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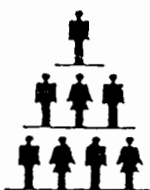
Australian Development Studies Network
Australian National University
GPO Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601

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 500 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.



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 to become a Network member, please write to:

The Editor
Development Bulletin
Australian Development Studies Network
Australian National University
GPO Box 4
Canberra, ACT, 2601
Tel: (06) 249 2466
Fax: (06) 257 2886

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

In the last issue of *Development Bulletin*, I sought Network members' responses to the idea of introducing a small charge to cover the increasing costs of printing *Development Bulletin* and distributing it to our growing membership.

Coincidentally, it has recently become clear that, in this era of 'cost recovery', AIDAB expects the Network to contribute at least part of its own costs. A moderate subscription charge would improve the Network's viability, although our dependence on external subsidy would not be entirely eliminated because, without the subsidy, the Network would either have to charge a higher subscription or cease its promotion and sponsorship of conferences, seminars and publications activities and would have to terminate the policy of sending complementary copies to key decision makers who are not Network members.

The responses I received, by letter and phone, were positive, so I would ask you to look at the membership/subscription information on Page 31. If you wish to maintain your membership, or to join if not already a member, please return the cutoff section as soon as possible.

One side-benefit of the subscription fee is that, while it is small enough to be within the means of most members, only genuinely interested readers will subscribe, and in development/ecological terms, a subscription lost could be looked upon as a tree saved. Indeed, some members may choose to pool their resources by sharing a single subscription.

This issue of *Development Bulletin* includes two 'Work in Progress' items from the National Centre for Development Studies. I hope more Centres will consider providing such items, as this kind of communication among researchers and practitioners is essential to a strong discipline and, in my view, a major *raison d'être* for a Network. Also in this issue is a list of films by Dennis O'Rourke which, through their cultural insights, have important messages for development workers and researchers. The article on the Community Development Employment Projects exemplifies what can be achieved when the beneficiaries of a development program develop and execute that program.

Are you getting the most from the Network? Do you have development-related news? Has your institution recently commenced a course or research project with development implications? Do you have funds you wish to share? If so, please consider submitting an item to *Development Bulletin*. If your institution publishes development-related works, members would be interested in hearing about them. For books, a short abstract and contents page help. It is also important to include contact names, addresses, prices and postage. For journals, please indicate the nature of your target audience, number of issues per year, etc.

In general, it is best to keep announcements quite short, thereby ensuring that the important points are included. If I have to shorten an overly-long announcement, and am not able to contact you, there is the risk that I may take out the wrong parts.

Unfortunately, on several occasions I have received conference/seminar notices too late for inclusion in *Development Bulletin*. If you have an announcement you would like included, please send the information as soon as it is available. For example, if you have a seminar scheduled for early January 1991, you would need to announce it in the October 1990 issue at the latest. As you can see from the deadline information on the opposite page, this would entail sending it in by mid-August 1990, ie. five months early.

Conference, seminar and workshop reports are an excellent source of up-to-date information, and keenly sought out by members. If you wish to report on an event, readers are primarily interested in the major debates, conclusions and outcomes. Remember that Network membership is multidisciplinary, so do not assume that all readers will be abreast of a debate which is central to your discipline. As English is the second language of some readers, a direct, simple style is best. Please try to keep reports to about 1,000 words and, if possible, include a disk copy specifying the program used to enter the text (Word and ASCII are ideal).

John Anglim
Editor

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Aboriginal Community Employment Initiative

Sharon Payne

For over a decade, the Australian Department of Aboriginal Affairs has been running an innovative program designed to reduce Aboriginal dependence on welfare while, at the same time, providing employment opportunities which take into account and are harmonious with the Aboriginal way of life.



The impetus for establishing the Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) came from the elders of traditional, remote Aboriginal communities in Central Australia. They were concerned at the effects of welfare on their traditional lifestyles. They believed that free handouts were leading to social problems such as boredom and restlessness among the young, alcohol and drug abuse, and the introduction of the divisive effects of individual property (Social Security payments) in place of community-based ownership.

Aboriginal spokespeople held consultations with representatives of both Government and Opposition. The CDEP scheme which they devised runs along the lines of a local government: the community elects a council which administers the day-to-day running of each project, decides what jobs will be done, who does these jobs, the rates of pay and other employment conditions.

The types of jobs offered through CDEP are as varied as the communities using the scheme. Legitimate

employment ranges from traditional activities like hunting and gathering, or the keeping of sacred sites and ceremonies, to such modern activities as emu farming, running airline charter companies and petrol distributorships. Some projects combine the traditional and the modern, for example the production of traditional artefacts for the tourist market.

The program is funded in three ways:

- The first component covers wages. It is equal to the total Social Security entitlements of the community.
- The second component covers the day-to-day administration of projects, including workers compensation insurance and state payroll taxes.
- The third component is used to buy capital items, such as graders for road maintenance, building materials for craft centres, and sometimes to employ trainers to help the community to acquire desired skills.

The program has grown from the initial seven pilot communities in Central Australia involving 200 people in 1978, to some 130 communities and associated outstations involving over 20,000 people a decade later. With a growth rate of over 5,000 Aboriginal workers and their families each year, the only restraints to the program's growth have been financial and administrative. By the year 2000, as many as half the Aboriginal population will have been involved, in some form or another, in CDEP.

Under the Aboriginal Employment Development Policy announced in November 1987, CDEP was given new impetus. It is no longer restricted to remote communities. Indeed, rural and even urban communities, including Redfern in the Sydney metropolitan area, are applying to go onto CDEP and so break the welfare connection. Projects for distinct groups such as women, youth or skin groups within a larger community may also form a CDEP activity.

‘ By the year 2000, as many as half the Aboriginal population will have been involved, in some form or another, in CDEP ’

CDEP is having a significant impact at both the community and individual levels. Training is providing new skills, capital funds are providing new businesses and old habits of dependency are being changed. Young people who leave school are going straight into employment, thereby avoiding the welfare cycle. Community life is again the focus, with people returning to communities when they hear that work is available. And social problems such as alcoholism and petrol sniffing are on the decline as self-esteem and dignity are restored.

That CDEP represents a constructive response to an Aboriginal initiative, rather than a scheme imposed upon the Aboriginal people by well-meaning outsiders, is perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from its success.

Sharon Payne works for the Department of Aboriginal Affairs where, until recently, she was involved in the administration of the Community Development Employment Projects.

Reducing population growth: a role for Australia

John Langmore

Reducing population growth is vital to the protection of our ecosystem, to the improvement of individuals' health and welfare, and to sustainable economic development. Australia has the opportunity to take a leading role in population programs.

Reducing population growth should have the highest priority for environmental conservation. Rapid population growth threatens the destruction of our fragile ecosystem through resource depletion, environmental degradation and disruption of global climate.

In the year 2000, the world's population will be increasing by 90 million each year and about 95 percent of future population growth will take place in developing countries. Even if women worldwide were now to begin to have only two children each, world population would only stabilise at about ten billion, twice the current population. Any delay in reducing fertility would mean an even greater increase in the ultimate population size.

Population increase is higher than the growth rate of agricultural production in many developing countries. Food production per head has declined during the eighties in 70 developing countries. Techniques of increasing yields often depend on oil resources or have negative long-term environmental implications. Population pressures contribute to deforestation, desertification and scarcity of clean water supplies.

Couples in many parts of the world bear more children than they want or can afford because they lack access to efficient methods of contraception appropriate to their needs, or lack the knowledge, confidence or personal freedom needed to control their fertility. The World Fertility Survey indicated a large unmet demand for family planning. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has estimated that in Asia over 43 percent of women who are not using family planning would, in fact, like to postpone or limit their childbearing.

World Fertility Survey results indicate that among married women who say they want no more children, fully one half are not currently using any contraception. A recent analysis of World Fertility Survey data examining women who stated their last birth was unwanted, found that if they had had the means to prevent the birth, the rate of natural increase in countries represented would have been reduced on average from 2.2 percent to 1.3 percent. Surveys have identified lack of information and fear of side effects as key reasons for non-use of contraception.

Programs designed to provide a wide range of contraceptive choices and to empower people to make personal family planning choices can have significant

effects. Numerous studies have shown that the provision of family planning services can reduce fertility levels, even in the absence of other socio-economic changes. Effective fertility control also provides the extra bonus of reducing infant and child mortality and maternal mortality.

I would like to see acceptance of a proposal for a major increase in Australian support for programs which promote population awareness and contraceptive choice in developing countries.

Development assistance is crucial to population programs, particularly in poor countries facing debt burdens and shortages of trained personnel and equipment. Despite a significant increase in the commitment of Third World governments to population and family planning programs, in most countries these programs receive less than one half of one percent of national budgets. Many countries are cutting back budgets for social services, including health and family planning, because of their current economic crises. Recent figures show that 37 of the poorest countries have cut health spending by 50 percent or more in the last four years.

The two largest international organisations involved in population programs, the UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation, assist about 100 developing countries, but they receive requests for assistance that far exceed their budgets. The World Bank gives a high priority to population assistance with large programs in Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Australia currently provides a very low level of support to programs of population and family planning. Assistance provided in the population field by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) is currently at the rate of about A\$4 million a year including all contributions through multilateral, bilateral, non-government organisations and other channels. That total represents less than one half of one percent of total development assistance, even lower than the one to two percent average proportion reported by other Western donors.



By significantly increasing assistance to international family planning efforts, Australia would both enhance the effectiveness of its international aid through reducing population growth rates and help to improve the welfare of millions of people.

The World Bank has estimated that to achieve the levels of contraceptive use necessary for further improvements in maternal health, as well as continued rapid declines in population growth, total family planning expenditure in the developing world would have to reach at least \$8 billion annually through both domestic and external contributions.

*‘ Couples in many parts
of the world bear more children
than they want or can afford ’*

Australia should give the highest priority to increasing the portion of its development assistance budget devoted to programs of assistance in population and family planning. An increase to around 2 percent of our aid budget or around A\$20 million could be achieved initially through mainly multilateral channels, with a gradual build-up of assistance through bilateral regional and NGO channels over time.

Such a large increase in commitment to the population and family planning contribution offers great challenges and opportunities to AIDAB and the community.

AIDAB would need to allocate sufficient staff to assist in the development of a cohesive program of long term support, and the existing large network of Australian trained demographers, medical educationists, policy makers and social scientists in Asia and the Pacific would need to cooperate in a major reorientation of their work.

The time to act is now. The decline of fertility in Asia in the early 1980s has stalled due to the shortage of funds. Large cohorts entering the childbearing years in Asia and the Pacific lack effective access to contraceptives.

Australia has the opportunity to take a regional and even global leadership role in population assistance which would help to improve the health and welfare of individuals and reinforce progress towards wider economic development and environmental conservation goals.

I hope that many people will join in urging the Government to make a major increase in aid funds for use in global population programs. That is the greatest contribution we can make to both global economic development and environmental conservation.

John Langmore is the Federal Member for Fraser, President of the ALP Third World Forum and co-President of Parliamentarians Global Action for Disarmament, Development and World Reform (PGA), a network of national legislators committed to solving global problems in a spirit of cooperation transcending national and ideological boundaries.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Pacific Island history in the school curriculum, Nuku'alofa, Tonga, 23-27 September 1989

Max Quanchi

The need to stimulate expansion in the teaching of national and regional history in the Pacific Islands brought Pacific Islands education department representatives, curriculum coordinators, teachers and historians to Tonga last September. The workshop, the third in the ongoing 'Teaching Pacific History' series, was funded by UNESCO and the Pacific History Association with the assistance of the New Zealand and Tongan Ministries of Education. The outcome was a set of policy recommendations for Ministries and Departments of Education in the South Pacific nations.

The workshop compiled a summary of what is currently being taught in history curricula around the island nations, noting that in Pacific Islands secondary schools, Pacific history has a far lower profile than European, Asian and world histories. Following vigorous debate, it was agreed that national and regional approaches to history, sometimes seen to be in opposition (the latter often being seen as Eurocentric), could be mutually enhancing, developing students' pride and knowledge of their own history, identity and culture, while enabling them to learn about their neighbours, develop skills in comparative analysis and see how their own history was entwined with that of other people in the Pacific. Participants noted that the introduction of compulsory 'culture' studies, although not history based, has contributed to students' concepts of identity and heritage.

The workshop applauded the inclusion of a 40 percent fieldwork component in the new South Pacific Board history subject for Year 12 students, and suggested development of a set of guidelines for the conduct of oral fieldwork to avoid inadvertent breaches of custom. It also noted that, as few students progress past junior secondary, greater emphasis should be placed on developing Pacific history courses, perhaps within a multi-disciplinary framework, at the compulsory junior secondary levels, and devised a curriculum outline for Years 9-10.

A key recommendation of the workshop was that 'the crucial role that women played and continue to play in Pacific Islands societies has been largely ignored in the historical consciousness of the Pacific. This should be addressed immediately in the writing and teaching of national and regional histories'.

The next workshop, to be held in Australia, will emphasise the involvement of practising teachers and

curriculum personnel. It is hoped that Australia will provide funding for that workshop. It is also hoped that Australia will contribute to the employment of a full-time Pacific history curriculum officer and the development and provision of classroom materials.

For further information, please contact Max Quanchi, Secretary/Treasurer of the Pacific History Association, c/- Humanities Department, BCAE-Carseldine Campus, PO Box 284, Zillmere, Qld, 4034.



The Economic and social development of Nusa Tenggara Timur, ANU, Canberra, 2-3 September, 1989

Potentials for socio-economic development in Nusa Tenggara Timur, Kupang, West Timor, 7-9 November, 1989

Colin Barlow

About 60 Australians, most of whom were connected in some way with the development of Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT), took part in the Canberra Workshop in September. Around 70 Indonesians, chiefly local people plus a small contingent from Jakarta, attended the Kupang Seminar and were joined by 15 Australians. The participants at both meetings included government officials, consultants, businessmen, academics, social workers and leaders of NGOs. The Kupang Seminar was conducted entirely in the Indonesian language.

