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January 1990

AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES NETWORK
Australian National University
GPO Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601

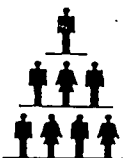
DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN



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The Network



The Australian Development Studies Network seeks to provide a forum for discussion and debate of development issues, and to keep people in the field up-to-date with developments and events, publications, etc. The Network does this through its publications program and by conducting or co-sponsoring seminars, symposia and conferences. The Network produces three publications:

Development Bulletin is the Network's quarterly Newsletter. It includes short articles (normally up to 1,500 words); reports on conferences and seminars; announcements of forthcoming events; details of courses, research and work related to development or development studies and articles on the centres pursuing these activities; and information about development education materials, recent publications and other news.

Network Briefing Papers address a wide variety of development-related issues. They are concise (2,000 to 5,000 words) and accessible to the non-technical reader, and may include implications for Australia's foreign/development assistance policy.

The Register of Development Research & Expertise (2nd Edition, 1988) contains the names, institutions, research, project experience and publications of people in Australia who are working in development-related research or who have first-hand experience of Third World development issues. Their expertise covers a broad range of disciplines and geographical areas. The Register is indexed by name, institution, discipline, country of expertise and keywords. To obtain the Register, send a cheque for A\$25.00, made out to Bibliotech, to Bibliotech, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601.

Correspondence



You may have information you wish to share with others in the development field: conference announcements or reports, notices of new publications, information about the work of your centre or courses you offer; or you may wish to respond to articles or briefing papers. If so, or if you would like your name to be added to the mailing list, please write to:

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Deadlines



Closing date for submissions to *Development Bulletin* will be mid-November, February, May and August for the January, April, July and October issues respectively.

EDITORIAL

Thank you for your letters and calls about the new format of *Development Bulletin*. I am pleased to report that the overwhelming response was positive, however one suggestion was that members ought to be consulted before we undertake major changes. Accordingly, I would like to canvass your response to some ideas about the future direction of the Network.

In addition to simple information dissemination, the Network can be seen as having two functions. Firstly, it links people with an established interest or involvement in development studies or development-related activities. These people generally find out about the Network through their personal contacts or professional activities.

Secondly, the Network can be used to reach out to people with whom links could be stronger. For example, an agricultural scientist may be unaware of the potential impact her work could have in the Third World. An aid worker may be unaware of important breakthroughs in primary health or adult literacy. A development studies researcher may be unaware of the parallels between problems of development and the problems of indigenous peoples in both rich and poor countries.

I believe that the *Development Bulletin* is an appropriate vehicle to forge those new links. During September, Tony Voutas (the Network's Program Director) and I used the opportunities afforded by attending conferences at Deakin and Flinders Universities to contact, not just 'development studies' people, but also people engaged in fields such as engineering and agriculture. Their interest is illustrated by some of the items included in this issue. Similarly, the selected publications of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies and the North Australian Research Unit are clearly worthy of inclusion in any development studies library.

I believe that the creation of these new links is important, that we need to broaden the membership of our Network. Indeed, that is happening anyway, with our mailing list now exceeding 3,000. However, this entails a bigger print-run which, combined with currently-increasing printing and distribution costs, would entail some form of cost recovery.

The choices come down to either restricting the growth of the Network or placing some charge on membership. (Yes, we could seek advertising, but that quest in itself ties up considerable resources, more so if we are to take some responsibility for the 'soundness' of products or services.) A membership fee of A\$15.00 per year (A\$10.00 for students, free for organisations with which we swap subscriptions) would, in conjunction with the support we receive from AIDAB, assure the viability of the Network. I believe we ought to continue providing complimentary copies to key decision-makers in order to ensure that they remain alert to the concerns of Network members.

Considering the services offered - four issues of the *Development Bulletin*, occasional *Briefing Papers* and the promotion and sponsorship of meetings and events and assistance with certain publications - the price is certainly not outlandish, but what do you think? Do you agree with the overall direction? Can you suggest viable alternatives?

Please write or call with your ideas before the end of February so that I can report back in the April issue. I look forward to hearing from you.

John Anglim
Editor

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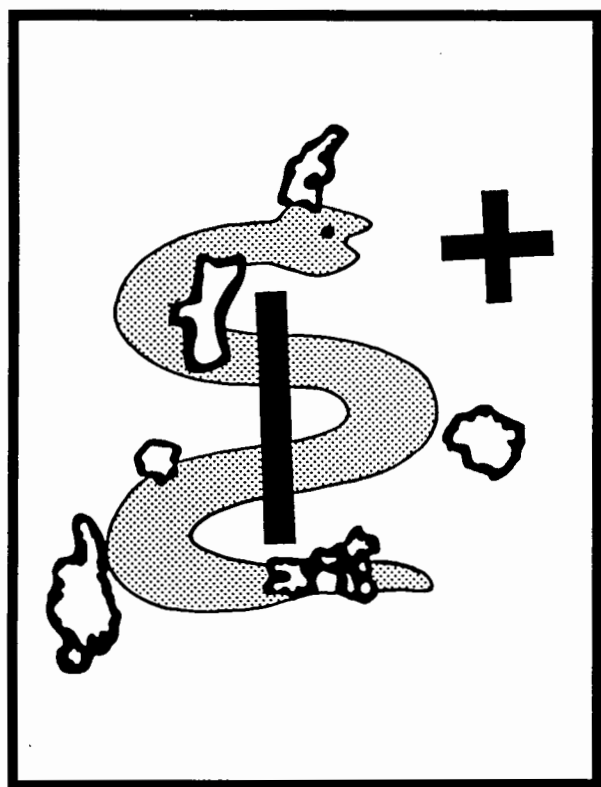
Medical officers for Micronesia - the next generation

Gregory J. Dever

Responding to present and foreseen shortages of properly trained indigenous doctors, Micronesian and US health leaders and medical trainers have come together to establish the Pacific Basin Medical Officers Training Program in Micronesia.

Among the many health problems that currently exist in the present and former American flag territories of Micronesia, the acute shortage of indigenous doctors has reached crisis proportions. It is estimated that by the year 2000, at least 100 doctors will be needed in Micronesia to keep abreast of the current departure rates resulting from deaths and retirements and to cope with an increased demand for medical services fueled by the brisk regional birth rate of 3 percent or more - a growth rate which doubles the population every 24 years. Yet until recently there were only a handful of Micronesian medical students in any medical education institution in the Pacific.

The shortage of women doctors in the region is critical. Only four Micronesian women doctors are practising throughout Micronesia and three of those are in Palau. There are no indigenous women doctors in the Federated States of Micronesia nor in the Republic of the Marshall Islands.



The islands of the former US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, with a population of 150,000 people spread across a Pacific expanse equal in area to that of the continental United States, after forty years of American stewardship remain truly a Third World community. Poor hygienic conditions lead to excessive rates of preventable infectious diseases which are still the leading cause of death in most of the jurisdictions. Infant and maternal mortality rates are excessive. Malnutrition induced by diet changes is manifested by increasing rates of kwashiorkor and xerophthalmia (night blindness caused by Vitamin A deficiency) in infants and children and diabetes mellitus in adults. On some islands twenty percent of children six and under manifest gross evidence of malnutrition and up to 25 percent of the population over fifteen years display evidence of diabetes.

Provision of health care is frustrated by underfunding, lack of continuity and the problems of supply logistics to such a vast area. At the same time, the health system that has developed in Micronesia over the past two generations is a model of First World medicine imposed on a developing, resource-poor area. Until recently, up to fifty percent of health budgets had been spent on off-island referrals to Hawaii and Guam for a few intensive care patients while basic services went generally underfunded. It is therefore not surprising that disease prevention and health promotion services are in need of development within Micronesia.

‘ the acute shortage of indigenous doctors has reached crisis proportions ’

The reasons for the current doctor shortage in Micronesia - and among the rest of the Pacific islands - are many and complex. The following are but three contributing factors:

First, traditionally Micronesian and other regional Pacific Island students have been trained at the Fiji School of Medicine in Suva, which has a rich tradition as a medical training school for over a century. However, over the past decade the Fiji School of Medicine has been plagued with excessive political, racial and academic problems combined with excessive failure rates for both ethnic Fijian and regional Pacific Island students. Fortunately, the school is now under new administration with plans for revitalising its programs.

Second, because of the poor regional primary and secondary education infrastructures, there have been only a handful of Micronesians who could satisfy the rigorous math and science entrance requirements of Pacific rim metropolitan medical schools in Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia and Papua New Guinea. Few students from these disadvantaged educational backgrounds survive to graduate from these very Western and competitive medical educational programs.

Third, of the few Micronesians who graduate with metropolitan MD or the British-styled MBBS degrees, most seek employment in the metropolitan countries where they were trained. The majority of Micronesian

MDs now practise in Hawaii and California. For complex reasons, more than just salary, the MD degree has become a passport to opportunity in the United States. This problem of 'physician brain drain' is not limited to Micronesia: it is a chronic and disappointing problem throughout the rest of the Pacific, frustrating health human resource development among many of the poorer nations. Guam, on the other hand, has been more fortunate in attracting back its doctor sons and daughters. However, the lifestyle and doctor's salary scale on Guam more approximates that of a metropolitan country.

In addressing the issue of doctor shortage in Micronesia, there is unanimous agreement among the Ministers and Directors of Health of Micronesia and American Samoa that indigenous doctors are needed to care for their own people. Presently, expatriates - most of whom are the 25 or so National Health Service Corps assignees of the US Public Health Service - make up the majority of doctors working in many of the jurisdictions.

Through the joint planning of the Micronesian and American Samoan health leadership and the John A. Burns School of Medicine of the University of Hawaii School of Medicine, specific US federal legislation was developed to establish the Pacific Basin Medical Officers Training Program (PBMOTP) in Micronesia. The PBMOTP is a five-year doctor training program - three years of which will take place in Pohnpei, where it is based, with Years 4 and 5 to be spent in rotation throughout Micronesia and other Pacific islands. Presently, 53 First to Third Year medical students from Micronesia and American Samoa are enrolled in the program, of whom forty percent are women.

In reviewing the medical problems in Micronesia, it is very apparent that they fall mostly under the categories of community health and primary health care. Acknowledging this, the PBMOTP curriculum will produce a doctor who is a primary health care specialist - one who is not only competent in curative skills but who will have an equally sound training in community medicine, environmental health and health management and planning.

The PBMOTP, to attain its ambitious training goals, has recruited a Pacific-based faculty with more than 100 person-years of teaching and working experience in the Pacific Basin. The faculty includes the former Acting and Deputy Dean of the Fiji School of Medicine, a former coordinator of the Health Management Program of the University of the South Pacific, a former Assistant Secretary of Health of Papua New Guinea, and medical faculty from the Universities of Auckland and Hawaii. The faculty is augmented by National Health Service Corps assignee doctors, other expatriates and Micronesian doctors based at the Pohnpei State Hospital.

As well as being agents of change for the next generation, these future medical officers will address the current doctor shortage crisis and join the other able members of their islands' health teams in tackling the difficult and often frustrating health issues of the region.

Gregory J. Dever, MD, is the Director of the Pacific Basin Medical Officers Training Program.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Asian Seminar on Communication for Social Change, Manila, April-May 1989

Fr Ibarra Gonzalez

Nineteen participants from eight Asian countries participated in the first ever Asian Seminar on Communication for Social Change, held in Manila from April to May 1989. The two-month seminar, conducted by People in Communication, a network of communication agencies in the Philippines, was designed as an integrated training course, going beyond mere skills training to put communication into the context of social change.

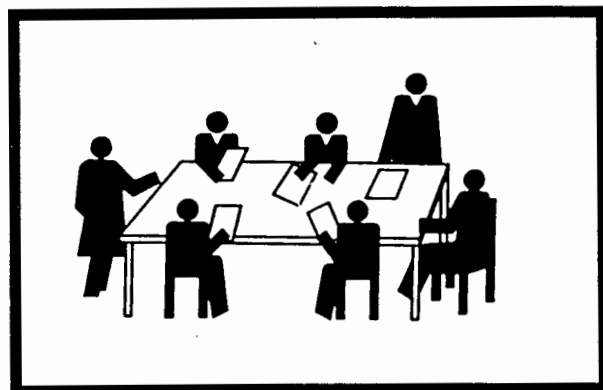
The seminar involved lectures on the philosophy of human development, theories and processes of communication, and tools for socio-cultural analysis and used case studies on the use of communication for community building, lecturettes on micro media and a workshop on video production. Participants had opportunities to apply and test their new skills through site visits to rural and urban communities plus a short village residency.

A Filipino participant wrote of her experience:

'From our field work in an urban squatter community, the seminar made me realise the importance of shared meanings and how these can affect efforts at social change. The obstacles of language, symbols and gestures can block one's efforts of bringing about meaningful work for social change. The seminar gave me adequate background into the dynamics of social change and the importance of participative communication. It set a direction into my future work in development communication.'

The seminar will be repeated in April-June 1991. (See under 'Courses' for details.)

Fr Gonzalez is President of People in Communication.



Shared problems, shared solutions: AIDAB's World Development Debate, Canberra, 2-3 August 1989

Annmaree O'Keefe

This year's World Development Debate was an ambitious affair. For the first time in its four year history, it was held over two days and had as its theme 'shared problems, shared solutions'. The problems of Third World debt and environmental disaster were put to the conference as probably the two most important issues facing both the developed and developing world as we enter the last decade of this millenium.

