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July 1990

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

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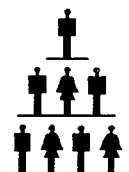
Kind regards - The Editor

DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- Refugee repatriation
- Diplomacy training
- Gender analysis workshop
- Anthropologists in the Third World
- African bibliographies

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; articles on the centres pursuing these activities; and information about development education materials, recent publications and other news.

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

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

Correspondence



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

The Editor

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If you wish to obtain Network publications or enquire about membership, subscriptions, seminar sponsorship, etc., please write to the Network Director at the same address.

Deadlines



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

EDITORIAL

This is the fourth *Development Bulletin*, ie. the fourth *Australian Development Studies Network Newsletter* in the new format. This new format and quarterly production have meant an effective doubling of the information provided to (and by) members. Just as importantly, that information is now more accessible.

Partly in response to the changes, more people are sending details of their activities - note the number of events in this issue's calendar and the regular provision of course information. In fact, it's almost an embarrassment of riches. Given the enormous scope of development studies (health, education, sociology, economics, agriculture, environment, and so on), it is difficult to draw boundaries around what ought to be included or excluded. It is an area where I will rely on your feedback. If you feel that *Development Bulletin* is drawing on too broad a range of disciplines (or, indeed, ignoring relevant disciplines), I would like to hear from you.

In this issue, Andrew Hamilton discusses ethical issues surrounding the repatriation of Vietnamese refugees. There are reports on diplomacy training and gender analysis workshops and a workshop questioning the role of anthropologists in Third World development. There are a number of course descriptions, and the resource listings include some major bibliographical collections relating to Africa.

A topic of possibly great relevance for Third World development is the current upheaval and change in Eastern Europe. What are the potential ramifications? Will Western European development assistance be diverted from the Third World to Eastern Europe? Do recent trends in global aid levels give us any hints? Will different donors 'adopt' different 'clients'? Might Japan assume an even greater than anticipated role in the Asia/Pacific region? What might this mean for the nature of the aid that will be offered? If you are interested in submitting a paper on this topic, please write or call. Depending on the response, we may run several shorter articles in a forthcoming *Development Bulletin* or produce a special *Briefing Paper*.

While such papers must necessarily be speculative, now is the right time to start speculating, before it is too late to act.

Mail I have received recently shows a growing interest in the Network by 'non-traditional' readers, perhaps, as I suggested above, illustrating a growing recognition of the scope of development studies. This suggests to me that there are people out there with whom we would like to share our ideas on a regular basis. Probably the most effective way to reach more of these people would be for you to use your own individual networks, pass around *Development Bulletin* and give others the opportunity to join the Network.

Finally, thank you to all those members who have been prompt in responding to the call for subscriptions. For those yet to respond, there is a subscription form at the back: please return it as soon as possible, as this issue will be the last to go out free of charge.

John Anglim
Editor

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People are ends, not means

Andrew Hamilton

Andrew Hamilton spent his Christmas vacation in the refugee camps of Thailand. He reflects on what is too often ignored in discussions of the refugee question.

Attitudes to compulsory repatriation of Vietnamese refugees have varied and the discussion often lacks a consistent ethical perspective. It calls for familiarity with refugee experience and with the many moral issues involved in repatriation. I would like to outline the main issues for an ethical approach.

The claims of strangers

The repatriation of asylum seekers raises much wider questions about the claims that strangers make on the groups to which they come. The question has always been pressing. It recurs in literature and films. There, as in life, the few brave and wise accept the rights of the stranger, the many reject them. But not all the claims of strangers are justified. The rights of the group often prevail. So, the family has the right to exclude intruders and nations have a right to establish an immigration policy that limits the right of entry.

The rights of groups, however, are not unlimited. To take an extreme case, no family has the right to deny food to someone dying of starvation. They have an obligation to feed him, because his need outweighs their needs. Nor have nations the right to send people back to death or torture.

This insight is embodied in the UN convention on the status of refugees, which defines refugees as those who have 'a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality and membership of a particular social group, or political opinion'. It gives them immunity from repatriation to face persecution.

Why not repatriate?

The convention picks out a range of freedoms that are denied in persecution. These fit well with the liberal emphasis on individual liberty adopted in the West. It excludes other conditions, however, which are also necessary for human dignity. And it also ignores the way in which all these conditions are interrelated.

This point becomes clear if we consider the Vietnamese asylum-seekers. When the convention adopts persecution as the sole ground that entitles protection, it invites a distinction between refugees and economic immigrants. But it does not do justice to the reality of people's lives.

The Vietnamese asylum seekers make a claim. But does it prevail over that of Hong Kong, faced by so many

refugees? I want now to raise and to take a position briefly on the issues involved in this question.

Judging between claims

Firstly, asylum seekers do not make a claim only on the society to which they first come. Their claim is on the international community. In the case of Hong Kong, this is apparent in fact as well as in theory, because the support of Britain and the approval of the United States are clearly essential if repatriation is to proceed.

Secondly, repatriation must be seen within its context. This includes the reasons why people seek asylum, and the ways of restoring the conditions of human dignity. The impoverishment of Vietnam is due to the isolation imposed on it, and its economic and political mismanagement. The claims of refugees can be met adequately only by aid and proper pressure to change policy.

Thirdly, the protection due to asylum seekers includes more than the right not to be repatriated. To be forced to live on bare islands, in hulks or in prisons is unjust. But again the onus of sheltering refugees falls on the international community, and not simply on Hong Kong.