One major aim of the two meetings was to consider the results of a joint survey in 1988/89 of socio-economic potentials in NTT. This survey had been carried out by a group from the Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, and the Centre for Regional and Migration Studies of Mercu Buana

University, Jakarta. The flavour of the discussions at the meetings was highly practical, and attracted active participation from those attending. The Kupang meeting was especially enthusiastic, with sessions continuing from early in the morning until late at night.

NTT with its population of some 3 million, comprises the three main islands of West Timor, Flores, and Sumba. Its capital, Kupang, is only 400 km north-west of Darwin. NTT has been part of Indonesia for over 350 years, and is to be contrasted with the entirely separate administrative unit of East Timor, which was taken over from the Portuguese in 1975.

NTT is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, having a very dry climate, mountainous topography, and an agriculture based largely on subsistence cropping. Its main cash crops are live cattle, which are exported to Java, coffee and fisheries. Its environment is fragile, and widespread soil deterioration has already taken place through vegetation loss under shifting cultivation and through overgrazing by cattle. Its physical infrastructures are generally poor, with few good roads and inferior health and educational facilities, and its inadequate drinking water supplies pose a threat to health. Its social structure is highly traditional, and in some ways increases the difficulties of introducing new and more productive systems of cultivation. The government presence is weak and underfunded, with consequent problems in undertaking improvements.

The papers at the two meetings all addressed issues arising from the problems of NTT, striving to pinpoint possible routes to improvement. The need to raise the productivity of land through new technology, better water supplies, and conservation measures was stressed, and examples of how this was being attempted through forage legumes, 'Australian' dams, and greening through planting grasses and trees, were given. Means of exploiting the considerable potential in offshore fisheries through introducing better vessels and equipment were also addressed. Ways of enhancing the processing and quality of agricultural products, and of improving market linkages, including those to Australia through Darwin, were detailed. Possible extension of tourist facilities, so as to open up the natural and cultural attractions of the Province, was also canvassed.

‘ attention was drawn to the poor performances of many existing development schemes ’

But the great difficulties of following these various routes were also emphasised, and attention was drawn to the poor performances of many existing development schemes. The need for more assistance in development finance from both Jakarta and foreign countries, including Australia, was emphasised by the Governor of NTT, H.E. Fernandez, who opened the Kupang meeting. The importance of streamlining government departments to enhance their operational efficiency was outlined by Professor Harunzain, Rector of Mercu Buana University, and previously Governor of West Sumatra and Indonesian Minister of Transmigration.

The vital need to take account of social structures and requirements, and of securing the confidence of local peoples in development projects, was emphasised by several Australian anthropologists, as well as by many Indonesian participants. The latter included Franz Seda, previously Indonesian Minister of Finance, and now a prominent businessman. Again, the fragility of the environment and the basic significance of taking this into account in all development plans was stressed by both Dr James Fox of the ANU and Professor Johannes of Gadjah Mada University. Further, the importance of encouragement by government for private enterprise participation in development, including joint ventures with foreign firms, was underlined by both local and Australian businessmen.

The meeting in Kupang ended with a clear indication of desirable future development policies, pinpointing the major routes outlined above and specifying particular projects which should be undertaken. Resulting from the meeting, and following further consultation, an ANU-Mercu Buana University-NTT Provincial Government group is embarking on area development studies, designed to produce detailed plans for the improvement of selected regions of NTT. These plans will be implemented by chosen NGOs, in collaboration with local communities and the provincial government. Other initiatives by government, local and foreign business and NGOs are also being actively considered. It is to be hoped that these different ventures will now give real impetus to the future development of the Province.

Colin Barlow is Senior Fellow, Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.

Fighting for infant survival, IBFAN Forum, 9-13 October 1989

David Sheen

'Fighting for infant survival' was theme for the International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN) Forum held in Manila from 9-13 October 1989. The Forum was attended by some 360 participants from ten countries of the South Pacific region, including Australia and New Zealand. It was held to publicise the continuing malnutrition, illness and death resulting from inappropriate use of artificial milk in developing countries.

The marketing of artificial milk by transnational companies in countries such as Pakistan and the Philippines, as documented in the ABC television Four Corners program *The Formula Fix*, continues to contribute to preventable illness. Through regional presentations and papers presented at the plenary and workshop sessions, it became clear that there was a need to:

- protect breastfeeding from commercial interference
- encourage the promotion of breastfeeding among health professionals and the public
- support mothers to breastfeed.

These needs have become even more urgent as transnational companies producing artificial milk products continue to breach the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes throughout the world. Such breaches were documented in countries like the Philippines where the International Code has been enacted by legislation with provision for penalties. The Forum called on all governments to implement the International Code, preferably as law in all countries.

The role of health professionals in attaining the above three components of breastfeeding became clear. Hospital practices, health professionals' relationship with milk companies through company representatives, and their knowledge and willingness to introduce policies and support mothers to breastfeed were found to be crucial in establishing and maintaining lactation. For example, the acceptance of free or subsidised formulas given by companies for use in hospitals inevitably affects the breastfeeding success rate.

The Forum was successful in not only drawing the world's attention to the continuing violations of the code by many manufacturers, but also in strengthening the network of groups who work towards the protection, promotion and support of breastfeeding.

Each region's work was illustrated through displays and in workshops. It also enabled the participants to discuss and work out strategies to address new issues that affect breastfeeding, such as AIDS and environmental contamination, eg. by pesticides.

Breastfeeding is also an important public health matter in Australia and any medical practitioners and health workers who work in maternity wards, baby health clinics or in hospital policy development, should become familiar with the International Code and its applicability.

If you are interested in obtaining further information on the IBFAN and its work, please contact Ms Yong Sook Kwok, Secretary of the Australian Third World Health Group, c/- Australian Consumers Association, 57 Carrington Road, Marrickville, NSW, 2204. Ph. (02) 558 0099.

David Sheen is editor of the Australian Third World Health Group Newsletter.



Public health and family planning: strategies for the future, Canberra, 30 November-1 December 1989

Christine McMurray

This seminar was organised jointly by the Family Planning Federation of Australia and the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University. It focussed on the various approaches of international and national organisations in the development of health care services, and assessed progress in the light of the aims of the 'Health for All' movement.

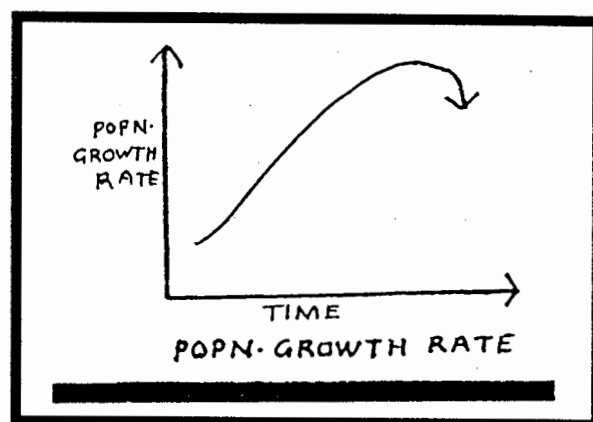
The Alma Ata Conference in 1977 set world guidelines for directions in health policy. The aim is for everyone to attain by the year 2000 a level of health that would allow them to lead socially and economically productive lives. The movement emphasises the involvement of the people and cooperation between health providers and the grassroots level of service delivery, including family planning associations. Following are some of the papers which address development issues.

The seminar was opened by Dr Neal Blewett, Minister for Health and Community Services, who emphasised the need to keep the 'Health for All' movement alive and the importance of monitoring progress in public health. Professor Robert Douglas of the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health spoke on progress in health since Alma Ata. While acknowledging that there have been significant improvements in recent years, he noted particularly the need to balance social needs against the medical state of the art and to give more attention to studying socio-economic variables. He also said there needs to be a better understanding of the determinants of fertility change.

' there needs to be a better understanding of the determinants of fertility change '

Dr Malcolm Potts, Director of the International Fertility Research Program, pointed to the lack of progress in reducing maternal mortality in the developing world and the vast unmet need for contraception. He felt that an excess of births was the major limiting factor to health improvements in the developing world, and argued convincingly that a small increase in the aid allocation of developing countries could have a major impact on reducing the world's population growth rate. He commented that only 0.001 per cent of Australia's development aid was directed to family planning. Mr Bob Stensholt from AIDAB later reported that 4 per cent of Australia's aid budget was devoted to health, of which family planning was one aspect. Dr Gavin Jones spoke of the very strong demand for family planning services in Thailand, where rural women travel long distances to Bangkok clinics, even though these services are not advertised.

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Professor John and Mrs Pat Caldwell spoke of perceptions of health and health care at the local level in Sri Lanka and observed impediments to health service provision, and Dr Valerie Hull spoke of the role of women in development and of the importance of ensuring that health initiatives reach to the grassroots, and especially that they are meaningful to women as the major caregivers.

The topic of this conference is of major importance as an issue in development and has many aspects, far too many for a comprehensive coverage in the short space of two days. Presenters did their best to synthesise copious material, and generally were very successful in raising audience awareness of the enormous international effort still required to realise the aim of 'Health for All'. However, since most participants were already well aware of these issues and problems, perhaps the most important message was Dr Malcolm Potts' request that everyone attending the seminar should personally set out to raise a million dollars in aid funds so that the world's family planning providers can meet the demand for their services.

An announcement will be made in *Development Bulletin* when the conference proceedings become available.

Christine McMurray is Senior Tutor, Graduate Diploma in Demography, National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University.

Political institutions in the Pacific Islands, PIPSA Conference, University of Guam, 16-18 December 1989

John Anglim

This second Pacific Islands Political Studies Association (PIPSA) Conference addressed the theme 'Political institutions in the Pacific Islands'. The papers presented offered a range of conceptual approaches and covered a variety of geographical settings.

Especially interesting, given that the conference was held in Guam, were the panel discussions addressing the issues of Guamanian Chamorro self-determination (the

Chamorros are the indigenous people of the Marianas Islands, which include Guam) and the proposed Commonwealth Act for Guam. Fortuitously, the first serious attempt by US Congress to address the Guamanian status issue - a series of hearings in Hawaii to discuss the proposed Commonwealth Act - had been completed only days previously, emphasising the relevance of the panel discussions. By way of background, the Commonwealth Act asks the US to grant Guam Commonwealth status, to give Guam genuine internal self-government (free of the restrictions still imposed upon the nearby Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas), and includes a commitment to comply with the outcome of a Chamorro act of self-determination.

The first panel comprised the four people who have been Executive Directors of the Government of Guam Commission on Self-Determination. This gave an historical perspective on official actions. Conference participants enjoyed being 'flies on the wall' in what emerged as a lively debate, but were surprised by the ideological gulfs separating these officials, given that they had all been appointed to the position. What they presented as different tactics appeared to cloak quite different goals, although some of the panelists were more open about this than others. It was also clear that the US system of checks and balances has proven itself remarkably well-suited to delaying any decision from that end.

The second panel comprised members of three major political factions, giving further insight into the dynamics and ideologies at work. The debates were both vigorous and informative. A particularly apt and amusing metaphor emerged during the debate. Conrad Stinson (of We The People, which seeks US statehood) claimed that 'instead of asking for crumbs from the table, we should ask for a chair at the table', ie. Congressional representation; Francis Gill (of the Guam National Party, which seeks independence) maintained 'we should pull up a chair, but at a different table', ie. the international table; Laura Souder (of the Organization for People's Indigenous Rights, which advocates Chamorro self-determination, logically leaving it up to the Chamorros to choose their ultimate status) declared, 'We don't want a chair. We want our own table to which we can invite others to pull up a chair'.

‘ We don't want a chair.
We want our own table ’

Other papers were more conventional in presentation. I have selected a few highlights. Kenn Kassman of the University of Hawaii presented a paper on the emerging 'People's Coalition' of environmental, social justice and local issues groupings in Hawaii. The American conference participants seemed to have particular difficulty in seeing a future for such loose and changing coalitions within America's essentially two-party system. Conversely, Dr Kassman expressed the Coalition members' concern at possible cooptation by the major parties. Of particular importance to Dr Kassman was the

lack of involvement by indigenous Hawaiians, which he attributed in large degree to cultural factors. Dirk Ballendorf of the University of Guam spoke about the emerging freely-associated states. He enumerated some inconsistencies in their legal status (even the South Pacific Forum states have recognised only their 'new status', despite granting them full membership of the Forum) and problems in gaining entry to international financial institutions (for example, Britain has opposed the Marshall Islands' membership of the Asian Development Bank). Michael Ntumu of the University of Papua New Guinea spoke about the French rationale behind the Matignon Accords, and suggested that the Accords could be interpreted as supporting French interests. Ted Wolfers of the University of Wollongong took a good-humoured but incisive look at political parties and institutions in post-Independence PNG. He looked beyond the apparent turmoil within the parties to suggest that there are continuities which are perhaps hidden from the casual observer, while significant policy continuity is clear. However, he warned that the *perception* of instability may itself contribute to instability.

The greatest heat was generated by papers presented by scholars from Monash University. Colin Rubenstein's analysis of left-wing threats to the Pacific was controversial in its use of a 'worst case' style of analysis. Some critics felt that the Libyan threat, about which he expressed concern, has more to do with posturing ('playing the Libyan card') than with substance, while the French attack on the *Rainbow Warrior* was cited as terrorism in action which could not be construed as terrorism from the left. The debate surrounding John Dalton's paper about constitutional developments in Fiji concerned the right (or duty) of 'outsiders' to involve themselves in, or exclude themselves from, the internal affairs of other countries. Are the Fiji coups and their consequences an 'internal matter', and therefore rightly the province of the Fijian authorities, or a matter of 'human rights', and therefore rightly the province of all humans? Should big nations leave little nations alone as a matter of principle?

There were many other papers, some preliminary, some technical, anthropological, even quite personal, all adding up to a very successful conference. The mix of papers was obviously right, as indicated by the vigorous discussions generated. Convenor Don Shuster of the University of Guam and PIPSA President Jerry Loveland of Brigham Young University, Hawaii, overcame the 'tyranny of distance' in what turned out to be a very smooth operation. The venue for the next PIPSA conference has been set tentatively for Monash University.