As to the solutions, many were put forward and, as expected, most were debated and few were agreed upon.

The solutions were put forward by a comprehensive list of speakers including John Holsen, Director of the Country Economics Department at the World Bank, Bengt Save-Soderbergh, Swedish Under-Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation, and Dr Dhira Phantumvanit, Vice-President of Thailand's Development Research Institute, along with Australian experts from academia, business, non-government organisations and the aid bureaucracy.

The conference was opened by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Gareth Evans.

Keynote address

In his keynote address, Senator Evans addressed both of the conference themes. Speaking on international debt, he was particularly concerned that the debtor countries in Asia were being discriminated against.

'I specifically mention Asia because of the widespread perception in Europe and North America that the international debt crisis is mainly a Latin American problem which happens to have some significant side-effects for certain low income countries in Africa. In this matter, too many people in the Northern Hemisphere countries suffer from a form of myopia.'

Of the seventeen countries identified by US Secretary of State James Baker in 1985 as being particularly affected, only one, the Philippines, is in Asia. 'In fact, a number of developing countries in Asia apart from the Philippines have been significantly affected by debt problems in recent years.'

While conceding that the debt problems of these countries were less urgent than those of Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, he attributed this to the responsible economic policies adopted by the debtor countries in the Asian-Pacific region. The danger, according to Senator Evans, was that governments in Latin America which had followed lax economic policies would be rewarded for their recalcitrance through international support while countries in Asia which had implemented appropriately firm policies would effectively be penalised for their self-discipline.

On the issue of the environment and the links with development, Senator Evans listed three concerns of developing countries which should be heeded.

'First is the link between poverty and the environment. In the view of developing countries, many of their most urgent environmental problems are largely a consequence of poverty. Deforestation, for example, is widespread in the Third World partly because poor people need firewood and need forage for their animals. Even when they well understand the long term damage that their fuelwood and forage gathering activities cause, their short term needs are so urgent that they are prepared to risk the long term consequences.

'Secondly, the acute awareness of the consequences of poverty leads policy-makers in many developing countries to give very high priority to the promotion of economic growth and development as policy goals. In industrial countries, discussions about the desirability of sustained development tend to emphasise the need for *sustainability*. In contrast, the emphasis in poorer countries tends to be on the need for *development*.

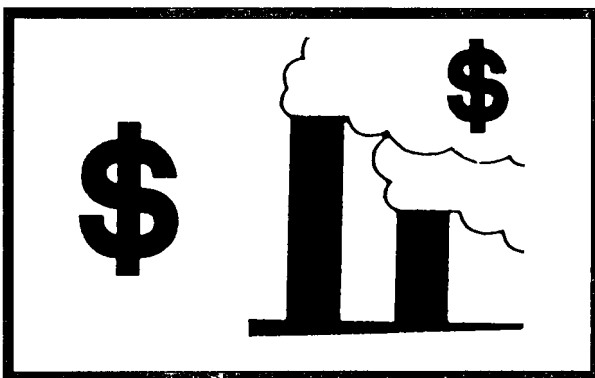
'A third special concern is the perceived need to promote industrialisation. Obviously, in most cases, this stems directly from the desire to stimulate economic growth... clearly, a drive for rapid industrialisation is likely to exacerbate problems of industrial pollution.

'Yet another area of difference between industrial and developing countries concerns the question of who should pay the costs of protecting the environment. As far as global issues such as the greenhouse effect and preservation of the ozone layer are concerned, representatives from developing countries are quick to point out that most of the energy consumption in the world takes place in rich countries, not in poor ones. And they are quite correct.

'Neither do developing countries accept that they should slow down the rate of exploitation of resources such as tropical forests just because there is international pressure on them to do so. Many developing countries are facing severe balance of payments pressures. They argue that rich nations can hardly expect them to meet their debt service obligations and, at the same time, reduce their exports of tropical timbers.'

Central to Senator Evans' concerns was the interrelated nature of the international debt crisis and the environment, and the fact that solutions to these global problems could not be found in isolation but would have to be linked together.

Annmaree O'Keefe is the Director of Development Education and Public Information, AIDAB.



One World...Or None, ACFOA Annual Conference, Canberra, 8-9 September 1989

Zena Armstrong

This two-day conference was organised by the Australian Council For Overseas Aid (ACFOA) as a highlight of ACFOA's **One World Campaign**.

The conference gave participants the opportunity to examine in some detail those issues at the core of the One World Campaign: the global debt crisis, human rights and development, the links between poverty and environmental degradation, and Australia's new militarism. There was a lively debate during workshops about the desirability of a coordinated international response to the global environmental crisis and the implications for aid and development policy and practice.

The conference was opened by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Gareth Evans. The keynote speaker was Dr Suliana Siwatibau, a former environment and energy advisor to the Fijian government.

In his opening address, Senator Evans told the conference that although Australia's aid budget had fallen to a low of 0.33 percent of Gross National Product (GNP), the quality of aid had improved markedly. He said the goals of the aid program were clearer, implementation of aid in the field was better and the administration of the aid program was tighter. But he said he was committed to an increase in the aid-to-GNP ratio of 0.4 percent, which he described as a 'realistic medium term goal', although one which may not be 'quickly achievable'.

Dr Siwatibau addressed the topic, 'Environment and development in the South Pacific'. She warned that development-plan goals in the South Pacific which emphasised large-scale commercial activities at the expense of the subsistence needs of Pacific people increase the risk of environmental degradation and the widespread destruction of natural systems.

*‘the Pacific already has one of the
highest rates of species
extinction in the world’*

Competition between commercial production and the need to fulfil subsistence demand, whether in agriculture, fishing or forestry, places enormous pressure on natural resources. The diverse and fragile nature of Pacific ecosystems cannot withstand such uncontrolled exploitation. The warnings are clear: the Pacific already has one of the highest rates of species extinction in the world.

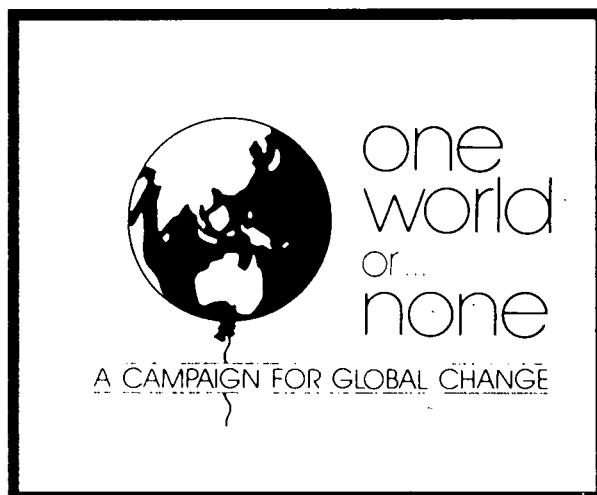
Dr Siwatibau warned that as long as the subsistence sector continues to receive little or no priority, rapid environmental degradation is inevitable. She called for the integrated management of commercial production and the subsistence sector to ensure that neither exhausts the resource base for which they both compete.

Dr Siwatibau also explored how the Pacific is paying for the energy excesses of the developed world. Pacific Island countries contribute very little to global pollution; in particular, Pacific Island use of fossil fuels is very low. But the Pacific is confronted with the threat of massive flooding and erosion of the very land on which the people live, because of global warming caused by atmospheric pollution.

It is a threat that Pacific Islanders are 'helpless to do anything about', Dr Siwatibau said. 'They can only hope that those responsible for the pollution will act, and act effectively, before it is too late.'

She warned that Pacific Islanders should expect an acceleration of atmospheric pollution as the developed world continues to industrialise unless new technologies are developed that use energy more efficiently and minimise environmental damage.

Zena Armstrong is the Information Officer for the Australian Council For Overseas Aid.



A poverty focus for Australian aid, Deakin University, 6-7 October 1989

Joe Remenyi

More than sixty aid professionals from Australia and overseas gathered at Deakin University on 6 and 7 October to consider the role that 'poverty alleviation' ought to play in the allocation and expenditure of Australia's foreign aid to developing countries.

Overseas speakers at the Symposium included Mrs Katarina Focke from the European Parliament, Professor Ruth Callanta from the Asian Institute of Management, Dr Pam Thomas from UNICEF (on leave from her position as Australian Development Studies Network Liaison Officer), Dr Phil Young from IFAD and Professor Randall Baker from Indiana University. In a collegial but forthright manner, these practitioners shared their practical experiences with a local audience of AIDAB representatives, executives from the member organisations of the Australian Council For Overseas Aid, staff of

the Australian Development Studies Network, academics and researchers in the aid field, graduate students and interested members of the public.

The theme for the Symposium was practicality. Speakers stressed what could be done for the poor through foreign aid, and the recommendations of the Symposium workshops reflect this action orientation. For example, AIDAB was counselled to give greater priority to the prompt completion of its internal study of the impact of Australian aid on poverty alleviation. AIDAB was also asked to reconsider the appropriateness of its mixed credit program. Participants did not think that the aid program is a very efficient way in which to conduct a trade promotion exercise. Moreover, it makes little sense to argue that those Australian exports to the Third World that are internationally competitive need the subsidy provided under the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF) program.

There was a consensus at the Symposium that economic growth is important if poverty is to be overcome - great concern was expressed that developing countries are no longer experiencing real economic growth. However, equal stress was placed on the quality of growth that is essential for sustained development and poverty alleviation. Chronic poverty exists because the economic growth strategies of the past have not been targeted at the poor. The benefits of development bypass the poor if we elect to rely on the trickle-down of benefits from across-the-board economic growth strategies. The smallholder programs of IFAD, the primary health and child care programs of UNICEF and the private efforts of NGOs active in foreign aid were cited as examples of what could be achieved. Too little emphasis is given in the aid program to these and similar activities.

The theme of economic growth through poverty alleviation was carried over into the discussion of environmental reasons for Australia to adopt a more poverty-focused approach to its foreign aid program. There is a tendency to see conservation and environment issues as the environment needing to be protected against the ravages of people. In reality, it is poverty that is forcing many people to mine the soil, cut down the trees and pollute the waterways as their only available survival strategy. It is not enough, therefore, to say that we need radical policies that will, for example, redistribute the land from the haves to the have-nots. Also essential are complementary policies (and aid can be most effective in ensuring that these are implemented) that put in place resources to ensure that the poor have the working capital, the seeds, the implements, the marketing networks and storage facilities, etc., to make use of the access to assets that such radical changes bring.

The proceedings of this conference will be published by the Australian Development Studies Network. Details should be available in the next issue of *Development Bulletin*.

Joe Remenyi, of the Centre for Applied Social Research at Deakin University, was Convenor of the Symposium.

The Environment and Development in the Third World, Flinders University, 14 October 1989

Cherry Gertzel

The Centre for Development Studies at Flinders University of South Australia held its annual conference on October 14, on the subject of 'The Environment and Development in the Third World'. The two major speakers were Randall Baker, Professor of Public and Environmental Affairs at Indiana University, Bloomington, and Dr John Young, Director of the Centre for Environmental Studies at the University of Adelaide. The conference theme was: the implications of environmental degradation for Third World development and the relationship between poverty and ecological crisis.

Professor Baker's provocative title was 'Protecting the environment against the poor'. He was of course concerned with the reverse: the extent to which the causes of environmental degradation, especially in contemporary Africa, lie in the poverty of its peoples; and hence the need to address the problems of poverty as the necessary prerequisite for any solution of the environmental crisis.

Dr Young spoke on the questions of 'Land and people, conservation and development in the South West Pacific', his primary concern being the need to understand and accept the approach of indigenous peoples to the environment as the essential basis for the reversal of ecological decline.

Following the two main addresses, the conference divided into five workshops: Reconciling growth and environmental management in developing countries; The politics and ecology of aid in the South West Pacific; Women, the environment and development: changing farm practices and their impact on women in Eastern India; NGO development strategies and environmental concerns; and Ideas and aids for teaching about the environment. Participants received a full set of background papers to enable them to follow-up the issues discussed.

This was the Centre's tenth Annual Conference. It was held in conjunction with Community Aid Abroad, South Australia Branch. The Centre also had the support of the Australian Council For Overseas Aid which co-sponsored Professor Baker's visit and saw the conference as contributing to the **One World Campaign** which ACFOA conducted this year. A hundred people participated in the conference.

Cherry Gertzel is Associate Director of the Centre for Development Studies at Flinders University.

ORGANISATION PROFILES

Monash Development Studies Centre

The Development Studies Centre at Monash University coordinates and fosters research and teaching on all aspects of international development. Recognising the essentially complex and multifaceted nature of development, the Centre's committee consists of representatives from all of Monash's seven faculties, from a number of individual departments and from related centres, such as the Centre of Southeast Asian Studies and the Graduate School of Environmental Science. The Centre is also affiliated to the Institute of Contemporary Asian Studies.

Staff from the Centre are involved in a wide variety of individual projects, but the Centre has identified five major areas of research priority:

- development theory and the links between theory and development policy
- development aid and the role of non-government organisations
- development and the environment
- development, lifestyle changes, health and nutrition
- structural change and the changing structure of employment, the role of unions and other labour institutions, implications of structural change for education and training programs.

The Centre has strong links with non-government organisations and is a Consulting Member of the Australian Council For Overseas Aid (ACFOA). It has also developed links with other research organisations, including a number in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Centre supervises post-graduate students from a number of departments, and conducts a Masters degree by coursework in Development Studies.