Fourthly, asylum seekers have no absolute right of resettlement. Their claims need to be adjudicated against those of the society in which they seek to live, and against the future of their own land.

Finally, the agonising question is still that of forcible repatriation. Here, I would make an important distinction, between ethical behaviour in a well-ordered world and in a broken world.

*'the few brave and wise
accept the rights of the
stranger, the many reject
them'*

A well-ordered world would see no forced repatriation. A competent and wise Vietnamese government would reform public life and receive generous foreign aid. Those who sought to leave their country would quickly be settled.

But in a broken world, the gap between change of policy and its implementation is long. Vietnam remains isolated. In Asia, there is much resentment and mistreatment of refugees, who continue to come in numbers. And there is minimal world readiness to resettle them.

In this situation, the case has been made that compulsory repatriation of asylum seekers who have been adequately screened and who face no reprisals on return is justified in the face of the greater evils that will affect so many if resettlement seems to be even a distant option.

The difficulty with this position is that compulsory repatriation has been adopted before voluntary repatriation has been sought and implemented. Mandatory repatriation is designed to send a signal to would be asylum seekers

from Vietnam. It appears to involve using those returned as a means to a larger end, which is admittedly desirable. So the onus rests on those who advocate it to show its rightness in ethical and not merely in legal terms.

Fr Andrew Hamilton SJ teaches at the United Faculty of Theology, Parkville, Vic. This article is reprinted from *Uniya* with Fr Hamilton's permission.

REPORTS

People's Diplomacy: report on the first Diplomacy Training Program

John Scott-Murphy

Thirty participants from thirteen countries of the Asia-Pacific region recently attended the inaugural Diplomacy Training Program run at the University of New South Wales. They judged the course a complete success.

The course was organised by Diplomacy Training Program Ltd., a non-government organisation (NGO) affiliated with the University of New South Wales and based at the Law School. The Program is headed by Executive Director Jose Ramos-Horta, who brings with him fifteen years experience of representing East Timor at the United Nations in New York and Geneva and of lobbying internationally.

The Diplomacy Training Program aims to train peoples of the developing world to better utilise the UN and other international forums. Tertiary qualifications are not required, and the mix of highly qualified individuals with less qualified people produced a strong and cohesive group. As almost all the material was new, and the issues were so strongly felt by participants, there was much to bind the group together. Friendships and alliances were formed which will stand for a long time.

The January 1990 session covered four weeks of intensive learning about international law, the UN system, human rights law and mechanisms, negotiations, NGOs and international politics. There were special sessions on the environment and international law, the Timor Gap Treaty, human rights and foreign policy, country situation reports, the right to self-determination and decolonisation.

Together with exposure to an impressive list of international lawyers, academics, NGO activists, UN staff and former diplomats, the workshop-style learning format provided a unique introduction to the representation of indigenous peoples and national minorities at the UN and other international forums. It is the only course of its type, focused on NGO representation, in the world.

Self-determination and indigenous rights were the main points of interest to the participants, who welcomed the presence of Professor Howard Berman, from the Western Law School at San Diego. He contributed a specialist knowledge of American Indian experience as well as an intimate knowledge of the UN Working Group on

Indigenous Peoples and the new ILO Convention on Indigenous Peoples. Professor Maxim Tardu from the Diplomatic Studies Centre, Geneva, brought to the course his enormous experience of the UN and the human rights mechanisms available to NGOs.

Altogether there were thirty separate session conveners and over 100 hours of workshop time in the course, as well as many hours of informal meetings and sharing of experiences and strategies.

The course encourages the use of legal and factual argument. Role plays with a 'devil's advocate' are used in the training workshops. Participants have to present a government argument, eg. in a mock Security Council debate, and to lobby as government representatives. Argument has to be styled to convince a sceptical listener.

Perhaps the greatest single benefit came from sharing experiences and breaking down the feeling of isolation that individuals and small NGOs feel when confronted by a complex and intimidating system like the UN.

Many organisations represented at the course have now started to adopt an international strategy and to employ a legal argument when presenting their case.

During 1990 there will be follow-up, shorter length but more specific, courses arranged in cooperation with NGOs in the region. These are currently planned for the Philippines, Thailand and Central Australia.

The Program is funded by Australian and international NGO aid agencies, including the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, Community Aid Abroad, Myer Foundation, Evatt Foundation, Australian Council of Churches, World Council of Churches, European Human Rights Foundation and OXFAM Hong Kong.

Another four-week session is being planned for January 1991.

John Scott-Murphy is the Coordinator of the Diplomacy Training Program. For further information, please contact him c/- Diplomacy Training Program, UNSW Law School, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

Gender analysis workshops

Laurie Zivetz

Between November 1989 and March 1990, trainers Laurie Zivetz (Australian Council For Overseas Aid) and Susan Dickman (World Vision Australia) conducted gender analysis workshops in Melbourne, Sydney and Canberra. While the workshops were primarily designed for and attended by non-government organisation (NGO) representatives, they were also attended by staff of consulting firms and a representative of the Development and Administrative Division of the New Zealand Ministry of External Affairs.

Gender analysis workshops are structured around the participatory analysis of a series of case studies. The workshops introduce a framework for examining development projects in terms of their impact on what women and men do, what they control (in terms of assets, information and decision-making) and how a particular

intervention is likely to change those aspects of life. This is done by disaggregating economic, social and household productive activities by age and sex, based on information provided in the case study. This is followed by an analysis of the project. Participants address such issues as the impact of the project on the workloads of men and women, whether and how it changed gender-based access to resources and information, and how control over decision-making altered as a result of the project.