Finally, Network members will be interested to know that conference participants expressed strong interest in the Network and clearly see it as both an information source and a communication vehicle. They were keen to subscribe and quickly snapped-up the copies of *Development Bulletin* which I had brought.

There will be no Conference Proceedings. However, those wishing to obtain copies of individual papers can write to Dr Dale Robertson, Editor of Publications, Institute for Polynesian Studies, BYU-Hawaii, Laie, Hawaii 96762-1294, USA.

CALENDAR

Risk imposition and health protection, Newcastle, 26-27 April 1990

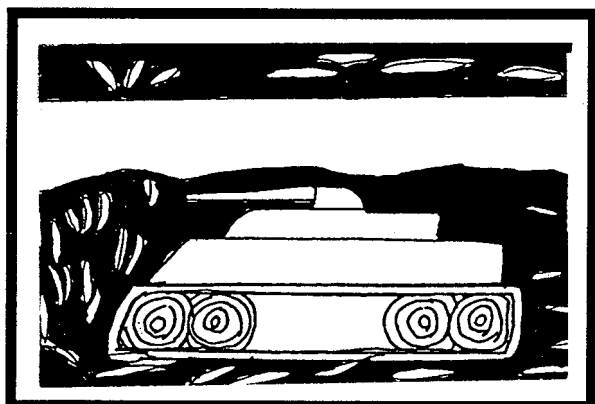
The health protection perspective suggests that there will be substantial improvements in public health if we control or eliminate the imposition of health risks. As demonstrated during the 19th century, the health gains that resulted from improved sanitation, water quality and nutrition far outweighed those achieved by any other form of intervention.

This conference will examine air pollution, the occupational environment, media and advertising, and food production and processing from the viewpoint of risk imposition. It will consider the notion of 'acceptable risk' to determine appropriate change in both policy and behaviour.

Although the conference does not focus specifically on the Third World, the topic has clear relevance in Third World countries experiencing industrialisation, worker exploitation, environmental degradation and pollution, dietary changes and the abandonment of traditional, accessible medical practices.

Registration cost varies from A\$40.00 for half day to A\$120.00 for the full two days. For further details, please contact Ms K. Byrne, Faculty of Medicine, University of Newcastle, NSW, 2308. Ph. (049) 68 5612. Fax. (049) 67 6366.

ASPAC 1990 (A Conference for Disarmament, Security and Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific Region), Melbourne, 4-8 July 1990



This conference is designed to be 'only one stepping stone to the development of an understanding of the region's peoples and problems, and of campaigns to secure our common future'. It will incorporate panel discussions, workshops and plenary sessions as well as

cultural events. Many sessions relate to development. The draft program includes topics ranging from the many facets of militarisation, economic security, movements for popular democracy, network building, the rights of indigenous peoples, and many more. The conference will clearly cater to a diversity of interests and will provide facilities for informal discussions, specific caucuses and impromptu workshops.

Cost is A\$150.00 (A\$200.00 for Victorians), including lunches, papers and all social events. For further information, contact ASPAC 1990, GPO Box 336C, Melbourne, Vic, 3001. Ph. (03) 663 8080. Fax. (03) 348 1270. Telex. AA 38151.

Technology for community development in Australia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Alice Springs, 9-11 July 1990



This seminar, co-sponsored by the University of Melbourne, the Centre for Appropriate Technology at Alice Springs and the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau, provides a forum for discussion of technology for sustainable development, technology policy and planning for rural and peri-urban communities. Such communities are commonly under-served by the normal infrastructure of established urban centres. The seminar also aims to address the participation of women, children and young people in technology and development and to examine the role of appropriate training strategies to achieve self-determination and employment. Papers are invited on energy; food and agriculture; health, water supply and sanitation; housing and community building; technology policy and planning; transport and communication; and income generation and small industry.

Registration fee is A\$75.00 per day. Contact the Development Technologies Unit, Faculty of Engineering, University of Melbourne, Vic, 3052.

Workshop on women and militarisation in the Asia-Pacific region, Canberra, 21-22 July 1990

This weekend workshop is being organised by the Peace Research Centre at the Australian National University. The workshop will investigate the effects of militarisation on the lives of women in the Asia-Pacific region, including Australia, and women's responses to militarisation. Keynote speaker will be Cynthia Enloe, Professor of Government at Clark University, whose book, *Bananas, Beaches and Bases: making feminist sense of international politics*, is about to be released in Australia.

For further information, please contact Jan Pettman, Peace Research Centre, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 3098. Fax. (06) 257 1893.

AIDS conferences, Canberra, 5-11 August 1990

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the Australian Department of Community Services and Health have combined to convene the following two conferences.

AIDS in Asia and the Pacific, 5-8 August, will bring together the leading policy makers and health workers concerned with controlling and managing the HIV pandemic from every country in the two regions covered by the WHO's Southeast Asian and Western Pacific offices. They will discuss policies, strategies and realistic objectives in relation to sustainable prevention, humane management of those infected, resources and support for health workers. Registration is A\$250.00 before 30 April, A\$290.00 after 30 April, or A\$100.00 per day.

4th National Conference on AIDS, 8-11 August, will bring together policy makers, professional care givers, people affected by the epidemic and other interested individuals and groups to address those issues that were highlighted in the August 1989 National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of people living with AIDS, their families and friends and community groups involved in education, care and support services.

The first day will include sessions designed to address the needs of clinicians from the Asian and Pacific regions in the diagnosis and management of HIV-related disorders. With a focus on the scientific, medical and educational work being undertaken in Australia, it is anticipated that the program will be of particular interest to overseas delegates. Registration is A\$200.00 by 30 April, A\$240.00 after 30 April, or A\$100.00 per day.

Further details about both conferences, accommodation, etc. are available from the AIDS Conference Secretariat, Conference Solutions, PO Box 135, Curtin, ACT, 2605. Ph. (06) 285 3000.

Ethnicity and political institutions: the experience of the Pacific area, Hawaii, 9-11 August 1990

The Institute for Polynesian Studies at Brigham Young University-Hawaii is hosting a conference of the Research Committee for Ethnicity and Politics of the International Political Science Association. Papers will address the topic 'Ethnicity and political institutions: the experience of the Pacific area', including the Pacific rim and Pacific islands. There may be some travel funding available.

For further information, please contact Dr Jerry K. Loveland, Institute for Polynesian Studies, BYU-Hawaii, PO Box 1979, Laie, HI 96762-1294, USA.

Vietnam's economic renovation (*doi moi*) : policy and performance, Australian National University, 19-21 September 1990

This conference will be held at the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University. Speakers will attend from Vietnam, Australia and elsewhere. The conference will have sessions on the background to recent developments in Vietnam, economic policy and reform, human resource issues, politics and culture, and Australia's economic relations with Vietnam.

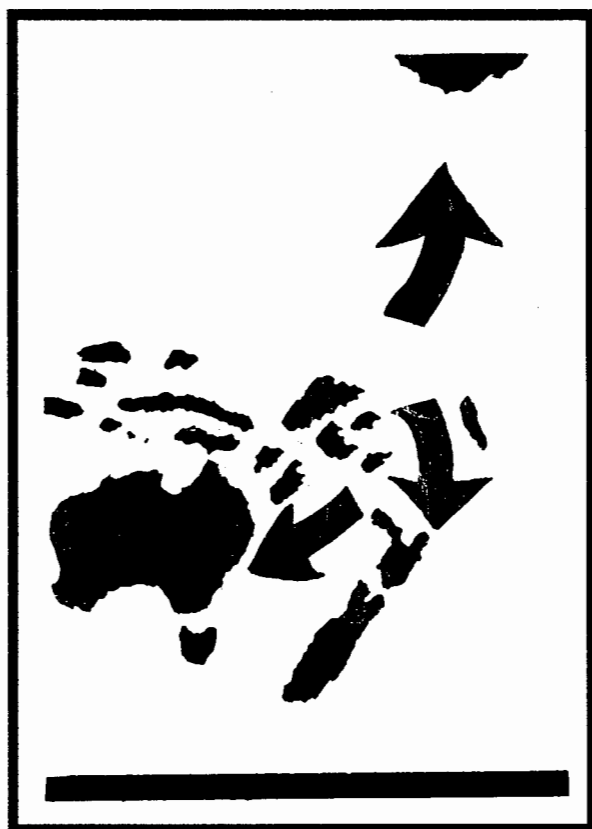
Further information can be obtained from the conference coordinators, David Marr (Pacific and Southeast Asian History), Brian Brogan (National Centre for Development Studies), Terry Hull (Political and Social Change) and Dean Forbes (Human Geography), c/- the Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 2678. Fax. (06) 257 1893.

Impact of the emerging Pacific Basin economy - problems and issues, Gold Coast, Queensland, September 1990

The Centre for Pacific Basin Studies is planning a conference on the above topic and is calling for papers on the themes of capital, labour, education and ecological and social change. I hope to have more detailed information for the next edition of *Development Bulletin*.

For information or to offer a paper, contact Robert Leach, Co-ordinator, Centre for Pacific Basin Studies, Brisbane College of Advanced Education, Kelvin Grove Campus, Qld, 4059.

Pacific Islander migration and settlement, University of New South Wales, 21-23 September 1990



Over the last decade, there has been a marked increase in the number of people from the Pacific region settling in Australia. This conference will bring together researchers and community leaders from Australia, New Zealand and the USA involved with South Pacific Islander immigration to and settlement in these areas. They will exchange experiences and approaches and present concrete data on the evolving characters of those settlements. This will be the first time that researchers and community leaders in the field have discussed this topic in a common forum, comparing the experiences of the three countries. A monograph, synthesising the thoughts and ideas of the conference, will be produced.

Topics include: nutrition and health of South Pacific Islander settlers; access to and level of education; prospects in Australia based upon New Zealand and USA experiences; housing and settlement welfare; illegal migration and its implications; political experience and advocacy of Islander communities; role of religious and voluntary organisations; and perceptions of host communities.

For further details, contact the Centre for South Pacific Studies, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. Ph. (02) 697 2408. Fax. (02) 662 7463.

Micronesia: intellectual images and historical discourses, Guam, 4-7 December 1990

This Pacific History Association (PHA) conference aims to address a range of themes via a broadly interdisciplinary mixture of perspectives, including anthropology, political science, women's studies and preservation issues, in addition to history. In this way, the organisers anticipate an intellectually exciting conference which will enrich the historical discourse.

Six themes have been proposed. *Interpreting contact*: historical contact between the West and the Island Pacific. *Gender images and constructions*: cultural variations in male-female relations, images of the family, gender constructions and roles, and women's roles in institutional change. *Island historiography*: the uses and symbolisation of culture and history, indigenous paradigms of history and embodiment of history through dance and art forms. *Geopolitical and regional perspectives on the Pacific*: strategic issues related to historical trends which may be common throughout the Pacific. *Preservation versus development in Micronesia*: issues and changing policies in cultural preservation of islanders' heritage, identifying cultural resources and developing libraries and archives. *New historical movements*: the development of new religious movements, social alliances and socio-political movements.

For further information, write to Donald H. Rubinstein, Director, Micronesian Area Research Center, University of Guam, UOG Station, Mangilao, Guam, 96923, or to Max Quanchi, Secretary/Treasurer, PHA, c/- Humanities Department, BCAE-Carseldine Campus, PO Box 284, Zillmere, Qld., 4034, Australia.

***First they came for the Jews and
I did not speak out - because I was
not a Jew.***

***Then they came for the
communists and I did not speak out
- because I was not a communist.***

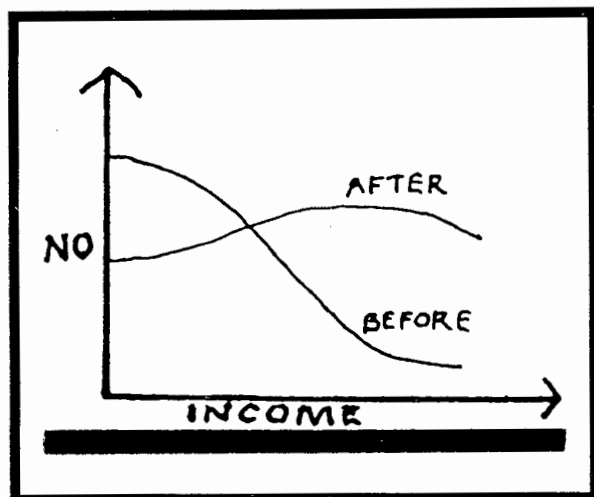
***Then they came for the trade
unionists and I did not speak out -
because I was not a trade unionist.***

***Then they came for me - and
there was no one left to speak out
for me.***

**- Pastor Niemöller, victim of the
Nazis**

COURSES

Graduate Program in Economics of Development, National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)



The NCDS is a specialist organisation providing graduate training and research in the fields of economics of development, demography and development management. The geographic focus is predominantly on Asia and the Pacific, and Centre staff work closely with colleagues throughout Australia and the region.

The Graduate Program in Economics of Development is a four-year PhD program with two years of coursework and two years of dissertation writing. A Graduate Diploma is awarded at the successful completion of the first year, a Masters Degree at the end of second year, and a PhD on completion of the dissertation.

The program is designed to give a comprehensive basis for understanding the economics of development. It therefore combines theoretical courses with applications to development policy issues. In Year 1, students study microeconomics, mathematical techniques, economic models and introductory econometrics, as well as policy-oriented and applied subjects including issues in development policy, cost-benefit analysis and introduction to macroeconomics of developing countries. In Year 2, the macroeconomics of development covers open-economy macroeconomics with a strong policy focus, applying theoretical models to issues such as IMF adjustment policies, international capital flow and debt, financial liberalisation and economic development. Students also study microeconomics, international trade, and applications of theory to development policies. PhD dissertation writers are strongly encouraged to specialise in an applied topic relevant to developing countries.