The Centre organises regular seminars by staff, graduate students and visitors. Centre publications include monographs, occasional papers and briefing papers.

For further information, contact John McKay, Director, Development Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168. Tel. (03) 565 2925. Fax. (61) (3) 565 2948.

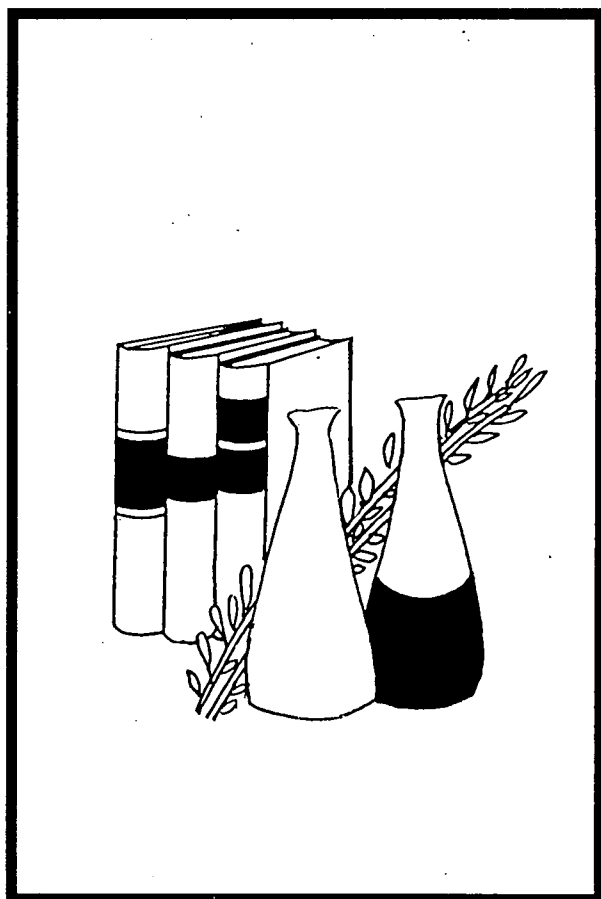
Roseworthy Agricultural College

In 1988 the Australian Department of Employment, Education and Training designated Roseworthy Agricultural College as a Key Centre for Teaching and Research in Dryland Agriculture and Land Use Systems.

The Centre aims to provide a national focus for the development and implementation of teaching and research programs designed to achieve sustainable land use systems. Due to the College's location in a Mediterranean-type climatic region, it has developed strong links with Africa, the Middle East and Western Asia, and has formulated educational and training programs for agencies which include the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau. Recently the Centre has been involved in the formation of a consortium to provide environmental management expertise for aid projects.

The Centre will build upon the teaching and research of the Divisions of Agriculture and Natural Resource Management at Roseworthy to produce teaching materials, carry out research, conduct workshops, symposia and expert training courses, publish specialist monographs and foster cooperative links with other institutions.

For further information, please contact Dr Vic Squires, Director, or Peter Ninnnes, Manager, Key Centre for Teaching and Research in Dryland Agriculture and Land Use Systems, Roseworthy Agricultural College, Roseworthy, SA, 5371.



Results Australia

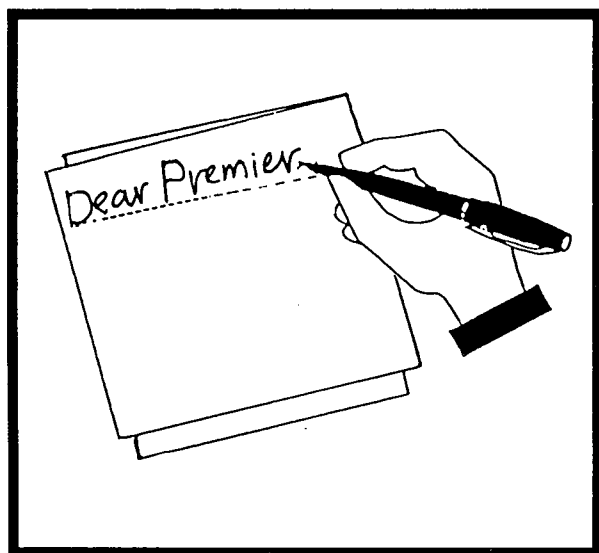
Results Australia is an international citizens lobby group committed to generating the political will to end hunger by actions which show individuals they can 'make a difference'.

Members of the public participate in the monthly 'education and action' meeting, at which they receive information about an issue relating to the eradication of poverty, and then write a letter to members of Parliament or the media. Over 300 people either attend meetings or are sent information sheets on the issues.

Issues covered recently include: World Bank/IMF loan conditionality; 'Our Common Future'; and support for UNICEF's call for a Summit for the World's Children.

Results Australia is funded entirely by individuals. No money is spent overseas - it is used to support Results Australia efforts in Australia.

If you would like to be included on the mailing list or attend a meeting (in any capital in Australia), please ring (062) 30 3514 or write to: Results Australia, GPO Box 351, Canberra, ACT, 2601.



Social Science Unit, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), New Zealand

The Social Science Unit researches the processes and implications of technological change in order to advise governments, industry, the community and trade unions. Its specific objectives are to enhance the understanding and social control of technological change so that economic and social benefits can be maximised and social costs minimised, and to provide a scientific analysis of

the issues associated with contemporary technological developments.

The Unit is fully integrated into the wider DSIR organisation and also works in close association with other organisations and institutions.

The Unit specialises in:

- studying the social context of technological innovation and change, and developing research techniques for social and technology assessment
- sociological evaluation, including gender analysis, of development policies, programs and projects
- assessing the social implications of science and technology policy
- monitoring and evaluating industrial restructuring, including primary industry.

The Social Science Unit carries out applied research which includes consulting services to industry, private enterprise, government departments, external aid agencies, regional and local authorities and community groups. Development-related research by the Unit in 1989 included work in Fiji, Papua New Guinea and the Chatham Islands.

The Unit would like to develop links with individuals, organisations and institutions in Australia and the Asia-Pacific region with an interest in the social context of technology transfer in development.

Please contact Penelope Schoeffel or Gerard Fitzgerald, DSIR Social Science Unit, Ilam Research Centre, PO Box 29-181, Christchurch, New Zealand.

World Workshop Resource Centre, Adelaide

The World Workshop Resource Centre is a non-profit development education library/resource centre open to all. It aims to further awareness and understanding of the conditions and problems facing people of the Third World.

The Centre's library contains a collection of over 2,000 books and documents covering aid and development, poverty, hunger, women, peace, human rights, indigenous peoples, health, environment, economics and trade. Books can be borrowed, while magazines and periodicals are available at the library for research. A photocopier is available. The library also has simulation games which can be borrowed or 'played' at the workshop.

The Centre offers items for sale, provides a venue for meetings, noticeboards of coming events and kits for teachers, and welcomes volunteers.

The Centre is located in Room 10, 1st Floor, 155 Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000 (above Left Bank). Ph. (08) 223 5795.

Other development education centres:

ACT:

Australian Council For Overseas Aid
1st Floor, Bailey's Corner
Canberra, 2601
Ph: (062) 47 4822

New South Wales:

Ideas Centre
5th Floor, 381 Pitt Street
Sydney, 2000 Ph: (02) 267 9230

Queensland:

Development Education Centre
Albion Centre, 102 McDonald Road
Albion, 4010
Ph: (07) 857 6666

Western Australia:

One World Centre
935 Wellington Street
West Perth, 6006
Ph: (09) 321 5951

Tasmania:

Tasmanian Development Education Centre
4 Battery Square
Battery Point
Hobart, 7000.
Ph: (002) 34 4867

Victoria:

Victorian Development Education Network
c/- Asian Bureau Australia
173 Royal Parade
Parkville, 3052
Ph: (03) 347 8595

Correction

In the October 1989 issue, the 'Organisation Profile' entry for the International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (IDP) showed Australian government support for IDP as A\$0.7 million; it should have been A\$7 million.

RADIO AUSTRALIA -

programs of interest

Radio Australia is a shortwave station broadcasting news and current affairs, topical features, sport and entertainment in nine languages for audiences in the Pacific, Papua New Guinea and Asia. The following programs may be of interest to Network members. Times are given in UTC (Universal Time Coordinated) or 'World Time', as measured from the Greenwich Meridian. In Australia, Radio Australia's English Service is carried on the ABC's Radio National network from midnight to dawn.

World and Australian News. Australia, Asia, the Pacific, and the world at large. 0100 UTC, then bulletins every two hours.

International Report. Analysing, backgrounding and interpreting regional and global issues and events. 0000 UTC, then reports every two hours.

Pacific Beat. News and information of interest and importance to Pacific communities. Mon. to Fri. 0500 UTC.

Pacific Sunrise. Reporting business and export development in the southwest and central Pacific. Mon. 0713 UTC.

AgriNews. News and information about agricultural and primary industries. Sat. 0713 UTC; Mon. 0430 UTC; Tues. 0930 UTC; Thur. 1830 UTC.

Business Horizons. Reviews business and trade in Australia and neighbouring regions. Sun. 1930 UTC; Tue. 0430 UTC; Thur. 1230 UTC; Fri. 0630 UTC.

Frequencies and full program listings are available from Radio Australia, GPO Box 428G, Melbourne, Vic, 3001.

CALENDAR

Global change and the Southwest Pacific, University of Tasmania, 14-16 February 1990

The 59th ANZAAS Congress, on the theme of 'Global change and the Southwest Pacific', will address five sub-themes: changes in earth-atmosphere systems; changes in terrestrial ecosystems; changes in oceanic systems; monitoring and managing change; and social responses to change.

For further information, contact the Congress Secretariat, 1990 ANZAAS Congress, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart, Tas, 7001. Tel. (002) 20 2492. Fax. (002) 20 2186.

Fifth European Congress on Biotechnology, Copenhagen, 8-13 July 1990

The European Congress on Biotechnology is 'the most significant forum in Europe covering the broad spectrum of disciplines which constitute biotechnology', including agriculture, industry, health care and environment. The theme, 'Biotechnology from Agriculture to Industry' was selected to illustrate the important role of agricultural products and methods in the industrial application of biotechnology, and signifies the fact that applications of biotechnology are beginning to make a major impact in industry and agriculture. Some papers explicitly address development, economic and political topics.

The Congress includes lectures, symposia, discussions and workshops. There will also be a computer demonstration, a scientific and technical exhibition and technical excursions.

Congress fees are: participants: DKK2500 before 1 April, DKK3000 after 1 April; students and accompanying persons: DKK800 before 1 April, DKK1000 after 1 April. For further information, write to ECB-5, Spadille Congress Service, Sommervej 3, DK-3100 Hornbaek, Denmark.

Seventeenth Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, 27 May-2 June 1991

The theme for the 17th Congress of the Pacific Science Association will be 'Towards the Pacific century: the challenge of change'. There will be five major symposia on the following topics: biological diversity; science and culture; global environmental change - Pacific aspects; population, society and health; emerging technologies and development. There will also be meetings arranged by the nineteen scientific committees. The Congress is sponsored by the University of Hawaii, the East-West Center and Bishop Museum.

For further information, please contact Nancy Davis Lewis, Secretary General, XVII Pacific Science Congress Secretariat, 2424 Maile Way, Fourth Floor, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

Radio series: Religion and Society in Southeast Asia

In January 1990, *Indian Pacific*, a program produced by the ABC Radio Talks Unit, will present a series of conversations with prominent religious thinkers from four countries in Southeast Asia.

1. *Catholicism in the Philippines*. Father Brian Gore discusses the role of the Catholic Church with Sister Mary-John Manazan, Dean of the College of St. Scholasticas in Manila and Chair of the national women's group, GABRIELLA.
2. *Islamic resurgence in Malaysia*. Dr Chandra Muzaffar, President of the social reform group ALIRAN, talks to Peter Mares about 'fundamentalist' interpretations of Islam in Malaysia.
3. *Islam and politics in Indonesia*. Abdurrahman Wahid, Chairman of the largest Islamic organisation in Indonesia, discusses religion and politics with Andrew Dodd.
4. *Buddhism and consumerism in Thailand*. Buddhist thinker Sulak Sivaraksa tells Peter Mares that the country's current economic boom is corrupting traditional Thai values and culture.

Program 1 will be heard on Radio National at 7.30 am, Saturday 6 January, and repeated on Radio National and regional stations at 9.30 pm, Monday 8 January. Programs 2-4 will be heard at the same times over the next three weeks.

COURSES

Summer School: Orientation for delivering health care in developing countries, Flinders Medical Centre, 8-28 January 1990

The Flinders Medical Centre combines a large 500-bed hospital with the Flinders University Medical School, thereby integrating patient care, teaching and research. The summer school, conducted by the Department of Primary Health Care, is aimed at those going to, or contemplating, a period of experience overseas or as a refresher for those who have been abroad. It is open to all health professionals. Part of the course is done jointly and part in professional or interest groups.

The staff of the summer school bring a wealth of experience to the program. All have had extensive experience in one or more developing countries and/or in Aboriginal health. Several have been consultants to UNICEF, WHO, Community Aid Abroad and the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau. Topics to be covered include defining, diagnosing and planning programs for communities; relating health to development, demography and culture; health issues including maternal, child and family health, infectious diseases and Aboriginal health and nutrition; and sections on particular diseases. For doctors the summer school will look at surgery in the tropics, parasitology and microscopy. For nurses there is a section on clinical skills in recognising and managing common illnesses.