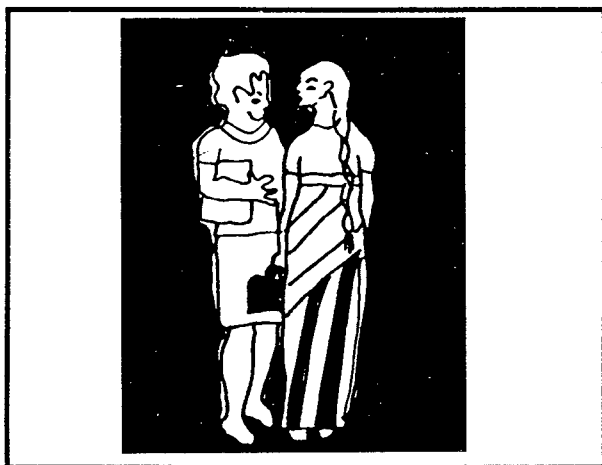
An important aspect of the gender analysis training is that it introduces a *methodology*, not a blueprint or a rigid set of rules. As such, the three groups who did the workshops each came up with slightly different conclusions about the same cases.

The case study approach was designed initially at Harvard Business School when it became evident that training future entrepreneurs in sound business practice had more to do with giving them problem-solving skills than with teaching them business theory. The approach has found several applications in the development field.

As many of the participants discovered, the methodology used in the gender analysis training is useful for assessing a variety of social and economic factors. For instance, one of the case studies describes a women's project in Indonesia which, while benefiting women, incorporated into its design a bias towards more elite, politically well-connected women.

Gender analysis using the case study approach was brought to Australia in December 1987 by Mary Anderson of Harvard University and Tim Brodhead of the Canadian Council for International Cooperation, at the invitation of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB). Most of AIDAB's senior and middle management, along with seven invited NGO representatives, participated in a gender analysis workshop at that time. In the interests of sustainability, Mary and Tim trained twelve people including three from NGOs to run the workshops, which are useful for policy makers, practitioners, planners and students of development.

For further information about the training, please contact Dr Laurie Zivetz, Appraisal and Evaluation Unit, Australian Council For Overseas Aid, PO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 247 4822.



Canberra's gender analysis workshop

John Anglim

The gender analysis workshop held in Canberra in March 1990 was a challenging experience as the twenty-odd participants sought to grapple with gender issues in two case study projects with which they were not familiar. At first this task seemed daunting and perhaps unrealistic. However, the format forced participants to focus on the issues in a structured way. Furthermore, due to the organisers' thorough preparation, participants quickly clarified their goals and set about making the most of the workshop.

Strengths of the workshop, in my view, were its participatory nature, intensity, clarity of goals and ongoing appraisal of the workshop process. Furthermore, it brought together participants from different backgrounds who were able to learn from each other's experience or insights.

Its weaknesses related to the case studies themselves. Lack of relevant information and the presence of 'extraneous' factors (such as dubious motives for commencing the two projects) at times distracted from the gender focus. However, this weakness was also a strength, as it impelled participants to think more deeply about the issues surrounding project selection and appraisal in general, and reaffirmed the fact that gender must be addressed, not in isolation, but within its context as one element in a matrix of interwoven factors.

Some of the conclusions or comments to emerge from the workshop were that:

- in the case studies, some of the flaws in project design were symptomatic of disguised goals, from which we drew the general lesson that 'hidden agendas' are likely to lead to flawed project design
- any development project is on shaky ground unless its goals and priorities are clear, understood and agreed upon by all those involved
- development is not something done *to* or *for* people, but *by* and *with* people - the 'beneficiaries' or 'targets' of development cooperation must be involved in project design
- the clear implication of the last point is that *all* relevant people should be involved - we must ensure that our 'cultural sensitivity' does not allow us to be gulled by interested parties (eg. the men) into not consulting with other affected parties (eg. the women)
- gender analysis, by disaggregating activities by age and sex alerts the project designers to factors which might otherwise be overlooked
- appraisal should be ongoing, and project design sufficiently flexible to adjust to the inevitable unforeseen effects of any endeavour which brings changes to society.

A particular lesson drawn by some NGO participants was that, given the agreed importance of proper project appraisal, but mindful of the administrative cost of formal reporting systems, it is crucial that NGOs devise their project appraisal methods together with their in-country

partners. Some form of random auditing might be necessary, but this would be aimed at improving procedures, laying a solid foundation for mutual confidence and minimal interference, and developing a trusting relationship between project partners. If the propriety of such arrangements between recipient and donor country NGOs can be 'sold' to government and other major donors, there would seem to be a good case for those donors to reduce the administrative reporting burden they place on the donor country NGOs.

The gender analysis workshop was a full day well spent. The value of the workshop went beyond gender issues, while never losing the gender focus. It did not necessarily teach anything 'new', but it helped us to clarify and organise the way we can look at gender issues, and offered a method which is applicable in any situation.

If you wish to know more, please contact Laurie Zivetz, whose address is at the bottom of the previous article.

Workshop on anthropologists in Third World development: collaborators or critics?