The NCDS has close links with other economics departments at the ANU. In particular, graduate students undertake courses with students in the Faculty of

Economics and Commerce. The graduate program in Economics of Development forms part of the emerging Graduate School of Economics at the ANU.

For further information, the course program booklet and application procedures, please contact the Program Director, Economics of Development Program, National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 4705. Fax. (06) 257 2886.

Graduate Program in Development Administration, National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

The program of studies in Public Administration and Management for public officials from developing countries is being extended by the NCDS at the Australian National University. Taught for the first time in 1988 in cooperation with the ANU's Public Policy Program, the course was designed to improve the capacity of mid-career bureaucrats from Pacific island economies to develop, monitor and manage public policy. The course consisted of units in Administrative Theory and Practice, History, Economics and Statistics, spread over two semesters. Practical work included essays, assignments and management games emphasising policy issues of relevance to the countries from which the students came - Fiji, Western Samoa, Tonga, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands.

In 1990 recruitment has been widened to include students from Tuvalu, the Philippines and Laos. For the future it is hoped to attract more students from Southeast Asia and to extend the course to a full Masters program with the cooperation of the School of Management, University of Canberra. A collegiate atmosphere is encouraged among the students: this is nurtured by careful student selection, frequent residential workshops, classes in personal development and a program of seminars and special classes in development issues. To assist in that process Australian students are encouraged to enrol in the program.

Enquiries should be directed to Jill Deck, Graduate Program in Development Administration, National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 4705. Fax. (06) 257 2886.



Postgraduate Diploma in Planning (Third World), University of Queensland

The Postgraduate Diploma in Planning (Third World) is a full fee-paying course which will commence in July 1990. It is designed to respond to the need for planners in Third World countries to receive practical training in the planning and management of human settlements and the environment, by introducing participants to modern technology, new concepts and international experience.

In addition to core planning subjects, the course offers a wide range of other subjects including resource management, tourism, computer systems and graphics, graphical information systems, rural planning and remote sensing. Emphasis is on the acquisition of skills through practical projects in urban, rural and regional settings.

Students have the opportunity to study specific planning problems of their country of origin and to undertake planning research projects.

For further information, contact the Secretary, Regional and Town Planning Programme, Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Queensland, St Lucia, Qld, 4067. Ph. (07) 377 2753. Fax. (07) 371 1115.

Master of Tropical Health, University of Queensland

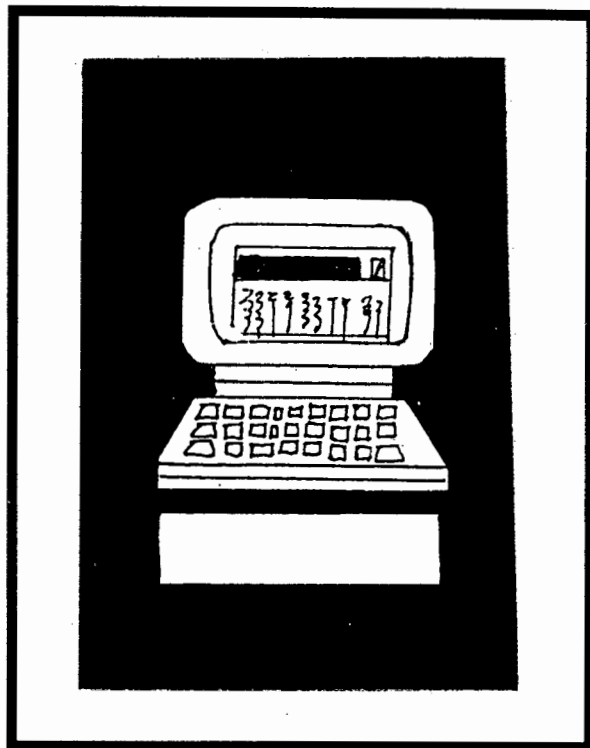
This course will be offered in 1990-91, starting on 4 June 1990. Information can be obtained by writing to the Director, Tropical Health Program, University of Queensland Medical School, Herston, Qld, 4006. Ph. (07) 253 5377.

Master of Community Nutrition, University of Queensland

This course is offered in collaboration with Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia, Mahidol University, Thailand, and Khon Kaen University, Thailand. The academic program is at the University of Queensland from June to December and field work is in Thailand or Malaysia from January to June.

Please write to the Director, Community Nutrition Program, Clinical Sciences Building, Royal Brisbane Hospital, Herston, Qld, 4006.

Study Seminar: Bibliographic Information on Development, University of Sussex, 28 August-14 September 1990



This three week study seminar, conducted by the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, is designed for professional library personnel from developing countries who are involved in the management and development of library services. The seminar is intended to help strengthen library/bibliographic information science in developing countries and to assist in improving needed services and systems. Participants should also, during the seminar, become more aware of the value of bibliographic information and the importance of its use.

It is aimed at giving practical training on information systems for libraries based primarily on Micro CDS/ISIS with demonstrations of other systems for comparative purposes. The emphasis will be on the practicalities concerned with running a library with few resources, although the use of new technology will be demonstrated as appropriate. At the end of the seminar, participants should be able to assess their users' needs and to design, within the resources available, systems to meet them. They should understand how to run cost-effective services through basic management and organisation.

Fees for the course, which is limited to twenty participants, are £1,495. This includes full board (accommodation and three meals per day).

For further information, write to the Chairman, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RE, England. Phone. (0273) 60 6261. Fax. (0273) 67 8420.

ORGANISATION PROFILES

Centre for Pacific Basin Studies

The Brisbane College of Advanced Education, which is this year amalgamating with the University of Queensland, has established a Centre for Pacific Basin Studies. The Centre will promote education in and about the emerging Pacific Basin economy. It will conduct research in the historical/cultural and socio-economic changes wrought by this economic structure on Rim countries. It will especially encourage a world systems theory approach to these matters with a focus on Japan/US competition and the role of the rising smaller 'Asian Tigers'.

The key components of research and information will be on education in the Pacific Basin, shifts in capital and labour, and environmental impacts.

The Centre had its first event in November - a dinner/book launch of *The Third Wave: Asian Investment in Australia* by Ted Wheelwright and Abe David. A research grant is being sought dealing with 'World systems theory and its impact upon Australia' in a series of monographs (1990). A conference on 'The Pacific Basin Economy: problems and issues' will be held in September (See the Calendar section).

For further information, please contact Robert Leach, Co-ordinator, Centre for Pacific Basin Studies, Brisbane College of Advanced Education, Kelvin Grove, Qld, 4059.

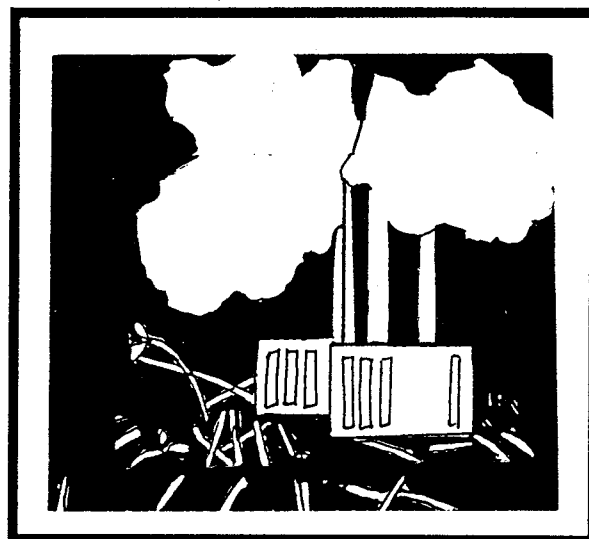
Environmental Study Centre, Hasanuddin University

The Environmental Study Centre at Hasanuddin University, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, addresses the problems of resource management inherent to the region. It is part of a national coordinated network for interdisciplinary environmental research to advise, educate or implement appropriate sustainable development strategies for the responsible use of limited natural resources.

The Centre conducts environmental impact assessment courses for provincial and local government officials throughout Eastern Indonesia, conducts environmental management courses, seminars and workshops for decision makers and the general public, and provides information to assist in planning and management decisions. It conducts research into pollution and water management, habitat and human settlement, and land, watershed and coastal resource management.

The Centre is actively seeking opportunities for cooperation with government, non-government, academic and commercial bodies, international funding agencies and individuals and consultants.

For further information, please contact Dr Rusdian Lubis, Director, Environmental Study Centre, Hasanuddin University, PO Box 2/ UPT, Tamalanrea, Ujung Pandang 90245, Indonesia.



National Missionary Council Resource Centre

The Centre was set up in 1974 primarily to collect and store missiological material. However, given the combined impact of both the development decade of the Second Vatican Council and subsequent documents, attention has been paid to the theoretical and practical aspects of development, justice and human development at both the secular and theological levels.

Over the years, the Centre has acquired a vast body of resource material from publications of every kind: reviews, journal articles, reports from persons on the spot, etc. It subscribes to over 130 publications in five languages (English, Spanish, French, Italian and German) and has files on every country in the world and on most topics of interest to development workers: political background, church-state relations, economics, foreign debt, family life, education, health, human rights, torture, ethics, theology, training centres, ecology/environmental issues, status of women, population growth, etc.

The material available is listed on index cards under both country and area of interest. It is not computerised. There is a photocopier available and requests for photocopies of articles are accepted by mail order, in which case pre-payment is required.

There is a separate section devoted to Australian Aborigines and another dealing with immigration and the problems of various ethnic groups.

The Centre is located at 420 Bobbin Head Road, North Turramurra, NSW, 2074. Ph. (02) 488 8844.

Pacific Islands Political Studies Association (PIPSA)

PIPSA (see conference report this issue) aims to exchange information about government and political systems of the Pacific Islands - Polynesia, Micronesia and Melanesia - to inter-link Pacific Islands teachers, researchers and government policy makers, and to provide a forum for discussion of a variety of political issues affecting the Pacific. PIPSA's third conference is scheduled for Monash University in December 1991, and will be organised by John Dalton and Colin Rubenstein of the Politics Department, Monash University.

Annual membership, which includes a subscription to the quarterly *PIPSA Newsletter*, costs US\$5.00. Write to Dr Donald R. Shuster (Chair), College of Education, University of Guam, UOG Station, Mangilao, Guam 96923, USA.

Change of address

The **One World Centre** has moved since the last issue of *Development Bulletin*. Its new address is:

3rd Floor, Lotteries House
79 Stirling Street
Perth, WA, 6009.
Ph. (09) 220 0629

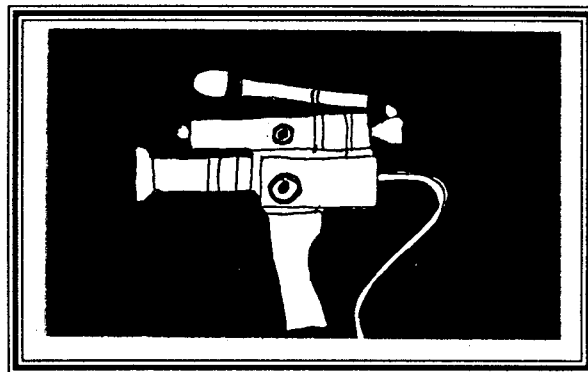
Marshall Islands video

The Marshall Islands - a matter of trust, a video by Paul

Greco, is a useful resource for peace groups and schools. 'In 1947 the Marshall Islands was entrusted to the US by the United Nations for development and growing independence. From 1946 to 1958 the US exploded 66 nuclear bombs there, confiscated lands and imposed its lifestyle and values. This video documents the betrayal which has wrought devastation and tragedy for the Marshallese people.'

The video costs A\$50.00 for the first copy, and A\$30.00 for each additional copy. Cheques made out to Bush Co-op Ltd, should be sent to Bush Co-op, 7 James Avenue, Aspendale, Vic, 3195.

The Films of Dennis O'Rourke (on video)



Cannibal Tours (70 mins, rated PG). 'When

tourists journey to the farthest reaches of Papua New Guinea, is it the indigenous tribespeople or the white visitors who are the cultural oddity? This gently ironic film explores the differences and the surprising similarities that emerge when Western and Papua New Guinean people meet within the context of organised "adventure" tours.' Funny, thought-provoking, and the irony is not so gentle.

Half Life (86 mins, rated G). This film explores the effects of US nuclear tests on the lives of the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands. The film combines declassified US Defense Department footage with contemporary sequences. Look for the staged 'news' events.

The Sharkcallers of Kontu (54 mins, rated G). A record of the dramatic ritual of calling and catching sharks by hand practised by the people of New Ireland in Papua New Guinea. The effects of colonisation and missionary activity have ensured the death of this ritual, which can be seen as a metaphor for traditional ways generally.

Yap...How did you know we'd like TV? (54 mins, rated G). This film looks at the introduction of American television to the small island of Yap in Micronesia, and examines the impact of Los Angeles-style television on the island's traditional culture.

These films are available on video from Ronin Films, a commercial film distribution company which, in Canberra, is noted for premiering and promoting development-related films. The price to schools is A\$95.00 each, from Ronin Films, PO Box 1005, Civic Square, ACT, 2608. Ph. (06) 248 0851. Fax. (06) 249 1640. If enquiring from outside Australia, please write first to ensure Ronin Films has distribution rights for your country.

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Australian Development Studies Network

The Political Economy of Primary Health Care in Southeast Asia, Cohen, P. and Purcal, J. (eds.), Canberra, 197 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

Land of Promises: Aborigines and development in the East Kimberley, Coombs, H.C. et al., 182 pp., 1989, A\$9.95. This is the report of the East Kimberley Impact Assessment Project which was conducted between 1985 and 1988 in response to requests from local Aboriginal communities for assistance in dealing with economic and social change arising from resource development. Pastoral settlement, the 1880s gold rush, the Ord River Irrigation Scheme, the Argyle diamond mine and tourism all

promised riches to the Kimberley Region of Western Australia, and to the Australian economy. This book 'presents a strong case for questioning belief in that promise, and calls for new directions in national policies in Aboriginal affairs'. It argues that development should be based on Aboriginal people, and on the principles of sustainability.

