Secretariat, Georgetown	30%	30%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Lima	15%	1%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Bangkok	14%	12%

In the three libraries reporting from Bangkok, 5 journals were being indexed by all three, 11 journals by two of the three and 32 journals by one. In passing, it should be mentioned that one of the journals indexed by all three Bangkok libraries is covered by 5 of the indexing and abstracting services described earlier, and the other four journals are covered by 4 of them.

Results obtained from developed countries are shown in Table 3:

Table 3.

Titles received in institutions located in developed countries.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton	87%	none
Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo	79%	78%
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa	62%	none
Nederlands Documentatiecentrum voor Ontwikkelingslanden, Amsterdam	59%	3%
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	43%	43%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika, Hamburg	40%	40%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Latei- namerikaforschung, Hamburg	35%	35%
Interuniversitair Centrum voor Studie en Documentatie van Latijns Amerika, Amsterdam	28%	27%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Moderner Orient, Hamburg	22%	22%
Centre de documentation du Secrétariat technique de la Présidence du Conseil, Lisbon	21%	21%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Asien, Hamburg	10%	10%

At the time of the writing of the present draft, only five responses had been received from developing countries. The Institute for Social and Economic Research of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, received 56% of the titles, but

indexed none; the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona, India received 53% and indexed none; the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica received 53% and indexed all of them; INADES, the African Institute for Economic and Social Development, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast received 12% and indexed none; and the Société Tunisienne de Développement in Tunis received 7% all of which were indexed.

It is perhaps even more eloquent to look at the number of times certain titles are being indexed or abstracted, an obvious wastage of intellectual effort that could be greatly reduced if a comprehensive service were to come into existence.

Table 4 lists the "most indexed" titles:

Table 4

Journals indexed 10 times or more

17 times

International labour review(\*)

16 times

Economic development and cultural change\*  
Finance and development  
Journal of development studies\*

15 times

Developing economies\*  
International development review\*  
Tiers-Monde

14 times

Staff papers, International Monetary Fund\*

13 times

American economic review  
Development and change\*  
Economic bulletin for Latin America  
Economic journal  
Inter-American economic affairs  
Inter economics  
International social science journal\*  
Oxford economic papers  
Social and economic studies\*  
Trimestre económico\*

12 times

American journal of agricultural economics  
Asian survey\*  
Canadian journal of economics  
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East  
Economic record  
Indian economic journal\*  
Manchester school of economic and social studies  
Quarterly journal of economics  
Review of economics and statistics

11 times

Journal of developing areas\*  
Kyklos  
Latin American research review\*  
Revista brasileira de economia\*

10 times

Bangladesh development studies  
Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies  
Demografía y economía  
Développement et civilisations (publication now suspended)  
Kyklos  
Pakistan development review  
Revista de la integración

Fifteen journals in Table 4 are marked with an asterisk. The Institute for Scientific Information was asked to perform a citation analysis of these 15 journals, together with 10 others. This analysis consisted of two parts. In the first part all references cited in any article appearing in 22 of these journals during the year 1974 were printed out. An interpretation of the results of this analysis are discussed in other Chapters. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> part, however, all citations to these 25 journals during the year 1974 were extracted from the computer record of the Social Sciences Citation Index and printed out. These are listed in ranked order in Table 5:

Table 5.

Number of times development journal articles were cited in social science journals in the year 1974.

Social and Economic Studies	219
Journal of Modern African Studies	119

Asian Survey	124
International Social Science Journal	85
International Labour Review	80
Studies in Comparative International Development	72
Latin American Research Review	66
Staff Papers, International Monetary Fund	63
Journal of Development Studies	59
Journal of Developing Areas	41
African Affairs	35
Economic Development and Cultural Change	35
Cahiers d'études Africaines	28
Canadian Journal of African Studies	23
Sociologia Ruralis	23
International Development Review	20
Trimestre Económico	18
Developing Economies	17
Journal of Asian and African Studies	15
Malayan Economic Review	14
Eastern Africa Economic Review	13
Indian Economic Journal	10
African Social Research	7
Development and Change	4
Revista Brasileira de Economia	4

When one considers, however, that the total number of journal citations recorded just for the year 1974 in Social Sciences Citation Index was 787,000 it seems clear that "development journals" are not making much of an impact on social science research in general. One single journal, the American Economic Review received over 2,000 citations in 1974, more than twice the total number of the 25 development journals taken together!

Moreover, it is also clear that journals produced in developing countries are being cited mainly by journals published in developed countries or by international organizations and vice versa. There are extremely few cases where journals produced in one developing country are cited by journals produced in another developing country.

The full tabulations of the results of this survey are reproduced separately, and it may be useful to consult these when undertaking further analysis, as only general conclusions drawn from a cursory analysis of the results have been reported in this chapter.

#### The study of international organizations documents.

The documentary production of international organizations presents quite a unique case. A very considerable proportion of the programmes and budgets of international organizations is devoted to the collection, analysis and dissemination of development information. Only a fraction of what is produced, however, is issued in the form of sales publications which can be purchased in a bookshop. Most of it, if issued at all, is in the form of mimeographed documents prepared for meetings of experts or for limited distribution on special mailing lists. These are often reproduced only in a very limited number of copies. Because of the high relevance to the development mission of much of this literature, and because it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" parts of the iceberg, it was decided to draw up a list of 40 documents or publications issued by international organizations in 1973 and send this list, together with the title-page of each item, to the same institutions to whom the periodicals survey had been sent.

All 40 items were chosen because it was felt that they contained development information that would be important for most of the institutions to have received. An attempt was also made to get a sampling of items produced by several organizations (FAO, IBRD, IMF, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNRISD, UNESCO and the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations). Of the 40 items chosen, 27 were sales publications and 13 were mimeographed documents, of the type that would be categorized as being in the "invisible" part of the iceberg. None were confidential or restricted. The question of the latter type of document is dealt with in Chapter.

The complete tabulation of the result is recorded separately. In general it may be concluded that international organizations publications receive much less dissemination than periodicals on development. However, those which are received are in most cases catalogued, indexed and announced in accessions lists of the recipient institutions. This in spite of the fact that most of the items have

been indexed in the various bibliographic tools produced by the organizations themselves.

Many respondents took the trouble of explaining that they could not rely on the indexing tools prepared by international organizations, and some even went to the extent of pointing out specific cases of "visible" United Nations documents that had never been mentioned in the United Nations Documents Index. A great many respondents expressed shock at the very low percentage of the items which their institutions had received. They recognized that they should have had most of the documents, and offered various explanations for the fact they had not been able to learn of their existence or that they had not been able to obtain them from the organizations which had produced them.

The Institute for Scientific Information was also asked to search the computer file of the Social Sciences Citation Index to see how many of the 40 items had been cited in journal literature in 1974. Only 8 of them had been cited, 3 UN publications, 3 ILO publications, 1 OECD publication and 1 UNESCO publication. The I.S.I. pointed out, however, that it normally took about two years for a new publication to be cited in a journal article, so it was not surprising that so few had in fact been cited, since they were published in 1973 and it was the 1974 file that was searched.

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In this chapter we have presented the evidence to support the conclusions 1) and 2) that we offered at the start of it. We believe that development activities are ill-served by the present chaotic situation, and that it is only by co-operation and co-ordination that the present wasteful duplication of efforts can be avoided and the serious deficiencies repaired.



DEVSIS: Documento Confidencial

The quantity of development literature: its distribution by source and language.

There is no clear-cut methodology available for the estimation of the size of development literature on a world-wide basis, bearing in mind the complex subject-oriented problem areas involved. Reading accounts of other investigations, it seemed clear that it would be futile to attempt to arrive at some falsely authoritative statement about the size of development literature. Instead, attempts were made to determine for a few countries how much literature was being produced in a year concerning that country, where that literature was being produced and in what languages it was being produced.

From an analysis of the holding of a number of large libraries, it was clear that much more was being written about certain countries than about others. The files of the World Bank, the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and the ILO show that the most "written about" developing countries are, in ranked order:

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) India  | 4) Argentina   |
| 2) Brazil | 5) Pakistan    |
| 3) Mexico | 6) Philippines |

Since it was relatively easy to analyse by computer the more than 20,000 abstracts about specific developing countries recorded in the ILO file, extrapolations have been made, and a relatively educated guess made about the total annual production of literature concerning specific countries or groups of countries. This has been done by using actual figures obtained from three developing countries, one in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America, and applying those figures to the percentages represented in the ILO file of the total literature on all developing countries.

This extrapolation yields an annual production of documents concerning developing countries of 56,000. As indicated earlier, there is no way to measure the literature on development in general, and if one can permit an extrapolation based on the experience of only one documentation centre in a developed country (Netherlands), one arrives at a further 21,000 documents. However, these figures are based on documents which are already accessible to the different institutions who provided them. Each institution was careful to point out that they estimated they were missing from 30% to 60% of the total literature which was either difficult to obtain or was confidential.

On the basis of these figures one can now arrive at two admittedly rough, but nevertheless, relatively educated guesses about the total size of development literature:

	<u>Low estimate</u>	<u>High estimate</u>
Literature about specific countries	56,000	56,000
Literature about development questions	21,000	21,000
Invisible literature not presently recorded	16,800	33,600
	<u>93,800</u>	<u>110,600</u>

It has not been possible to do a detailed analysis of the sources of development literature, except to prepare the breakdown by types of document mentioned in Chapter 1. However, the National Documentation Centre in Morocco has produced some figures which are interesting to compare with those which can be obtained from the ILO computer files. At the present time the Moroccan centre is recording approx. 1400 items per year, of which 90% come from Morocco and 10% from outside sources. It is estimated that 2/3 of the outside sources consist of documents of international organizations. However, the Moroccan centre is not presently equipped to locate and record all information about Morocco being produced in other countries, and for this reason, a comparison with the ILO file indicates that more may be produced about which they are not aware, a defect that would be easy to correct if DEVSIS were operational.

Table 1.

Origin of items about Morocco recorded in ILO files

Morocco	- 26%
International organizations	- 26%
France	- 16%
USA	- 16%
all other developed countries	- 11%
other developing countries	- 5%

It should be pointed out that 11% of all of the record in the ILO file concerning Morocco are restricted. These are all documents of international organizations which for a variety of reasons cannot be made available to the public.

It is also highly probable that of the 30% of documents which the Moroccan Centre is having difficulty obtaining within Morocco many are restricted as well. The notion of confidentiality is a very fluid one. It seems to mean different things to different people at different times, and documents are sometimes really less "restricted" than one might think. Certainly it is in the interest of the national economic and social documentation centres located in developing countries to have access for national use of all pertinent documentation produced concerning that country, even if some of it cannot be communicated to other partners in the DEVSIS network.

Because there is no global information service on development, it is necessary for research institutes and others wishing to keep aware of new documents being issued on development to go to very great expense, first to find out what exists and then to obtain it. Both the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex and the ILO reported that their library staff regularly scan no fewer than 150 different accessions lists, book lists, bibliographies of different types, etc. to identify new relevant literature. It is quite clear that no institution in a developing country can afford to go to such pains, nor is it likely that those institutions in developed countries and international organizations, operating under severe budgetary restraints, will be able to continue to do so much longer.

Much raw material concerning cited sources has been obtained from the computer analysis performed on the 25 development journals recorded in Social Science Citation Index. Only one of these is mentioned here, because it presents a particularly interesting case. Social and Economic Studies, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of West Indies, in Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, was the most frequently cited development journal in the literature of the social sciences in 1974. The following table shows the origin of items cited by authors of articles in that journal:

Table 2

Sources cited in Social and Economic Studies (by origin)

self-citations	- 64%
USA	- 16%
Puerto Rico	- 9%
UK	- 7%
International organizations	- 1%
Canada	- 1%
all other countries (Austria, France, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands)	- 2%

Languages

Table 3 shows the breakdown by language of the 100 periodicals used in the survey described in Chapters 1-2.

Table 3

Language of publication of development journals

English	73%
Spanish	17%
French	16%
Portuguese	2%
German	1%
Russian	1%

A computer analysis of the 20,000 abstracts on developing countries recorded in the ILO files shows that the documents were written in the following languages:

Table 4

Language of publication of documents about developing countries recorded in ILO files.

English	63%	German	2	%
Spanish	20%	Russian	1	%
French	18%	Arabic	0,5	%
Portuguese	4%	all other languages	0,3	%

Both these tables show a bias towards Western languages and towards languages that are employed in international communications. The tables obviously do not properly reflect the literature produced in national languages mainly for internal use. However, we believe that the ranking of the top four languages is probably valid. As many international organizations publications are written in two or more languages, this explains why the total percentage is over 100% in both tables above.

CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

Callao 875, 3° E, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Te: 44-8459

Direc. Cableg: CLACSO

Circular N° 13/75  
Noviembre 24, 1975.-

a : Directores de Centros Miembros, Miembros Honorarios y Colaboradores de CLACSO; Miembros del Comité Directivo; Jefes y Directores de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación de los Centros vinculados a CLACSO.

de: Enrique Oteiza, Secretario Ejecutivo

asunto: Documentos sobre cantidad y accesibilidad de la información sobre problemas del desarrollo.

Como sin duda es de su conocimiento, la labor de los investigadores en ciencias sociales que trabajan en América Latina, se ve afectada negativamente por serias limitaciones en materia de información y acceso a los materiales académicos producidos dentro y fuera de la región, en sus respectivos campos de trabajo.

Como resultado de un largo y complejo proceso, las principales bibliotecas con materiales sobre la historia, los problemas y la cultura de América Latina, al igual que en el caso del Africa, se encuentran fuera de la región. Las bibliotecas de la mayor parte de nuestros centros de investigación son relativamente buenas en cuanto a los materiales del país respectivo, pero extremadamente pobres en lo que se refiere a libros, publicaciones periódicas y documentos sobre el resto de los países latinoamericanos.

Existe en general en América Latina un bajo grado de conciencia sobre la importancia cultural y científica de conservar los materiales producidos en la región, e incluso a veces hasta seleccionados en nuestros países para luego ser despachados al exterior. Esta falta de conciencia es grave por parte de los responsables de los organismos del estado que deberían velar por que esto no ocurriera, pero debemos confesar que se extiende también a muchos miembros de la comunidad académica de la región. Aparte de los problemas básicos de la conservación e incremento de las colecciones existentes, es mucho lo que debe hacerse en el campo de la bibliotecología y la documentación en general, para transformar nuestros archivos, bibliotecas y colecciones en un verdadero acervo cultural, utilizable para la labor científica.

Nuestras fallas y carencias han corrido y corren paralelamente a un despojo sistemático de nuestros recursos académicos por parte de países e instituciones de fuera de la región. Existen incluso instituciones especializadas establecidas por consorcios de universidades de fuera de América Latina, para apropiarse sistemáticamente de cuanta colección o material académico pueda parecer de interés, sin ni siquiera dejar copia en el país del cual extraen la documentación.