Peter Hinton

This workshop was held at the Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney on Saturday February 17. It was attended by 25 anthropologists, some of whom were academic staff, others graduate students, while others were engaged with official or non-official development agencies.

The workshop was held to discuss widespread ambivalence of anthropologists towards development. While on the one hand increasing numbers are engaged as consultants with development agencies, there is a widespread view that development is often ineffective, or works contrary to the interests of the poor. Six discussion papers were given.

Peter Hinton (University of Sydney) introduced some of the issues. He emphasised the desirability of studying the development process 'at both ends'. Thus we need studies of development agencies, their presuppositions, organisation and activities as much as the conventional studies of recipients of programs. Anthropologists should also emphasise more forcefully the viability of many 'primitive' ways of doing things, particularly as Western approaches are currently being so widely questioned.

Annette Hamilton (Macquarie University) identified four discourses of development. The first, the World Bank type, was an expression of conservative monetarism which depersonalised its procedures to the extent that in many statements 'no humans existed except for the consultants'. In the quasi-objective jargon of reports there were 'regions' and 'labour markets' instead of people. In the NGO discourse the macroeconomic dimension is given little consideration. In this discourse, rhetoric emphasises the difference between 'us' and the poor. There is a romanticisation of community

and a neglect of local power discrepancies and exploitation. In the anthropological discourse was the notion that real anthropologists write ethnographies while the non-real ones do applied anthropology and consultant work. Finally, in the 'Aboriginal' discourse the locals, the indigenes, the peasants are the only ones that truly understand the issues and should be the only ones to do the developing, presumably with outside funding.



Mary Hawkins (University of Sydney) described the success and failures of a project near Jogjakarta in Indonesia, pointing out the real difficulties inherent in assessing a project's achievements - successful for whom? A failure for whom? She spoke of the implicit and explicit economism of project planners, asserting that in spite of in some cases the best of motivations, the fundamental logic of donor agencies like the World Bank preclude the implementation of community driven or 'bottom up' projects. Overall, she emphasised the need to steer away from 'good guy', 'bad guy' characterisations of donor agencies and their staff, suggesting instead that anthropologists were in a good position to produce ethnographies of the development process. Here, she endorsed Hinton's emphasis on the need to study the development process from both ends.

Gary Lee (Ethnic Affairs) also gave an insider's view, only he, being a Hmong, originally from Laos, and an anthropologist with a PhD from Sydney University was frequently placed in a difficult position when trying to represent the interests of his people. His anecdotes were at once funny and sad as he recounted his experiences, primarily while working on opium substitution projects in Thailand directed at Hmong. His own people, whom he at first thought he would be ideally placed to assist, were often suspicious of him, while the development agencies (on the odd occasion that they were really serious about their work) saw him as pleading for the interests of a specific group, rather than 'objective', which experts are meant to be.

Kathy Robinson (Macquarie University) spoke on the issue of gender in development, and about ways of knowing about the position of women in Third World societies. The feminist discourse, while achieving many insights, had developed an assumption that only women can know themselves. Knowledge cannot come from outside experts.

This dogma has arisen from the consciousness-raising exercises of recent years. Part of it has been an implicit assumption of the universality of women's experience. This is a difficult paradox in the position of many feminists: on the one hand they are inclined to assert that patriarchy is universal, on the other they claim that capitalism has often replaced more equal arrangements. This is an impossible position unless it is further claimed that the whole world is capitalist - which of course it is not. The anthropological texts have been vigorously mined and frequently misused in a search for evidence to support these suppositions.

Finally John Draper (AIDAB) spoke of ways in which anthropologists could play a greater role in the organisation's work. He felt, as an anthropologist, that AIDAB was too preoccupied with the 'economic man' model of society and that anthropologists could perform a valuable role in advocating more rounded perceptions. AIDAB is not a closed organisation, and there are opportunities for anthropological inputs. However, such engagement will involve more familiarity with the 'culture of bureaucracy' on the part of anthropologists, that is, greater preparedness to work in the system and influence it from within. This is possible without any compromise of anthropological integrity.

The participants are very keen to 'keep the ball rolling' and would like to hear from anyone, particularly anthropologists, interested in pursuing the topic or being placed on the mailing list.

Peter Hinton was co-convenor of the workshop. He can be contacted c/- the Department of Anthropology, University of Sydney, NSW, 2006. Ph. (02) 692 2312 or message on (02) 692 2360 (office hours).

Registration fee is A\$60.00 (A\$30.00 unemployed, pensioners and students), A\$30.00 conference dinner. For further information, please call Liz Lowrie on (06) 249 3806, 249 4754 or 249 2892, or write to Remote Aboriginal Communities Conference, Centre for Continuing Education, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Fax. (06) 257 3421.

Listening-Learning-Liberation-Aotearoa 1990, Auckland, 18-22 August 1990

The conference is co-sponsored by the New Zealand Association for Community and Continuing Education and the International Community Education Association. It will provide people working in the field of non formal and community education with the opportunity to meet together, share ideas and discuss policy. 'We'll enjoy the experience by: listening, talking, looking, learning, eating, drinking, drawing, role playing, dancing, singing and relaxing together.'

In particular, the conference aims to explore and develop ways of putting the Treaty of Waitangi into practice and to share this process with other people of the Pacific. The themes are: treaty partners; liberation learning; the Pacific - wider perspective; literacy, knowledge and power; and from talk to action.