Just for Living: Aboriginal perceptions of housing in Northwest Australia, Ross, H., 204 pp., 1987, A\$23.95. This book is based on the author's research work in Hall's Creek. It considers the history of the area and the culture of its Aboriginal people, looks at traditional and existing housing forms and functions, presents Aboriginal people's views of their housing needs, and makes recommendations about future planning to respond to those needs. The book will be of interest not only to academics and students in disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, psychology and material culture, but also to all those concerned with planning for and providing services to Aboriginal people, particularly in northern and central Australia.

Prices include local or overseas surface postage. Order from Publications Assistant, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore (ISEAS)

Ageing in ASEAN: its socio-economic consequences, Chen Ai Ju and Gavin Jones, 117 pp., 1989, US\$9.80. This book presents the key findings of studies done under the ASEAN Phase III Population Project, 'Socio-economic consequences of the ageing of the population', in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It outlines the demographic background to the ageing process in these countries and projects the situation into the future. It examines the profile of the aged and gives a brief overview of the living arrangements of the elderly, their employment, financial support and health care, and the role played by their children in old age security. It then describes the services provided at the national and local levels by government and private agencies and gives an evaluation of the role and contribution of the aged in the community. The book ends with discussion of the social and policy implications of ageing in each of the participating countries.



Arms and Defence in Southeast Asia, Jeshurun, C. (ed.), 1989, S\$25.00, US\$14.00. This collection of essays examines arms procurement and the establishment of indigenous defence industries in Southeast Asia. It looks first of all at the changing nature of the international arms trade and its impact on the importing and exporting countries. Secondly, it provides a case study of South Korea, a newly industrialising country which has become a credible arms producer. Finally, it reviews the growing arms production by Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore.

Fiscal Systems and Practices in the ASEAN Countries: trends, impact and evaluation, Asher, M.G. (ed.), 232 pp., 1989, S\$32.00, US\$18.50. This study examines the fiscal systems and practices, since the mid-1960s, of the five original members of ASEAN, ie. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. As well as the five country papers, an introductory chapter by the editor provides a comparative overview of ASEAN fiscal systems and practices, and compares the levels and structure of taxation in the ASEAN countries with those in the East Asian and industrialised countries. The contributors are public finance specialists from the various ASEAN countries.

Management of Success: the moulding of modern Singapore, Sandhu, K.S. and Wheatley, P. (eds.), 1134 pp., 1989, US\$59.90 (soft cover), US\$89.00 (hard cover). Fifty-six authors provide a structured collection of analytical reflections on the transformation of Singapore from a colony to a thriving, modern, secular, independent republic. The book is the outcome of a five-year project undertaken by ISEAS. It 'offers the most comprehensive evaluation of the achievements of the government and people of Singapore published to date'. An outline of the colonial context is followed successively by evaluations of government policy and practice, the restructuring of the economy and accompanying social changes, concomitant changes in the cultural matrix, and the way in which Singapore is responding to the information revolution and the changing international environment. 'It is hoped that the book will serve as a benchmark from which to assess what has been achieved, in what manner, at what cost, and with what implications for the future of the Republic and other developing nations.'



Soldiers and Stability in Southeast Asia, Djiwandono, J.S. and Yong, M.C. (eds.), 354 pp., 1988, S\$43.70, US\$25.00. The authors claim that one of the principal roles of the military is to contribute to national stability, of which development is seen as one dimension. This volume discusses development and the military's reaction towards it. Is there a 'military mind' on issues of development? What has been the nature and extent of military involvement in development? What is the impact of 'non-military' activities on professionalism? These and other problems are dealt with from the standpoint of civil-military relations.

The Triumph of Practicality: tradition and modernity in health care utilization in selected Asian countries, Quah, S.R. (ed.), 196 pp., 1989, US\$15.00. This book analyses the process of modernisation of health and healing practices, and documents in detail the current trend among people to use both traditional and modern medicine. Five Asian nations at different stages of social and economic development are compared - China, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand.

These books are available from ISEAS, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511. Please add S\$2.00 per book for postage within Singapore/Malaysia/Brunei, US\$2.00 per book elsewhere.

National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

Economic Issues in China, Chinese Students' Society for Economic Studies (Australia), Canberra, 267 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 postgraduate 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 group neatly around three main subject areas: economic reforms, trade and investment, and agricultural policy. Particular topics include special economic zones, China's foreign debt, appropriate trade strategy, development of township enterprises, and migration and the labour market. 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, second copy A\$2.60, each additional copy A\$1.00. 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 Monographs

21. *Port Vila: transit station or final stop? Recent developments in Ni-Vanuatu population mobility*, Gerald Haberkorn, 162 pp., 1989, A\$25.00. Between 1967 and 1979, urban population growth in Vanuatu has increased at more than twice the annual rate of rural population growth. This book examines the contribution of rural-urban mobility to this process in the context of the local and historical conditions of mobility from Caama and Raga (North Pentecost).

22. *Environment, aid and regionalism in the South Pacific*, Jeremy Carew-Reid, 185 pp., 1989, A\$20.00. The island countries of the South Pacific are in rapid transition. After hundreds of years of essentially subsistence economy, the rigorous industrial and commercial developments of recent decades have placed new demands on the island environment. South Pacific countries are seeking new approaches to harness development effectively before it causes irreversible damage to social and natural systems. Yet localised damage is already widespread due to hasty, ill-planned exploitation and processing of limited island resources. Pollution incidents are more common and on dimensions never before encountered. This book records some of the more important advances made by South Pacific governments and the aid community in environmental management while suggesting cooperative approaches to sustainable development.

23. *The north-east passage: Pacific islander migration*, Dennis Ahlburg and Michael Levin, 93 pp., 1989, A\$25.00. Migration, both internal and international, regulates demographic change in many of the small Pacific nations. In the past, it has been circular - often seasonal and of short duration. However, there is now substantial evidence that migration within and from the Pacific is permanent and involves longer distances. This book tracks the three main international flows that affect these small populations: from the Pacific islands to the Pacific rim countries of New Zealand, the United States and Australia; from one Pacific island country to another; and from the Philippines to Papua New Guinea and western Micronesia.

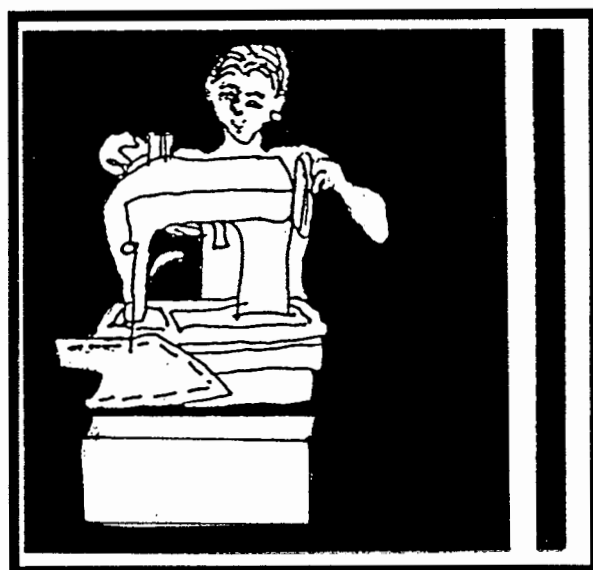
24. *Migration and development in the South Pacific*, John Connell (ed.), 150 pp., 1989, A\$25.00. The scale of migration in the Pacific has changed perceptions of development (especially for agricultural development) and contributed to rapid social and economic change, as island states and islanders have increasingly focused their social and economic aspirations outwards. Pressures for migration continue to increase at the same time as the opportunities for satisfying such pressures are declining, and as international migration becomes an increasingly overt political issue. This collection of recent papers examines the changing context and impact of migration in eight different states in the region, reviewing such issues as the brain or skill drain, remittances and investment, employment strategies of migrants, the impact of migration on inequality and uneven development, and

the overall relationship between migration and development.

These monographs can be purchased from Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Bankcard, Visa, Mastercard and American Express are available. Please make cheques payable to Bibliotech. Prices include surface postage.

University of Wollongong

Labour and Industry in ASEAN, Limqueco, P. et al., 205 pp., 1989, A\$12.50. Transformation of classes in the Southeast Asian region under the impact of new labour processes, state development policies and rapid capital formation. Based on a detailed survey of industrial workers in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.



Partisan Scholarship: essays in honour of Renato Constantino, Limqueco, P., 432 pp., 1989, A\$15.00. Essays presented to the famous Filipino historian on his 70th birthday. Contributions on development issues by James Petras, Gabriel Kolko, Istvan Meszaros, Amiya Bagchi, Bruce McFarlane, Syed Husin Ali, Bipan Chandra, Jomo K. Sundaram, Jan Pluvier and many others.

Power and Politics in Thailand: essays in political economy, Hewison, K., 168 pp., 1989, A\$12.00. A collection of essays on capitalist development in Thailand. Focuses on the state, the sociology of the Thai capitalist class and their role in the development of Thai industry.

A Question of Class: capital, the state and uneven development in Malaya, Sundaram, J.K., 360 pp., 1988, A\$15.00. The development of capitalism in Malaya from pre-colonial times to the present, by one of Malaysia's best-known scholars.

These books are available from the Australian office of Journal of Contemporary Asia, Department of History and Politics, University of Wollongong, Wollongong, NSW, 2500. Add A\$2.00 each for postage and packaging.

North Australia Research Unit

Mobility for Survival: a process analysis of Aboriginal population movement in Central Australia, Young, E. and Doohan, K., 224+ pp., 1989. High population mobility is generally perceived as a major hindrance to Aboriginal socio-economic development and service delivery but its contemporary nature is poorly understood. This volume, based on extensive research primarily in rural Central Australian communities, discusses both the traditional and non-traditional components of people's movements - those associated with ceremonial life, social networks and subsistence; and those associated with the cash economy and access to services such as schooling and health. It argues that Aboriginal mobility is both an enduring and vital component for social and cultural survival and its characteristics should be recognised in the formulation of development strategies. Brief suggestions for developing alternative bases for demographic data collection and definition are included.



Priced at A\$24.00 plus postage, the monograph can be obtained from the Publications Officer, North Australia Research Unit, PO Box 41321, Casuarina, NT, 0811. Please do not send payment: an invoice including postage will be sent with the publication.

Overseas Development Institute

Trade Finance and Developing Countries: strategies and constraints in the 1990s, Page, S. This book analyses the past performance of a wide range of developing countries and uses the analysis to examine their opportunities in the 1990s. The author shows how national policies have been adapted to reflect international conditions and financing constraints. Reductions in the amount and type of finance available limits the choice of trade policies and therefore of feasible industrial and development strategies. The author concludes that, while the essential changes in economic structure which constitute 'development' must come from within a country, external opportunities or constraints can help to shape the changes and determine how quickly they can be made.

The book costs £35.00 plus £1.00 postage (£1.50 airmail). It can be obtained from ODI Publications, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK.

Development Bulletin 1990:15

University of Papua New Guinea Press

Women and Education in Papua New Guinea and the South Pacific, Wormald, E. and Crossley, A. (eds.), 272 pp., 1988, K6.00 plus about K4.00 packing and postage. This book examines the position of women in education, their needs, their aspirations and suggestions for action. The authors are academics, professionals and grass roots workers engaged in the educational process. Though largely devoted to Papua New Guinea, it also draws on the experience of women in other countries of the South Pacific. The book is divided into sections: formal education, the impact of schooling, tertiary education, distance education, non-formal education, access to information, comparative perspectives, and the way forward.



Pacific Perspectives on Non-Formal Education, Crossley, M. et al. (eds.), 247 pp., 1987, price not supplied. This volume, published jointly with the Institute of Pacific Studies of the University of the South Pacific, presents the ideas and experience of a wide range of non-formal educators from throughout the Pacific. Collectively the articles reflect the diversity of activity within the region. They also draw attention to many of the dilemmas facing the successful development and implementation of contemporary initiatives in non-formal education.

The books can be obtained from the University Bookshop, Box 114, University Post Office, NCD, Papua New Guinea.

Other

New Zealand Aid and the Development of Class in Tonga, Needs, Andrew P., Massey University, Palmerston North, 141 pp., NZ\$12.00.

Further information is available from the Sociology Secretary, 'Studies in Development', Department of Sociology, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

BRIEFING AND WORKING PAPERS

Asian HRD Planning Network

The HRD Network is a grouping of Human Resource Development Planning Institutes in Asia. It produces HRD Working Papers:

Human resource development in Asian countries - an integrated approach, R. Thamarajakshi, 1987.

Rural employment planning: selected lessons from the Asian experience, Rashid Amjad, 1988.

The role of tertiary sector in China's labour market, Liu Fuchen, 1988.

Structural adjustment and human resource development in ASEAN, A. Chowdhury et al., 1988.

Concepts and measurement of unemployment and underemployment in Asian countries: a comparative study, Pravin Visaria, 1989.

Employment and manpower planning and monitoring, A.R. Kemal, 1989.

Labour market monitoring and analysis for minimising mismatch of skilled manpower: suggested system for India, A.M. Nimbalkar, 1989.

For information about the above publications, please write to ILO-ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi, India.

Centre for Applied Economic Research (CAER), University of New South Wales

CAER Research Reports:

Recent developments in the South Pacific Island economies, Lodewijks, J. and Zerby, J. (eds.), 1989, provides perspectives on important economic issues being discussed in the region. There are chapters covering the region as a whole and Papua New Guinea and Fiji in particular as well as a selected survey of policy-oriented research on the South Pacific economies.

Export performance of manufacturing, Conlon, R., is an exploratory study of Australian expertise and by comparison, with the Republic of Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.

China's energy potential, Owen, T. et al., discusses China's energy resources, present utilisation levels and the potential for exports of oil, coal and gas.

Proceedings of seminar on East Asian trade and development, Zerby, J. (ed.), includes a review of recent economic developments in the area's rapidly growing economies and a paper on Australia's trade with China.

Price is A\$20.00 including postage in Australia or US\$20.00 including postage elsewhere.

CAER Papers:

25. *The economic crisis of the 1980s and living standards in eighty developing countries*, Kakwani, N., 1988.