CLACSO, si bien ha tratado el tema en diversas oportunidades, no ha llegado aún al punto en su crecimiento y organización como para poder encarar esta problemática de manera permanente y eficaz. Sin duda tendrá que hacerlo más adelante. Mientras tanto, iremos haciéndole llegar algunos trabajos o informaciones que puedan ser útiles para la tarea que en el área de documentación realizan los Centros vinculados al Consejo, y que puedan servir asimismo para el desarrollo de las ideas y los mecanismos que permitan más adelante una acción colectiva en esta materia, a escala latinoamericana.

Adjunto para su información dos capítulos de un documento interno, preparados para la reunión del Comité asesor del proyecto DEVSIS, que tuvo lugar en Ginebra en mayo próximo pasado. Se trata de documentos sobre la cantidad y la accesibilidad técnica de la literatura sobre la problemática del desarrollo, y su distribución por fuente e idioma de publicación. Le ruego que sepa disculpar el que por razones de costo y falta de recursos no hayamos podido traducir los documentos.

DEVSIS: DOCUMENTO CONFIDENCIAL

Accessibility of development literature: the present dilemma of poor availability  
and wasted resources

This first chapter examines the present situation with respect to the availability of development literature (primary sources) and of indexing and abstracting tools recording information about this literature (secondary sources).

In brief, the studies described in this chapter show

- 1) that there is a great deal of duplication of effort in the indexing and abstracting of some of the development literature. Some articles are being indexed 15 or more times, counting only the work of major institutions,
- 2) that there is virtually no indexing and abstracting of other important segments of the development literature, particularly that produced in developing countries, so that institutions and individuals have no means of knowing the existence of many of the items that would be relevant to their work.

The Study Team has undertaken various analyses of the holdings of important libraries and documentation services, and a member of the team visited two national centres, in Morocco and in the Netherlands, which have been set up to record and make available development literature generated within those countries. She also visited centres in the Federal Republic of Germany that have amassed important collections of development literature from Africa, Asia and Latin America. These analyses have shown that the literature of economic and social development can be divided into three categories: periodicals (journal articles), published books or monographs, and a final category comprising a great variety of materials which have two common characteristics: they are usually very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, and very seldom come under bibliographic control.

For the purposes of discussion, one might say that the first two categories represent the visible part of an iceberg, and the third category the invisible. The tip of the iceberg, journal articles, account for perhaps 22% of the total volume of development literature. Books a further 18%. But the bulk of the iceberg (60%) is the less accessible, grey, fugitive, invisible (call it what you will) literature. It is made up of unpublished working papers, feasibility and pre-investment studies, theses, research reports, documents of governments and international organizations which are not widely disseminated, and so on.

To get a clearer idea of the accessibility of development literature, its flow and the coverage of existing indexing and abstracting services, the Study Team commissioned several studies, and directly undertook two surveys itself. These dealt with periodicals and with international organizations publications and documents. Because of the availability of good directories of periodicals, it was felt that

periodicals represented the most "visible" category of development literature. It is relatively easy to find out what major periodicals are being produced in the world, and presumably anybody with sufficient cash can then subscribe to them. Books are much more difficult to find out about and to obtain, because national bibliographies exist mainly in the more developed countries, and it is not likely that many institutions concerned primarily with economic and social development would normally acquire very many of these anyway. Much of the documentary production of international organizations is highly relevant to the development mission, and it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" part of the iceberg.

#### The study of periodicals

The Study Team drew up a list of 100 periodical titles which were known to contain articles about development and which were frequently cited(1). This list was sent to several dozen institutions in developing countries, international organizations, development banks and some development research centres or aid organizations in the more developed countries(2). Each respondent was requested to indicate whether a journal is being received, and if so, whether it is being indexed or abstracted by the recipient institution.

A study undertaken on behalf of DEVSIS by Aslib(3) had revealed that the most frequently cited journals were the very well known economics and sociology journals rather than journals in which all articles are devoted to development questions. Aslib analysed the citations in seven of the latter and found that the most frequently cited journals are in ranked order:

- 1) American Economic Review
- 2) Journal of Political Economy
- 3) Economic Development and Cultural Change
- 4) Economic Journal
- 5) Review of Economics and Statistics

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(1) y (2) This list is reproduced in Annex

(3) Aslib. Study of the Subject Scope, Sources and Quantities of Development Literature qualifying for admission to DEVSIS. London, March 1975.



- 6) Quarterly Journal of Economics
- 7) Review of Economic Studies
- 8) Econometrica
- 9) Oxford Economic Papers
- 10) Journal of Development Studies

All of these journals are published in two countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. Only two of them would be what one might call "core journals on development". It is legitimate to wonder why the traditional economics journals seem to have such great importance. "It seems that the established periodicals are becoming more established -prestige in journal publishing is self-perpetuating, in that authors will usually try to have their papers accepted by the higher periodicals first; only if they are refused will they submit them to lesser titles. This is true in most cases, even if there is no specialized journal for the subject field. Thus the most frequently cited journals on economic development still appear in the major general economics journals rather than in Journal of Development Studies or Economic Development and Cultural Change"(4).

As the Study Team suspected that most of the 100 journals were being indexed or abstracted by one or more existing secondary services, it decided to ask these services to respond as well to the questionnaire. Moreover, all of the institutions chosen for the survey were asked in a covering letter if they could indicate which indexing or abstracting services they used to access the information contained in the journals they were receiving. These institutions were not told the names of the secondary services being interrogated, as the Study Team wanted the respondents to indicate spontaneously what tools they used.

Nearly all institutions responded to the questionnaire survey; Very few institutions, however, answered the question concerning indexing or abstracting services which they were using, and those that did failed to indicate whether they were receiving (or even knew the existence of) the various indexing and abstracting services which the Study Team had included in the survey, with one exception. In fact a great many respondents indicated that they were indexing and abstracting many of the journals themselves. Several instances were found where journals were being indexed by 15 or more institutions. In almost every case these same journals are already being covered, however adequately, by all of the six indexing and abstracting services as well!

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(4) Fletcher, John. A view of the literature of economics. Journal of Documentation, vol. 28, No 4, Dec. 1972, pp. 283-295.

Coverage by the indexing/abstracting services:

1) Public Affairs Information Service.

PAIS is a non-profit organization which is located in the Economic and Public Affairs Division of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. It publishes a weekly Bulletin which indexes articles, books and other documents produced in the English language, and recently started publishing a Foreign Language Index. The weekly bulletins are cumulated five times during the year and subsequently in annual bound volumes. The Foreign Language Index is issued quarterly, each issue cumulating until the annual bound volume comes out. PAIS currently receives 96 of the 100 titles in the survey, and selectively indexes articles in 75 of them.

2) International Bibliography of the Social Sciences.

The International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSD) publishes four annual bibliographies in the fields of economics, sociology, political science, and social and cultural anthropology. Unesco's Department of Social Sciences awards an annual grant to the ICSSD to help defray the cost of preparing these bibliographies which are published in London by Tavistock, and generally appear two or three years after the date of publication of the materials which they record. At present the ICSSD receives 97 of the 100 titles and selectively indexes articles from 96 of them. Entries are presented in each of the four bibliographies according to a classification scheme unique to each, and the four bibliographies all contain bilingual subject indexes (English-French).

3) Journal of Economic Literature.

JEL, sponsored by the American Economic Association, appears quarterly. Journal articles are listed in classified order, and the more important ones are abstracted, along with books and other materials. An annual subject index is also prepared. Journal coverage pertains primarily to articles appearing in the English language. Currently, the Journal of Economic Literature covers 38 of the titles in the survey.

4) Economic Titles.

The Economic Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands produces a semi-monthly bulletin of abstracts which encompasses journal articles, books and government publications, research reports and important annual reports and directories. Entries are arranged in classified order according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and a brief indicative abstract accompanies each entry, written in one of the following languages: English, French, German or Dutch. One to three descriptors, in English only, are used to index each entry and to prepare the subject index which appears in each issue and cumulates annually. Economic Titles currently abstracts 42 of the 100 titles. Of these, 22 are done cover-to-cover, that is to say, every article in each issue is abstracted.

5) Social Sciences Citation Index

All articles published in 48 of the 100 titles are regularly recorded in the SSCI, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, along with those in more than 2000 other journals. Although SSCI contains a subject index made by permuting keywords in the titles of articles (or their English translations), its main interest resides in the fact that index entries are generated for all references cited in each journal article. This can only be done by computer manipulation of such an enormous file. The Study Team asked the Institute for Scientific Information to undertake an analysis of all citations concerning a sub-set of 25 of the journals, and the results of this analysis are reported later in this chapter.

6) International Labour Documentation.

This semi-monthly bulletin of indicative abstracts is produced as a by-product of the operation of the computerized ISIS system in the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the International Labour Office. All 100 of the titles surveyed are received by the ILO Library and abstracts are prepared on a highly selective basis for 99 of them. Only one journal is abstracted cover-to-cover. This, quite logically, is the International Labour Review, a monthly publication of the ILO itself.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX INDEXING/ABSTRACTING SERVICES

Title Characteristics	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Publication Period	1914 Foreign Language Index 1968	Econ 1952- Soc 1951- PaIscl1952- Anthro1955-	1963- Quarterly	1974- Semi-monthly with Subject Index cumulating annually	1970- Every four months; cumulates annually	1965- Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Frequency	*	Annual	Quarterly	Semi-monthly with Subject Index cumulating annually	Every four months; cumulates annually	Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Development Journals in Survey recorded	96%	97%	38%	42%	48%	100%
Development Journals in Survey indexed or abstracted	75%	96%	38%	42%	48%	99%
Treatment	Selectively indexed	Selectively indexed	All indexed; selectively abstracted	22% abstracted cover-to-cover 20% abstracted 3/5-4/5	Permuted title index of all articles; full citation indexing	Abstracted, but only very selectively

(\* ) Bulletin-weekly. Five cumulations each year with annual bound cumulation Foreign language index - quarterly, each issue cumulated with annual bound cumulation.

Title Characteristics	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Coverage of Service	Articles, books, Gov't Docs, etc.	Mainly books and articles	Mainly books and articles	Mainly articles some books, Gov't Docs, Directories, annual reports	Journal articles only	Books, articles, Gov't Docs and international Organisations Publications
Annual Sub- scription price Hard-copy	\$ 150 (Bulletin) \$ 125 (Foreign Language Index)	\$ 15 for each volume	\$ 34.50 (in- cludes sub- scription to American Economic Review)	750 Guilders	\$ 1250	\$ 17 (Semi- monthly issues only)
Are computers used in produc- tion of printed service?	Only for the Foreign Language Index	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnetic tape service available on subscription?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Can data base be searched on- line?	Under consideration	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, through Lockheed	Yes, in Geneva and Ottawa
S. D. I. Service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, weekly by subscr.	Yes, monthly or quarterly
Retrospective searching service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes	Yes

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the six indexing and abstracting services. From this it may be seen that a fair number of the journals are being indexed and abstracted by several of the services, but that there is no single service which is fully indexing or abstracting all of them.

Nine international organizations responded to the questionnaire. Table 2 shows the percentage of the periodicals received by each as well as the percentage indexed or abstracted. Except in the case of the ILO, which has already been described above under International Labour Documentation, no attempt has been made to indicate how the journals are indexed or abstracted by recipient organizations.

Table 2

Titles received by international organizations.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
International Labour Office, Geneva	100%	99%
World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Washington	81%	69%
Inter-American Development Bank, Washington	54%	54%
U. N./ESCAP, Bangkok	49%	47%
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok	45%	11%
U.N./ECLA, Santiago	43%	43%
Caribbean Community Secretariat, Georgetown	30%	30%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Lima	15%	1%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Bangkok	14%	12%

In the three libraries reporting from Bangkok, 5 journals were being indexed by all three, 11 journals by two of the three and 32 journals by one. In passing, it should be mentioned that one of the journals indexed by all three Bangkok libraries is covered by 5 of the indexing and abstracting services described earlier, and the other four journals are covered by 4 of them.

Results obtained from developed countries are shown in Table 3:

Table 3.

Titles received in institutions located in developed countries.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton	87%	none
Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo	79%	78%
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa	62%	none
Nederlands Documentatiecentrum voor Ontwikkelingslanden, Amsterdam	59%	3%
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	43%	43%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika, Hamburg	40%	40%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Latei- namerikaforschung, Hamburg	35%	35%
Interuniversitair Centrum voor Studie en Documentatie van Latijns Amerika, Amsterdam	28%	27%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Moderner Orient, Hamburg	22%	22%
Centre de documentation du Secrétariat technique de la Présidence du Conseil, Lisbon	21%	21%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Asien, Hamburg	10%	10%

At the time of the writing of the present draft, only five responses had been received from developing countries. The Institute for Social and Economic Research of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, received 56% of the titles, but

indexed none; the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona, India received 53% and indexed none; the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica received 53% and indexed all of them; INADES, the African Institute for Economic and Social Development, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast received 12% and indexed none; and the Société Tunisienne de Développement in Tunis received 7% all of which were indexed.

It is perhaps even more eloquent to look at the number of times certain titles are being indexed or abstracted, an obvious wastage of intellectual effort that could be greatly reduced if a comprehensive service were to come into existence.

Table 4 lists the "most indexed" titles:

Table 4

Journals indexed 10 times or more

17 times

International labour review\*

16 times

Economic development and cultural change\*  
Finance and development  
Journal of development studies\*

15 times

Developing economies\*  
International development review\*  
Tiers-Monde

14 times

Staff papers, International Monetary Fund\*

13 times

American economic review  
Development and change\*  
Economic bulletin for Latin America  
Economic journal  
Inter-American economic affairs  
Inter economics  
International social science journal\*  
Oxford economic papers  
Social and economic studies\*  
Trimestre económico\*



12 times

American journal of agricultural economics  
Asian survey\*  
Canadian journal of economics  
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East  
Economic record  
Indian economic journal\*  
Manchester school of economic and social studies  
Quarterly journal of economics  
Review of economics and statistics

11 times

Journal of developing areas\*  
Kyklos  
Latin American research review\*  
Revista brasileira de economia\*

10 times

Bangladesh development studies  
Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies  
Demografía y economía  
Développement et civilisations (publication now suspended)  
Kyklos  
Pakistan development review  
Revista de la integración

Fifteen journals in Table 4 are marked with an asterisk. The Institute for Scientific Information was asked to perform a citation analysis of these 15 journals, together with 10 others. This analysis consisted of two parts. In the first part all references cited in any article appearing in 22 of these journals during the year 1974 were printed out. An interpretation of the results of this analysis are discussed in other Chapters. In the 2<sup>a</sup> part, however, all citations to these 25 journals during the year 1974 were extracted from the computer record of the Social Sciences Citation Index and printed out. These are listed in ranked order in Table 5:

Table 5.

Number of times development journal articles were cited in social science journals in the year 1974.