The conference will be held at Auckland College of Education, Epsom. Full fee (conference, accommodation, meals) is NZ\$300.00 (individual), NZ\$200.00 (unwaged/low waged), NZ\$400.00 (institutional subsidising fee). Living out fee (conference, lunch) is NZ\$100.00 (individual), NZ\$50.00 (unwaged/low waged), NZ\$200.00 (institutional subsidising fee).

For further information, please contact Alan Addison, ANICC, Poronui Street, Mt Eden, New Zealand.

CALENDAR

Remote Aboriginal community futures, James Cook University, Townsville, 11-14 July 1990

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies will hold a conference to discuss issues related to the future of remote Aboriginal communities.

The aim of the conference is to provide a forum to work out strategies to help remote Aboriginal communities to cope better with the increasing pressures placed upon them, particularly in areas such as health, development, pressures of government agencies, etc. There are four major themes: internal structures and processes, external influences, community environment and communication.

This conference will be of particular interest to those living and working in remote communities, as well as advisers, public servants and academics working closely with those communities.



Indonesia update 1990, ANU, 24 August 1990

This is a one-day event organised by the Indonesia Project, Department of Economics, and the Department of Political and Social Change, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, in association with the Australia-Indonesia Institute. The morning session will cover recent economic, political and social trends in Indonesia. The afternoon session will examine recent 'ownership trends and issues' in Indonesia. This topic has attracted much public comment in Indonesia recently, following the government's deregulation measures, the reforms underway in the state enterprise sector, the President's January statement concerning cooperatives and the recent analysis of 'conglomerates' and 'groups'. An expert panel, including speakers from Indonesia, is being assembled to examine these issues from various perspectives.

Both sessions promise to be of interest to researchers, policy makers, business people and others wishing to keep up-to-date with the most recent developments in Indonesia.

There is no registration fee. Papers will not be distributed but session notes (tables, etc.) will be available to those who register before 1 August.

For further information and registration forms, please contact Liz Drysdale, Indonesia Update Conference, Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 3794. Fax. (06) 257 1893. Telex. AA62694.

APSA 1990: PNG and South Pacific politics stream, Hobart, 23-26 September 1990

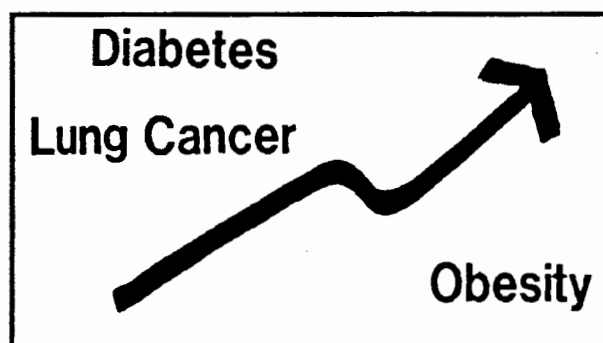
The 1990 conference of the Australasian Political Studies Association (APSA) will include a stream of sessions on Papua New Guinean and South Pacific politics. The organisers hope to attract papers focusing on the role of the state in the region, for example: domestic versus international dimensions of state activity; the role of the state in expressing or containing class or ethnic mobilisation (as in the literature on the Fiji coups); changes in development theory and policy favouring the reduction in the size and scope of state activity; territorial dimensions of state activity, particularly decentralisation, federalism and secession; continuing questions of institutionalisation, capacity, delivery and implementation; and the continuing question of the appropriateness of introduced state institutions to Pacific Island circumstances.

If you wish to offer a paper, or to suggest the names of invitees, please contact Peter Larmour or Richard Herr, Department of Political Science, University of Tasmania, PO Box 252C, Hobart, Tasmania, 7001. Ph. (002) 20 2329. Fax. (002) 20 2186.

Australian tropical health and nutrition conference, Brisbane, 4-6 October 1990

This conference will devote about equal time to each of its two themes. *Health in transition in the tropics* sessions will address: socioeconomic development and the emergence of 'Western' diseases; recent work on the 'Western' diseases in Southeast Asia, the Pacific and tropical Australia; priorities in health planning and programs; health programs in practice; compliance and control/prevention programs; and other contributed papers. *Malaria and other vector borne diseases* sessions will address: past and present control measures; detecting parasites and measuring prevalence; malaria control strategies; compliance and control/prevention programs; and other contributed papers.

Registration fee is A\$120.00 (A\$40.00 students), A\$49.00 river cruise dinner. Registration and accommodation enquiries or offers of papers/posters should be sent to Wendy Gardiner, Tropical Health Program, Medical School, Herston Road, Herston, Qld, 4006. Ph. (07) 253 5408.



Training in macroeconomic development planning and management in island economies, Majuro, October 1990

This inter-regional workshop is being organised by the UN Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UN-DTCD) in collaboration with the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Participants are invited from island governments in the Pacific and Indian Ocean regions and the Caribbean, as well as representatives from international and bilateral agencies. Themes of the workshop include the presentation of recent macroeconomic simulation modeling work undertaken by the UN-DTCD, country experiences regarding macroeconomic development planning and management, and discussion and identification of appropriate training programs and modalities for strengthening macroeconomic development planning and management capacity in island developing nations.

For further information and program details, contact The Secretariat, Inter-regional Workshop on Training in Macro-Economic Development Planning and Management, PO Box 18, Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands, 96960. Fax. (679) 3412.