23. *Energy and economic development: the world and South East Asia*, McColl, G.D., 1986.

22. *International trade in the Pacific Basin*, McColl, G.D. and Mozina, T.A., 1984.

Price is A\$10.00 including postage in Australia or US\$10.00 including postage elsewhere.

CAER Working Papers:

A-1. *Chinese foreign trade: a descriptive and econometric analysis 1950-1985*, Kearney, C. and Tong, Y., 1988.

97. *Japan and North Asian NICs: implications for world trade*, Johnson, C., 1987.

90. *A review of certain sectors of the Indonesian economy following the fall of the Soekarno regime*, Mitchell, P., 1986.

82. *Technology transfer and international trade opportunities*, Parry, T.G., 1986.

Price is A\$5.00 including postage in Australia or US\$5.00 including postage elsewhere. All orders should be sent to the Secretary, Centre for Applied Economic Research, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

Department of Economics, University of Adelaide

Working Papers:

89-9. *ASEAN in Pacific Basin trade: export composition and performance 1970-1986*, Tyers, R. and Phillips, P.

89-10. *The underlying conditions for the successful generation of EPZ-local linkages: the experience of the Republic of Korea*, Healey, Derek T., 44 pp.

89-11. *Australia's interest and role in enhanced Asian/Pacific economic cooperation*, Healey, Derek T., 18 pp.

These papers appear to be free. For further information and a complete list of the Department's Working Papers, please write to the Department of Economics, University of Adelaide, GPO Box 498, Adelaide, SA, 5001.

International Food Policy Research Institute

The Institute was established in 1975 to identify and analyse alternative national and international strategies and policies for meeting food needs in the world, with particular emphasis on low-income countries and on the poorer groups in those countries. Recent Research Reports include:

60. *Population policy and individual choice: a theoretical investigation*, Nerlove, M., Razin, A. and Sadka, E., 1987.

61. *The pilot food price subsidy scheme in the Philippines: its impact on income, food consumption, and nutritional status*, Garcia, M. and Pinstrup-Andersen, P., 1987.
62. *Agricultural research in Nepal: resource allocation, structure, and incentives*, Yadav, R.P., 1987.
63. *Income and nutritional effects of commercialization of agriculture in southwestern Kenya*, Kennedy, E.T. and Cogill, B., 1987.
64. *Cooperative dairy development in Karnataka, India: an assessment*, Alderman, H., 1987.
65. *Credit for alleviation of rural poverty: the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh*, Hossain, M., 1988.
66. *The Brazilian wheat policy: its costs, benefits, and effects on food consumption*, Calegar, G.M. and Schuh, G.E., 1988.
67. *Nature and impact of the green revolution in Bangladesh*, Hossain, M., 1988.
68. *Coffee boom, government expenditure, and agricultural prices: the Colombian experience*, Garcia, J.G. and Llamas, G.M., 1988.
69. *Consequences of deforestation for women's time allocation, agricultural production, and nutrition in hill areas of Nepal*, Kumar S.H. and Hotchkiss, D., 1988.

For a complete listing and information about price and availability, write to International Food Policy Research Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20036, USA.

Monash Development Studies Centre

Agricultural development in Sabah, Occasional Paper No. 1, Glen Chandler. This paper argues that agricultural projects do not automatically mean development for the people. In the districts studied, in the interior of Sabah, the author argues that crops not compatible with shifting cultivation should not be introduced. He argues for improved knowledge of the shifting cultivation cycle, together with respect for the traditional culture and consultation with the people prior to government decisions. He believes that the key to success is the compatibility of new crops with shifting cultivation.

Aspects of infant mortality and ethnicity in Malaysia: explorations towards a research agenda, Occasional Paper No. 2, Gale Dixon. In Malaysia, only about 1.4 percent of Chinese babies die in their first year of life compared with about 2.3 percent of Malay and Indian children. The author argues that studies of confinement practices and infant care do not explain the differences, suggesting that relative poverty and isolation, which may be associated to some degree with ethnicity, may be factors. She calls for further studies of child care practices paying particular attention to accessibility of knowledge about favourable practices and conditions.

These papers each cost A\$5.00 including postage within Australia. Cheques should be made payable to Monash University and sent to John McKay, Director, Monash Development Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168.

National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

The National Centre for Development Studies issues Working Papers to provide rapid and preliminary distribution of research.

The **GREEN** NCDS series caters for general development studies - new issues include:

- 89/8. *The impact of government energy policies on inter-fuel substitution in Japan: a dynamic approach*, Frances Perkins, 22 pp.
- 89/7. *Lessons from Australian rural policy reform*, Will Martin, 44 pp.
- 89/6. *The terms of trade and real exchange rates*, W.J. Martin and D.T. Nguyen, 24 pp.
- 89/5. *Analysing the effects of the MFA on developing country exporters*, Will Martin and Suphat Suphachalasai, 22 pp.
- 89/4. *Export growth of Thai clothing and textiles*, Suphat Suphachalasai, 26 pp.
- 89/3. *Trade in international aviation services: some empirical evidence*, Ethan Weisman, 46 pp.

The **BLUE** Islands/Australia series reports Pacific research - new issues include:

- 89/5. *Sources of private sector financing for development in the Pacific island countries*, Savenaca Siwatibau, 26 pp.
- 89/4. *The Papua New Guinea economy*, Graeme Dorrance, 80 pp.
- 89/3. *The case for private direct foreign investment in Pacific island industry*, Graeme Dorrance, 14 pp.

The **RED** series reports research on China - new issues include:

- 89/1. *Chinese economic reform: approach, vision and constraints*, Y.Y. Kueh, 20 pp.

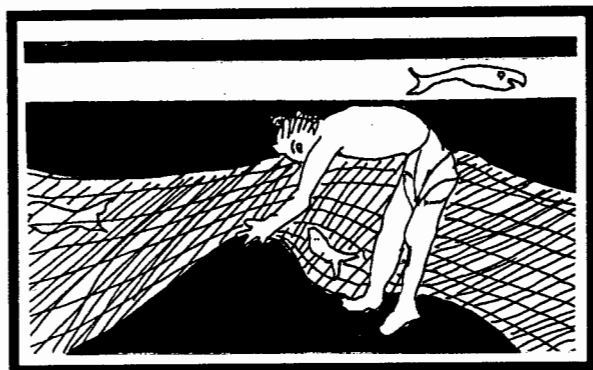
Working papers are available from Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601 for A\$5.00 plus postage. Bankcard, Visa, Mastercard and American Express are available. Please make cheques payable to Bibliotech. Details of earlier issues can be obtained from the Editor, National Centre for Development Studies, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

ORSTOM

The Institut Francais de Recherche Scientifique pour le Developpement en Cooperation (ORSTOM), based in Port Vila, Vanuatu, produces the series, **Notes and Documents on Oceanography**:

19. *Development of small-scale fishing of pelagic species following the installation of aggregating rafts in Vanuatu and A survey of village subsistence fishing in Vanuatu*.

20. *Fisheries research carried out by ORSTOM in co-operation with the Vanuatu Fisheries Department.* Summarises the work carried out from 1980 to 1988.



For further information, please write to Mission ORSTOM, PO Box 76, Port Vila, Vanuatu.

Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute has published a series of Working Papers on theme 'The adaptive economy: adjustment policies in low-income countries'. The series, by ODI Senior Research Fellow Tony Killick, examines the general principles of structural adjustment policies, setting them in the context of longer-term economic development. The chief target audience is those who make or seek to influence policy, although it is hoped that the work will be useful for students and other members of the academic community. **Working Paper** titles are:

31. *Economic development and the adaptive economy.*
32. *Principles of policy for the adaptive economy.*
33. *Exchange rates and structural adaptation.*
34. *Markets and governments in agricultural and industrial adjustment.*

Each of the above is £3.50 plus 50p inland mail or £1.00 overseas. Order from ODI Publications, Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, England.

South Pacific Smallholder Project

The South Pacific Smallholder Project is being carried out in the Kingdom of Tonga and Solomon Islands by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Business Management, University of New England. The project is funded by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and is being carried out in cooperation with relevant government agencies in the two countries concerned. The principal aim of the project is to identify constraints on, and opportunities for, the development of smallholder agriculture in the South Pacific. There are three series of publications.

Project Reports:

Smallholder Agriculture in Tonga: Report of the South Pacific Smallholder Project in Tonga 1984-85, Hardaker, J.B. et al., 1987, A\$10.00.

Smallholder Agriculture in Solomon Islands: Report of the South Pacific Smallholder Project in Solomon Islands 1985-86, Jones, S. et al., 1988, A\$20.00.

Occasional Papers:

1. *Prospects for smallholder development in the South Pacific: background to a research project*, Hardaker, J.B. et al., 1986, A\$5.00.
2. *The South Pacific Smallholder Project: Outline*, Hardaker, J.B. and Fleming, E.M., 1986, A\$5.00.
3. *A study of agricultural market development in the South Pacific region: structure, conduct and performance*, Fleming, E.M., 1986, A\$5.00.
4. *Analysis of the effects of staple food exports on domestic market operations in Western Samoa*, Fleming, E.M., 1986, A\$5.00.
5. *Effects of price risk on agricultural exporters in the South Pacific: a case study of Solomon Islands copra exports*, Fleming, E.M., 1986, A\$5.00.
6. *Analysis of agricultural marketing performance in five South Pacific countries*, Fleming, E.M. and Hardaker, J.B., 1986, A\$5.00.
7. *Tongan soils: site characteristics and management practices*, Potter, L.M., 1986, A\$5.00.
8. *Economics of vegetable production and marketing in Tamboko: a case study*, Kunert A.-C., 1986, A\$10.00.
9. *Ontong Java Atoll: population, economy and society, 1970-1986*, Bayliss-Smith, T., 1986, A\$10.00.
10. *Women's work and development in Tonga*, Fleming, S. with Tukuafu, M., 1986, A\$10.00.
11. *Growth and change in village agriculture: Manakwai, North Malaita*, Fraser, I., 1986, A\$10.00.
12. *Agroforestry in Tonga*, Kunzel, W., 1989, A\$10.00.
14. *Resource use and consumption in smallholder households in Solomon Islands: analysis of some key relationships*, Fleming, E.M., 1989, A\$10.00.

Research Notes:

2. *Selection of villages and sample households: Tonga*, Delforce, J.C., 1986, A\$5.00.
4. *Food crop production in Tonga: characteristics and activity*, Delforce, J.C., 1987, A\$10.00.
5. *Guide to databases of the South Pacific Smallholder Project, Solomon Islands*, Hardaker, J.B. and Verspay, H.M.H., 1988, A\$10.00.
6. *Production of handicrafts by women in Tonga*, Gyles, A. et al., 1989, A\$5.00.
7. *Using the Almost Ideal Demand system to model household expenditure*, Delforce, J., 1989, A\$5.00.

Copies of these publications may be obtained from the Secretary, South Pacific Smallholder Project, Department of Agricultural Economics and Business Management, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, 2351. Single copies are free of charge to persons or organisations working in the South Pacific.

University of Papua New Guinea

Development-related **Occasional Papers** published by the Department of Geography include:

8. *Gavien and Kaupena: assessing the impacts of development projects in the East Sepik and Southern Highlands Provinces*, Crittenden, R., et al., 52 pp., 1988.
9. *Problems of rural development in the Western Pacific fringe: a case study of the Morehead District, Western Province*, Tapari, B., 56 pp., 1988.

These papers cost A\$5.00 each from John Diala, Geography, Box 320, University PO, Papua New Guinea.

NEWSLETTERS AND JOURNALS

Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars is a 72-page, illustrated quarterly journal which aims to provide an independent voice on modern and contemporary Asia. The Bulletin began out of opposition to US involvement in the Vietnam war, and continues to publish articles which expose and oppose injustices and oppression, while promoting an understanding of Asian societies and supporting the maintenance of their cultural identities. Issues addressed encompass South, East, North and Southeast Asia, China and the Pacific. The 212-page Twentieth Anniversary issue on 'Indochina and the War' is three-issues-in-one (April-December 1989). Contributors include Noam Chomsky, Daniel Ellsberg, Ngo Vinh Long and Michael Vickery. Articles discuss, among other things, the history and future of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, the anti-war movement, and US foreign policy then and now.

Annual subscription is US\$22.00. The twentieth anniversary issue costs US\$16.50 (or US\$14.00 for students if used as a text). In either case, the cost includes sea mail. There is also a free index to back issues. Write to Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, 3239 9th Street, Boulder, CO 80304-2112, USA. Ph. (303) 449 7439.

Center for Pacific Islands Studies Newsletter comes out bi-monthly. The Center is part of the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies (SHAPS) at the University of Hawaii, and conducts multidisciplinary courses and research relating to the Pacific Islands. The *Newsletter* includes information about staff members' and students' activities, research and publications, other news of interest to readers and a bulletin board of forthcoming events.

For further information, write to the Newsletter Editor, Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1890 East-West Road, Moore Hall 215, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter has, since 1987, been published six times per year. The Newsletter publicises the work of the Centre, which is based at the

University of New South Wales (UNSW), as well as general Australian research and activity in the South Pacific, much of which is relevant to those interested in development studies. Indeed, it is a regular source of information for *Development Bulletin*. The December 1989 issue includes news from the Centre, a list of UNSW staff with research interests in and expertise on the South Pacific, conference and seminar reports and announcements, news about people, organisations and resources, book reviews and a catalogue of doctoral dissertations written between 1971 and 1988.

The *Newsletter* is available free of charge from Newsletter Editor David Chemke, Centre for South Pacific Studies, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. If you wish to contribute financially to the work of the Centre, contact David. Donations are tax deductible. Ph. (02) 697 2408. Fax. (02) 662 7463.

Development is the journal of the Society for International Development (SID). Each issue addresses an important issue in depth. Recent themes were: realism and vision in international development; new perspectives on development; human capabilities: men and women together; facing the challenge: debt, structural adjustment and world development; and sustainable development: from theory to practice.