Social and Economic Studies	219
Journal of Modern African Studies	119

Asian Survey	124
International Social Science Journal	85
International Labour Review	80
Studies in Comparative International Development	72
Latin American Research Review	66
Staff Papers, International Monetary Fund	63
Journal of Development Studies	59
Journal of Developing Areas	41
African Affairs	35
Economic Development and Cultural Change	35
Cahiers d'études Africaines	28
Canadian Journal of African Studies	23
Sociologia Ruralis	23
International Development Review	20
Trimestre Económico	18
Developing Economies	17
Journal of Asian and African Studies	15
Malayan Economic Review	14
Eastern Africa Economic Review	13
Indian Economic Journal	10
African Social Research	7
Development and Change	4
Revista Brasileira de Economia	4

When one considers, however, that the total number of journal citations recorded just for the year 1974 in Social Sciences Citation Index was 787,000 it seems clear that "development journals" are not making much of an impact on social science research in general. One single journal, the American Economic Review received over 2,000 citations in 1974, more than twice the total number of the 25 development journals taken together!

Moreover, it is also clear that journals produced in developing countries are being cited mainly by journals published in developed countries or by international organizations and vice versa. There are extremely few cases where journals produced in one developing country are cited by journals produced in another developing country.

The full tabulations of the results of this survey are reproduced separately, and it may be useful to consult these when undertaking further analysis, as only general conclusions drawn from a cursory analysis of the results have been reported in this chapter.

#### The study of international organizations documents.

The documentary production of international organizations presents quite a unique case. A very considerable proportion of the programmes and budgets of international organizations is devoted to the collection, analysis and dissemination of development information. Only a fraction of what is produced, however, is issued in the form of sales publications which can be purchased in a bookshop. Most of it, if issued at all, is in the form of mimeographed documents prepared for meetings of experts or for limited distribution on special mailing lists. These are often reproduced only in a very limited number of copies. Because of the high relevance to the development mission of much of this literature, and because it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" parts of the iceberg, it was decided to draw up a list of 40 documents or publications issued by international organizations in 1973 and send this list, together with the title-page of each item, to the same institutions to whom the periodicals survey had been sent.

All 40 items were chosen because it was felt that they contained development information that would be important for most of the institutions to have received. An attempt was also made to get a sampling of items produced by several organizations (FAO, IBRD, IMF, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNRISD, UNESCO and the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations). Of the 40 items chosen, 27 were sales publications and 13 were mimeographed documents, of the type that would be categorized as being in the "invisible" part of the iceberg. None were confidential or restricted. The question of the latter type of document is dealt with in Chapter.

The complete tabulation of the result is recorded separately. In general it may be concluded that international organizations publications receive much less dissemination than periodicals on development. However, those which are received are in most cases catalogued, indexed and announced in accessions lists of the recipient institutions. This in spite of the fact that most of the items have

been indexed in the various bibliographic tools produced by the organizations themselves.

Many respondents took the trouble of explaining that they could not rely on the indexing tools prepared by international organizations, and some even went to the extent of pointing out specific cases of "visible" United Nations documents that had never been mentioned in the United Nations Documents Index. A great many respondents expressed shock at the very low percentage of the items which their institutions had received. They recognized that they should have had most of the documents, and offered various explanations for the fact they had not been able to learn of their existence or that they had not been able to obtain them from the organizations which had produced them.

The Institute for Scientific Information was also asked to search the computer file of the Social Sciences Citation Index to see how many of the 40 items had been cited in journal literature in 1974. Only 8 of them had been cited, 3 UN publications, 3 ILO publications, 1 OECD publication and 1 UNESCO publication. The I.S.I. pointed out, however, that it normally took about two years for a new publication to be cited in a journal article, so it was not surprising that so few had in fact been cited, since they were published in 1973 and it was the 1974 file that was searched.

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In this chapter we have presented the evidence to support the conclusions 1) and 2) that we offered at the start of it. We believe that development activities are ill-served by the present chaotic situation, and that it is only by co-operation and co-ordination that the present wasteful duplication of efforts can be avoided and the serious deficiencies repaired.

DEVSIIS: Documento Confidencial

The quantity of development literature: its distribution by source and language.

There is no clear-cut methodology available for the estimation of the size of development literature on a world-wide basis, bearing in mind the complex subject-oriented problem areas involved. Reading accounts of other investigations, it seemed clear that it would be futile to attempt to arrive at some falsely authoritative statement about the size of development literature. Instead, attempts were made to determine for a few countries how much literature was being produced in a year concerning that country, where that literature was being produced and in what languages it was being produced.

From an analysis of the holding of a number of large libraries, it was clear that much more was being written about certain countries than about others. The files of the World Bank, the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and the ILO show that the most "written about" developing countries are, in ranked order:

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) India  | 4) Argentina   |
| 2) Brazil | 5) Pakistan    |
| 3) Mexico | 6) Philippines |

Since it was relatively easy to analyse by computer the more than 20,000 abstracts about specific developing countries recorded in the ILO file, extrapolations have been made, and a relatively educated guess made about the total annual production of literature concerning specific countries or groups of countries. This has been done by using actual figures obtained from three developing countries, one in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America, and applying those figures to the percentages represented in the ILO file of the total literature on all developing countries.

This extrapolation yields an annual production of documents concerning developing countries of 56,000. As indicated earlier, there is no way to measure the literature on development in general, and if one can permit an extrapolation based on the experience of only one documentation centre in a developed country (Netherlands), one arrives at a further 21,000 documents. However, these figures are based on documents which are already accessible to the different institutions who provided them. Each institution was careful to point out that they estimated they were missing from 30% to 60% of the total literature which was either difficult to obtain or was confidential.

On the basis of these figures one can now arrive at two admittedly rough, but nevertheless, relatively educated guesses about the total size of development literature:

	<u>Low estimate</u>	<u>High estimate</u>
Literature about specific countries	56,000	56,000
Literature about development questions	21,000	21,000
Invisible literature not presently recorded	16,800	33,600
	<u>93,800</u>	<u>110,600</u>

It has not been possible to do a detailed analysis of the sources of development literature, except to prepare the breakdown by types of document mentioned in Chapter 1. However, the National Documentation Centre in Morocco has produced some figures which are interesting to compare with those which can be obtained from the ILO computer files. At the present time the Moroccan centre is recording approx. 1400 items per year, of which 90% come from Morocco and 10% from outside sources. It is estimated that 2/3 of the outside sources consist of documents of international organizations. However, the Moroccan centre is not presently equipped to locate and record all information about Morocco being produced in other countries, and for this reason, a comparison with the ILO file indicates that more may be produced about which they are not aware, a defect that would be easy to correct if DEVSIS were operational.

Table 1.

Origin of items about Morocco recorded in ILO files

Morocco	- 26%
International organizations	- 26%
France	- 16%
USA	- 15%
all other developed countries	- 11%
other developing countries	- 5%

It should be pointed out that 11% of all of the record in the ILO file concerning Morocco are restricted. These are all documents of international organizations which for a variety of reasons cannot be made available to the public.

It is also highly probable that of the 30% of documents which the Moroccan Centre is having difficulty obtaining within Morocco many are restricted as well. The notion of confidentiality is a very fluid one. It seems to mean different things to different people at different times, and documents are sometimes really less "restricted" than one might think. Certainly it is in the interest of the national economic and social documentation centres located in developing countries to have access for national use of all pertinent documentation produced concerning that country, even if some of it cannot be communicated to other partners in the DEVSIS network.

Because there is no global information service on development, it is necessary for research institutes and others wishing to keep aware of new documents being issued on development to go to very great expense, first to find out what exists and then to obtain it. Both the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex and the ILO reported that their library staff regularly scan no fewer than 150 different accessions lists, book lists, bibliographies of different types, etc. to identify new relevant literature. It is quite clear that no institution in a developing country can afford to go to such pains, nor is it likely that those institutions in developed countries and international organizations, operating under severe budgetary restraints, will be able to continue to do so much longer.

Much raw material concerning cited sources has been obtained from the computer analysis performed on the 25 development journals recorded in Social Science Citation Index. Only one of these is mentioned here, because it presents a particularly interesting case. Social and Economic Studies, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of West Indies, in Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, was the most frequently cited development journal in the literature of the social sciences in 1974. The following table shows the origin of items cited by authors of articles in that journal:

Table 2

Sources cited in Social and Economic Studies (by origin)

self-citations	- 64%
USA	- 16%
Puerto Rico	- 9%
UK	- 7%
International organizations	- 1%
Canada	- 1%
all other countries (Austria, France, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands)	- 2%

Languages

Table 3 shows the breakdown by language of the 100 periodicals used in the survey described in Chapters 1-2.

Table 3

Language of publication of development journals

English	73%
Spanish	17%
French	16%
Portuguese	2%
German	1%
Russian	1%

A computer analysis of the 20,000 abstracts on developing countries recorded in the ILO files shows that the documents were written in the following languages:

Table 4

Language of publication of documents about developing countries recorded in ILO files.

English	63%	German	2	%
Spanish	20%	Russian	1	%
French	18%	Arabic	0,5	%
Portuguese	4%	all other languages	0,3	%

Both these tables show a bias towards Western languages and towards languages that are employed in international communications. The tables obviously do not properly reflect the literature produced in national languages mainly for internal use. However, we believe that the ranking of the top four languages is probably valid. As many international organizations publications are written in two or more languages, this explains why the total percentage is over 100% in both tables above.



CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

Callao 875, 3° E, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Te: 44-8459

Direc. Cableg: CLACSO

Circular N° 13/75  
Noviembre 24, 1975.-

a : Directores de Centros Miembros, Miembros Honorarios y Colaboradores de CLACSO; Miembros del Comité Directivo; Jefes y Directores de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación de los Centros vinculados a CLACSO.

de: Enrique Oteiza, Secretario Ejecutivo

asunto: Documentos sobre cantidad y accesibilidad de la información sobre pro  
blemas del desarrollo.

Como sin duda es de su conocimiento, la labor de los investigadores en ciencias sociales que trabajan en América Latina, se ve afectada negativamente por serias limitaciones en materia de información y acceso a los materiales académicos producidos dentro y fuera de la región, en sus respectivos campos de trabajo.

Como resultado de un largo y complejo proceso, las principales bibliotecas con materiales sobre la historia, los problemas y la cultura de América Latina, al igual que en el caso del Africa, se encuentran fuera de la región. Las bibliotecas de la mayor parte de nuestros centros de investigación son relativamente buenas en cuanto a los materiales del país respectivo, pero extremadamente pobres en lo que se refiere a libros, publicaciones periódicas y documentos sobre el res  
to de los países latinoamericanos.

Existe en general en América Latina un bajo grado de conciencia sobre la importan  
cia cultural y científica de conservar los materiales producidos en la región, e incluso a veces hasta coleccionados en nuestros países para luego ser despachados al exterior. Esta falta de conciencia es grave por parte de los responsables de los organismos del estado que deberían velar por que esto no ocurriera, pero debe  
mos confesar que se extiende también a muchos miembros de la comunidad académica de la región. Aparte de los problemas básicos de la conservación e incremento  
de las colecciones existentes, es mucho lo que debe hacerse en el campo de la biblio  
tecología y la documentación en general, para transformar nuestros archivos, bi  
bliotecas y colecciones en un verdadero acervo cultural, utilizable para la labor científica.

Nuestras fallas y carencias han corrido y corren paralelamente a un despojo sistemático de nuestros recursos académicos por parte de países e instituciones de fuera de la región. Existen incluso instituciones especializadas establecidas por consorcios de universidades de fuera de América Latina, para apropiarse sistemáticamente de cuanta colección o material académico pueda parecer de interés, sin ni siquiera dejar copia en el país del cual extraen la documentación.

CLACSO, si bien ha tratado el tema en diversas oportunidades, no ha llegado aún al punto en su crecimiento y organización como para poder encarar esta problemática de manera permanente y eficaz. Sin duda tendrá que hacerlo más adelante. Mientras tanto, iremos haciéndole llegar algunos trabajos o informaciones que puedan ser útiles para la tarea que en el área de documentación realizan los Centros vinculados al Consejo, y que puedan servir asimismo para el desarrollo de las ideas y los mecanismos que permitan más adelante una acción colectiva en esta materia, a escala latinoamericana.

Adjunto para su información dos capítulos de un documento interno, preparados para la reunión del Comité asesor del proyecto DEVSIS, que tuvo lugar en Ginebra en mayo próximo pasado. Se trata de documentos sobre la cantidad y la accesibilidad técnica de la literatura sobre la problemática del desarrollo, y su distribución por fuente e idioma de publicación. Le ruego que sepa disculpar el que por razones de costo y falta de recursos no hayamos podido traducir los documentos.

DEVSI: DOCUMENTO CONFIDENCIAL

Accessibility of development literature: the present dilemma of poor availability and wasted resources

This first chapter examines the present situation with respect to the availability of development literature (primary sources) and of indexing and abstracting tools recording information about this literature (secondary sources).

In brief, the studies described in this chapter show

- 1) that there is a great deal of duplication of effort in the indexing and abstracting of some of the development literature. Some articles are being indexed 15 or more times, counting only the work of major institutions,
- 2) that there is virtually no indexing and abstracting of other important segments of the development literature, particularly that produced in developing countries, so that institutions and individuals have no means of knowing the existence of many of the items that would be relevant to their work.

The Study Team has undertaken various analyses of the holdings of important libraries and documentation services, and a member of the team visited two national centres, in Morocco and in the Netherlands, which have been set up to record and make available development literature generated within those countries. She also visited centres in the Federal Republic of Germany that have amassed important collections of development literature from Africa, Asia and Latin America. These analyses have shown that the literature of economic and social development can be divided into three categories: periodicals (journal articles), published books or monographs, and a final category comprising a great variety of materials which have two common characteristics: they are usually very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, and very seldom come under bibliographic control.

For the purposes of discussion, one might say that the first two categories represent the visible part of an iceberg, and the third category the invisible. The tip of the iceberg, journal articles, account for perhaps 22% of the total volume of development literature. Books a further 18%. But the bulk of the iceberg (60%) is the less accessible, grey, fugitive, invisible (call it what you will) literature. It is made up of unpublished working papers, feasibility and pre-investment studies, theses, research reports, documents of governments and international organizations which are not widely disseminated, and so on.

To get a clearer idea of the accessibility of development literature, its flow and the coverage of existing indexing and abstracting services, the Study Team commissioned several studies, and directly undertook two surveys itself. These dealt with periodicals and with international organizations publications and documents. Because of the availability of good directories of periodicals, it was felt that

periodicals represented the most "visible" category of development literature. It is relatively easy to find out what major periodicals are being produced in the world, and presumably anybody with sufficient cash can then subscribe to them. Books are much more difficult to find out about and to obtain, because national bibliographies exist mainly in the more developed countries, and it is not likely that many institutions concerned primarily with economic and social development would normally acquire very many of these anyway. Much of the documentary production of international organizations is highly relevant to the development mission, and it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" part of the iceberg.