Fees are A\$495.00 for the course plus A\$25.00 registration. For further information, please call the Course Coordinator, Prof. Anthony Radford, Department of Primary Health Care, on (08) 275 9224. Fax. (08) 277 0085.



Asian Seminar on Communication for Social Change, Manila, 5 April-6 June 1991

This seminar, organised by People in Communication (PIC), is intended for community development or church workers in Asia who may be directly or indirectly involved in communication work. It is a repeat of the 1989 seminar (see report on page 3). The fee for the course is US\$1,800.00 and PIC recommends that participants apply for scholarships from funding agencies as soon as possible.

Processing of applications will be done by mid-1990. For further information, write to People in Communication, 3/F Sonolux Asia Building, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City, Philippines.

Bachelor of Economics in Chinese Political Economy, Macquarie University

The Centre for Chinese Political Economy, sponsored by the Australia-China Council, is part of Macquarie University's School of Economic and Financial Studies. The Centre's disciplinary orientation is towards economic policy, economic development, trade, finance and commercial problems. However, it cooperates with other disciplines including politics, law, history and geography. It aims to prepare its graduates for management positions and to develop a high profile in research.

The Centre offers a three-year BEc in Chinese Political Economy, comprising parallel strands in Economics and Chinese as well as specialised courses to acquaint students with the great economic changes in China since the Revolution, and their international implications. Students will acquire a basic working knowledge of the Chinese language. For students seeking a higher level of proficiency in the language, a four-year BEc with a diploma in Chinese language is being planned. Chinese Political Economy may also be taken as a major within the BA, BEc or BSc degrees. Suitably qualified postgraduate students may be accepted as candidates for MEc or PhD by research.

Inquiries should be directed to Prof. Y. Y. Kueh, Director, Centre for Chinese Political Economy, School of Economic and Financial Studies, Macquarie University, NSW, 2109. Tel. (02) 805 7898.

Graduate programs in Development Technologies, University of Melbourne

The Development Technologies Unit of the Faculty of Engineering offers graduate programs specifically designed to meet the needs of professionals including engineers, applied scientists and surveyors working in Third World countries (see October 1989 issue for information about the Masters degree in irrigation). Two programs are currently offered: the Graduate Diploma in Development Technologies, consisting of coursework and a minor project, and the Masters program, consisting of coursework and a more substantial project. The Masters degree will be awarded in the area appropriate to the candidate's first degree, i.e., M. Eng. Sc., M. Survey Sc., M. App. Sc. All programs are based on core units in development studies plus a choice of elective units. The courses are all full fee paying.

For further information, contact the Coordinator, Development Technologies Unit, Faculty of Engineering, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic, 3052. Tel. (03) 344 7180. Fax. (03) 347 1343.

Master of Arts in Development Studies, Monash Development Studies Centre, Monash University

The MA in Development Studies begins its second year of operation in 1990. This is a coursework Masters degree requiring two years of full-time study or up to four years part-time for pass graduates, and one year full-time or two years part-time for honours graduates. Each year's full-time work comprises four one-semester courses: an interdisciplinary core course and three others drawn from

a wide range of courses offered within the University's Departments of Economics, Economic History, Geography, Anthropology and Politics, and the Faculties of Education and Medicine. Some courses are specific to this degree, others are cross-listed for other degrees (e.g. the MA in Asian Studies). There are also opportunities for Asian language study within the framework of the degree.

Enquiries should be directed to John McKay, Monash Development Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Vic., 3168. Ph: (03) 565 2925.

Master of Arts in Development Studies, Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University

The M.A. program in Development Studies is designed to provide an understanding of the social, political and economic aspects of development in the Third World. The principal concern is to relate the academic study of development to the practical issues of policy, practice and implementation. The program therefore includes both a significant theoretical component and a strong emphasis on empirical study of the political processes and social institutions against which development takes place. It necessarily adopts a multi-disciplinary approach, involving staff from the Schools of Social Sciences, Education and Medicine, to ensure a sufficiently broad understanding of economic development and social change to enable students to understand and assess development policies and programs in developing areas in the context of contemporary development debates.

The M.A. may be undertaken by thesis, coursework or a combination of the two. The normal period of candidature is one to two years full-time or two to four years part-time.

Initial enquiries should be directed to the Director, Centre for Development Studies, School of Social Sciences, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA, 5042.



BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Australian Council For Overseas Aid

The Australian Council For Overseas Aid maintains a library collection of resources (both written and audio-visual) on development, peace and justice, and sells publications which might otherwise be difficult to obtain. Some of its titles include:

Aid for Just Development - report on the future of foreign assistance, Hellinger, S. et al., The Development Gap, 232 pp., 1988, A\$19.50. A thoughtful and provocative view of what has gone wrong with foreign aid and what measures are needed to make it responsive to the needs of the Third World, and along with this, concrete proposals of how to do it.

New Hope or False Promise - biotechnology and Third World agriculture, Hobbelink, H., International Council on Development Action, 72 pp., 1987, A\$7.50. This book discusses possibilities and problems related to the appropriation of biotechnology by the Third World for its own legitimate needs and the role that NGOs can play in that process. It stimulates the debate on whether and how biotechnology should be developed, used and controlled.

World Hunger 12 Myths, Moore Lappe, F. and Collins, J., Institute for Food and Development Policy, 208 pp., 1986, A\$17.95. In this 'often startling, always revealing book', two of the world's foremost experts on the problems of food and agriculture expose and explode the myths that prevent us from understanding how to alleviate the devastation of world hunger. They demonstrate that this pervasive killer is caused not by natural disaster, overpopulation or lack of fertile land, but through the unequal distribution of the world's food producing resources.

Africa in Crisis - the causes, the cures of environmental bankruptcy, Timberlake, L., Earthscan Publications, 234 pp., 1988, A\$11.00. This influential report and winner of the 1985 US World Hunger Media Awards on the problems of drought and famine across the African continent is now revised and updated.

Women and Environment in the Third World - alliance for the future, Dankelman, I. and Davidson, J., Earthscan Publications, 256 pp., 1988, A\$12.75. This book contains

well documented case studies and interviews with leading women conservationists from the Third World, and gives a clear account of women's problems in relation to land, water, forests, energy and human settlements. It also looks at the ways in which women can organise to meet environmental, social and economic challenges.

Add A\$1.00 postage for each book. Cheques payable to ACFOA should be sent to ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australian Development Studies Network

Agricultural Processing Industries: workshop proceedings, Australian Development Studies Network, 32 pp., 1989. The papers in this Proceedings were presented at a workshop on Agricultural Processing Industries held at the National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University, 10 December 1988. The workshop was organised jointly by the Australian Development Studies Network, the Canberra Chapter of the Society for International Development and the Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University. The authors combine academic and practical (including business) experience and expertise, and address the issues using case studies from the Pacific and Southeast Asia, making reference to experiences outside the region. The papers are entitled: agricultural processing - the economic, institutional and social implications; the harvesting and farm-level processing of coconut in Indonesia; coconut processing: some major issues; the harvesting and initial processing of small-holder rubber in Sri Lanka; the processing and marketing of natural rubber; processing coffee in Papua New Guinea; the processing and marketing of coffee.

The Proceedings cost A\$7.00 in Australia or A\$9.00 overseas, including postage and handling.

The Political Economy of Primary Health Care in Southeast Asia, Cohen, P. and Purcal, J. (eds.), Canberra, 217 pp., 1989. This book, which was co-sponsored by the ASEAN Training Centre for Primary Health Care Development, provides valuable insights into the delivery of primary health care in Southeast Asia. Most of the papers in the volume are from an interdisciplinary symposium on primary health care conducted at Macquarie University in 1987. The papers are based on the premise that to achieve the World Health Organisation goal of 'Health for All by the Year 2000' it is important that nations make a political commitment and take action in a number of sectors other than health, actively involving the mass of people in economic and political decisions that affect their lives, and introduce structural changes that lead to a reallocation of resources.

The book brings together the work of twelve notable scholars from the disciplines of anthropology, sociology, community health, clinical psychology, economics,

geography and demography, and includes a foreword by the Director of the ASEAN Training Centre for Primary Health Care Development.

Chapters look at Southeast Asia itself and lessons to be learned from rural China; they address Southeast Asia's colonial heritage; and they examine such issues as mental health, child and maternal health, village health and the relationship between health and wealth. Conceptual material is largely based on case studies from Southeast Asia.

The book costs A\$28.00. Postage rates are: Australia: 1st book A\$4.80, 2nd book A\$2.60, each additional book A\$1.00. Overseas surface: 1st book A\$9.30, each additional book A\$2.80. Overseas airmail: 1st book A\$14.75, each additional book A\$8.00. Cheques made out to Bibliotech should be sent to Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies promotes Aboriginal studies, publishes research findings, facilitates the work of other institutions concerned with Aboriginal studies and assists with the training of research workers in fields relevant to Aboriginal studies. The Institute has an extensive library collection housed in Canberra and places great emphasis on the dissemination of information back to the Aboriginal communities.

Aboriginal Studies Resource List, Barlow, A., 115 pp., 1989, A\$6.50. This should be a valuable finding tool for teachers and librarians alike. Especially useful are the guides which enable teachers and librarians to find resources by regions, by Aboriginal authors or by levels of use. The bibliography includes films, audio-visual media and mixed media kits as well as print material. It lists over 1,000 items under 21 subject headings.

The Camp at Wallaby Cross: Aboriginal fringe dwellers in Darwin, Sansom, B., 290 pp., 1980, A\$13.95. This book examines the ways in which Aborigines of a Darwin fringe camp manage their everyday affairs. In northern Australia, Aborigines move in groupings they call 'mobs'. The author begins with a technical discussion of the nature and constitution of the Aboriginal mob, then evokes and documents the patterning of day-to-day doings in a Darwin mob. He deals in turn with the fringe dwellers' rule-governed drinking, rules for keeping order in a camp, with the ways in which they organise to do business with the police, relationships between the sexes, their use of cash, and their relationships with whites in Darwin. All this adds up to an account of the total lifestyle of the Darwin fringe.

The Enigma of Aboriginal Health: interaction between biological, social and economic factors in Alice Springs town-camps, Beck, E.J., 158 pp., 1985, A\$16.95. A com-

prehensive study of the health of Aboriginal people living in 'town-camps' near Alice Springs. Dr Beck presents a detailed analysis of the health of children living in camps and relates this to both present and past social and economic conditions. He concludes that 'only when Europeans allow Aboriginal people to find their own solutions, providing aid but not direction, can long-lasting improvements in their health patterns be expected'.

Hunter-Gatherers Today: an Aboriginal economy in North Australia, Altman, J.C., 268 pp., 1987, A\$29.95. This book deals exclusively with the economic aspects of an Aboriginal community in remote Australia. The author examines the interface of a hunter-gatherer economy with that of the Australian capitalist system. A combination of anthropological and economic methodologies is used to document the transformations in the range of foods and technologies adopted by the eastern Gunwinggu of Arnhem Land. Despite changes in the local economy of Momega, the relations of production at the outstation remain non-capitalist and essentially egalitarian.

Where there are both hardback and paperback editions, prices given are for paperback. All prices include local or overseas surface postage. Order from Publications Assistant, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Centre for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide

Changing Comparative Advantages in China: Effects on Food, Feed and Fibre Markets, Anderson, K. (forthcoming, 1989), OECD Development Centre, Paris.

This book will be available in December, in English and French, from OECD Publications, D.A. Books Australia, PO Box 163, Mitcham, Vic, 3132.

Global Effects of Liberalizing Trade in Farm Products, Anderson, K. and Tyers, R., Brookfield and Sydney, Aldershot, 1989.

This monograph costs £8.95, and is available from Gower Publishing Group, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3HR, United Kingdom.

Pacific Trade in Services, Castle, L. and Findlay, C. (eds.), Allen and Unwin, Sydney, 1988.

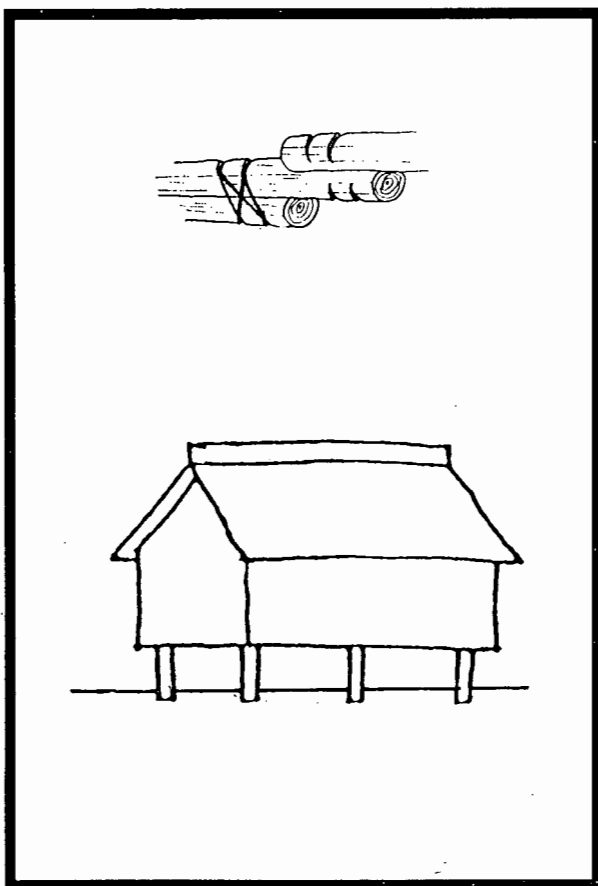
Price: A\$24.95 paperback, A\$39.95 hardcover. Available from Allen and Unwin Australia, PO Box 764, North Sydney, NSW, 2060.