Membership of SID, including subscription to all SID's regular publications, is in two tiers. High income countries and people with 'international level' incomes: US\$25.00 normal, US\$5.00 student, US\$350.00 life member. Low income countries US\$6.00 normal, US\$3.00 student, US\$84.00 life member. Write to SID, Palazzo della Civiltà del Lavoro, 00144 Rome/EUR, Italy. Alternatively, most countries have a local chapter. In Australia, contact John McKay, President, Melbourne Chapter, Department of Geography, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168.

Development is published quarterly by the Development Assistance Division of the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade. It focuses largely on New Zealand funded development projects, but also includes general information. It incorporates a supplement, *Development File*, which provides material of use to teachers and students. Issue No. 14 discussed fishing and the threat posed by driftnets, greenhouse gases and global warming, the vulnerability of low atolls to a rise in the sea level, pesticides and biological pest control, and the current push by industrial nations to turn the Pacific into their garbage dump.

Development is available free from the Public Relations Officer, Development Assistance Division, Ministry of External Relations and Trade, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand, or from overseas New Zealand missions.

Grameen Dialogue is the newsletter of the Grameen Trust, Bangladesh. It addresses issues relating to poverty-oriented credit programs. The January 1990 issue includes articles on the Malawi Mudzi Fund which is modelled on Bangladesh's Grameen Bank, USAID microenterprise credit for the poor and the work of the NGO 'RESULTS' in lobbying for the necessary legislation, the successful struggle to establish the People's Bank of Nigeria, Canada's Native Self Employment Loan Program, Chicago's Full Circle Fund for women's self-employment, and the

expansion of CONTIGO in Chile. *Grameen Dialogue* is very informative and shows credit provision direct to the poor to be a remarkably successful developmental tool.



There is no subscription as such. However, contributions help with production costs and the work of the Grameen Trust. The address is *Grameen Dialogue*, Mirpur Two, Dhaka 1210, Bangladesh.

HRD Documentation Bulletin is the quarterly bulletin of the Asian HRD Planning Network. It provides computerised information regarding books, reports and articles on human resource planning and related subjects. All records contain full bibliographic details, and abstracts with indexing descriptors selected from the ILO Thesaurus.

For further information, write to ILO-ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi, India.

International Journal of Educational Development is published quarterly. Vol. 9, No. 3, 1989, addressed the Special Theme for 1989, 'The development of higher education in the South Pacific'. It included an introductory piece setting the background in terms of spheres of influence, trends and developments, articles addressing government intervention and higher education in Papua New Guinea, distance teaching in the South Pacific, regionalism, development, aid and education policy in the South Pacific. The books reviewed examine South Pacific educational issues.

Annual institutional subscription rate is DM 315.00. Two-year institutional rate is DM 598.50. Personal subscription rate for those whose (institutional?) library subscribes at the regular rate is DM 83.00. All rates include postage and insurance. Subscription enquiries from customers in North America should be sent to Pergamon Press Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523, USA, and from the rest of the world to Pergamon Press Inc., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, UK.

IPPF Open File is a fortnightly publication of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (price unknown). It provides an annotated listing of material from newspapers, journals, documents and correspondence received. Topic headings include events, international meetings and resources, national events

(often simply articles with a national focus), status of women, medical, law and youth.

For further information, contact IPPF International Office, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, England.

Journal of Southern African Studies is a quarterly academic journal which uses an interdisciplinary approach to address issues such as power, politics, racism, oppression, discourse, class, culture and consciousness. It focuses on South Africa and the Frontline States. Special issues cover selected topics in depth.

Subscriptions are £37.00 (UK), US\$78.00 (America), £45.00 (elsewhere) or £18.50 (individual). It can be ordered from Journals Subscription Department, Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, UK.

Marshall Islands Journal. Paul Greco, of Bush Co-op Ltd, provides a clipping service of items from the Marshall Islands Journal. It is one of the few ways Australians can keep up with happenings in that part of the world. Items cover all aspects of development, health, education, business, information about aid projects, as well as items of general interest. The Journal also addresses events in other parts of Micronesia, including a regular column from Kiribati.

A year's subscription to the clipping service costs A\$25.00. Cheques made out to Bush Co-op Ltd, should be sent to Bush Co-op, 7 James Avenue, Aspendale, Vic, 3195.

N.E.W.S.-Letter is the newsletter of the Network on East-West-South Research Cooperation on Technology Transfer, Sweden. It includes news reports relating to the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries, commentary articles and book reviews, conference announcements and items on the work and publications of Network members.

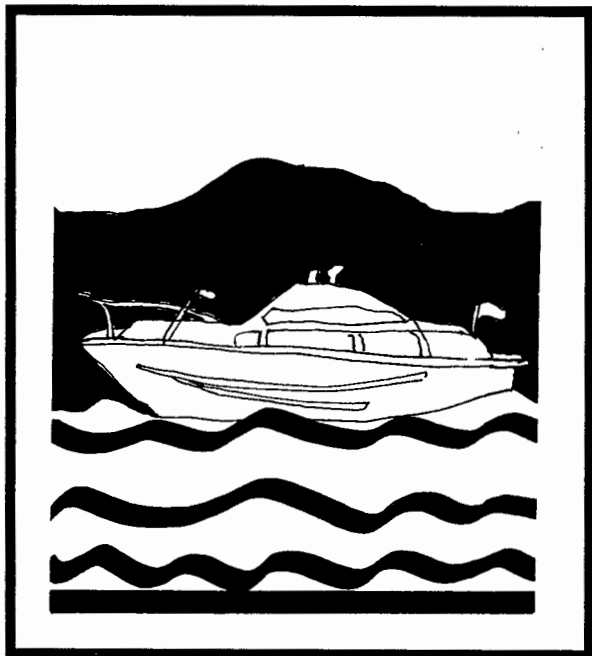
It appears to be free. For further information, write to the Editor, N.E.W.S.-Letter, Research Policy Institute, Box 2017, S-220 02 Lund, Sweden. Ph. (4646) 10 7617. Fax. (4646) 14 6986.

Pacific Basin Studies Review is the periodical news bulletin of the Centre for Pacific Basin Studies at the Brisbane College of Advanced Education. The *Review* will reflect the Centre's World Systems Theory approach to themes of political economy, history, demography, capital, labour, education, ecology and socio/cultural changes in the Asian/Pacific Basin. The first issue defines the World Systems Theory approach, and includes articles on Australia and the Pacific economy, economic development in the Pacific, bridging cultural gulfs, human capital formation in Papua New Guinea and a European view of the Pacific Basin economy. There are also book reviews, conference reports and announcements and a call for contributions. It is particularly hoped that articles will stimulate responses and debate.

Membership of the Centre, including subscription to the *Pacific Basin Studies Review*, costs A\$20.00 for individuals, A\$120.00 for organisations (allowing one member to be nominated to events). Newsletter subscription alone costs A\$8.00. Please write to the Centre for Pacific Basin Studies, Brisbane College of Advanced Education, Kelvin Grove Campus, Qld, 4059.

Pacific Impact is the quarterly review of the South Pacific Commission. It 'reports on the work and achievements of the Commission and is issued free of charge to member governments, press, deposit libraries, and selected organisations and individuals in the region'.

For further details, contact the South Pacific Commission, B.P. D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia. Ph. (687) 26 2000. Fax. (687) 26 3818.



Philippine Human Rights Update is published monthly by the Research, Documentation and Information Program of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines. The Sept 15-Oct 14 issue features articles on the rights of the child, items on human rights in other countries, a eulogy to an assassinated leader, and the third in a series of feature articles on human rights, morality and ethics, and moral values by Prof. Reynaldo Racaza Ty.

Subscriptions are P72 (1 year) or P36 (6 months) locally; US\$24.00 (1 year) or US\$12.00 (6 months) overseas, from Task Force Detainees of the Philippines, RVM Compound, 214 N. Domingo Street, 1111 Cubao, Quezon City, Philippines.

Sojourn: social issues in Southeast Asia is published twice a year by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore. It provides a forum for the dissemination of research findings and the exchange of scholarly ideas in the study of social issues in Southeast Asia. 'The areas of special concern addressed in *Sojourn* are the nature, persistence and impact of religions, ethnicity, urbanisation and population change in terms of their intrinsic dynamism and potential for social conflict, coexistence or cooperation in the context of development, stability and nation-building.'

Annual subscriptions are US\$14.00 (individuals) or US\$20.00 (institutions), from ISEAS, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang, Singapore 0511.

Teaching Pacific History is a new newsletter for teachers of Pacific history circulated by the Pacific History Association. The emphasis in the newsletters will be on news from around the islands. Resource advice, reviews and calls for help will feature as regular columns. It is also expected that units of student work, suitable for copying and use in the classroom, will be sent in, and through the newsletter be available to all teachers of the history of the Pacific.

For further information, contact the editor, Max Quanchi, Pacific History Association, Brisbane CAE, Carseldine Campus, PO Box 284, Zillmere, Qld, 4034. Ph. (07) 263 6222.

Third World Quarterly is a 'forum for free reasoned discussion and debate'. Theme of the October 1989 issue was 'Ethnicity in World Politics'. It included articles on ethnic revival, identity and ideology in Pakistan, tribalism in Afghanistan, Maronite hegemony in Lebanon, nationalities and the state in Ethiopia, the Indians of Brazil, the Miskitu of Nicaragua and the 'mosaic of discord' involving the Kurds of Turkey, Iran and Iraq. Articles are generally about 5000 words in length. There are also literature pieces and reviews, as well as book reviews.

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 Peoples Foundation of Canada, which aims to promote awareness of development, social justice and other issues of importance to the peoples of the South Pacific. The January 1990 issue looks at the February Belau (Palau) referendum, logging in the South Pacific, the Bougainville crisis and the Pacific garment industry. There are also news updates and resources information.

Annual subscription is available to donors to SPPF with a minimum donation of C\$15.00 for individuals, C\$30.00 for groups (Canada), US\$15.00 and US\$30.00 (elsewhere). Write to SPPF, 409-620 View Street, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 1J6. Ph. (604) 381 4131.



OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES

Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion (ARTEP)

ARTEP: Programme of Work 1990-91. The Asian Employment Programme of ARTEP assists member states to devise action to reduce unemployment, under-employment and poverty by creating productive employment and improving income distribution. The 1990-91 Work Programme sets out the planned regional studies, training and documentation programs in the two years 1990-91. The regional projects serve the purpose of developing methods, data base and competence for carrying out country level advisory services and support of technical cooperation, in addition to advancing knowledge and understanding of the processes which alleviate poverty, create employment and lead to a better utilisation of human resources. The names of project coordinators are given at the end of each item. The publication also includes highlights of ARTEP's 1988-89 activities, and lists books, reports and working papers published during the last ten years.

The Asian Network of Human Resource Development Planning Institutes: A Review of Activities 1988-89. The Asian HRD Planning Network is a grouping of Human Resource Development Planning Institutes in Asia. Its basic objectives are to improve the quality of planning and utilisation of human resources, to help strengthen technical cooperation, and to foster greater exchange of experience between participating institutes in the region. The *Review* gives the historical background to the Network, outlines its membership and objectives and explains its operation. It goes on to describe the Network's major activities and publications.

These publications can be obtained from ILO-ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi, India.

Centre for Applied Economic Research (CAER), University of New South Wales

World environmental and energy issues: their impact on the Australian economy, conference proceedings. Papers address: energy and the global environment; changing patterns of world energy use; economic growth and efficiency: towards a more rational use of energy; the impacts of international regulation of greenhouse gas

emissions; oil industry and the environment; economic implications of the new environmentalism for the Australian coal industry; Australian policy issues.

Price is A\$50.00 including postage. All orders should be sent to the Secretary, Centre for Applied Economic Research, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

IPPF Multimedia Kits

The International Planned Parenthood Federation is offering a number of its older multimedia kits free of charge on a 'first-come, first-served' basis.

Flower of Youth (1979, English only) contains material designed to help family planning professionals make the most of the International Year of the Child (IYC).

Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health (1978, English, French or Spanish) was produced for IYC. It emphasises the spacing of births to encourage good health in mother and child.

Partners in Change (1975, English only) can be used to demonstrate the place of population and family planning in home economics.

Meeting the People (1976, English only) is a kit for family planning fieldwork training, with emphasis on interpersonal communication skills.

Youth and Family Planning (1975, English only) describes how young people can become involved in family planning education programs. There are two kits, one relating to Sri Lanka, the other to the Philippines.

Out of Darkness (1979, slides only) was produced for the 'Habitat' conference on the balance between humans and the environment.

Write to Deirdre Coleman, IPPF, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS, England, specifying the number of copies and languages required.

Minority Rights Group

The Minority Rights Group is an international human rights organisation investigating a broad range of minority - and majority - situations in the world arising from discrimination and prejudice. Their concise, readable reports look at refugees, the oppression of women and children, migrant workers, threatened indigenous peoples and destructive ethnic or religious conflicts, among others. Following are some recent reports:

The Kurds, McDowell, D., 1989, traces the origin of Kurdish nationalism in the late nineteenth century, through the break-up of the Ottoman Empire and oppression at the hands of modern Central Asian states. It takes into account

hands of modern Central Asian states. It takes into account the internal divisions of Kurdish society and the mutual influence of the Kurdish struggle and international events, such as the Iran-Iraq war.

Chad: conflict or conciliation, Whiteman, K., 1988, locates the origin of the conflict that has continued unabated since independence in 1960 in the colonial carve-up of Africa, which placed disparate peoples in one land-locked, resource-poor territory and subjected them to rival colonial claims. Whiteman follows the course of the civil war from 1979 to Hissane Habre's presidency and the Libyan-Chad war, and assesses the fragile potential for unity under the national government.

The Southern Sudan, Johnson, D.H., 1988, follows introductory sections with a full discussion of the second civil war, which began in 1980, explaining the military and political alliances and demands in terms of the combination of a shift towards Islamic government in Khartoum, regional border and development issues, and exploitation of mineral resources. Written before the coup in July 1989, it follows the war from the fall of Numeiri to the negotiations in early 1988 and ends by considering the possibility of another military coup.