#### The study of periodicals

The Study Team drew up a list of 100 periodical titles which were known to contain articles about development and which were frequently cited(1). This list was sent to several dozen institutions in developing countries, international organizations, development banks and some development research centres or aid organizations in the more developed countries(2). Each respondent was requested to indicate whether a journal is being received, and if so, whether it is being indexed or abstracted by the recipient institution.

A study undertaken on behalf of DEVSIS by Aslib(3) had revealed that the most frequently cited journals were the very well known economics and sociology journals rather than journals in which all articles are devoted to development questions. Aslib analysed the citations in seven of the latter and found that the most frequently cited journals are in ranked order:

- 1) American Economic Review
- 2) Journal of Political Economy
- 3) Economic Development and Cultural Change
- 4) Economic Journal
- 5) Review of Economics and Statistics

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(1) y (2) This list is reproduced in Annex

(3) Aslib. Study of the Subject Scope, Sources and Quantities of Development Literature qualifying for admission to DEVSIS. London, March 1975.

- 6) Quarterly Journal of Economics
- 7) Review of Economic Studies
- 8) Econometrica
- 9) Oxford Economic Papers
- 10) Journal of Development Studies

All of these journals are published in two countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. Only two of them would be what one might call "core journals on development". It is legitimate to wonder why the traditional economics journals seem to have such great importance. "It seems that the established periodicals are becoming more established -prestige in journal publishing is self-perpetuating, in that authors will usually try to have their papers accepted by the higher periodicals first; only if they are refused will they submit them to lesser titles. This is true in most cases, even if there is no specialized journal for the subject field. Thus the most frequently cited journals on economic development still appear in the major general economics journals rather than in Journal of Development Studies or Economic Development and Cultural Change"(4).

As the Study Team suspected that most of the 100 journals were being indexed or abstracted by one or more existing secondary services, it decided to ask these services to respond as well to the questionnaire. Moreover, all of the institutions chosen for the survey were asked in a covering letter if they could indicate which indexing or abstracting services they used to access the information contained in the journals they were receiving. These institutions were not told the names of the secondary services being interrogated, as the Study Team wanted the respondents to indicate spontaneously what tools they used.

Nearly all institutions responded to the questionnaire survey; Very few institutions, however, answered the question concerning indexing or abstracting services which they were using, and those that did failed to indicate whether they were receiving (or even knew the existence of) the various indexing and abstracting services which the Study Team had included in the survey, with one exception. In fact a great many respondents indicated that they were indexing and abstracting many of the journals themselves. Several instances were found where journals were being indexed by 15 or more institutions. In almost every case these same journals are already being covered, however adequately, by all of the six indexing and abstracting services as well!

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(4) Fletcher, John. A view of the literature of economics. Journal of Documentation, vol. 28, No 4, Dec. 1972, pp. 283-295.

Coverage by the indexing/abstracting services:

1) Public Affairs Information Service.

PAIS is a non-profit organization which is located in the Economic and Public Affairs Division of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. It publishes a weekly Bulletin which indexes articles, books and other documents produced in the English language, and recently started publishing a Foreign Language Index. The weekly bulletins are cumulated five times during the year and subsequently in annual bound volumes. The Foreign Language Index is issued quarterly, each issue cumulating until the annual bound volume comes out. PAIS currently receives 96 of the 100 titles in the survey, and selectively indexes articles in 75 of them.

2) International Bibliography of the Social Sciences.

The International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSD) publishes four annual bibliographies in the fields of economics, sociology, political science, and social and cultural anthropology. Unesco's Department of Social Sciences awards an annual grant to the ICSSD to help defray the cost of preparing these bibliographies which are published in London by Tavistock, and generally appear two or three years after the date of publication of the materials which they record. At present the ICSSD receives 97 of the 100 titles and selectively indexes articles from 96 of them. Entries are presented in each of the four bibliographies according to a classification scheme unique to each, and the four bibliographies all contain bilingual subject indexes (English-French).

3) Journal of Economic Literature.

JEL, sponsored by the American Economic Association, appears quarterly. Journal articles are listed in classified order, and the more important ones are abstracted, along with books and other materials. An annual subject index is also prepared. Journal coverage pertains primarily to articles appearing in the English language. Currently, the Journal of Economic Literature covers 38 of the titles in the survey.

4) Economic Titles.

The Economic Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands produces a semi-monthly bulletin of abstracts which encompasses journal articles, books and government publications, research reports and important annual reports and directories. Entries are arranged in classified order according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and a brief indicative abstract accompanies each entry, written in one of the following languages: English, French, German or Dutch. One to three descriptors, in English only, are used to index each entry and to prepare the subject index which appears in each issue and cumulates annually. Economic Titles currently abstracts 42 of the 100 titles. Of these, 22 are done cover-to-cover, that is to say, every article in each issue is abstracted.

5) Social Sciences Citation Index

All articles published in 48 of the 100 titles are regularly recorded in the SSCI, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, along with those in more than 2000 other journals. Although SSCI contains a subject index made by permuting keywords in the titles of articles (or their English translations), its main interest resides in the fact that index entries are generated for all references cited in each journal article. This can only be done by computer manipulation of such an enormous file. The Study Team asked the Institute for Scientific Information to undertake an analysis of all citations concerning a sub-set of 25 of the journals, and the results of this analysis are reported later in this chapter.

6) International Labour Documentation.

This semi-monthly bulletin of indicative abstracts is produced as a by-product of the operation of the computerized ISIS system in the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the International Labour Office. All 100 of the titles surveyed are received by the ILO Library and abstracts are prepared on a highly selective basis for 99 of them. Only one journal is abstracted cover-to-cover. This, quite logically, is the International Labour Review, a monthly publication of the ILO itself.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX INDEXING/ABSTRACTING SERVICES

Title	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Characteristics	1914 Foreign Language Index 1958	Econ 1952- Soc 1951- PolSci 1952- Anthro 1955-	1963-	1974-	1970-	1965-
Frequency	*	Annual	Quarterly	Semi-monthly with Subject indexing annually	Every four months; cumulates annually	Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Development Journals in Survey recorded	96%	97%	38%	42%	48%	100%
Development Journals in Survey indexed	75%	96%	38%	42%	48%	99%
Treatment	Selectively indexed	Selectively indexed	All indexed; selectively abstracted	22% abstracted cover-to-cover 20% abstracted 3/5-4/5	Permanently indexed of all articles; full citation indexing	Abstracted, but only very selectively

(\* ) Bulletin-weekly, Five cumulations each year with annual bound cumulation Foreign language index - quarterly, each issue cumulated with annual bound cumulation.



Title	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Characteristics	Articles, books, Gov't Docs, etc.	Mainly books and articles	Mainly books and articles	Mainly articles some books, Gov't Docs, Directories, annual reports	Journal articles only	Books, articles, Gov't Docs and international Organisations Publications
Annual Subscription price Hard-copy	\$ 150 (Bulletin) \$ 125 (Foreign Language Index)	\$ 15 for each volume	\$ 34.50 (includes subscription to American Economic Review)	750 Guilders	\$ 1250	\$ 17 (Semi-monthly issues only)
Are computers used in production of printed service?	Only for the Foreign Language Index	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnetic tape service available on subscription?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Can data base be searched on-line?	Under consideration	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, through Lockheed	Yes, in Geneva and Ottawa
S. D. I. Service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, weekly by subscr.	Yes, monthly or quarterly
Retrospective searching service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes	Yes

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the six indexing and abstracting services. From this it may be seen that a fair number of the journals are being indexed and abstracted by several of the services, but that there is no single service which is fully indexing or abstracting all of them.

Nine international organizations responded to the questionnaire. Table 2 shows the percentage of the periodicals received by each as well as the percentage indexed or abstracted. Except in the case of the ILO, which has already been described above under International Labour Documentation, no attempt has been made to indicate how the journals are indexed or abstracted by recipient organizations.

Table 2

Titles received by international organizations.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
International Labour Office, Geneva	100%	99%
World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Washington	81%	69%
Inter-American Development Bank, Washington	54%	54%
U. N./ESCAP, Bangkok	49%	47%
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok	45%	11%
U.N./ECLA, Santiago	43%	43%
Caribbean Community Secretariat, Georgetown	30%	30%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Lima	15%	1%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Bangkok	14%	12%

In the three libraries reporting from Bangkok, 5 journals were being indexed by all three, 11 journals by two of the three and 32 journals by one. In passing, it should be mentioned that one of the journals indexed by all three Bangkok libraries is covered by 5 of the indexing and abstracting services described earlier, and the other four journals are covered by 4 of them.

Results obtained from developed countries are shown in Table 3:

Table 3.

Titles received in institutions located in developed countries.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton	87%	none
Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo	79%	78%
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa	62%	none
Nederlands Documentatiecentrum voor Ontwikkelingslanden, Amsterdam	59%	3%
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	43%	43%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika, Hamburg	40%	40%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Latei- namerikaforschung, Hamburg	35%	35%
Interuniversitair Centrum voor Studie en Documentatie van Latijns Amerika, Amsterdam	28%	27%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Moderner Orient, Hamburg	22%	22%
Centre de documentation du Secrétariat technique de la Présidence du Conseil, Lisbon	21%	21%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Asien, Hamburg	10%	10%

At the time of the writing of the present draft, only five responses had been received from developing countries. The Institute for Social and Economic Research of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, received 56% of the titles, but

indexed none; the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona, India received 53% and indexed none; the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica received 53% and indexed all of them; INADES, the African Institute for Economic and Social Development, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast received 12% and indexed none; and the Société Tunisienne de Développement in Tunis received 7% all of which were indexed.

It is perhaps even more eloquent to look at the number of times certain titles are being indexed or abstracted, an obvious wastage of intellectual effort that could be greatly reduced if a comprehensive service were to come into existence.

Table 4 lists the "most indexed" titles:

Table 4

Journals indexed 10 times or more

17 times

International labour review\*

16 times

Economic development and cultural change\*  
Finance and development  
Journal of development studies\*

15 times

Developing economies\*  
International development review\*  
Tiers-Monde

14 times

Staff papers, International Monetary Fund\*

13 times

American economic review  
Development and change\*  
Economic bulletin for Latin America  
Economic journal  
Inter-American economic affairs  
Inter economics  
International social science journal\*  
Oxford economic papers  
Social and economic studies\*  
Trimestre económico\*

12 times

American journal of agricultural economics  
Asian survey\*  
Canadian journal of economics  
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East  
Economic record  
Indian economic journal\*  
Manchester school of economic and social studies  
Quarterly journal of economics  
Review of economics and statistics

11 times

Journal of developing areas\*  
Kyklos  
Latin American research review\*  
Revista brasileira de economia\*

10 times

Bangladesh development studies  
Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies  
Demografía y economía  
Développement et civilisations (publication now suspended)  
Kyklos  
Pakistan development review  
Revista de la integración

Fifteen journals in Table 4 are marked with an asterisk. The Institute for Scientific Information was asked to perform a citation analysis of these 15 journals, together with 10 others. This analysis consisted of two parts. In the first part all references cited in any article appearing in 22 of these journals during the year 1974 were printed out. An interpretation of the results of this analysis are discussed in other Chapters. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> part, however, all citations to these 25 journals during the year 1974 were extracted from the computer record of the Social Sciences Citation Index and printed out. These are listed in ranked order in Table 5:

Table 5.

Number of times development journal articles were cited in social science journals in the year 1974.

Social and Economic Studies	219
Journal of Modern African Studies	119

Asian Survey	124
International Social Science Journal	85
International Labour Review	80
Studies in Comparative International Development	72
Latin American Research Review	66
Staff Papers, International Monetary Fund	63
Journal of Development Studies	59
Journal of Developing Areas	41
African Affairs	35
Economic Development and Cultural Change	35
Cahiers d'études Africaines	28
Canadian Journal of African Studies	23
Sociologia Ruralis	23
International Development Review	20
Trimestre Económico	18
Developing Economies	17
Journal of Asian and African Studies	15
Malayan Economic Review	14
Eastern Africa Economic Review	13
Indian Economic Journal	10
African Social Research	7
Development and Change	4
Revista Brasileira de Economia	4

When one considers, however, that the total number of journal citations recorded just for the year 1974 in Social Sciences Citation Index was 787,000 it seems clear that "development journals" are not making much of an impact on social science research in general. One single journal, the American Economic Review received over 2,000 citations in 1974, more than twice the total number of the 25 development journals taken together!

Moreover, it is also clear that journals produced in developing countries are being cited mainly by journals published in developed countries or by international organizations and vice versa. There are extremely few cases where journals produced in one developing country are cited by journals produced in another developing country.

The full tabulations of the results of this survey are reproduced separately, and it may be useful to consult these when undertaking further analysis, as only general conclusions drawn from a cursory analysis of the results have been reported in this chapter.

#### The study of international organizations documents.

The documentary production of international organizations presents quite a unique case. A very considerable proportion of the programmes and budgets of international organizations is devoted to the collection, analysis and dissemination of development information. Only a fraction of what is produced, however, is issued in the form of sales publications which can be purchased in a bookshop. Most of it, if issued at all, is in the form of mimeographed documents prepared for meetings of experts or for limited distribution on special mailing lists. These are often reproduced only in a very limited number of copies. Because of the high relevance to the development mission of much of this literature, and because it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" parts of the iceberg, it was decided to draw up a list of 40 documents or publications issued by international organizations in 1973 and send this list, together with the title-page of each item, to the same institutions to whom the periodicals survey had been sent.

All 40 items were chosen because it was felt that they contained development information that would be important for most of the institutions to have received. An attempt was also made to get a sampling of items produced by several organizations (FAO, IBRD, IMF, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNRISD, UNESCO and the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations). Of the 40 items chosen, 27 were sales publications and 13 were mimeographed documents, of the type that would be categorized as being in the "invisible" part of the iceberg. None were confidential or restricted. The question of the latter type of document is dealt with in Chapter.

The complete tabulation of the result is recorded separately. In general it may be concluded that international organizations publications receive much less dissemination than periodicals on development. However, those which are received are in most cases catalogued, indexed and announced in accessions lists of the recipient institutions. This in spite of the fact that most of the items have

been indexed in the various bibliographic tools produced by the organizations themselves.

Many respondents took the trouble of explaining that they could not rely on the indexing tools prepared by international organizations, and some even went to the extent of pointing out specific cases of "visible" United Nations documents that had never been mentioned in the United Nations Documents Index. A great many respondents expressed shock at the very low percentage of the items which their institutions had received. They recognized that they should have had most of the documents, and offered various explanations for the fact they had not been able to learn of their existence or that they had not been able to obtain them from the organizations which had produced them.

The Institute for Scientific Information was also asked to search the computer file of the Social Sciences Citation Index to see how many of the 40 items had been cited in journal literature in 1974. Only 8 of them had been cited, 3 UN publications, 3 ILO publications, 1 OECD publication and 1 UNESCO publication. The I.S.I. pointed out, however, that it normally took about two years for a new publication to be cited in a journal article, so it was not surprising that so few had in fact been cited, since they were published in 1973 and it was the 1974 file that was searched.