Australian Overseas Disaster Response Organisation (AODRO)

Disaster Resistant Construction for Traditional Bush Houses: a handbook of guidelines, Charles Boyle, 70 pp., 1988. The Australian Overseas Disaster Response Organisation (AODRO) hopes this handbook will contribute to safer living at village level by mitigating the effects of the disasters to which South Pacific communities are prone. The author, an architect based in Honiara, drew on his Pacific experience and the expertise of skilled builders throughout the Pacific to suggest ways in which traditional leaf buildings can be made more resistant to disasters. AODRO recognises that building practices vary widely throughout the Pacific, and that the traditional bush house is slowly giving way to hybrid and European-style construction, particularly in the towns. Nevertheless, the traditional leaf building is still the most common form of house construction in the villages throughout Melanesia, as well as being cheaper, more comfortable and easier to rebuild.

AODRO also recognises that many of the guidelines are not new, but represent the many good practices already used by skilled builders throughout the Pacific. By bringing these practices together in one book, it is hoped that this body of knowledge can be passed on to future artisans in a comprehensive way.

The booklet can be obtained free of charge from AODRO, Suite 201, 2nd Floor, 381-383 Pitt Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000. Copies are also available through some non-government organisations in Pacific Island countries.



Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO)

Matching Plants and Land: Development of a General Broadscale System from a Crop Project for Papua New Guinea, Hackett, C., Melbourne, 82 pp., 1988. This report offers a fresh approach to the problem of predicting the growth of species which have not received extensive experimental study. The system arose from work for an agricultural land evaluation project for Papua New Guinea. It is based on an original concept of scale and uses simplified descriptions of plant/environment relationships. It employs rules for predicting performance which are easy to apply, check and adapt. A wide range of factors can be accommodated by the system.

The many ideas, fresh viewpoints, worksheets, crop data and little-known references contained in the report should make it attractive for teaching, practical application and formulation of new research approaches to seemingly daunting problems. Workers in agronomy, forestry, horticulture, land evaluation, farming systems and ethnoecology could find it of particular benefit. Among the seventeen crops for which data are given are seven root crops grown in the tropics plus banana, cashew, coconut, Arabica and Robusta coffee, sago palm and winged bean.

The report costs A\$16.00 plus postage of A\$2.00 surface, A\$3.00 airmail in Australia, A\$5.00 airmail to Southwest Pacific and Southeast Asia, A\$7.00 elsewhere. Orders made out to Sub-Collector of Monies should be sent to Dr C. Hackett, Division of Tropical Crops and Pastures, CSIRO, 306 Carnody Road, St Lucia, Qld, 4067.

Development Technologies Unit, University of Melbourne

Thinking Technology: manual for technology and development in the South Pacific, Marjoram, T., 24 pp., 1989. This manual, which is printed on recycled paper, is concerned with thinking about technology, alerting the decision-maker to some questions which might usefully be asked before deciding on the adoption of a technology. It is aimed at helping the people and organisations working in 'development' in the South Pacific to become aware of possible options. It is accompanied by a poster which presents a checklist of some of the main conclusions of the manual.

It is available free of charge from the Development Technologies Unit, Faculty of Engineering, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic, 3052.

Graduate School of Environmental Science, Monash University

Following is a selection of the School's **Environmental Reports** and **Environmental Papers**. The former are normally multidisciplinary and avoid technical language where possible. The latter treat subjects in some depth and are often derived from thesis research.

Environmental Reports:

11. *Agricultural development in Tambunan, Sabah Malaysia*, Ealey, E.H.M. (ed.), 1982, A\$12.00 plus handling and postage.

20. *West Nakanai (Kimbe) Oil Palm Scheme, PNG: social, economic & environmental aspects*, Ealey, E.H.M. (ed.), 1984, A\$16.00 plus handling and postage.

21. *Evaluation of major agricultural problems in Samut Songkhram Province, Thailand*, Ealey, E.H.M. (ed.), A\$18.00 plus handling and postage.

32. *Renewable energy sources and appropriate technologies*, Fisher, F. (ed.), 1989, A\$15.00 plus A\$5.00 handling and postage. This project grew out of a concern for the continuing dependence of many of the South Pacific island nations on imported fuels for their energy needs. Using Tonga as a case study, it examines the economic and social impacts of oil dependency and focuses on renewable energy options which are physically and economically feasible. In doing so, the study addresses the issue of 'appropriateness' when applied to technological innovation. The study suggests that there are viable options and that developing countries need not follow the path taken by industrialised countries.

Environmental Papers:

1. *Population density: crowding and human pathology: a re-examination*, Dunstan, J.A.P., 1987, A\$5.00 plus handling and postage.

4. *Science, technology and Western domination: some aspects of cultural imperialism in the Third World*, Instone, L.H., 1985, A\$9.00 plus handling and postage.

The above publications and a full publication list can be obtained from the Graduate School of Environmental Science, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168.

Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues (ICIHI)

The ICIHI was set up in 1983 and consists of 27 eminent persons drawn from all parts of the world. It is an independent body operating with a mandate from the United Nations General Assembly.

The Encroaching Desert - consequences of human failure, 132 pp. This report highlights the shortcomings of Third World countries, Western donors and the multilateral agencies with regard to the world's deserts. It points to examples of remedial action and sets out policies required to reverse the trend before it is too late.

The Vanishing Forest - the human consequences of deforestation, 90 pp. This report highlights the consequences of the rapid destruction of the world's tropical forests. It focuses on the suffering endured by people immediately dependent on dwindling forest land and how this process of destruction is affecting their health and livelihood.

Each book costs A\$9.95 plus A\$1.00 postage. Cheques payable to ACFOA should be sent to ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (IDP)

Overseas Students in Australia: Policy and Practice, Williams, B. (ed.), Canberra, 158 pp., 1989. A collection of invited papers on Australia's approach to international education and overseas students, and on the responses of educational institutions to recent changes in Australia's overseas student policy. **Chapters address:** trends in international student mobility; costs and benefits of overseas students; a profile of overseas students; partnerships in international education; entry requirements and recognition of overseas qualifications; adjustment to living and studying in Australia; support services for overseas students; learning and teaching styles; curriculum issues; and offshore counselling about Australian education. There are appendices on institutional responses to overseas students in Australia and the US, a proposed code of ethics for educational institutions and a proposed code of conduct for the overseas marketing of Australian education services.

The book costs A\$25.00 (Australia); £17.50 (UK); US\$27.50 (US and Canada), all prices including postage, from IDP, GPO Box 2006, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

International Women's Development Agency

Lik Lik Buk: a source book for development workers in PNG, 1986, A\$27.00.

Hard Cash: man made development and its consequences - a feminist perspective on aid, Allison, H., Ashworth, G.

and Redclift, N. (eds.), 1986, A\$8.95.

New Directions for Women in Non-Formal Education, Mathie, A. and Cox, E., 1987, A\$25.00.

The Tech and Tools Book: a guide to technologies women are using worldwide, Sandhu, R. and Sandler, J. (eds.), 1986, A\$27.00.

Women Farmers and Rural Change in Asia, Heyzer, N. (ed.), 1987, A\$20.00.

Daughters in Industry: work skills and consciousness of women workers in Asia, Heyzer, N. (ed.), 1988, A\$20.00.

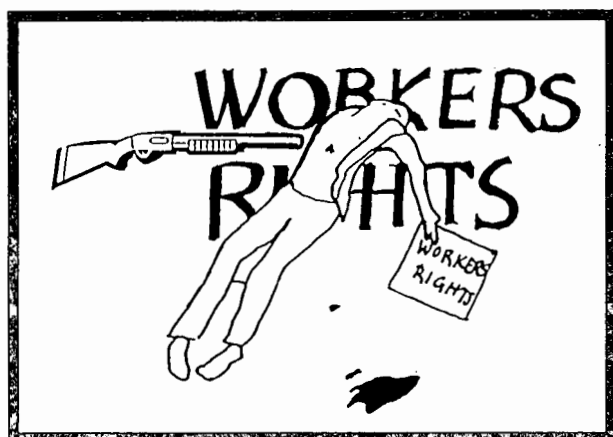
Health, an absorbing inter-country comparison of women's health, compiled by the Asian and Pacific Resource Collection Network, 1989, A\$25.00.

Add A\$2.00 each for postage, except for *Health* (A\$3.00). Available from IWDA, 193 Smith Street, Fitzroy, Vic, 3065. Tel. (03) 419 3004. Fax. (03) 529 2663.

Latin America Bureau

Cuba: the test of time, Stubbs, J., 142 pp., 1989, £3.95. The book concentrates on issues and dilemmas facing ordinary Cubans: availability of consumer goods, motivation at work, civil rights and decision-making, and the country's involvement in war overseas.

Fight for the Forest: Chico Mendes in his own words, Mendes, C. and Gross, T., 96 pp., 1989, £2.95. In this, his last major interview, the leader of the Brazilian rubber tapper's union describes the onslaught on Amazonia and the union's unique resistance. Combining interview with analysis, it reveals both the political and environmental factors behind the struggle for the forest's future.



Guatemala: False Hope, False Freedom: the rich, the poor and the Christian Democrats, Painter, J., 168 pp., 1989, £5.95. This book examines Guatemala's economic and political structure and argues that the Christian Democrats are incapable of introducing the radical reforms the people need.

Nicaraguans Talking, Green, D., 136 pp., 1989, £4.95. This is a handbook for use with 14-16 year olds which

takes Nicaragua as a case study for exploring a wide range of development issues. Extensive use is made of interviews with Nicaraguans, along with other illustrative materials including photos.

Grenada: Revolution in Reverse, Ferguson, J. (forthcoming). Describes the economic downside suffered by Grenada since the US invasion, despite massive injections of US aid.

In the UK, make cheques or postal orders payable to Latin America Bureau, 1 Amwell Street, London EC1R 1UL, UK. For overseas orders, send International Money Orders, Eurocheques, National Giro (postgiro) cheques drawn on UK banks, in sterling to the same address.

Monash Development Studies Centre

Development Studies in Australia: Themes and Issues, Goldsworthy, D. (ed.), Monograph No. 1, 203 pp., 1988. Twenty-six contributors review recent thinking in the major disciplines, problems of interdisciplinary work, approaches to the organisation and teaching of development studies, and professional issues confronting researchers, teachers and consultants in the field.

The monograph costs A\$10.00 including packaging and postage within Australia. Cheques made out to Monash University should be sent to John McKay, Monash Development Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168. Ph. (03) 565 2925.

National Centre for Development Studies

Economic Issues in China, Chinese Students' Society for Economic Studies (Australia), Canberra, 265 pp., 1989, A\$10.00. This is the proceedings of a seminar on China's economy, organised by the Chinese Students' Society for Economic Studies, which was held from 20 to 21 September 1989 at the Australian National University. The 13 papers contained in the proceedings were written, in the main, by post-graduate students from the People's Republic of China studying economics in Australia. The proceedings represent a unique set of analytical perspectives on China's economy and contain a wealth of factual information. The papers in this publication group neatly around three main subject areas: economic reforms; trade and investment; and agricultural policy. For anyone professionally interested in China, these proceedings will be a most useful addition to your resource library.

This monograph can be obtained from Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Postage rates are: Australia: 1st copy A\$4.80, each additional copy A\$2.60. Overseas surface: 1st copy A\$9.30, each additional copy A\$2.80. Overseas airmail:

1st copy A\$14.75, each additional copy A\$8.00. Cheques or bank drafts in Australian dollars should be drawn in favour of "Bibliotech".

Pacific Research Monograph:

20. *Economic development, migrant labour and indigenous welfare in Irian Jaya 1970-84*, Manning, C. and Rumbiak, M., 74 pp., A\$20.00. Economic growth in Irian Jaya has been impressive compared to other provinces of Indonesia. However, the benefits have been distributed unevenly, favouring the north compared to the highlands and southern coast, and favouring immigrants compared to the indigenous people. Options for redressing the imbalances are constrained by continuing tight security control, especially in rural areas.

The monograph can be obtained from Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Postage rates are: Australia: 1st book A\$4.80, 2nd book A\$2.60, each additional book A\$1.00. Overseas 1st book A\$9.30, each additional book A\$2.80. Overseas airmail: 1st book A\$14.75, each additional book A\$8.00.

National Council of Women, Fiji



Women's Self-employment in Fiji: findings of the 1987 survey, 43 pp., Suva, 1988. In 1986 the National Council of Women, assisted by the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Population Fund, initiated a study on women's self-employment in Fiji. A survey was undertaken in 1986 and 1987 among 850 women in 644 households in urban and rural areas in order to highlight the position of women involved in home and community based economic activities, with the ultimate aim of identifying relevant measures to improve the welfare of these women and their families. The survey does not claim to be a representative sample and caution should be used in generalising its findings.

Among its major findings, the study found that women's self-employment was widespread, although household duties were the women's main tasks; home industry was twice as common as small trade, and the latter was significantly less lucrative; self-employed women contributed significantly to their households'

welfare, however none had received a grant or loan; the women expressed a strong desire for accessible short-term non-formal training. The report contains details of the survey design and implementation, characteristics of households and women, specific findings on women's self-employment, summary and conclusions.