Fiji, Tinker, H. et al., 1987, is a collection of four articles. It examines the colonial legacy of a racially divided society, the achievement of racial cooperation reflected in the formation of the multi-racial Labour Party (1985), the 'return' of ethnicity in the 1987 coup and possible solutions to the crisis.

These reports are available, at A\$4.50 each, plus postage, from the Australian Council For Overseas Aid (ACFOA), GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601. There is a 20% discount for standing orders and a 20% discount plus free postage for orders of ten or more. ACFOA can supply a complete listing of MRG Reports. ACFOA also holds the complete collection of MRG Reports in its reference library on the 1st Floor, Bailey's Arcade, Canberra.

Monash Development Studies Centre

NGOs and Development Assistance: a bibliography, compiled by David Goldsworthy and Simon Williamson, 24 pp., 1989. This bibliography lists both published and unpublished material bearing upon the roles and philosophies of non-government organisations in development assistance. Each section of the bibliography comprises sub-sections listing general works, international and comparative material drawn from Northern countries, and works on Australian NGOs.

The wide range and interdisciplinary character of the material reflects the extremely diverse nature of NGO activities and the state of flux in both theory and practice of NGO affairs. The authors anticipate revising and expanding the bibliography from time to time. The bulk of the bibliography has been extracted from a larger database on aid and development issues held at the

Monash Development Studies Centre.

For further information contact the Monash Development Studies Centre, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168.

New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade

New Zealand's official development assistance program is managed by the Development Assistance Division of the New Zealand Ministry of External Relations and Trade. The following publications review that program:

Review of New Zealand Development Assistance: 1988 details and discusses the volume, quality and composition, distribution and sectoral orientation of the New Zealand aid program. It addresses multilateral and bilateral programs, and specific aspects such as the environment, women in development, and non-government organisations.

Program Profiles 1989-90 describes on-going, new and proposed projects in the bilateral category of New Zealand's official development assistance program, regionally and country by country.

Evaluation Unit Annual Report 1987 not only presents actual project and program evaluations, but discusses the philosophy behind, and tensions inherent in, the evaluation process. A quick skim through the projects shows a preparedness to rethink both the design of individual projects and the design and evaluation processes themselves.

All the above are available free from the Public Relations Officer, Development Assistance Division, Ministry of External Relations and Trade, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand.

ARTICLES

If you have recently published a development related article, thesis or paper, please send details. When time and space permit, I will include a very short abstract, providing you supply it.

Dayal, E. (1989) 'Rural poverty in India: a regional analysis', in *Journal of Rural Studies*, 5(1) 87-98, 1989.

Dayal, E. (1989) 'Land and labor productivity in Bangladesh agriculture', *Asian Profile*, 17(4), August, 1989.

WORK IN PROGRESS

National Centre for Development Studies Poverty Study

Brian Brogan

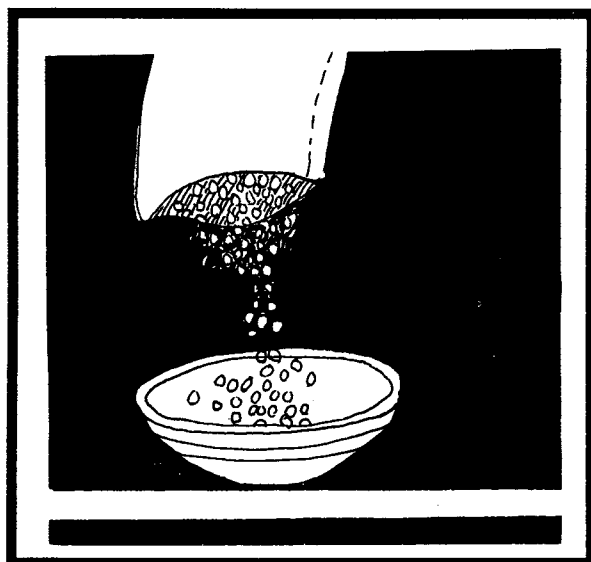
The National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) is now well advanced in its research into poverty alleviation in developing countries. Papers are in progress by scholars in Australia and the United States on:

- the measurement and incidence of poverty
- demographic dimensions to poverty in developing countries
- a review and assessment of policies used in developing countries to alleviate poverty
- a review of the role of agricultural development in poverty alleviation.

Case studies are in the planning stage for Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines and China. Country studies, which will be carried out in association with local scholars and institutions, will focus on the impact which social and economic infrastructure development has in poverty alleviation.

In writing up its research findings, NCDS will draw out the implications for aid policy of poverty alleviation as a major policy focus. A work-in-progress seminar will be held later in 1990, to which the public will be invited.

Enquiries should be directed to Brian Brogan or Philippa Dee, National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 4705. Fax. (06) 257 2886.



Vietnam Research at the National Centre for Development Studies

Brian Brogan

Most Australian scholars working on Vietnam are studying the history or politics of the country while involved in detailed micro studies based on field work. If Australia is to develop aid and commercial interest in Vietnam, our expertise must extend beyond the study of the economy.

National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS) staff found, in undertaking a preliminary survey of the economy of Indo-China, that the basic data for such a survey was hard to come by - it was either unavailable, unreliable or contained in confidential country reports by IMF or World Bank study teams, whose findings are not intended for public comment. Our approach to the study of development starts with a thorough analysis of recent economic and social trends in the countries or regions of interest, based on reliable data sources, complemented by an informed assessment of major policy issues and trends based on field work, literature reviews and PhD dissertations by NCDS students (hopefully from the countries under discussion). A programmed approach to further work is therefore needed and is currently being planned at NCDS. What is contemplated is:

- building an economic and social data base for Vietnam with a methodology for periodic updates
- writing regular economic surveys based on this data base
- establishing links with Vietnamese research institutes as a means of facilitating in-country field studies
- as a means of analysing issues central to Vietnam's emerging contact with the world economy, conducting a series of sectoral studies in:
 - agriculture
 - finance
 - export development
 - human resource development, especially education and health
 - infrastructure development
 - public administration
 - implications for Vietnam of recent changes in CMEA (ie. Eastern block) countries.

Enquiries are welcome and should be directed to the Vietnam Project, National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Crawford Fund Awards

Named in honour of the late Sir John Crawford, who did so much to encourage programs of international research and training, the Crawford Fund for International Agricultural Research is an initiative of the Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering. It was established at the suggestion of the World Bank secretariat of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). It is supported by the Australian Government and works cooperatively with the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR).

The Fund aims to:

- make more widely known the economic and social benefits that accrue from international agricultural research and development (R&D)
- encourage greater participation in this research by Australian companies, governments and scientific organisations and
- establish a training scheme to provide short periods of hands-on, practical training to young women and men from developing countries who are engaged in agricultural R&D.

The Fund's Board of Management has attracted grants and donations from governments, business, charitable trusts and individual Australians. This support is being used primarily to train technicians, technologists and

scientists who are working in agricultural R&D projects in developing countries in which Australian firms, institutions, agencies or scientists are already playing a significant role (including the activities of ACIAR and CGIAR).

The training offered is essentially practical, highly focussed and short term, and does not normally lead to the award of a degree or diploma. Awards are made in any agriculturally related field and no country is excluded from the scheme.

Nominations for awards are received from:

- Australian firms, institutions, agencies or scientists involved in agricultural projects overseas
- representatives of any of the international agricultural research centres linked to the CGIAR and
- representatives of donors to the Crawford Fund.

In order to spread limited funds as far as possible and so benefit the maximum number of trainees, preference is given to nominees who already have partial assistance from other sources. Depending on technical and cost considerations, awards may be given for training in Australia, in the home country of the trainee, or in a third country. Where several nominees are seeking the same type of training, the Crawford Fund supports group short courses.

The Fund maintains a flexible approach which enables it to respond to innovative proposals and to special requirements. It welcomes opportunities to cooperate with national or international organisations which have similar aims and activities.

Further information about the Crawford Fund (including a pamphlet giving details of its Training Scheme and Nomination Forms) may be obtained from Professor Derek Tribe, Executive Director, Crawford Fund for International Agricultural Research, 1 Leonard Street, Parkville, Vic, 3052. Ph. (03) 347 8328. Fax. (03) 347 3224. Telex. ATSCF 154684

Call for volunteers

The Overseas Service Bureau is best known for its Australian Volunteers Abroad (AVA) program, but it also recruits skilled Australians to work in developing countries for the United Nations Volunteers program, for other organisations and, to a lesser degree, in its own projects overseas.

The key objectives of the Overseas Service Bureau are to build bridges of understanding and goodwill between Australians and people in developing countries, to provide technical assistance to communities who request the services of skilled Australians and to build a network of people who understand and are committed to the real development of people and communities.

Applicants to the AVA program need to have a professional or trade qualification, and generally should have at least two years experience in their field. Volunteers work for the overseas employing agency and are paid the equivalent of a local salary.

The AVA program currently operates in 27 countries with approximately 250 volunteers working in Africa, Asia and the Pacific.

There has been an increase in the requests from overseas for volunteers with business and management skills and for people from areas such as accounting and computer programming, reflecting the changing needs in some countries. However, there is still a demand for volunteers in the traditional areas of health, education, agriculture and engineering.

For further information, contact Overseas Service Bureau, PO Box 350, Fitzroy, Vic., 3065, Ph. (03) 419 1788, or enquire at any Overseas Service Bureau state office.

NETWORK SPONSORED PUBLICATIONS ON OFFER

The Political Economy of Primary Health Care in Southeast Asia

Paul Cohen and John Purcal (eds.)
ADSN, 1989 x 197pp A\$28.00

This book 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 at Macquarie University in 1987. They are based on the premise that to achieve the WHO 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, and actively involve the mass of people in economic and political decisions that affect their lives, and introduce structural changes that lead to a reallocation of resources.

Contents

1. *The political economy of primary health care in Southeast Asia: problems and prospects*
Paul T. Cohen and John T. Purcal
2. *Primary health care in Southeast Asia: an overview*
John H. Hirshman
3. *Development of health services in rural China: lessons for Southeast Asia*
John T. Purcal
4. *Health and wealth in rural China*
Kenneth R. Cox
5. *Primary mental health care in Southeast Asia: present contradictions, alternative futures*
Nick Higginbotham and Linda Connor
6. *Political economy and the politics of gender: maternal and child health in colonial Malaya*
Lenore Manderson
7. *Access to health care in the interior of Sabah*
Glen Chandler
8. *Some aspects of the political economy of health and development in Singapore*
John T. Purcal
9. *The hygiene program in the Netherlands East Indies: roots of primary health care in Indonesia*
Terence H. Hull
10. *Village health services and the Indonesian Family Planning Program*
Kathryn M. Robertson
11. *The politics of primary health care in Thailand, with special reference to non-government organizations*
Paul T. Cohen
12. *Primary health care in the Philippines: a review of activities at the regional level*
Rebecca O. Barile
13. *Management development in support of primary health care*
Arie Rotem

Economic Issues in China

Chinese Students' Society for Economic Studies
NCDS, 1989 x 267pp AU\$10.00

This monograph is a collection of the papers delivered at a Workshop focussing on China's economy which was held on 20-21 September 1989 at the National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), Australian National University. This seminar was organised by the Chinese Students' Society for Economic Studies with support from the Australia China Council, NCDS and Australian Development Studies Network. 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.

Contents

A. Economic Reforms:

1. *China's macroeconomic problems: an overview*
D.T. Nguyen and Peng Zhaoyang, University of Adelaide
2. *Creating an investment environment through Chinese Special Economic Zones: the case of Xiamen*
Lin Shujuan, NCDS/ANU

B. Trade and Investment:

3. *Chinese foreign debt: recent development and future prospects*
Shan Zhongdong, Macquarie University
4. *What trade strategy should China choose?*
Xiao He Zhang, University of Adelaide
5. *The relevance of the Ricardian Model to China's exports*
Bing Zhao, University of New South Wales
6. *China's labour intensive manufactured goods in the Australian market*
Cao Yong and Zhang Xiaoguang, NCDS/ANU

C. Agricultural Policy

7. *Issues in agricultural development and inflation in China*
Yanrui Wu, University of Adelaide
8. *Institutional effect on Chinese foodgrain production variability*
Guang H. Wan, University of New England
9. *Financing the household sector in rural Jiangsu Province*
Cheng Enjiang, University of Melbourne
10. *Development of township enterprise and alleviation of the employment problem in rural China*
Zhou Zhanh Yue, Griffith University
11. *Urbanisation, migration and the labour market*
Lin You Su, NCDS/ANU

Copies of these books can be ordered through Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601. Postage rates are: within Australia: 1st copy \$4.80, second copy A\$2.60, each additional copy \$1.00; 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'.



Over the last six months your Network Executive has extended the services it normally provides to members by:

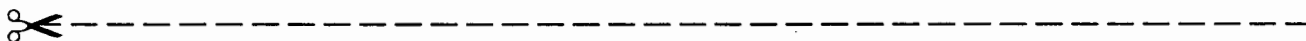
- ☛ upgrading the **Development Bulletin and Briefing Papers**
- ☛ publishing **Development Bulletin** on a regular, quarterly basis
- ☛ increasing Network membership from 2000 to 3000

These improvements **cannot be sustained** solely by the existing level of AIDAB support for the Network.

To maintain our new standards, the Network has introduced an annual membership/subscription fee of \$15 (\$10 for students). Fees for 1990 are now due.

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ANU
GPO Box 4
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Please find enclosed my annual membership/subscription fee of

☐ \$15 Ordinary OR ☐ \$10 Student Rate

for membership of the **Australian Development Studies Network** which includes a subscription to **Development Bulletin and Briefing Papers**.

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PHONE _____ POSTCODE _____
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NOTE: All cheques should be made payable to ANUTech Pty Ltd.

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, title of publication, publisher, place of publication and date of publication. Journal references should include volume, number (in brackets), date and page numbers. Examples:

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

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

Flynn, Peter, 'Brazil and inflation: a threat to democracy', *Third World Quarterly*, 11(3), July 1989, 50-70.

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.