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In this chapter we have presented the evidence to support the conclusions 1) and 2) that we offered at the start of it. We believe that development activities are ill-served by the present chaotic situation, and that it is only by co-operation and co-ordination that the present wasteful duplication of efforts can be avoided and the serious deficiencies repaired.



DEVSIIS: Documento Confidencial

The quantity of development literature: its distribution by source and language.

There is no clear-cut methodology available for the estimation of the size of development literature on a world-wide basis, bearing in mind the complex subject-oriented problem areas involved. Reading accounts of other investigations, it seemed clear that it would be futile to attempt to arrive at some falsely authoritative statement about the size of development literature. Instead, attempts were made to determine for a few countries how much literature was being produced in a year concerning that country, where that literature was being produced and in what languages it was being produced.

From an analysis of the holding of a number of large libraries, it was clear that much more was being written about certain countries than about others. The files of the World Bank, the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and the ILO show that the most "written about" developing countries are, in ranked order:

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) India  | 4) Argentina   |
| 2) Brazil | 5) Pakistan    |
| 3) Mexico | 6) Philippines |

Since it was relatively easy to analyse by computer the more than 20,000 abstracts about specific developing countries recorded in the ILO file, extrapolations have been made, and a relatively educated guess made about the total annual production of literature concerning specific countries or groups of countries. This has been done by using actual figures obtained from three developing countries, one in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America, and applying those figures to the percentages represented in the ILO file of the total literature on all developing countries.

This extrapolation yields an annual production of documents concerning developing countries of 56,000. As indicated earlier, there is no way to measure the literature on development in general, and if one can permit an extrapolation based on the experience of only one documentation centre in a developed country (Netherlands), one arrives at a further 21,000 documents. However, these figures are based on documents which are already accessible to the different institutions who provided them. Each institution was careful to point out that they estimated they were missing from 30% to 60% of the total literature which was either difficult to obtain or was confidential.

On the basis of these figures one can now arrive at two admittedly rough, but nevertheless, relatively educated guesses about the total size of development literature:

	<u>Low estimate</u>	<u>High estimate</u>
Literature about specific countries	56,000	56,000
Literature about development questions	21,000	21,000
Invisible literature not presently recorded	16,800	33,600
	93,800	110,600

It has not been possible to do a detailed analysis of the sources of development literature, except to prepare the breakdown by types of document mentioned in Chapter 1. However, the National Documentation Centre in Morocco has produced some figures which are interesting to compare with those which can be obtained from the ILO computer files. At the present time the Moroccan centre is recording approx. 1400 items per year, of which 90% come from Morocco and 10% from outside sources. It is estimated that 2/3 of the outside sources consist of documents of international organizations. However, the Moroccan centre is not presently equipped to locate and record all information about Morocco being produced in other countries, and for this reason, a comparison with the ILO file indicates that more may be produced about which they are not aware, a defect that would be easy to correct if DEVSIS were operational.

Table 1.

Origin of items about Morocco recorded in ILO files

Morocco	- 26%
International organizations	- 26%
France	- 16%
USA	- 16%
all other developed countries	- 11%
other developing countries	- 5%

It should be pointed out that 11% of all of the record in the ILO file concerning Morocco are restricted. These are all documents of international organizations which for a variety of reasons cannot be made available to the public.

It is also highly probable that of the 30% of documents which the Moroccan Centre is having difficulty obtaining within Morocco many are restricted as well. The notion of confidentiality is a very fluid one. It seems to mean different things to different people at different times, and documents are sometimes really less "restricted" than one might think. Certainly it is in the interest of the national economic and social documentation centres located in developing countries to have access for national use of all pertinent documentation produced concerning that country, even if some of it cannot be communicated to other partners in the DEVSIS network.

Because there is no global information service on development, it is necessary for research institutes and others wishing to keep aware of new documents being issued on development to go to very great expense, first to find out what exists and then to obtain it. Both the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex and the ILO reported that their library staff regularly scan no fewer than 150 different accessions lists, book lists, bibliographies of different types, etc. to identify new relevant literature. It is quite clear that no institution in a developing country can afford to go to such pains, nor is it likely that those institutions in developed countries and international organizations, operating under severe budgetary restraints, will be able to continue to do so much longer.

Much raw material concerning cited sources has been obtained from the computer analysis performed on the 25 development journals recorded in Social Science Citation Index. Only one of these is mentioned here, because it presents a particularly interesting case. Social and Economic Studies, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of West Indies, in Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, was the most frequently cited development journal in the literature of the social sciences in 1974. The following table shows the origin of items cited by authors of articles in that journal:

Table 2

Sources cited in Social and Economic Studies (by origin)

self-citations	- 64%
USA	- 16%
Puerto Rico	- 9%
UK	- 7%
International organizations	- 1%
Canada	- 1%
all other countries (Austria, France, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands)	- 2%

Languages

Table 3 shows the breakdown by language of the 100 periodicals used in the survey described in Chapters 1-2.

Table 3

Language of publication of development journals

English	73%
Spanish	17%
French	16%
Portuguese	2%
German	1%
Russian	1%

A computer analysis of the 20,000 abstracts on developing countries recorded in the ILO files shows that the documents were written in the following languages:

Table 4

Language of publication of documents about developing countries recorded in ILO files.

English	63%	German	2	%
Spanish	20%	Russian	1	%
French	18%	Arabic	0,5	%
Portuguese	4%	all other languages	0,3	%

Both these tables show a bias towards Western languages and towards languages that are employed in international communications. The tables obviously do not properly reflect the literature produced in national languages mainly for internal use. However, we believe that the ranking of the top four languages is probably valid. As many international organizations publications are written in two or more languages, this explains why the total percentage is over 100% in both tables above.

CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

Callao 875, 3° E, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Te: 44-8459

Direc. Cableg: CLACSO

Circular N° 13/75  
Noviembre 24, 1975.-

a : Directores de Centros Miembros, Miembros Honorarios y Colaboradores de CLACSO; Miembros del Comité Directivo; Jefes y Directores de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación de los Centros vinculados a CLACSO.

de: Enrique Oteiza, Secretario Ejecutivo

asunto: Documentos sobre cantidad y accesibilidad de la información sobre pro  
blemas del desarrollo.

Como sin duda es de su conocimiento, la labor de los investigadores en ciencias sociales que trabajan en América Latina, se ve afectada negativamente por serias limitaciones en materia de información y acceso a los materiales académicos producidos dentro y fuera de la región, en sus respectivos campos de trabajo.

Como resultado de un largo y complejo proceso, las principales bibliotecas con materiales sobre la historia, los problemas y la cultura de América Latina, al igual que en el caso del Africa, se encuentran fuera de la región. Las bibliotecas de la mayor parte de nuestros centros de investigación son relativamente buenas en cuanto a los materiales del país respectivo, pero extremadamente pobres en lo que se refiere a libros, publicaciones periódicas y documentos sobre el res  
to de los países latinoamericanos.

Existe en general en América Latina un bajo grado de conciencia sobre la importan  
cia cultural y científica de conservar los materiales producidos en la región, e incluso a veces hasta coleccionados en nuestros países para luego ser despachados al exterior. Esta falta de conciencia es grave por parte de los responsables de los organismos del estado que deberían velar por que esto no ocurriera, pero debe  
mos confesar que se extiende también a muchos miembros de la comunidad académica de la región. Aparta de los problemas básicos de la conservación e incremento de las colecciones existentes, es mucho lo que debe hacerse en el campo de la biblio  
teología y la documentación en general, para transformar nuestros archivos, bi  
bliotecas y colecciones en un verdadero acervo cultural, utilizable para la labor científica.

Nuestras fallas y carencias han corrido y corren paralelamente a un despojo sistemático de nuestros recursos académicos por parte de países e instituciones de fuera de la región. Existen incluso instituciones especializadas establecidas por consorcios de universidades de fuera de América Latina, para apropiarse sistemáticamente de cuanta colección o material académico pueda parecer de interés, sin ni siquiera dejar copia en el país del cual extraen la documentación.

CLACSO, si bien ha tratado el tema en diversas oportunidades, no ha llegado aún al punto en su crecimiento y organización como para poder encarar esta problemática de manera permanente y eficaz. Sin duda tendrá que hacerlo más adelante. Mientras tanto, iremos haciéndole llegar algunos trabajos o informaciones que puedan ser útiles para la tarea que en el área de documentación realizan los Centros vinculados al Consejo, y que puedan servir asimismo para el desarrollo de las ideas y los mecanismos que permitan más adelante una acción colectiva en esta materia, a escala latinoamericana.

Adjunto para su información dos capítulos de un documento interno, preparados para la reunión del Comité asesor del proyecto DEVSIS, que tuvo lugar en Ginebra en mayo próximo pasado. Se trata de documentos sobre la cantidad y la accesibilidad técnica de la literatura sobre la problemática del desarrollo, y su distribución por fuente e idioma de publicación. Le ruego que sepa disculpar el que por razones de costo y falta de recursos no hayamos podido traducir los documentos.

DEVSIS: DOCUMENTO CONFIDENCIAL

Accessibility of development literature: the present dilemma of poor availability and wasted resources

This first chapter examines the present situation with respect to the availability of development literature (primary sources) and of indexing and abstracting tools recording information about this literature (secondary sources).

In brief, the studies described in this chapter show

- 1) that there is a great deal of duplication of effort in the indexing and abstracting of some of the development literature. Some articles are being indexed 15 or more times, counting only the work of major institutions,
- 2) that there is virtually no indexing and abstracting of other important segments of the development literature, particularly that produced in developing countries, so that institutions and individuals have no means of knowing the existence of many of the items that would be relevant to their work.

The Study Team has undertaken various analyses of the holdings of important libraries and documentation services, and a member of the team visited two national centres, in Morocco and in the Netherlands, which have been set up to record and make available development literature generated within those countries. She also visited centres in the Federal Republic of Germany that have amassed important collections of development literature from Africa, Asia and Latin America. These analyses have shown that the literature of economic and social development can be divided into three categories: periodicals (journal articles), published books or monographs, and a final category comprising a great variety of materials which have two common characteristics: they are usually very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, and very seldom come under bibliographic control.

For the purposes of discussion, one might say that the first two categories represent the visible part of an iceberg, and the third category the invisible. The tip of the iceberg, journal articles, account for perhaps 22% of the total volume of development literature. Books a further 18%. But the bulk of the iceberg (60%) is the less accessible, grey, fugitive, invisible (call it what you will) literature. It is made up of unpublished working papers, feasibility and pre-investment studies, theses, research reports, documents of governments and international organizations which are not widely disseminated, and so on.

To get a clearer idea of the accessibility of development literature, its flow and the coverage of existing indexing and abstracting services, the Study Team commissioned several studies, and directly undertook two surveys itself. These dealt with periodicals and with international organizations publications and documents. Because of the availability of good directories of periodicals, it was felt that

periodicals represented the most "visible" category of development literature. It is relatively easy to find out what major periodicals are being produced in the world, and presumably anybody with sufficient cash can then subscribe to them. Books are much more difficult to find out about and to obtain, because national bibliographies exist mainly in the more developed countries, and it is not likely that many institutions concerned primarily with economic and social development would normally acquire very many of these anyway. Much of the documentary production of international organizations is highly relevant to the development mission, and it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" part of the iceberg.

#### The study of periodicals

The Study Team drew up a list of 100 periodical titles which were known to contain articles about development and which were frequently cited(1). This list was sent to several dozen institutions in developing countries, international organizations, development banks and some development research centres or aid organizations in the more developed countries(2). Each respondent was requested to indicate whether a journal is being received, and if so, whether it is being indexed or abstracted by the recipient institution.

A study undertaken on behalf of DEVSIS by Aslib(3) had revealed that the most frequently cited journals were the very well known economics and sociology journals rather than journals in which all articles are devoted to development questions. Aslib analysed the citations in seven of the latter and found that the most frequently cited journals are in ranked order:

- 1) American Economic Review
- 2) Journal of Political Economy
- 3) Economic Development and Cultural Change
- 4) Economic Journal
- 5) Review of Economics and Statistics

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(1) y (2) This list is reproduced in Annex

(3) Aslib. Study of the Subject Scope, Sources and Quantities of Development Literature qualifying for admission to DEVSIS. London, March 1975.



- 6) Quarterly Journal of Economics
- 7) Review of Economic Studies
- 8) Econometrica
- 9) Oxford Economic Papers
- 10) Journal of Development Studies

All of these journals are published in two countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. Only two of them would be what one might call "core journals on development". It is legitimate to wonder why the traditional economics journals seem to have such great importance. "It seems that the established periodicals are becoming more established -prestige in journal publishing is self-perpetuating, in that authors will usually try to have their papers accepted by the higher periodicals first; only if they are refused will they submit them to lesser titles. This is true in most cases, even if there is no specialized journal for the subject field. Thus the most frequently cited journals on economic development still appear in the major general economics journals rather than in Journal of Development Studies or Economic Development and Cultural Change"(4).

As the Study Team suspected that most of the 100 journals were being indexed or abstracted by one or more existing secondary services, it decided to ask these services to respond as well to the questionnaire. Moreover, all of the institutions chosen for the survey were asked in a covering letter if they could indicate which indexing or abstracting services they used to access the information contained in the journals they were receiving. These institutions were not told the names of the secondary services being interrogated, as the Study Team wanted the respondents to indicate spontaneously what tools they used.

Nearly all institutions responded to the questionnaire survey; Very few institutions, however, answered the question concerning indexing or abstracting services which they were using, and those that did failed to indicate whether they were receiving (or even knew the existence of) the various indexing and abstracting services which the Study Team had included in the survey, with one exception. In fact a great many respondents indicated that they were indexing and abstracting many of the journals themselves. Several instances were found where journals were being indexed by 15 or more institutions. In almost every case these same journals are already being covered, however adequately, by all of the six indexing and abstracting services as well!

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(4) Fletcher, John. A view of the literature of economics. Journal of Documentation, vol. 28, No 4, Dec. 1972, pp. 283-295.

Coverage by the indexing/abstracting services:

1) Public Affairs Information Service.

PAIS is a non-profit organization which is located in the Economic and Public Affairs Division of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. It publishes a weekly Bulletin which indexes articles, books and other documents produced in the English language, and recently started publishing a Foreign Language Index. The weekly bulletins are cumulated five times during the year and subsequently in annual bound volumes. The Foreign Language Index is issued quarterly, each issue cumulating until the annual bound volume comes out. PAIS currently receives 96 of the 100 titles in the survey, and selectively indexes articles in 75 of them.

2) International Bibliography of the Social Sciences.