Distance education: development and access, Caracas, Venezuela, 4-10 November 1990

This is the 15th World Conference of the International Council for Distance Education. The theme of the conference, *Distance education: development and access*, will be carried through nine keynote addresses by distance education administrators, researchers and course developers and politicians (including the Minister for Education from Zimbabwe). Over 220 sessions presented by 325 participants from 50 nations will provide a state-of-the-art view of the fastest growing form of education in the world today. Honorary president of the conference is Carlos Andres Perez, President of Venezuela, and the Broady Lecture will be given by Frederico Major, Director-General of UNESCO.

Fee for this conference, which includes a copy of the conference book, is US\$350.00. The conference will be held at the Caracas Hilton Hotel and is sponsored by the Universidad Nacional Abierta, Caracas. For more information, please contact Dr Bruce Scriven, ICDE Vice-President for Australia. Fax (07) 356 6178. Alternatively, contact Dr Armando Villarroel, Conference Manager. Fax (58-2) 574 3086 or (58-2) 573 6642.



Resources, development and politics in the South Pacific, Australian National University, 8-9 November 1990

This conference aims: to examine natural resource policies in the South Pacific island states, and to refer to implications for indigenous peoples in Australia and New Zealand; to assess the socio-economic, environmental and political impact and implications of the use of natural resources; to

examine the role of aid agencies in resource management; and to enrich the understanding of complex issues, and the policy implications, involved in the use of natural resources to foster development and reduce aid dependency.

The conference will combine case studies with overviews and draw on a wide range of expertise from Australia and the South Pacific. The draft program covers: land rights and land use; resource use and environmental protection; mining; fisheries; forestry; resources, development and politics: problems and prospects for the 1990s.

For further information, please contact Stephen Henningham. Ph. (06) 249 3818.

Pan Pacific conference on veterinarians and the environment, Sydney, 13-17 May 1991

Sustainable production is a major theme of this conference, to be hosted by the Australian and New Zealand Veterinary Associations. The conference marks the first formal acknowledgement of the involvement of the veterinary profession in environment and conservation issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

There will be specialist sessions on poultry, pig, sheep, cattle, goat and deer production, health and welfare, as well as a program on intensive animal production in developing countries. Professor Phil Summers of the Graduate School of Tropical Veterinary Science at the James Cook University will present papers on the management of international development and research projects. Wildlife specialists will present sessions on the role of zoos in conservation of species and care of wildlife. A keynote speaker will be Dr Gerald Guest, director of the US FDA's Center for Veterinary Medicine and chairman of WHO's Codex committee on residues of veterinary drugs in food.

An extensive program on animal research, the environment and the consumer will be presented by a team from Australia's CSIRO and the New Zealand equivalent, MAF Tech. This program will examine the options for reducing the dependence on chemicals for control of animal disease.

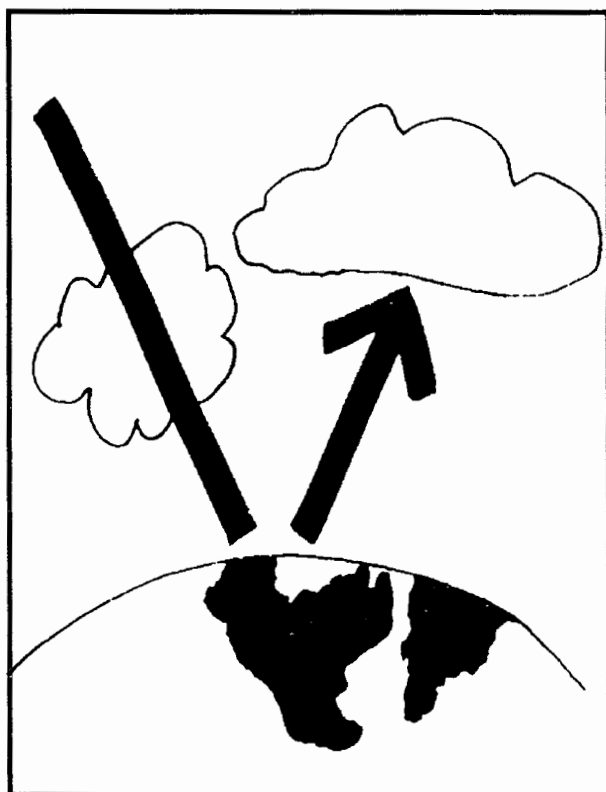
For more information, please contact Dr John Cornwall, Veterinary Director, Australian Veterinary Association, PO Box 371, Artarmon, NSW, 2064. Ph. (02) 411 2733. Fax. (02) 411 5089.

Towards the Pacific Century: the challenge of change, Honolulu 27 May-2 June 1991

This is the 17th Pacific Science Congress, sponsored by the University of Hawaii, the East-West Center, Bishop Museum and the US National Academy of Sciences. It is multidisciplinary and should attract scientists, scholars, administrators, government officials and members of the business community who are interested in issues which affect the peoples and environments of the Pacific.

Conference themes are: global environmental change - Pacific aspects; population, health and social change; science and culture; biological diversity; technologies for development; and dynamics of the earth and the heavens: the Pacific arena.

The organisers are communicating with potential participants through a series of circulars. For information, please write to XVII Pacific Science Congress Secretariat, 2424 Maile Way, Fourth Floor, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA. Ph. (808) 948 7551. Fax. (808) 942 9008.



COURSES

Postgraduate studies in demography, National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS), ANU

The Graduate Program in Demography offers postgraduate studies at Diploma, Masters and PhD levels. Most students enter the program at the diploma level, which also constitutes the first year of the Masters degree by coursework.