For further information, please contact the International Labour Organisation, Office for South Pacific, GPO Box 14500, Suva, Fiji.

North Australia Research Unit (NARU)

Aborigines, Tourism and Development: the Northern Territory Experience, Altman, J.C., 345 pp., 1988. This monograph presents empirical data about the economic impact of tourism on Aboriginal communities in the Northern Territory, and critically examines the proposition that Aboriginal ownership of important visitor destinations constrains tourism growth. Secondly, the study canvasses a range of policy issues which should be considered by Aboriginal people contemplating involvement in tourism. The monograph is divided into three parts. Part A looks at tourism in a broad context; it concentrates on the economics of the Aboriginal component of the industry in Australia and the Northern Territory, as well as on political and cultural aspects of tourism development. Part B is fieldwork-based and examines the economic impact of tourism on Aboriginal communities in five regions in north Australia. Part C draws together the study's findings in an extended discussion of policy issues.

Price: A\$20.00 plus A\$2.50 postage (overseas A\$19.50 airmail, A\$14.00 SAL, A\$8.60 surface).

'That Community Government Mob': Local Government in Small Northern Territory Communities, Wolfe, J., 1989. Since 1985, the Northern Territory government has vigorously promoted the adoption of community government by small aboriginal, non-aboriginal and mixed communities. This offers an unusual degree of community choice over the area and people to be included, the system used to elect the council and the functions the community government will perform. The adoption of this system has been controversial and, since 1987, actively opposed by the Aboriginal Land Councils. This study examines the nature of the legislation and Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal community responses, and assesses the potential of community governments to meet expectations ranging from improved efficiency and more self-management to greater equity and self-determination.

Price: A\$19.00 plus A\$2.50 postage (overseas A\$9.00 airmail, A\$8.50 SAL, A\$3.00 surface).

Small Towns in Northern Australia, Loveday, P. and Webb, A., 324 pp., 1989. This volume includes over twenty conference papers on small towns in northern Australia. The conference, organised by NARU, focussed on service towns and other small communities, including Aboriginal communities, rather than the resource-based mining towns. Chapters include: The Treaty of Waitangi and its status; Maori issues in local government; Contemporary colonial administration: the Northern Territory's community government schemes and Aboriginal development; The changing roles for Aboriginal bush towns; South of the Berrimah line: government and the Aboriginal community in Katherine and Tennant Creek after World War Two.

Price: A\$26.00 plus A\$2.50 postage (overseas A\$19.50 airmail, A\$14.00 SAL, A\$8.60 surface).

All the above NARU publications can be ordered from The North Australia Research Unit, PO Box 41321, Casuarina, NT, 0811.

Peace Research Centre, Australian National University

The Centre produces **Working Papers** and **Monographs**, some of which have clear relevance to development issues.

Working Papers:

22. *Disarmament and Development: a survey of the issues*, Luckham, R.

37. *Sanctions, South Africa and Australian Policy*, Leaver, R.

54. *The Politics of Race*, Pettman, J.

61. *Restructuring in the Global Economy: from Pax Americana to Pax Nipponica?*, Leaver, R.

63. *Fish Poisoning in the Pacific: a link with military activities*, Ruff, T.

72. *Two Rhetorics of Region*, Smith, G. Australia is seen as responding far more realistically to problems of the region's economic security than to problems of its territorial security.

Monographs:

2. *Racial Conflict and Resolution in New Zealand: the Haka Party incident and its aftermath 1979-1980*, Hazlehurst, K.M.

3. *New Caledonia: anti-colonialism in a Pacific territory*, Fraser, H.

6. *Australia's Arms Exports: keeping them out of repressive hands*, Kettle, S.J. In June 1988, the Australian Minister for Defence announced a significant easing of military export controls. This book is the result of a project initiated and supported by Community Aid Abroad to determine whether or not Australian arms are being exported to repressive governments in the Third World. The book examines the global arms trade and Australia's place in it, the likely impact of Australian arms exports

and the effectiveness of government controls upon them, the nature and effectiveness of Australian government support for the arms industry, and concludes by recommending ways of restraining and rechanneling the military export drive.

Working papers cost A\$3.00 each, Monographs A\$10.00 each (or 3 for A\$21.00). Prices include surface mail. Orders should be sent to the Publications Officer, Peace Research Centre, RSPacS, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Third World Quarterly

Linking the South: the route to economic cooperation, Chidzero, B. and Gauhar, A. (eds.), 344 pp., £19.95. A group of Third World experts critically examine the achievements of South-South cooperation in the spheres of trade, industry, finance, information and human resources.

The Rich and the Poor: development negotiations and cooperation - an assessment, Gauhar, A. (ed.), 272 pp., £4.50. An effort to address the serious need to identify obstacles to cooperation with the North and to critically review the South's own record.

Decolonisation and After: the future of the Third World, Kreisky, B. and Gauhar, H. (eds.), 137 pp., £19.95. A thorough evaluation of the decolonisation process and a perceptive examination of the future of the Third World itself.

Living Within Our Means: an examination of the Argentine economic crisis, Ferrer, A., 98 pp., £7.50. A 'refreshingly lucid' assessment of why Argentina finds itself in economic crisis.

Shared Horizon: interviews with leaders of thought, Gauhar, A. (ed.), 257 pp., £12.00. Seventeen internationally renowned political leaders, scholars and civil servants address the issues that lie behind the most pressing social, economic and political issues of our time.

Jamaica: Struggle in the Periphery, Manley, M., 259 pp., £3.95. A document of one small nation's bid for economic and political self-determination. The author is Jamaica's current Prime Minister.

Regional Integration: the Latin American experience, Gauhar, A. (ed.), 282 pp., £16.00. This book seeks to explain why regional integration, originally perceived as vital to the development of Latin America, now finds these countries among the most adversely affected by economic crisis.

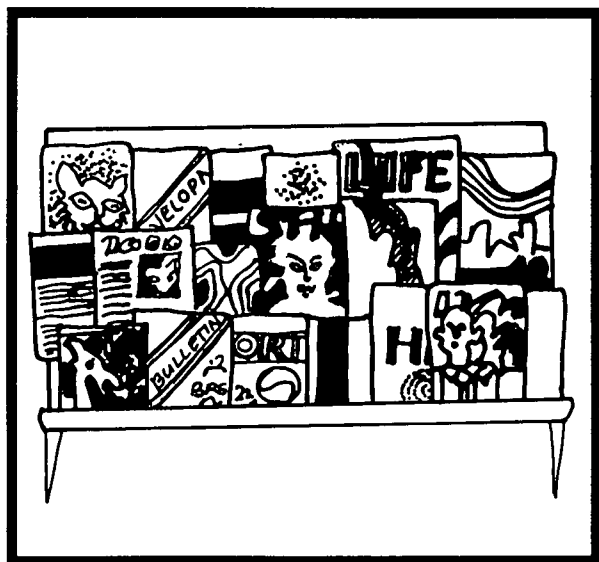
These books can be obtained from the Marketing Department, Third World Quarterly, New Zealand House, 80 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TS, UK.

Developed to Death: re-thinking Third World development, Trainer, T., Merlin Press, London, 230 pp, 1989, A\$23.00 in bookshops. This book condemns the conventional approach to development as bankrupt, arguing that the conventional 'growth and trickle down' approach cannot solve the Third World's problems because market forces and the profit motive inevitably allocate most of the world's resources and wealth to the rich few, deprive the poor majority and gear much of the Third World's productive capacity to the interests of the rich. The author argues that resource and environmental limits make it impossible for all people in the world ever to rise to the current living standards of the rich countries. He calls for the rich to 'live more simply so that the poor may simply live'. For the Third World, he suggests minimising connections with rich countries and creating self-sufficient village economies.

A paper summarising some of the key themes of the book is available free from the author c/- Education, University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

Managing International Markets: developing countries and the commodity trade regime, Finlayson, J.A. and Zacher, M.W., Columbia University Press, New York, 342 pp., 1988. This is a comprehensive study of the attempts by Third World countries to fashion an international commodity trade regime that would assure them higher and more stable export prices. It analyses UN and UNCTAD deliberations, the negotiation and operation of the five producer-consumer accords (for tin, sugar, coffee, cocoa and natural rubber) and the failure of other such negotiations. The authors conclude that the failures of many negotiations and the ineffectiveness of some agreements were due not just to conflicts and power differentials between developed and developing states - but also to serious divisions among Third World producers.

The book costs US\$43.00 including postage. Orders, made out to Columbia University Press, should be sent to Columbia University Press, 136 South Broadway, Irvington, New York 10533, USA.



BRIEFING AND WORKING PAPERS

Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University

The Centre publishes conference proceedings and discussion papers:

Conference Proceedings:

CPS4. *The Frontline States*, Gertzel, C. (ed.), A\$7.00.

CPS5. *Rethinking Development Issues: Opportunities and Constraints in the 1980s*, Browett, J., Gertzel, C. and Leaver, R. (eds.), A\$15.00.

CPS6. *Women's Health: Women's Development*, Browett, J. (ed.), A\$7.00.

Discussion Papers:

DP8. *Development Education in Australia: Observations, Comparisons and Proposals*, Denholm, P., A\$5.00.

DP12. *Asian Migrants in Australia*, Hassan, R. and Tan, G., A\$4.00.

DP13. *Pirs and Politics: Religion and Society and the State in Pakistan*, Hassan, R., A\$3.00.

DP14. *Changing Occupational Structure, Urban Work and Landowning Class: A Case Study from Rural West Java*, Manning, C., A\$4.50.

DP15. *Role of the State in Population Planning: Indonesia, Singapore and Pakistan*, Hassan, R. and Effendi, S., A\$3.00.

DP16. *Media Images of the World*, Browett, J., A\$5.00.

DP17. *Zimbabwe: Co-operatives and Socialist Development*, Nursey-Bray, P., A\$3.00.

DP19. *Too Little, Too Late: The International Response to the 1984-86 Ethiopian Famine*, Foley, P., A\$5.00.

DP20. *The Politics of Uneven Development: The Case of Obote's Uganda*, Gertzel, C., A\$6.00.

DP21. *Theology, Politics and the Struggle for Liberation in the Philippines*, Ryan, K., A\$6.00.

DP22. *Outer Eastern Indonesia: An Exploratory Survey of Population Dynamics and Regional Development*, Manning, C., Maude, A. and Rudd, D., A\$5.00.

DP23. *International Student Marketing in Australian Tertiary Institutions: The Development Implications*, Gertzel, C., A\$4.00.

The above prices include postage. Please send cheque or money order, made payable to Centre for Development Studies, to Dr J. Browett, School of Social Sciences, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA, 5042.

Department of Economics and Management, University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy

The Department of Economics and Management publishes both **Working Papers** and **Discussion Papers**.

Working Papers:

1/1989. *Central or Local? Management Policy for Schooling in the Solomon Islands*, McGavin, P.A. and Gannicott, K., 76 pp., April, 1989.

2/1989. *Policy Evaluation of Investment in Education: A Papua New Guinea Study*, McGavin, P.A., 37 pp., September, 1989.

Discussion Paper:

1/1989. *Accelerated Industrial Evolution in East Asia: Some Lessons*, Kasper, W., July, 1989.

These publications are available free of charge from the authors c/- the Department of Economics and Management, University College, University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy, Northcott Drive, Campbell, ACT, 2600.

Monash Development Studies Centre

The Centre has published two **Occasional Papers**:

1. *Agricultural development in Sabah*, Chandler, G., 30 pp., 1989, A\$5.00.

2. *Aspects of infant mortality and ethnicity in Malaysia: explorations towards a research agenda*, Dixon, G., 30 pp., 1989, A\$5.00.

Prices include packing and postage within Australia. Send orders with cheque made out to Monash University to John McKay, Monash Development Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168. Ph. (03) 565 2925.

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

The theme of the following three Summer 1989 Social Forestry Network Papers is agroforestry from the farmer's point of view. Gill Shepherd's paper reports on recent work to investigate agroforestry decision-making as farming systems intensify in the Embu-Meru area of Kenya. Russell Meiggs investigates farm forestry practices in the early Mediterranean. Oliver Rackham's paper, based on

formidable historical botanical research, gives fascinating insights into the management of hedgerows in Britain over the centuries. Both the latter papers are drawn from works to which few people would have access. The three agroforestry papers are:

8a. *Putting trees into the farming system: land adjudication and agroforestry on the lower slopes of Mount Kenya*, Shepherd, G.

8b. *Farm forestry in the ancient Mediterranean*, Meiggs, R.

8c. *Hedges and hedgerow trees in Britain: a thousand years of agroforestry*, Rackham, O.

These publications are available free to Social Forestry Network members. Membership is free, but members are asked to provide their own publications in exchange. Write to the Administrative Secretary, ODI, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS, UK.

Research Policy Institute, University of Lund

The Research Policy Institute (RPI) is an interdisciplinary unit at the University of Lund, Sweden, which carries out research, education and documentation on issues related to science and technology policy. The RPI publishes a series of discussion Papers covering issues studied within various projects. Development-related **Discussion Papers** include:

DP 177. *Telecommunications and economic development in Tanzania*, Goransson, B., 1987, 40 pp., 40 SEK.

DP 178. *Agricultural mechanization as a point of entry into capital goods production*, Gustafsson, H., 1988, 66 pp., 60 SEK.