The International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSD) publishes four annual bibliographies in the fields of economics, sociology, political science, and social and cultural anthropology. Unesco's Department of Social Sciences awards an annual grant to the ICSSD to help defray the cost of preparing these bibliographies which are published in London by Tavistock, and generally appear two or three years after the date of publication of the materials which they record. At present the ICSSD receives 97 of the 100 titles and selectively indexes articles from 96 of them. Entries are presented in each of the four bibliographies according to a classification scheme unique to each, and the four bibliographies all contain bilingual subject indexes (English-French).

3) Journal of Economic Literature.

JEL, sponsored by the American Economic Association, appears quarterly. Journal articles are listed in classified order, and the more important ones are abstracted, along with books and other materials. An annual subject index is also prepared. Journal coverage pertains primarily to articles appearing in the English language. Currently, the Journal of Economic Literature covers 38 of the titles in the survey.

4) Economic Titles.

The Economic Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands produces a semi-monthly bulletin of abstracts which encompasses journal articles, books and government publications, research reports and important annual reports and directories. Entries are arranged in classified order according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and a brief indicative abstract accompanies each entry, written in one of the following languages: English, French, German or Dutch. One to three descriptors, in English only, are used to index each entry and to prepare the subject index which appears in each issue and cumulates annually. Economic Titles currently abstracts 42 of the 100 titles. Of these, 22 are done cover-to-cover, that is to say, every article in each issue is abstracted.

5) Social Sciences Citation Index

All articles published in 48 of the 100 titles are regularly recorded in the SSCI, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, along with those in more than 2000 other journals. Although SSCI contains a subject index made by permuting keywords in the titles of articles (or their English translations), its main interest resides in the fact that index entries are generated for all references cited in each journal article. This can only be done by computer manipulation of such an enormous file. The Study Team asked the Institute for Scientific Information to undertake an analysis of all citations concerning a sub-set of 25 of the journals, and the results of this analysis are reported later in this chapter.

6) International Labour Documentation.

This semi-monthly bulletin of indicative abstracts is produced as a by-product of the operation of the computerized ISIS system in the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the International Labour Office. All 100 of the titles surveyed are received by the ILO Library and abstracts are prepared on a highly selective basis for 99 of them. Only one journal is abstracted cover-to-cover. This, quite logically, is the International Labour Review, a monthly publication of the ILO itself.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX INDEXING/ABSTRACTING SERVICES

Title	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Characteristics						
Publication Period	1914 Foreign Language Index 1958	Econ 1952- Soc 1951- PolSci 1952- Anthro 1955-	1963-	1974-	1970-	1965-
Frequency	*	Annual	Quarterly	Semi-monthly with Subject Index cumulating annually	Every four months; cumulates annually	Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Development Journals in Survey recorded	96%	97%	38%	42%	48%	100%
Development Journals in Survey abstracted	75%	96%	38%	42%	49%	99%
Treatment	Selectively indexed	Selectively indexed	All indexed; selectively abstracted	22% abstracted cover-to-cover 20% abstracted 3/5-4/5	Permuted title index of all articles; full citation indexing	Abstracted, but only very selectively

(\*) Bulletin-weekly, five cumulations each year with annual bound cumulation Foreign language index - quarterly, each issue cumulated with annual bound cumulation.

Title	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Characteristics	Articles, books, Gov't Docs, etc.	Mainly books and articles	Mainly books and articles	Mainly articles some books, Gov't Docs, Directories, annual reports	Journal articles only	Books, articles, Gov't Docs and international Organisations Publications
Coverage of Service						
Annual Subscription price	\$ 150 (Bulletin)	\$ 15 for each volume	\$ 34.50 (includes subscription to American Economic Review)	750 Guilders	\$ 1250	\$ 17 (Semi-monthly issues only)
Hard-copy	\$ 125 (Foreign Language Index)					
Are computers used in production of printed service?	Only for the Foreign Language Index	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnetic tape service available on subscription?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Can data base be searched on-line?	Under consideration	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, through Lockheed	Yes, in Geneva and Ottawa
S. D. I. Service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, weekly by subscr.	Yes, monthly or quarterly
Retrospective searching service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes	Yes

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the six indexing and abstracting services. From this it may be seen that a fair number of the journals are being indexed and abstracted by several of the services, but that there is no single service which is fully indexing or abstracting all of them.

Nine international organizations responded to the questionnaire. Table 2 shows the percentage of the periodicals received by each as well as the percentage indexed or abstracted. Except in the case of the ILO, which has already been described above under International Labour Documentation, no attempt has been made to indicate how the journals are indexed or abstracted by recipient organizations.

Table 2

Titles received by international organizations.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
International Labour Office, Geneva	100%	99%
World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Washington	81%	69%
Inter-American Development Bank, Washington	54%	54%
U. N./ESCAP, Bangkok	49%	47%
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok	45%	11%
U.N./ECLA, Santiago	43%	43%
Caribbean Community Secretariat, Georgetown	30%	30%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Lima	15%	1%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Bangkok	14%	12%

In the three libraries reporting from Bangkok, 5 journals were being indexed by all three, 11 journals by two of the three and 32 journals by one. In passing, it should be mentioned that one of the journals indexed by all three Bangkok libraries is covered by 5 of the indexing and abstracting services described earlier, and the other four journals are covered by 4 of them.

Results obtained from developed countries are shown in Table 3:

Table 3.

Titles received in institutions located in developed countries.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton	87%	none
Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo	79%	78%
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa	62%	none
Nederlands Documentatiecentrum voor Ontwikkelingslanden, Amsterdam	59%	3%
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	43%	43%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika, Hamburg	40%	40%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Latei- namerikaforschung, Hamburg	35%	35%
Interuniversitair Centrum voor Studie en Documentatie van Latijns Amerika, Amsterdam	28%	27%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Moderner Orient, Hamburg	22%	22%
Centre de documentation du Secrétariat technique de la Présidence du Conseil, Lisbon	21%	21%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Asien, Hamburg	10%	10%

At the time of the writing of the present draft, only five responses had been received from developing countries. The Institute for Social and Economic Research of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, received 56% of the titles, but

indexed none; the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona, India received 53% and indexed none; the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica received 53% and indexed all of them; INADES, the African Institute for Economic and Social Development, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast received 12% and indexed none; and the Société Tunisienne de Développement in Tunis received 7% all of which were indexed.

It is perhaps even more eloquent to look at the number of times certain titles are being indexed or abstracted, an obvious wastage of intellectual effort that could be greatly reduced if a comprehensive service were to come into existence.

Table 4 lists the "most indexed" titles:

Table 4

Journals indexed 10 times or more

17 times

International labour review\*

16 times

Economic development and cultural change\*  
Finance and development  
Journal of development studies\*

15 times

Developing economies\*  
International development review\*  
Tiers-Monde

14 times

Staff papers, International Monetary Fund\*

13 times

American economic review  
Development and change\*  
Economic bulletin for Latin America  
Economic journal  
Inter-American economic affairs  
Inter economics  
International social science journal\*  
Oxford economic papers  
Social and economic studies\*  
Trimestre económico\*



12 times

American journal of agricultural economics  
Asian survey\*  
Canadian journal of economics  
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East  
Economic record  
Indian economic journal\*  
Manchester school of economic and social studies  
Quarterly journal of economics  
Review of economics and statistics

11 times

Journal of developing areas\*  
Kyklos  
Latin American research review\*  
Revista brasileira de economia\*

10 times

Bangladesh development studies  
Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies  
Demografía y economía  
Développement et civilisations (publication now suspended)  
Kyklos  
Pakistan development review  
Revista de la integración

Fifteen journals in Table 4 are marked with an asterisk. The Institute for Scientific Information was asked to perform a citation analysis of these 15 journals, together with 10 others. This analysis consisted of two parts. In the first part all references cited in any article appearing in 22 of these journals during the year 1974 were printed out. An interpretation of the results of this analysis are discussed in other Chapters. In the 2<sup>a</sup> part, however, all citations to these 25 journals during the year 1974 were extracted from the computer record of the Social Sciences Citation Index and printed out. These are listed in ranked order in Table 5:

Table 5.

Number of times development journal articles were cited in social science journals in the year 1974.

Social and Economic Studies	219
Journal of Modern African Studies	119

Asian Survey	124
International Social Science Journal	85
International Labour Review	80
Studies in Comparative International Development	72
Latin American Research Review	66
Staff Papers, International Monetary Fund	63
Journal of Development Studies	59
Journal of Developing Areas	41
African Affairs	35
Economic Development and Cultural Change	35
Cahiers d'études Africaines	28
Canadian Journal of African Studies	23
Sociologia Ruralis	23
International Development Review	20
Trimestre Económico	18
Developing Economies	17
Journal of Asian and African Studies	15
Malayan Economic Review	14
Eastern Africa Economic Review	13
Indian Economic Journal	10
African Social Research	7
Development and Change	4
Revista Brasileira de Economia	4

When one considers, however, that the total number of journal citations recorded just for the year 1974 in Social Sciences Citation Index was 787,000 it seems clear that "development journals" are not making much of an impact on social science research in general. One single journal, the American Economic Review received over 2,000 citations in 1974, more than twice the total number of the 25 development journals taken together!

Moreover, it is also clear that journals produced in developing countries are being cited mainly by journals published in developed countries or by international organizations and vice versa. There are extremely few cases where journals produced in one developing country are cited by journals produced in another developing country.

The full tabulations of the results of this survey are reproduced separately, and it may be useful to consult these when undertaking further analysis, as only general conclusions drawn from a cursory analysis of the results have been reported in this chapter.

#### The study of international organizations documents.

The documentary production of international organizations presents quite a unique case. A very considerable proportion of the programmes and budgets of international organizations is devoted to the collection, analysis and dissemination of development information. Only a fraction of what is produced, however, is issued in the form of sales publications which can be purchased in a bookshop. Most of it, if issued at all, is in the form of mimeographed documents prepared for meetings of experts or for limited distribution on special mailing lists. These are often reproduced only in a very limited number of copies. Because of the high relevance to the development mission of much of this literature, and because it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" parts of the iceberg, it was decided to draw up a list of 40 documents or publications issued by international organizations in 1973 and send this list, together with the title-page of each item, to the same institutions to whom the periodicals survey had been sent.

All 40 items were chosen because it was felt that they contained development information that would be important for most of the institutions to have received. An attempt was also made to get a sampling of items produced by several organizations (FAO, IBRD, IMF, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNRISD, UNESCO and the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations). Of the 40 items chosen, 27 were sales publications and 13 were mimeographed documents, of the type that would be categorized as being in the "invisible" part of the iceberg. None were confidential or restricted. The question of the latter type of document is dealt with in Chapter.

The complete tabulation of the result is recorded separately. In general it may be concluded that international organizations publications receive much less dissemination than periodicals on development. However, those which are received are in most cases catalogued, indexed and announced in accessions lists of the recipient institutions. This in spite of the fact that most of the items have

been indexed in the various bibliographic tools produced by the organizations themselves.

Many respondents took the trouble of explaining that they could not rely on the indexing tools prepared by international organizations, and some even went to the extent of pointing out specific cases of "visible" United Nations documents that had never been mentioned in the United Nations Documents Index. A great many respondents expressed shock at the very low percentage of the items which their institutions had received. They recognized that they should have had most of the documents, and offered various explanations for the fact they had not been able to learn of their existence or that they had not been able to obtain them from the organizations which had produced them.

The Institute for Scientific Information was also asked to search the computer file of the Social Sciences Citation Index to see how many of the 40 items had been cited in journal literature in 1974. Only 8 of them had been cited, 3 UN publications, 3 ILO publications, 1 OECD publication and 1 UNESCO publication. The I.S.I. pointed out, however, that it normally took about two years for a new publication to be cited in a journal article, so it was not surprising that so few had in fact been cited, since they were published in 1973 and it was the 1974 file that was searched.

---

In this chapter we have presented the evidence to support the conclusions 1) and 2) that we offered at the start of it. We believe that development activities are ill-served by the present chaotic situation, and that it is only by co-operation and co-ordination that the present wasteful duplication of efforts can be avoided and the serious deficiencies repaired.

DEVSIIS: Documento Confidencial

The quantity of development literature: its distribution by source and language.

There is no clear-cut methodology available for the estimation of the size of development literature on a world-wide basis, bearing in mind the complex subject-oriented problem areas involved. Reading accounts of other investigations, it seemed clear that it would be futile to attempt to arrive at some falsely authoritative statement about the size of development literature. Instead, attempts were made to determine for a few countries how much literature was being produced in a year concerning that country, where that literature was being produced and in what languages it was being produced.

From an analysis of the holding of a number of large libraries, it was clear that much more was being written about certain countries than about others. The files of the World Bank, the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and the ILO show that the most "written about" developing countries are, in ranked order:

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) India  | 4) Argentina   |
| 2) Brazil | 5) Pakistan    |
| 3) Mexico | 6) Philippines |

Since it was relatively easy to analyse by computer the more than 20,000 abstracts about specific developing countries recorded in the ILO file, extrapolations have been made, and a relatively educated guess made about the total annual production of literature concerning specific countries or groups of countries. This has been done by using actual figures obtained from three developing countries, one in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America, and applying those figures to the percentages represented in the ILO file of the total literature on all developing countries.

This extrapolation yields an annual production of documents concerning developing countries of 56,000. As indicated earlier, there is no way to measure the literature on development in general, and if one can permit an extrapolation based on the experience of only one documentation centre in a developed country (Netherlands), one arrives at a further 21,000 documents. However, these figures are based on documents which are already accessible to the different institutions who provided them. Each institution was careful to point out that they estimated they were missing from 30% to 60% of the total literature which was either difficult to obtain or was confidential.

On the basis of these figures one can now arrive at two admittedly rough, but nevertheless, relatively educated guesses about the total size of development literature:

	<u>Low estimate</u>	<u>High estimate</u>
Literature about specific countries	56,000	56,000
Literature about development questions	21,000	21,000
Invisible literature not presently recorded	<u>16,800</u>	<u>33,600</u>
	93,800	110,600

It has not been possible to do a detailed analysis of the sources of development literature, except to prepare the breakdown by types of document mentioned in Chapter 1. However, the National Documentation Centre in Morocco has produced some figures which are interesting to compare with those which can be obtained from the ILO computer files. At the present time the Moroccan centre is recording approx. 1400 items per year, of which 90% come from Morocco and 10% from outside sources. It is estimated that 2/3 of the outside sources consist of documents of international organizations. However, the Moroccan centre is not presently equipped to locate and record all information about Morocco being produced in other countries, and for this reason, a comparison with the ILO file indicates that more may be produced about which they are not aware, a defect that would be easy to correct if DEVSIS were operational.

Table 1.

Origin of items about Morocco recorded in ILO files

Morocco	- 26%
International organizations	- 26%
France	- 16%
USA	- 16%
all other developed countries	- 11%
other developing countries	- 5%

It should be pointed out that 11% of all of the record in the ILO file concerning Morocco are restricted. These are all documents of international organizations which for a variety of reasons cannot be made available to the public.