Since demography is not normally taught at undergraduate level, the aim of the Graduate Diploma is to provide a firm technical foundation in the discipline. The coursework units at this level emphasise the skills and technical expertise

required of a practising demographer. Students who achieve a credit-level pass in the Diploma coursework are admitted to the second year of the MA by coursework, which emphasises advanced training in demography and the training of demographers to undertake research. The third semester combines advanced technical training with intensive training in all aspects of the research process, from the formulation of a research proposal through the collection and analysis of data to the presentation of seminars and the writing up of results. The fourth semester is occupied by intensive research training under close supervision, culminating in the preparation of a manuscript article for publication.

The PhD normally takes three years for direct entry candidates who have had prior demographic training at a high level, but may be completed in two years by students who progress directly from the MA by coursework if their PhD research does not require fieldwork. Direct entry students are required to do some coursework which will normally be the equivalent of not less than one and not more than three semesters of work.

The program offers diploma-level units in statistics, demographic analysis, child survival, population and society, population and development, survey research methods and a research essay. The MA units cover advanced demographic analysis, analysis of census and survey datasets, a research seminar and the demography of human resources. The program is particularly tailored to persons who require demographic training for positions in university, government statistical or planning agencies, or other public service departments, including Ministries of Health. Students are drawn from throughout the Asian and Pacific Region and from Africa.

The academic year begins in February. A special preparatory course for those requiring additional assistance in writing or mathematics, or who have not recently studied at university level, commences in early November.

Enquiries and applications should be directed to the Program Director, Graduate Program in Demography, National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Postgraduate studies in agriculture and forestry, University of Melbourne

The University of Melbourne offers 2-year programs, designed for international students, leading to the degree Master of Agricultural Science or Master of Forest Science. The programs provide advanced training for graduates involved in teaching at universities and colleges, in development planning and administration, in research and extension. The combination of coursework and research is particularly suited to mature and experienced graduates who are moving into middle-management positions which require a broad appreciation of agriculture and forestry processes. The conventional research-based Masters degree is often not appropriate in these circumstances as it concentrates on deepening skills within a particular discipline. By contrast, the coursework year of these

programs deliberately covers a range of disciplines, encouraging students to appreciate the interdependent biological, social and economic factors that affect agricultural and forestry systems. The following research year enables students to develop skills in the collection and integration of information within their chosen area of specialisation.

In the first year, all students register as candidates for a Postgraduate Diploma in either Agricultural or Forestry Science. They complete a core of four compulsory courses, plus three elective subjects from within the School or elsewhere in the University, and combine lectures, practicals and assignments. They visit research institutes, farms and forests within Victoria and in the tropical areas of northern Australia.

Those who complete the coursework at Pass level are awarded the Diploma. Those who complete the coursework at a higher standard may elect to either accept the Diploma or proceed to the Masters.

The Masters program usually requires 10-15 months to complete. Students undertake a supervised research project which provides a thorough understanding of the conduct of research, from setting objectives to submitting a final thesis. Projects may be undertaken at institutes outside the University. Where possible, students have conducted field studies in their own countries.

Interdisciplinary studies have become increasingly popular. Students are encouraged to consider the economic effects of changes in production systems. They may elect to study agroforestry, which can be entered through either the Agricultural Science or Forest Science programs.

Nominations close on 31 October (30 September for candidates requiring additional English language training). For further information, please write to Dr John Holmes, Co-ordinator, Postgraduate Coursework Programmes, School of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic, 3052. Ph. (03) 344 5007. Fax. (03) 344 5770 or 344 5104. Telex UNIMEL AA35185.

Human rights training for NGOs, University of New South Wales - preliminary announcement

The University of New South Wales Human Rights Centre is currently planning a short course on human rights monitoring for NGO staff and volunteers.

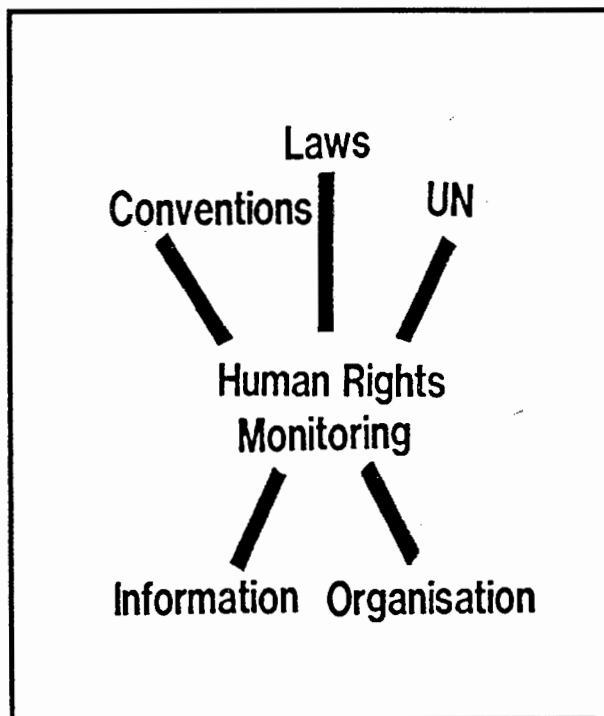
The idea for the course came from the success of the Diplomacy Training Program (see article this issue), and will provide some of the elements of that course for NGO workers in Sydney and Melbourne.