DP 181. *Technology transfer to Vietnam. Some issues at stake. An interim report*, Brundenius, C. et al., 1987, 49 pp., 40 SEK.

DP 183. *Science and Technology for Development in the UN System: a preliminary study*, Baark, E., et al., 1988, 57 pp., 50 SEK.

DP 184. *Capital goods: Strategic issues and technology policies for developing countries*, Baark, E., 1988, 66 pp., 60 SEK.

DP 185. *Technology transfer to Vietnam. Historical and conceptual aspects*, Nguyen, T.H., 1989, 59 pp., 60 SEK.

Orders exceeding 750 SEK will receive a 30% discount. Publications can be obtained from RPI Publications, Box 2017, S-220 02 LUND, Sweden, which can also supply a complete list of publications produced since 1976.

School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University

Readings in Comparative and International Affairs is a series which deals with public policy issues in both comparative and international contexts. It offers writers a pre-publication opportunity to put material of immediate relevance before an interested audience while the policy debate is still active. Titles relevant to development studies include:

15. *New protectionism in world trade*, Lew, K., 30 pp.
16. *Administrative innovation for environmental management*, Baker, R., 33 pp.
17. *Export processing zones and development: the experience of Mauritius*, Roberts, M., 34 pp.
18. *A model of trade based on transportation monopoly*, Krutilla, K., 24 pp.
19. *Re-orienting the comparative study of civil service systems*, Morgan, E.P. and Perry, J.L., 16 pp.
21. *Policy reform in developing countries: the influence of bilateral donors*, Bivin, J., 32 pp.
24. *Behavioral factors in sustainable development*, Caldwell, L.K., in press.

Copies available at US\$5.00 postpaid in the US (overseas add US\$1.00 per copy). Please send orders payable to Indiana University, to International Programs, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA. Tel. (812) 855 0738. Fax. (812) 855 7802.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS AND INNOVATIONS IN SMALL STATES -

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Randall Baker

I am looking for potential contributors for a forthcoming study, leading to the publication of a book, on the above topic. The sorts of states being considered are the very small ones - 750,000 and below in terms of population. The focus of the study is the administrative dimension of this smallness - not the general problems of small countries. In particular, I am looking for some insight into creative ways of tackling this problem. If you think you might have something to offer, and would like more details, I will be happy to send you a detailed background document. The book will eventually be published under the aegis of the International Association of Schools and Institutes of Administration in Brussels.

For fuller details, write to me, Randall Baker, SPEA 241, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405 USA or Fax. (812) 855 7802.

NEWSLETTERS AND JOURNALS

Africa Press Clips is an independent quarterly magazine which strives to make up somewhat for the gap left by the demise of several major African-oriented magazines. Vol. 1, No. 4 has feature articles on the tragic events in Burundi, the State of the World's Children, and the outlook in Mozambique for long-term rehabilitation and recovery. There are articles on education, on moves towards economic integration by the five North African (Maghreb) nations, and on nuclear issues. There are also sections on business and economics, development cooperation, health and education.

Subscriptions cost US\$25.00 for the Asia/Pacific region (Japan Y2,380). Student discounts on request. In developing countries with foreign exchange restrictions, subscription can be paid with Unesco Coupons. These are available, in exchange for local currency, at the Unesco National Commission in each country's national capital.

Subscriptions should be sent to Africa Press Clips Subscriptions, Postfach 88, A-1000 Vienna, TZST, Austria.

ANC Newsbriefing is a weekly newsclippings service compiled in London.

In the UK, a one-year subscription costs £60.00, from ANC, Box 38, London N1 9PR, UK. In Australia, it costs A\$120.00 pa, and can be obtained from ANC Information Office, Trades Hall Box 49, 4 Goulburn Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000. The ANC also publishes *Amandla* and *Sechaba*, about which I have no information.

Australian Aboriginal Studies is a twice-yearly multi-disciplinary journal containing articles, research notes and reviews on all aspects of Australian Aboriginal studies. It aims to promote communications between those engaged in the field and to make the results of research accessible to a wide audience. Back issues are available.

Annual subscription is A\$25.00. Available from Publications Assistant, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Bulletin of Latin American Research is the twice yearly journal of the Society for Latin American Studies. It publishes original research of current interest on Latin America from all academic disciplines in the general fields of the social sciences and humanities. In addition to long articles of original research, the journal publishes shorter contributions on topical matters relevant to the study of Latin America, review articles, research in progress, book reviews and notes.

Annual subscription is DM 165.00 (free sample copies are available on request) from Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, UK.

Business News is published by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB). It provides information of general interest to the business community. The September 1989 issue includes articles about the Development Import Finance Facility, information about a review of the aid funded activities in mining, energy and geoscience, details of new procurement arrangements and other useful information about AIDAB.

For further information, write to the Editor, Commercial Programs and Business Liaison Section, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Colombo Plan Newsletter is published quarterly by the Colombo Plan Bureau. Its main objective is to stimulate increased knowledge of and support for the Colombo Plan. The Fourth Quarter 1989 issue included articles about women in development, the Drug Advisory Program, salient facts from the Bureau's study of member countries' training needs, and information about the Colombo Plan Staff College.

It is available free to member countries, international organisations and other institutions. Contact the Editor, Colombo Plan Newsletter, Colombo Plan Bureau, PO Box 596, 12 Melbourne Avenue, Colombo 4, Sri Lanka.

Community Aid Abroad Review is published quarterly by Community Aid Abroad. It contains articles, news briefs, calls to action and opportunities to participate in projects and programs. The Spring 1989 issue contains articles on the Nicaraguan revolution 'ten years on', Eritrean assumption of responsibility for a refugee project in Sudan, the arms bazaar in Canberra and aid through trade. There is an explanation of how Community Aid Abroad selects projects and a profile of 1988-89 projects.

The *Review* is available free to donors and supporters of Community Aid Abroad from CAA, 156 George Street, Fitzroy, Vic, 3065. Ph. (03) 419 7111.

Development Communication Report (DCR) is published quarterly by the Clearinghouse on Development Communication and supported by the US Agency for International Development. It publishes articles on applications of communication technology to development problems. Issue No. 65 includes articles on local initiatives to develop appropriate communications to convey community development information in Tijuana, Mexico; the use of traditional theatre to convey environmental messages in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines; and reports on a seminar of Third World editors on the presentation of environmental messages in Third World media. *DCR* examines both modern and traditional approaches to communication.

DCR is available free of charge to readers in the developing world and at a charge of US\$10.00 per year to readers in industrialised countries, from Clearinghouse on Development Communication, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 600, Arlington, VA 22209, USA.

Developments is a new Adelaide-based newsletter resulting from the incorporation of *Development Education News*, *World Workshop Newsletter* and *Third World Forum Newsletter*. It is sent to all those on the latter three mailing lists. It aims to be topical with a 'community notice board' highlighting information about relevant issues, programs and meetings. The September issue included meeting notices, a preview of forthcoming television programs addressing development issues and information about development education events and materials.

For further information, write to Developments, Development Education Group, 155 Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000.

Flights is published six times per year by the Women's Resource and Research Center in the Philippines. It includes analytical articles, announcements, lists of activities and short news items. The February 1989 issue included articles on health, leadership training, women's studies and women and the media. A Western NGO worker returning to the Philippines writes about some of the links between the feminist movement and other struggles, and the application of feminist analysis to development in the Philippines.

Subscriptions cost P60.00 for local individuals, P100.00 for local institutions, US\$10.00 overseas, free in exchange for publication/article, subsidy available for those in need. Write to WRRC Flights Collective, Maryknoll/Miriam College Foundation, Katipunan Parkway, Loyola Heights, Quezon City, Philippines.

HRD Newsletter is published three times a year by the Asian Network of HRD Planning Institutes. The Network is a group of human resource development planning institutes and the journal includes conference reports, articles, book reviews and study reports. The Summer 1989 issue included articles on: integrating employment and stabilisation policies in developing Asia; a review of institutional linkages for the urban informal sector; and problems and prospects for employment generation in rural areas.

For more information, please contact Dr Rashid Amjad, Editor, HRD Newsletter, Asian Network of HRD Planning Institutes, c/- ILO/ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi-110001, India.

IMF Survey is published by the International Monetary Fund 23 times a year, in addition to an annual *Supplement on the Fund*, an annual Index and other occasional supplements. There are French and Spanish editions. The 16 October issue contained a summary of the IMF's annual meetings and the ensuing communiqués and statements.

The *IMF Survey* is distributed by first-class mail in Canada, Mexico and the US, and by airspeed elsewhere. Subscriptions (US\$45.00 per year for private individuals and firms) can be obtained from Publication Services, Box S-99, IMF, Washington DC 20431, USA.

International Health and Development is a quarterly publication of the Institute of International Health and Development at the Catholic University of America. It is devoted to examining public health and development

policies affecting developing nations, and to advocating alternative ways of meeting the pressing health and economic needs of developing nations. Articles in the Summer 1989 issue tend to advocate free market approaches and there is strong opposition to what is described as the 'fertility tyranny' of China and Vietnam. P.T. Bauer's 'Opinion' article is a call to achieve population control by extending the range of commercial contacts between ordinary people in developing countries and those in the West. Bauer sees this as the surest way of achieving fertility control: 'Their attitude to fertility control does not depend on income, status or urbanization, but on modernization - that is, Westernization'.

Subscriptions of US\$24.00 within the US or US\$40.00 elsewhere should be sent to Institute for International Health and Development, 1120 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, USA.

Kabalikat: the development worker is the quarterly magazine of the Council for People's Development (CPD) in the Philippines. The CPD is a federation of 27 NGOs and People's Organisations (POs) involved in socio-economic development work throughout the Philippines.

FRIENDS OF THE CENTRE FOR SOUTH PACIFIC STUDIES

The Friends of the Centre for South Pacific Studies is a group which has been formed to raise funds for the work of the Centre. The Centre acts as a contact point for those involved and interested in South Pacific studies, publishes a wide-ranging and informative newsletter and sponsors seminars and discussions on Pacific arts, society and development. It performs all these tasks on a shoestring budget. The 'Friends' group is to be set around the themes of the South Pacific and visual literacy, especially in indigenous art forms. Since the end of August, the group has met in Saturday seminars at the University of New South Wales and is planning a varied program.

People wishing to make donations to the Centre for South Pacific Studies or contribute to this group and its work should contact Mrs Lucy M. Hertz, MBE, Studio House, 156 Banksia Street, Pagewood, NSW, 2019, (02) 666 8888.

Kabalikat is a forum for community volunteers and development workers to share ideas about, and experiences of, working as partners in development with NGOs and POs, and focuses on initiatives by CPD members and friends. The September 1989 issue suggests strategies for planning for integrated development, discusses the Philippines' Community Volunteer Program, and examines the internal refugees of Negros as a case study of the effects of militarisation on grassroots development activities.

Subscriptions are P80 (US\$16.00). Cheques made out to Council for People's Development, Inc. should be sent to *Kabalikat*, Council for People's Development, PO Box 10005 Main, Quezon City, Philippines.

IDP Newsletter is published three times per year by the International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (IDP). Among other things, the Newsletter discusses IDP activities, reports on relevant conferences, workshops and seminars, notes current and possible future opportunities for aid contracts, and provides a wide variety of information to educators operating overseas or dealing with overseas students in Australia.

It is available free of charge from the Communications Program Manager, IDP, GPO Box 2006, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Network News is the newsletter of the Biomass Users Network, which aims to help those actively engaged in bioenergy, agriculture and rural development to help developing countries understand their biomass resources and to plan and implement development programs. Membership embraces individuals through to governments. The July 1989 issue includes articles on traditional paper making in Northern Thailand, a 'bioproductivity' training course in Harare, and research into development of the Ethiopian weed *Vernonia* as a major industrial oil crop.

For subscription/membership details (it appears to be free), write to BUN Regional Office for Asia, PO Box 275, Bangkok 10330, Thailand.

Pacific Health Dialogue is a new quarterly journal of community health and clinical medicine to promote the international exchange of experience and opinions on all aspects of health in the Pacific. It will use the major Pacific languages and will encompass the work of all health groups - doctors, nurses, administrators, educators, nutritionists, sanitarians, medical assistants, technicians, etc. The journal will invite original papers and reviews on all aspects of health.

For further information and subscription details, write to the Editor, Pacific Health Dialogue, c/- Pacific Basin Medical Officers Training Program, PO Box 1298, Kolonia, Pohnpei, F.S.M. 96941.

Social Forestry Network Newsletter is one of four newsletters from the Agricultural Administration Unit of the Overseas Development Institute (the other networks are

Agricultural Administration, Irrigation Management and Pastoral Development). The newsletter includes announcements, reports, reviews, information about other networks and information sources and employment opportunities.

It is available free to network members. Membership is free of charge, but members are asked to provide their own publications in exchange. Write to the Administrative Secretary, Agricultural Administration Unit, ODI, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS, UK.

Te Amokura is the new thrice-yearly newsletter of the Board of Development Studies, Massey University, New Zealand. Regular features will be news from New Zealand campuses, NGOs, the Ministry of External Relations and Trade, Australian and overseas items, notices, jobs in development and brief book reviews. Longer special features, backgrounders, reviews and critiques will be published 'as time and money permit'.

For information about obtaining *Te Amokura*, write to the Editor, c/- the Board of Development Studies, Social Sciences Tower, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

Teachers for One World is a quarterly newsletter from Community Aid Abroad. It aims to provide concerned teachers with current information, resources and activities on contemporary global issues such as poverty, justice and development. It aims to help teachers to design lessons and provides up-to-date resources and contacts. Topics to be covered in forthcoming issues include disasters, aid, environment and development, literacy and Western images of the Third World.