It is also highly probable that of the 30% of documents which the Moroccan Centre is having difficulty obtaining within Morocco many are restricted as well. The notion of confidentiality is a very fluid one. It seems to mean different things to different people at different times, and documents are sometimes really less "restricted" than one might think. Certainly it is in the interest of the national economic and social documentation centres located in developing countries to have access for national use of all pertinent documentation produced concerning that country, even if some of it cannot be communicated to other partners in the DEVSIS network.

Because there is no global information service on development, it is necessary for research institutes and others wishing to keep aware of new documents being issued on development to go to very great expense, first to find out what exists and then to obtain it. Both the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex and the ILO reported that their library staff regularly scan no fewer than 150 different accessions lists, book lists, bibliographies of different types, etc. to identify new relevant literature. It is quite clear that no institution in a developing country can afford to go to such pains, nor is it likely that those institutions in developed countries and international organizations, operating under severe budgetary restraints, will be able to continue to do so much longer.

Much raw material concerning cited sources has been obtained from the computer analysis performed on the 25 development journals recorded in Social Science Citation Index. Only one of these is mentioned here, because it presents a particularly interesting case. Social and Economic Studies, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of West Indies, in Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, was the most frequently cited development journal in the literature of the social sciences in 1974. The following table shows the origin of items cited by authors of articles in that journal:

Table 2

Sources cited in Social and Economic Studies (by origin)

self-citations	- 64%
USA	- 16%
Puerto Rico	- 9%
UK	- 7%
International organizations	- 1%
Canada	- 1%
all other countries (Austria, France, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands)	- 2%

Languages

Table 3 shows the breakdown by language of the 100 periodicals used in the survey described in Chapters 1-2.

Table 3

Language of publication of development journals

English	73%
Spanish	17%
French	16%
Portuguese	2%
German	1%
Russian	1%

A computer analysis of the 20,000 abstracts on developing countries recorded in the ILO files shows that the documents were written in the following languages:

Table 4

Language of publication of documents about developing countries recorded in ILO files.

English	63%	German	2	%
Spanish	20%	Russian	1	%
French	18%	Arabic	0,5	%
Portuguese	4%	all other languages	0,3	%

Both these tables show a bias towards Western languages and towards languages that are employed in international communications. The tables obviously do not properly reflect the literature produced in national languages mainly for internal use. However, we believe that the ranking of the top four languages is probably valid. As many international organizations publications are written in two or more languages, this explains why the total percentage is over 100% in both tables above.



CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES

SECRETARIA EJECUTIVA

Callao 875, 3° E, Buenos Aires, Argentina, Te: 44-8459

Direc. Cableg: CLACSO

Circular N° 13/75  
Noviembre 24, 1975.-

a : Directores de Centros Miembros, Miembros Honorarios y Colaboradores de CLACSO; Miembros del Comité Directivo; Jefes y Directores de Bibliotecas y Centros de Documentación de los Centros vinculados a CLACSO.

de: Enrique Oteiza, Secretario Ejecutivo

asunto: Documentos sobre cantidad y accesibilidad de la información sobre problemas del desarrollo.

Como sin duda es de su conocimiento, la labor de los investigadores en ciencias sociales que trabajan en América Latina, se ve afectada negativamente por serias limitaciones en materia de información y acceso a los materiales académicos producidos dentro y fuera de la región, en sus respectivos campos de trabajo.

Como resultado de un largo y complejo proceso, las principales bibliotecas con materiales sobre la historia, los problemas y la cultura de América Latina, al igual que en el caso del Africa, se encuentran fuera de la región. Las bibliotecas de la mayor parte de nuestros centros de investigación son relativamente buenas en cuanto a los materiales del país respectivo, pero extremadamente pobres en lo que se refiere a libros, publicaciones periódicas y documentos sobre el resto de los países latinoamericanos.

Existe en general en América Latina un bajo grado de conciencia sobre la importancia cultural y científica de conservar los materiales producidos en la región, e incluso a veces hasta coleccionados en nuestros países para luego ser despachados al exterior. Esta falta de conciencia es grave por parte de los responsables de los organismos del estado que deberían velar por que esto no ocurriera, pero debemos confesar que se extiende también a muchos miembros de la comunidad académica de la región. Aparte de los problemas básicos de la conservación e incremento de las colecciones existentes, es mucho lo que debe hacerse en el campo de la biblioteología y la documentación en general, para transformar nuestros archivos, bibliotecas y colecciones en un verdadero acervo cultural, utilizable para la labor científica.

Nuestras fallas y carencias han corrido y corren paralelamente a un despojo sistemático de nuestros recursos académicos por parte de países e instituciones de fuera de la región. Existen incluso instituciones especializadas establecidas por consorcios de universidades de fuera de América Latina, para apropiarse sistemáticamente de cuanta colección o material académico pueda parecer de interés, sin ni siquiera dejar copia en el país del cual extraen la documentación.

CLACSO, si bien ha tratado el tema en diversas oportunidades, no ha llegado aún al punto en su crecimiento y organización como para poder encarar esta problemática de manera permanente y eficaz. Sin duda tendrá que hacerlo más adelante. Mientras tanto, iremos haciéndole llegar algunos trabajos o informaciones que puedan ser útiles para la tarea que en el área de documentación realizan los Centros vinculados al Consejo, y que puedan servir asimismo para el desarrollo de las ideas y los mecanismos que permitan más adelante una acción colectiva en esta materia, a escala latinoamericana.

Adjunto para su información dos capítulos de un documento interno, preparados para la reunión del Comité asesor del proyecto DEVSIS, que tuvo lugar en Ginebra en mayo próximo pasado. Se trata de documentos sobre la cantidad y la accesibilidad técnica de la literatura sobre la problemática del desarrollo, y su distribución por fuente e idioma de publicación. Le ruego que sepa disculpar el que por razones de costo y falta de recursos no hayamos podido traducir los documentos.

DEVSIS: DOCUMENTO CONFIDENCIAL

Accessibility of development literature: the present dilemma of poor availability and wasted resources

This first chapter examines the present situation with respect to the availability of development literature (primary sources) and of indexing and abstracting tools recording information about this literature (secondary sources).

In brief, the studies described in this chapter show

- 1) that there is a great deal of duplication of effort in the indexing and abstracting of some of the development literature. Some articles are being indexed 15 or more times, counting only the work of major institutions,
- 2) that there is virtually no indexing and abstracting of other important segments of the development literature, particularly that produced in developing countries, so that institutions and individuals have no means of knowing the existence of many of the items that would be relevant to their work.

The Study Team has undertaken various analyses of the holdings of important libraries and documentation services, and a member of the team visited two national centres, in Morocco and in the Netherlands, which have been set up to record and make available development literature generated within those countries. She also visited centres in the Federal Republic of Germany that have amassed important collections of development literature from Africa, Asia and Latin America. These analyses have shown that the literature of economic and social development can be divided into three categories: periodicals (journal articles), published books or monographs, and a final category comprising a great variety of materials which have two common characteristics: they are usually very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, and very seldom come under bibliographic control.

For the purposes of discussion, one might say that the first two categories represent the visible part of an iceberg, and the third category the invisible. The tip of the iceberg, journal articles, account for perhaps 22% of the total volume of development literature. Books a further 18%. But the bulk of the iceberg (60%) is the less accessible, grey, fugitive, invisible (call it what you will) literature. It is made up of unpublished working papers, feasibility and pre-investment studies, theses, research reports, documents of governments and international organizations which are not widely disseminated, and so on.

To get a clearer idea of the accessibility of development literature, its flow and the coverage of existing indexing and abstracting services, the Study Team commissioned several studies, and directly undertook two surveys itself. These dealt with periodicals and with international organizations publications and documents. Because of the availability of good directories of periodicals, it was felt that

periodicals represented the most "visible" category of development literature. It is relatively easy to find out what major periodicals are being produced in the world, and presumably anybody with sufficient cash can then subscribe to them. Books are much more difficult to find out about and to obtain, because national bibliographies exist mainly in the more developed countries, and it is not likely that many institutions concerned primarily with economic and social development would normally acquire very many of these anyway. Much of the documentary production of international organizations is highly relevant to the development mission, and it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" part of the iceberg.

#### The study of periodicals

The Study Team drew up a list of 100 periodical titles which were known to contain articles about development and which were frequently cited(1). This list was sent to several dozen institutions in developing countries, international organizations, development banks and some development research centres or aid organizations in the more developed countries(2). Each respondent was requested to indicate whether a journal is being received, and if so, whether it is being indexed or abstracted by the recipient institution.

A study undertaken on behalf of DEVSIS by Aslib(3) had revealed that the most frequently cited journals were the very well known economics and sociology journals rather than journals in which all articles are devoted to development questions. Aslib analysed the citations in seven of the latter and found that the most frequently cited journals are in ranked order:

- 1) American Economic Review
- 2) Journal of Political Economy
- 3) Economic Development and Cultural Change
- 4) Economic Journal
- 5) Review of Economics and Statistics

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(1) y (2) This list is reproduced in Annex

(3) Aslib. Study of the Subject Scope, Sources and Quantities of Development Literature qualifying for admission to DEVSIS. London, March 1975.

- 6) Quarterly Journal of Economics
- 7) Review of Economic Studies
- 8) Econometrica
- 9) Oxford Economic Papers
- 10) Journal of Development Studies

All of these journals are published in two countries, the United States and the United Kingdom. Only two of them would be what one might call "core journals on development". It is legitimate to wonder why the traditional economics journals seem to have such great importance. "It seems that the established periodicals are becoming more established -prestige in journal publishing is self-perpetuating, in that authors will usually try to have their papers accepted by the higher periodicals first; only if they are refused will they submit them to lesser titles. This is true in most cases, even if there is no specialized journal for the subject field. Thus the most frequently cited journals on economic development still appear in the major general economics journals rather than in Journal of Development Studies or Economic Development and Cultural Change"(4).

As the Study Team suspected that most of the 100 journals were being indexed or abstracted by one or more existing secondary services, it decided to ask these services to respond as well to the questionnaire. Moreover, all of the institutions chosen for the survey were asked in a covering letter if they could indicate which indexing or abstracting services they used to access the information contained in the journals they were receiving. These institutions were not told the names of the secondary services being interrogated, as the Study Team wanted the respondents to indicate spontaneously what tools they used.

Nearly all institutions responded to the questionnaire survey; Very few institutions, however, answered the question concerning indexing or abstracting services which they were using, and those that did failed to indicate whether they were receiving (or even knew the existence of) the various indexing and abstracting services which the Study Team had included in the survey, with one exception. In fact a great many respondents indicated that they were indexing and abstracting many of the journals themselves. Several instances were found where journals were being indexed by 15 or more institutions. In almost every case these same journals are already being covered, however adequately, by all of the six indexing and abstracting services as well!

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(4) Fletcher, John. A view of the literature of economics. Journal of Documentation, vol. 28, No 4, Dec. 1972, pp. 283-295.

Coverage by the indexing/abstracting services:

1) Public Affairs Information Service.

PAIS is a non-profit organization which is located in the Economic and Public Affairs Division of the Research Libraries of the New York Public Library. It publishes a weekly Bulletin which indexes articles, books and other documents produced in the English language, and recently started publishing a Foreign Language Index. The weekly bulletins are cumulated five times during the year and subsequently in annual bound volumes. The Foreign Language Index is issued quarterly, each issue cumulating until the annual bound volume comes out. PAIS currently receives 96 of the 100 titles in the survey, and selectively indexes articles in 75 of them.

2) International Bibliography of the Social Sciences.

The International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation (ICSSD) publishes four annual bibliographies in the fields of economics, sociology, political science, and social and cultural anthropology. Unesco's Department of Social Sciences awards an annual grant to the ICSSD to help defray the cost of preparing these bibliographies which are published in London by Tavistock, and generally appear two or three years after the date of publication of the materials which they record. At present the ICSSD receives 97 of the 100 titles and selectively indexes articles from 96 of them. Entries are presented in each of the four bibliographies according to a classification scheme unique to each, and the four bibliographies all contain bilingual subject indexes (English-French).

3) Journal of Economic Literature.

JEL, sponsored by the American Economic Association, appears quarterly. Journal articles are listed in classified order, and the more important ones are abstracted, along with books and other materials. An annual subject index is also prepared. Journal coverage pertains primarily to articles appearing in the English language. Currently, the Journal of Economic Literature covers 38 of the titles in the survey.

4) Economic Titles.

The Economic Information Service of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands produces a semi-monthly bulletin of abstracts which encompasses journal articles, books and government publications, research reports and important annual reports and directories. Entries are arranged in classified order according to the Universal Decimal Classification, and a brief indicative abstract accompanies each entry, written in one of the following languages: English, French, German or Dutch. One to three descriptors, in English only, are used to index each entry and to prepare the subject index which appears in each issue and cumulates annually. Economic Titles currently abstracts 42 of the 100 titles. Of these, 22 are done cover-to-cover, that is to say, every article in each issue is abstracted.

5) Social Sciences Citation Index

All articles published in 48 of the 100 titles are regularly recorded in the SSCI, published by the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia, along with those in more than 2000 other journals. Although SSCI contains a subject index made by permuting keywords in the titles of articles (or their English translations), its main interest resides in the fact that index entries are generated for all references cited in each journal article. This can only be done by computer manipulation of such an enormous file. The Study Team asked the Institute for Scientific Information to undertake an analysis of all citations concerning a sub-set of 25 of the journals, and the results of this analysis are reported later in this chapter.

6) International Labour Documentation.

This semi-monthly bulletin of indicative abstracts is produced as a by-product of the operation of the computerized ISIS system in the Central Library and Documentation Branch of the International Labour Office. All 100 of the titles surveyed are received by the ILO Library and abstracts are prepared on a highly selective basis for 99 of them. Only one journal is abstracted cover-to-cover. This, quite logically, is the International Labour Review, a monthly publication of the ILO itself.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX INDEXING/ABSTRACTING SERVICES

Title	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Characteristics						
Publication Period	1914 Foreign Language Index 1968	Econ 1952- Soc 1951- PolSci 1952- Anthro 1955-	1963-	1974-	1970-	1965-
Frequency	*	Annual	Quarterly	Semi-monthly with Subject Index cumulating annually	Every four months; cumulates annually	Semi-monthly; cumulates every two years
Development Journals in Survey recorded	96%	97%	38%	42%	48%	100%
Development Journals in Survey indexed	75%	96%	38%	42%	48%	99%
Treatment	Selectively indexed	Selectively indexed	All indexed; selectively abstracted	22% abstracted cover-to-cover 20% abstracted 3/5-4/5	Permutated title index of all articles; full citation indexing	Abstracted, but only very selectively

(\* ) Bulletin-weekly, five cumulations each year with annual bound cumulation Foreign language index - quarterly, each issue cumulated with annual bound cumulation.



