

evolved within physiographic regions through centuries. Construction of railroads, development of energy sources, agricultural transformation, expansion of foreign trade, and a rapid process of demographic transition have all contributed to the emergence of a more integrated national urban system in China with articulated linkages between physiographic regions. In spite of political overtones in China's development policies since 1949, the new patterns of urbanization reflect the need to meet the specific realities of resources, cultural values, and social heritage in the nation building process."

10066 Chatterjee L; and Nijkamp P.

[Proceedings of the NATO Advanced Study Institute on Urban Problems and Policies in a Spatial Context, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 11-22 August 1980. Vol. 3]. Urban problems and economic development. NATO Advanced Study Institutes, Series D: Behavioural and Social Sciences, No. 6. Alphen aan den Rijn/Rockville, Md., Sijthoff and Noordhoff, 1981. x, 351 pp. ISBN 90-286-2661-1.

The main focus of the papers included in this volume is on the background to and causes of urbanization and urban development in developing countries. Case studies are included of urbanization in India, Taiwan, Lebanon, Turkey, Egypt, Nigeria, and the Republic of Korea. A separate section includes three papers on rural-urban migration.

For other volumes of these proceedings, see this issue, Titles 10080 and 10091.

10067 Clarke JI.

Contemporary urban growth in the Middle East. In: Change and development in the Middle East: essays in honour of W. B. Fisher, edited by JI Clarke and H Bowen-Jones, pp. 154-70. London/New York, Methuen, 1981. ISBN 0-416-71080-8. LC 80-41649.

The author examines recent urban growth in the Middle East in the context of the situation in developing countries as a whole. He analyzes urban population estimates, urban growth rates, large city populations, city-size hierarchies, the components of city growth, and policy aspects of population concentration and redistribution.

This paper was also published in the book cited in 47: Title 2114.

10068 Finlay R.

Natural decrease in early modern cities. Past and Present (Oxford), No. 92, Aug 1981. Pp. 169-80.

Comments are presented on Sharlin's argument (see 45: Title 2120) that "the combination of natural decrease in early modern cities and natural increase in the countryside did not prove that urban mortality was very much higher than rural mortality or that cities would have declined in population without immigration." Data from several European countries are discussed. A reply by Sharlin is also included.

10069 Follain JR Jr; and Malpezzi S.

The flight to the suburbs: insights gained from an analysis of central-city vs suburban housing costs. Journal of Urban Economics (New York) 9(3):381-98. May 1981.

The central thesis of this paper is that the prices people pay for housing can be used to determine whether the movement of population to the suburbs is caused primarily by attraction to suburban advantages or by the desire to escape deteriorating conditions in the central city. Estimates of the coefficients indicating the price of central city versus suburban housing in the United States are presented and analyzed using a regression model.

10070 Fugitt GV; and Kasarda JD.

Community structure in response to population growth and decline: a study in ecological organization. American Sociological Review (Washington) 46(5):600-15. Oct 1981.

"Building upon community and organizational theory, [the authors] assess how three key components of community structure--managerial, clerical, and professional and technical support--respond to population size, growth, and decline. The units are 1,395 relatively autonomous U.S. nonmetropolitan cities. For places that grew between 1960 and 1970, [the] hypotheses were confirmed that a positive association exists between both population size and growth and the proportion of employed in professional and clerical occupations. A negative association for the managerial component is consistent with findings in organizational research. Smaller but similar associations were generally found for declining places. Status of communities as administrative centers and population change in their hinterlands are introduced as additional variables."

10071 Gober P.

Falling household size and its effect on metropolitan population growth and density. Annals of Regional Science (Bellingham, Wash.) 15(3):1-10. Nov 1981.

"In determining metropolitan population size and changes therein, urban theorists traditionally have focused on the number of occupied dwelling units or households and have assumed that these households are equal in size. This paper argues that average household size is an indicator of how intensively the housing stock is utilized and that there is substantial variation in household size across SMSAs in the U.S. The experience of 150 SMSAs is examined for the time period 1960 to 1970. The study model attributes varying household size to differentials in birth and divorce rates, racial composition and age of housing. Ramifications of recent household size declines involve the internal spatial organization of metropolitan areas and the Census controversy with cities over alleged undercounts of urban populations."

10072 Granotier B.

La planète des bidonvilles: de l'explosion urbaine à la shantytown. [The world of the shantytown: the urban explosion in Paris, Editions du Seuil, ISBN 2-02-005649-6.

Data on urbanization in various countries are presented, together with the causes of rapid urbanization and relationships between urban areas and informal squatter settlements. Specific examples of shantytowns are considered by region, and the participation of shantytown dwellers in the improvement of their living conditions is discussed.

10073 Gyimah-Brempong K.

Patterns of urbanization and economic development in Ghana. No. 8117063, University Microfilms International. Detroit, Wayne State University, 1981. 170 pp.

Using the example of Accra, the author examines to what extent economic development adopted in Ghana determines the spatial distribution of urban population. Data from the Ivory Coast, and Kenya are used to compare the effects of different urbanization strategies.

[Source: Dissertation Abstracts International, A: Humanities and Social Sciences, 42(2)]

10074 Hammerschmidt A; and

"Stadtflucht" in hochentwickelten Ländern--Gefahr oder Erfolge? [The flight from the new housing: flight in densely populated areas: danger or necessity? Results of a housing survey]. Informationswissenschaft (Bonn), No. 11, 1981.

Data from a one percent survey conducted in 1978 in densely populated regions of the Republic of Germany. The contributing factors to migration to suburbs are examined, with attention to the role of

10075 Heller W.

Regionale Disparitäten in Griechenland und Rumänien: Vergleichs ihrer Formen und zweier Ländern unterschiedlicher Wirtschaftsordnung seit dem Weltkrieges [Regional distribution in Greece and Romania: comparison of their forms in two countries with different economic orders since the end of the war]. Göttinger Geographische Mitteilungen, Erich Goltze, Göttingen, 1981. English, Greek, and Romanian.

Changes in the socio-economic structure of Greece and Romania since World War II are examined, and