Subscriptions are A\$15.00 for departments and libraries, A\$10.00 for individuals, from Community Aid Abroad, 156 George Street, Fitzroy, Vic, 3065, or from CAA state offices.

Third World Bulletin is published ten times a year by the Ideas Centre, a joint venture between Australian non-government organisations. It provides a current awareness service and education aid for teachers, journalists, students, policy-makers, aid and development workers, researchers and others who need to keep abreast of events in Third World countries. It summarises important articles appearing in a wide range of journals concerned with development and developing countries. These summaries are listed under both subject and country headings for easy reference. The Ideas Centre also provides loan, sale, newspaper clipping and photocopy services and a computer database.

Annual subscription rates are A\$32.00 for individuals, A\$40.00 for organisations and overseas surface, A\$45.00 for overseas airmail. Available from Ideas Centre Inc., PO Box A100, Sydney South, NSW, 2000.

Third World Quarterly is the journal of the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies. It contains articles, literary features and book reviews. In the July 1989 issue, articles addressed the future of Namibia, the *intifadah*, the threat inflation poses to Brazil's democracy, multilateral lending, the Sino-Soviet future, alternative development strategies for the Philippines, the toxic

waste trade and the US war on drugs.

Annual subscription is £20.00 or US\$30.00 and should be sent to Circulation Manager, Third World Quarterly, New Zealand House, 80 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TS, England.

Tok Blong SPPF is the quarterly newsletter of the South Pacific People's Foundation of Canada. It includes news articles and commentaries, conference reports and resource information. The October 1989 issue has articles on women's development in Papua New Guinea, the situation in New Caledonia, pesticides in the Pacific (and their alternatives), Polynesian fears of a 'second European invasion', conflicts between customs and rights, and the link between consumerism and malnutrition in the Pacific Islands.

Tok Blong SPPF is available to donors to the SPPF (minimum C\$10.00 per year for individuals, C\$25.00 for groups). Write to SPPF, 409-620 View Street, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 1J6.

Uniya is the quarterly journal of Uniya, a centre for social research and action sponsored by the Australian Jesuits. As well as addressing general social and wealth distribution issues within Australia, Uniya members have been very active in the issues of Aboriginal land rights and Aboriginal deaths in custody, and the promotion of solidarity between Australians and the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region. The Summer 1989 issue looks at the failure of post-Marcos Philippines to bring the changes for which many Filipinos had hoped; speculates on whether the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody in Western Australia will go down 'the well-trodden path of irrelevance'; discusses problems and options for the Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong; and reports on progress in resolving land tenure problems in Palau.

Uniya is available free from Uniya, 24 Roslyn Street, Kings Cross, NSW, 2011.

YoUTHPoWeR, which is published by the Development Education Group of South Australia, comes out three times a year. It is a twenty-page, two-colour magazine which deals with important social issues. It began in 1986 as an International Year of Peace project. *YoUTHPoWeR* is unique amongst secondary level resources in that students are themselves involved in all aspects of the production - from planning, researching and writing through to design and layout.

The end result is a publication that has youth appeal, with lively style and design and an emphasis on popular culture. It is an excellent classroom resource which has examined topics including the Pacific, Aboriginal Australia, and the environment. Future issues will cover aid and development, indigenous peoples and the environment, health and consumerism.

Subscription rates are A\$15.00 (3 issues); A\$70.00 for a 'class set' (30 copies of 3 issues); A\$30.00 for a 'one class set' (30 copies of the current issue). For subscriptions or further information about back-issues, write to YoUTHPoWeR Subs, Development Education Group, 155 Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Australian Council For Overseas Aid (ACFOA)

Every Right: Australia and Global Human Rights, by Tobias Downe and Russell Rollason, is a twenty-page booklet explaining the international human rights covenants and conventions, the implications of being a signatory and some of the actions taken within and by Australia. It discusses actions taken to protect or restore human rights, by individuals, groups, nations and international organisations.

It is available free of charge from ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign

Kids Contact is produced twice yearly by the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign. It comprises an educational kit based around a colourful 28-page magazine for upper primary students. Each kit contains fifteen magazines along with a teacher's booklet, activity map/poster and other items. *Kids Contact* seeks to provide the means by which primary teachers and students can explore development issues at both the local and global levels. It focuses on the need to create a better understanding of different peoples and their cultures (their values and beliefs). To this end, an input from children in Australian schools and from overseas is featured and encouraged. The first issue looks at a range of 'cultural environments'. The second looks at food and health.

Kids Contact costs A\$25.00 per set. It can be obtained from the Editor, Kids Contact, Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, 155 Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000.

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

Australian Aborigines in the News, published twice a year, is a representative collection of newspaper clip-

pings compiled by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies Library and published on microfiche. The clippings come from daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and journals. They are reproduced in facsimile and indexed.

The clippings sequence contains some 6,000 items per year and includes news items, commentaries, editorials, letters to the editor, book reviews, pictures, maps and even some political cartoons. Thus the clippings offer a chronological overview of Aboriginal issues dealt with by Australian newspapers and reviews during the year.

Complete sets covering the years 1981-1986 inclusive are available for A\$100.00 per set. Back issues for single years 1981-1986 cost A\$28.00 per year. Single issues from 1987 cost A\$40.00 per year. Orders should be sent to the Finance Officer, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, GPO Box 553, Canberra ACT, 2601.

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)

Improving Pastures in China's South-West: the Yunnan livestock and pasture development project, Evaluation Series No. 7, 42 pp., 1989. This report outlines the agro-economic setting of Yunnan before detailing the pasture, sheep, beef cattle, dairy and technical training programs. The report states that Phase 1 of the project to transform native grassland into improved pastures has been completed successfully, and that the technical training in Yunnan and Australia has paved the way for Chinese personnel to take control of the program when Phase 2 ends.

Development Digest, produced by the Evaluation Section, is a series of short papers on a variety of issues. Recent papers looked at women in the aid program, AIDAB's health initiatives and a study of the Indonesian forestry sector.

For information about the AIDAB Evaluation Series and *Development Digest* contact the Director, Evaluation Section, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Country Paper: Indonesia (Edition 2 - 1988/89), 4 pp., is one of the ongoing series of Country Papers published by AIDAB. It contains a brief overview of Indonesia, in particular its economic difficulties and problems of poverty and income disparities, and summarises the thrust of Indonesia's plans to address those problems. The Country Paper goes on to outline Australia's current aid program and plans for the future.

For further information about this series, which is available free of charge, contact the Director, Public Information, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Department of External Relations and Trade, New Zealand

Program Profiles 1989-90. This booklet describes ongoing, new and proposed bilateral projects of New Zealand's official development assistance program, presented regionally and country-by-country, as at June 1989.

Any enquiries should be addressed to the Information Officer, Development Assistance Division, Minister of External Relations and Trade, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand.

Development Education Group, Adelaide

Global issues - audio-visual guide provides an annotated listing of the audio-visual development education resources held by ten member agencies of the Development Education Group, which is supported by the South Australian Education Department. *Global issues* gives teachers the opportunity to add interest and appeal to subject areas and ultimately increase understanding of these vital issues. *Global issues* is funded by NGOs and AIDAB.

Global issues costs A\$7.50 including postage, and can be obtained from 'Global issues', Development Education Group, 155 Pirie Street, Adelaide, SA, 5000. Ph. (08) 223 5962.

Ideas Centre, Sydney

Development Dictionary, 32 pp., Canberra, 1989. This excellent little dictionary was produced by the Ideas Centre and the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau. It aims to provide students, teachers and others with a general introduction to aid and development terms, through the use of plain-English definitions. Many definitions include examples, eg *Gross National Product (GNP)*: 'Widely used indicator of economic progress. Calculated by adding the overseas earnings of citizens to the country's GDP and then subtracting the income earned in the domestic market by overseas investors. Bangladesh had a GNP per capita of \$225 in 1986 (compared to Australia's \$16,500).'

Available free of charge from Ideas Centre Inc., PO Box A100, Sydney South, NSW, 2000, or from the AIDAB Regional Office in each state.

National Library of Australia

Asian Collection Current Awareness Bulletin and *Pacific Affairs Current Awareness Bulletin*. These quarterly Bulletins list the National Library's latest acquisitions of books about Asia and the Pacific.

Current Awareness Bulletin IE455 lists books received about and from the Philippines. The National Library has a significant and growing collection on Philippine history and currently published serials and monographs.

For further information about the holdings and services provided by the National Library, or if you wish to be placed on the Library's free mailing list, write to the Principal Librarian, Asian Collections, National Library of Australia, Canberra, ACT, 2600, (062) 62 1519.

RADIO AUSTRALIA / MONASH UNIVERSITY SEMINAR SERIES

Judy Cooper, of Radio Australia, recently organised a series of seminars on development issues affecting the the Asia-Pacific region. They were intended to provide discussion of issues relevant to Radio Australia's work, but were also open to the general public. The seminars were conducted by members and associates of the Monash Centre for Development Studies in conjunction with the Monash Centre of Southeast Asian Studies.

All the seminars were tape-recorded, and the transcripts will be edited for publication in 1990.

In addition, seminar-givers were interviewed on ABC Radio about their topics. The series was as follows:
Economic and social change in the Asian/Pacific region, John McKay, 4 October.

Main currents in development thought, David Goldsworthy, 1 November.

Indonesia: democratisation, apparent or real?, Herb Feith, 15 November.

Malaysia: a tiger or a mouse deer?, Jeff Missen, 29 November.

They never get it right! The role of international media in the region, Panel discussion, 6 December.

The wheel of fortune: the oral history of an inner city community in Jakarta, Lea Jellinek, 13 December.

SUSAN GEORGE VIDEOS

Susan George visited Australia in July this year and played a prominent role in publicising the One World Campaign. Susan is an Associate Director of the Transnational Institute, Amsterdam. She has written widely on food politics, world hunger and Third World debt, and has consulted for national and multilateral organisations concerned with development. Her visit to Australia was organised by the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign and several NGOs, and the Australian Development Studies Network assisted with her speaking engagement in Canberra. Susan's message was published by the Network in Briefing Paper No. 14: *The Debt Crisis: Obstacle to Development or Path to Democracy?*

The two videos below were recorded during Susan's visit. They cover similar material to that presented in the Briefing Paper. They will be of interest to individuals who were unable to hear Susan speak and will be a useful resource for class and group activities aimed at appraising debt and hunger issues.

Australian Development Studies Network

From Debt to Development (48 minutes) was recorded at Susan's talk to a packed lecture theatre at the Australian National University on 24 July 1989. While the content of the two videos is very similar, this perhaps gives more emphasis to possible solutions. Filming and production costs were covered by donations received on the night. The charge is to cover the cost of video tape, copying, packaging and postage.

The video is available on VHS (PAL B system). It costs A\$25.00 for delivery in Australia or A\$30.00 overseas. Cheques made out to Bibliotech should be sent to Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601. The video can also be borrowed, for the cost of postage and handling only, from the Australian Council For Overseas Aid, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign

Third World Debt and Sustainable Development (45 minutes) was recorded at the Freedom From Hunger Campaign seminar held in Sydney in July. The content of this video is substantially the same, but it perhaps leans a little more towards analysing the causes of Third World debt.

It costs A\$25.00 and can be obtained from Freedom From Hunger, PO Box 1379, Darlinghurst, NSW, 2010.

Manuscripts

Manuscripts are normally accepted on the understanding that they are unpublished and not on offer to another publication. Copyright for articles and briefing papers resides with the author. However, conference and other reports, notices and publication lists may be re-published. Manuscripts should be double-spaced with ample margins. They should be submitted both in hard copy (2 copies) and, if possible, on disk specifying the program used to enter the text. No responsibility can be taken for any damage or loss of manuscripts, and contributors should retain a complete copy of their work.

Style

Quotation marks should be single; double within single.

Spelling: English (OED with '-ise' endings).

Notes

(a) Simple references without accompanying comments: to be inserted in brackets at appropriate place in text - comma after author and between date and page number, e.g. (Yung, 1989, 113-118).

(b) References with comments: to appear as endnotes, indicated consecutively through the article by numerals in brackets.

Reference list

If references are used, a reference list should appear at the end of the text. It should contain all the works referred to, listed alphabetically by author's surname (or name of sponsoring body where there is no identifiable author). Authors should make sure that there is a strict correspondence between the names and years in the text and those on the reference list. Book titles and names of journals should be italicised or underlined; titles of articles should be in single inverted commas. Style should follow: author's surname, forename and or initials, date of publication, title of publication, publisher and place of publication, e.g.

Hamilton, Clive C., 1986a. *Capitalist Industrialization in Korea*, Westview Press, Boulder.

- 1986b. 'A technique for calculating capital coefficients in newly industrializing countries', *The Developing Economies*, 24(1), 56-70.

Hill, Helen M., 'The Jackson Committee and women' in Eldridge, P., Forbes, D. and Porter, D. (Eds.), 1986. *Australian Overseas Aid: Future Directions*, Croom Helm, Sydney.

Publication/resource listings

An important task of the Network is to keep members up-to-date with the latest literature and other resources dealing with development-related topics. To make it as easy as possible for readers to obtain the publications listed, please include price information (including postage) and the source from which materials can be obtained.