Title Characteristics	Public Affairs Information Service	International Bibliography of the Social Sciences	Journal of Economic Literature	Economic Titles	Social Sciences Citation Index	International Labour Documentation
Coverage of Service	Articles, books, Gov't Docs, etc.	Mainly books and articles	Mainly books and articles	Mainly articles some books, Gov't Docs, Directories, Annual reports	Journal articles only	Books, articles, Gov't Docs and international Organisations Publications
Annual Subscription price Hard-copy	\$ 150 (Bulletin) \$ 125 (Foreign Language Index)	\$ 15 for each volume	\$ 34.50 (includes subscription to American Economic Review)	750 Guilders	\$ 1250	\$ 17 (Semi-monthly issues only)
Are computers used in production of printed service?	Only for the Foreign Language Index	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Magnetic tape service available on subscription?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Can data base be searched on-line?	Under consideration	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, through Lockheed	Yes, in Geneva and Ottawa
S. D. I. Service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes, weekly by subscr.	Yes, monthly or quarterly
Retrospective searching service?	No	No	No	Beginning in 1976	Yes	Yes

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the six indexing and abstracting services. From this it may be seen that a fair number of the journals are being indexed and abstracted by several of the services, but that there is no single service which is fully indexing or abstracting all of them.

Nine international organizations responded to the questionnaire. Table 2 shows the percentage of the periodicals received by each as well as the percentage indexed or abstracted. Except in the case of the ILO, which has already been described above under International Labour Documentation, no attempt has been made to indicate how the journals are indexed or abstracted by recipient organizations.

Table 2

Titles received by international organizations.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
International Labour Office, Geneva	100%	99%
World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Washington	81%	69%
Inter-American Development Bank, Washington	54%	54%
U. N./ESCAP, Bangkok	49%	47%
Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok	45%	11%
U.N./ECLA, Santiago	43%	43%
Caribbean Community Secretariat, Georgetown	30%	30%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Lima	15%	1%
I.L.O. Regional Office, Bangkok	14%	12%

In the three libraries reporting from Bangkok, 5 journals were being indexed by all three, 11 journals by two of the three and 32 journals by one. In passing, it should be mentioned that one of the journals indexed by all three Bangkok libraries is covered by 5 of the indexing and abstracting services described earlier, and the other four journals are covered by 4 of them.

Results obtained from developed countries are shown in Table 3:

Table 3.

Titles received in institutions located in developed countries.

	<u>Received</u>	<u>Indexed/Abstracted</u>
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton	87%	none
Institute of Developing Economies, Tokyo	79%	78%
International Development Research Centre, Ottawa	62%	none
Nederlands Documentatiecentrum voor Ontwikkelingslanden, Amsterdam	59%	3%
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	43%	43%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Afrika, Hamburg	40%	40%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutsche Latei- namerikaforschung, Hamburg	35%	35%
Interuniversitair Centrum voor Studie en Documentatie van Latijns Amerika, Amsterdam	28%	27%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Moderner Orient, Hamburg	22%	22%
Centre de documentation du Secrétariat technique de la Présidence du Conseil, Lisbon	21%	21%
Dokumentations-Leitstelle Asien, Hamburg	10%	10%

At the time of the writing of the present draft, only five responses had been received from developing countries. The Institute for Social and Economic Research of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, received 56% of the titles, but

indexed none; the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona, India received 53% and indexed none; the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the University of the West Indies in Jamaica received 53% and indexed all of them; INADES, the African Institute for Economic and Social Development, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast received 12% and indexed none; and the Société Tunisienne de Développement in Tunis received 7% all of which were indexed.

It is perhaps even more eloquent to look at the number of times certain titles are being indexed or abstracted, an obvious wastage of intellectual effort that could be greatly reduced if a comprehensive service were to come into existence.

Table 4 lists the "most indexed" titles:

Table 4

Journals indexed 10 times or more

17 times

International labour review\*

16 times

Economic development and cultural change\*  
Finance and development  
Journal of development studies\*

15 times

Developing economies\*  
International development review\*  
Tiers-Monde

14 times

Staff papers, International Monetary Fund\*

13 times

American economic review  
Development and change\*  
Economic bulletin for Latin America  
Economic journal  
Inter-American economic affairs  
Inter economics  
International social science journal\*  
Oxford economic papers  
Social and economic studies\*  
Trimestre económico\*

12 times

American journal of agricultural economics  
Asian survey\*  
Canadian journal of economics  
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Far East  
Economic record  
Indian economic journal\*  
Manchester school of economic and social studies  
Quarterly journal of economics  
Review of economics and statistics

11 times

Journal of developing areas\*  
Kyklos  
Latin American research review\*  
Revista brasileira de economia\*

10 times

Bangladesh development studies  
Bulletin of Indonesian economic studies  
Demografía y economía  
Développement et civilisations (publication now suspended)  
Kyklos  
Pakistan development review  
Revista de la integración

Fifteen journals in Table 4 are marked with an asterisk. The Institute for Scientific Information was asked to perform a citation analysis of these 15 journals, together with 10 others. This analysis consisted of two parts. In the first part all references cited in any article appearing in 22 of these journals during the year 1974 were printed out. An interpretation of the results of this analysis are discussed in other Chapters. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> part, however, all citations to these 25 journals during the year 1974 were extracted from the computer record of the Social Sciences Citation Index and printed out. These are listed in ranked order in Table 5:

Table 5.

Number of times development journal articles were cited in social science journals in the year 1974.

Social and Economic Studies	219
Journal of Modern African Studies	119

Asian Survey	124
International Social Science Journal	85
International Labour Review	80
Studies in Comparative International Development	72
Latin American Research Review	66
Staff Papers, International Monetary Fund	63
Journal of Development Studies	59
Journal of Developing Areas	41
African Affairs	35
Economic Development and Cultural Change	35
Cahiers d'études Africaines	28
Canadian Journal of African Studies	23
Sociologia Ruralis	23
International Development Review	20
Trimestre Económico	18
Developing Economies	17
Journal of Asian and African Studies	15
Malayan Economic Review	14
Eastern Africa Economic Review	13
Indian Economic Journal	10
African Social Research	7
Development and Change	4
Revista Brasileira de Economia	4

When one considers, however, that the total number of journal citations recorded just for the year 1974 in Social Sciences Citation Index was 787,000 it seems clear that "development journals" are not making much of an impact on social science research in general. One single journal, the American Economic Review received over 2,000 citations in 1974, more than twice the total number of the 25 development journals taken together!

Moreover, it is also clear that journals produced in developing countries are being cited mainly by journals published in developed countries or by international organizations and vice versa. There are extremely few cases where journals produced in one developing country are cited by journals produced in another developing country.

The full tabulations of the results of this survey are reproduced separately, and it may be useful to consult these when undertaking further analysis, as only general conclusions drawn from a cursory analysis of the results have been reported in this chapter.

#### The study of international organizations documents.

The documentary production of international organizations presents quite a unique case. A very considerable proportion of the programmes and budgets of international organizations is devoted to the collection, analysis and dissemination of development information. Only a fraction of what is produced, however, is issued in the form of sales publications which can be purchased in a bookshop. Most of it, if issued at all, is in the form of mimeographed documents prepared for meetings of experts or for limited distribution on special mailing lists. These are often reproduced only in a very limited number of copies. Because of the high relevance to the development mission of much of this literature, and because it represents a borderline case between the "more visible" and "less visible" parts of the iceberg, it was decided to draw up a list of 40 documents or publications issued by international organizations in 1973 and send this list, together with the title-page of each item, to the same institutions to whom the periodicals survey had been sent.

All 40 items were chosen because it was felt that they contained development information that would be important for most of the institutions to have received. An attempt was also made to get a sampling of items produced by several organizations (FAO, IBRD, IMF, ILO, OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNRISD, UNESCO and the Regional Economic Commissions of the United Nations). Of the 40 items chosen, 27 were sales publications and 13 were mimeographed documents, of the type that would be categorized as being in the "invisible" part of the iceberg. None were confidential or restricted. The question of the latter type of document is dealt with in Chapter.

The complete tabulation of the result is recorded separately. In general it may be concluded that international organizations publications receive much less dissemination than periodicals on development. However, those which are received are in most cases catalogued, indexed and announced in accessions lists of the recipient institutions. This in spite of the fact that most of the items have

been indexed in the various bibliographic tools produced by the organizations themselves.

Many respondents took the trouble of explaining that they could not rely on the indexing tools prepared by international organizations, and some even went to the extent of pointing out specific cases of "visible" United Nations documents that had never been mentioned in the United Nations Documents Index. A great many respondents expressed shock at the very low percentage of the items which their institutions had received. They recognized that they **should** have had most of the documents, and offered various explanations for the fact they had not been able to learn of their existence or that they had not been able to obtain them from the organizations which had produced them.

The Institute for Scientific Information was also asked to search the computer file of the Social Sciences Citation Index to see how many of the 40 items had been cited in journal literature in 1974. Only 8 of them had been cited, 3 UN publications, 3 ILO publications, 1 OECD publication and 1 UNESCO publication. The I.S.I. pointed out, however, that it normally took about two years for a new publication to be cited in a journal article, so it was not surprising that so few had in fact been cited, since they were published in 1973 and it was the 1974 file that was searched.

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In this chapter we have presented the evidence to support the conclusions 1) and 2) that we offered at the start of it. We believe that development activities are ill-served by the present chaotic situation, and that it is only by co-operation and co-ordination that the present wasteful duplication of efforts can be avoided and the serious deficiencies repaired.



DEVSIIS: Documento Confidencial

The quantity of development literature: its distribution by source and language.

There is no clear-cut methodology available for the estimation of the size of development literature on a world-wide basis, bearing in mind the complex subject-oriented problem areas involved. Reading accounts of other investigations, it seemed clear that it would be futile to attempt to arrive at some falsely authoritative statement about the size of development literature. Instead, attempts were made to determine for a few countries how much literature was being produced in a year concerning that country, where that literature was being produced and in what languages it was being produced.

From an analysis of the holding of a number of large libraries, it was clear that much more was being written about certain countries than about others. The files of the World Bank, the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and the ILO show that the most "written about" developing countries are, in ranked order:

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1) India  | 4) Argentina   |
| 2) Brazil | 5) Pakistan    |
| 3) Mexico | 6) Philippines |

Since it was relatively easy to analyse by computer the more than 20,000 abstracts about specific developing countries recorded in the ILO file, extrapolations have been made, and a relatively educated guess made about the total annual production of literature concerning specific countries or groups of countries. This has been done by using actual figures obtained from three developing countries, one in Africa, one in Asia and one in Latin America, and applying those figures to the percentages represented in the ILO file of the total literature on all developing countries.

This extrapolation yields an annual production of documents concerning developing countries of 56,000. As indicated earlier, there is no way to measure the literature on development in general, and if one can permit an extrapolation based on the experience of only one documentation centre in a developed country (Netherlands), one arrives at a further 21,000 documents. However, these figures are based on documents which are already accessible to the different institutions who provided them. Each institution was careful to point out that they estimated they were missing from 30% to 60% of the total literature which was either difficult to obtain or was confidential.

On the basis of these figures one can now arrive at two admittedly rough, but nevertheless, relatively educated guesses about the total size of development literature:

	<u>Low estimate</u>	<u>High estimate</u>
Literature about specific countries	56,000	56,000
Literature about development questions	21,000	21,000
Invisible literature not presently recorded	16,800	33,600
	<u>93,800</u>	<u>110,600</u>

It has not been possible to do a detailed analysis of the sources of development literature, except to prepare the breakdown by types of document mentioned in Chapter 1. However, the National Documentation Centre in Morocco has produced some figures which are interesting to compare with those which can be obtained from the ILO computer files. At the present time the Moroccan centre is recording approx. 1400 items per year, of which 90% come from Morocco and 10% from outside sources. It is estimated that 2/3 of the outside sources consist of documents of international organizations. However, the Moroccan centre is not presently equipped to locate and record all information about Morocco being produced in other countries, and for this reason, a comparison with the ILO file indicates that more may be produced about which they are not aware, a defect that would be easy to correct if DEVSIS were operational.

Table 1.

Origin of items about Morocco recorded in ILO files

Morocco	- 26%
International organizations	- 26%
France	- 16%
USA	- 15%
all other developed countries	- 11%
other developing countries	- 5%

It should be pointed out that 11% of all of the record in the ILO file concerning Morocco are restricted. These are all documents of international organizations which for a variety of reasons cannot be made available to the public.

It is also highly probable that of the 30% of documents which the Moroccan Centre is having difficulty obtaining within Morocco many are restricted as well. The notion of confidentiality is a very fluid one. It seems to mean different things to different people at different times, and documents are sometimes really less "restricted" than one might think. Certainly it is in the interest of the national economic and social documentation centres located in developing countries to have access for national use of all pertinent documentation produced concerning that country, even if some of it cannot be communicated to other partners in the DEVSIS network.

Because there is no global information service on development, it is necessary for research institutes and others wishing to keep aware of new documents being issued on development to go to very great expense, first to find out what exists and then to obtain it. Both the Institute for Development Studies of the University of Sussex and the ILO reported that their library staff regularly scan no fewer than 150 different accessions lists, book lists, bibliographies of different types, etc. to identify new relevant literature. It is quite clear that no institution in a developing country can afford to go to such pains, nor is it likely that those institutions in developed countries and international organizations, operating under severe budgetary restraints, will be able to continue to do so much longer.

Much raw material concerning cited sources has been obtained from the computer analysis performed on the 25 development journals recorded in Social Science Citation Index. Only one of these is mentioned here, because it presents a particularly interesting case. Social and Economic Studies, published by the Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of West Indies, in Mona, Kingston, Jamaica, was the most frequently cited development journal in the literature of the social sciences in 1974. The following table shows the origin of items cited by authors of articles in that journal:

Table 2

Sources cited in Social and Economic Studies (by origin)

self-citations	- 64%
USA	- 16%
Puerto Rico	- 9%
UK	- 7%
International organizations	- 1%
Canada	- 1%
all other countries (Austria, France, Italy, Jamaica, Netherlands)	- 2%

Languages

Table 3 shows the breakdown by language of the 100 periodicals used in the survey described in Chapters 1-2.

Table 3

Language of publication of development journals

English	73%
Spanish	17%
French	16%
Portuguese	2%
German	1%
Russian	1%

A computer analysis of the 20,000 abstracts on developing countries recorded in the ILO files shows that the documents were written in the following languages:

Table 4

Language of publication of documents about developing countries recorded in ILO files.

English	63%	German	2	%
Spanish	20%	Russian	1	%
French	18%	Arabic	0,5	%
Portuguese	4%	all other languages	0,3	%

Both these tables show a bias towards Western languages and towards languages that are employed in international communications. The tables obviously do not properly reflect the literature produced in national languages mainly for internal use. However, we believe that the ranking of the top four languages is probably valid. As many international organizations publications are written in two or more languages, this explains why the total percentage is over 100% in both tables above.