Covering human rights law, refugee law, UN human rights bodies, documentation processes and examples of the operation of international monitoring organisations (such as Asia Watch, Amnesty International and some of the Geneva-based NGOs), the course will provide, for the first time in Australia, an authoritative introduction to effective monitoring of human rights abuses.

Aid agencies often work with the victims of human rights abuse and have access to a great deal of reliable, first hand information. Utilising this information to monitor human rights requires additional skills, such as understanding the legal basis of claims, basic rules of evidence and testimony, the operations of UN human rights bodies and regional human rights charters and international conventions. The course will aim to give training in all these areas.

It will be an official University course and will take place one evening per week over several weeks. A commencement date has not yet been set.

For further information, please contact the UNSW Human Rights Centre, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. Ph. (02) 697 2252.



Development Studies Program, University of the South Pacific

The new Development Studies Program was introduced in the first semester, 1990. The program, mounted by the departments of the School of Social and Economic Development, combines a multidisciplinary core with specialised electives and dissertation.

The Masters degree requires two years of full-time study. The first year comprises four courses - development theory, problems of Pacific Island development and research methodology, together with a specialist option in economics, demography, geography, history, management, political science or sociology. The second year is devoted to writing a dissertation in one of these fields. A diploma is awarded for successful completion of the first year only. The program is supported by a substantial endowment provided by the Sasakawa Foundation, which provides scholarships for up to fifteen regional students at any one time.

Enquiries should be directed to the Co-ordinator, Professor David J.C. Forsyth, Department of Economics, University of the South Pacific, PO Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

Town planning studies, University of the South Pacific

The University of the South Pacific has just approved the introduction of a program of studies in town planning. The program including eleven courses leads to an undergraduate Diploma in Town Planning, and will commence in the first semester next year.

The diploma is being offered because of a recognised shortage of trained town planners within the region and the increasing demand for sound town and country planning associated with economic growth.

For further information, contact David W. Greenwood, Reader and Head, Department of Land Management, University of the South Pacific, School of Social and Economic Development, Suva, Fiji. Ph. 31390 Ext. 584. Fax. (6792) 30 1305, 30 0482.

ORGANISATION PROFILE

Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawaii

The Center (formerly the Pacific Islands Studies Program) was established in 1950 and coordinates much of the Pacific-related activity at the University of Hawaii. The University has more than 200 faculty members with teaching and research interests directly related to the Pacific Islands and offers more than 130 courses emphasising the Pacific region. The University's Hamilton Library houses one of the most comprehensive collections of Pacific materials in the world.

With a core faculty of 32 members representing a wide variety of disciplinary backgrounds, the Center offers multidisciplinary programs of study leading to the Bachelor of Arts degree in Liberal Studies, the Master of Arts degree in Pacific Islands Studies and the Certificate in Pacific Islands Studies. The Center publishes Occasional Papers (see the 'Briefing and Working Papers' section of this issue); the scholarly Pacific Islands Monograph Series; a general interest series, South Sea Books; the new scholarly journal, *The Contemporary Pacific: A Journal of Island Affairs*, launched in August 1989; and a newsletter every two months. It also promotes research, cooperates with regional organisations, funds student and faculty exchanges with regional universities, hosts visiting scholars and officials, and coordinates a program of educational outreach to the local community that includes an annual conference and a teachers' workshop.

For more information about the Center or its activities, please write to Dr Robert C. Kiste, Director, Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawaii, 1890 East-West Road, Moore Hall 215, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

D.W.Thorpe

D.W. Thorpe is a division of Butterworths, and publishes an extensive range of reference works. The following hardback books, most of which relate to Africa, should be of interest to people interested in development studies:

African Population Census Reports: a bibliography and checklist, compiled by John R. Pinfold, 112 pp., 1985, A\$50.00. This bibliography and union list covers the published reports of every national population census carried out in Africa up to and including 1980.

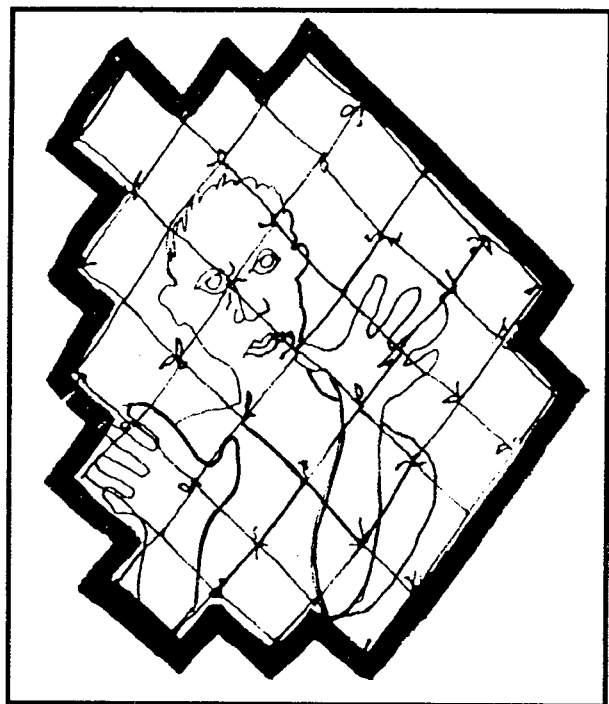
The African Studies Companion: a resource guide and directory, Zell, H.M., 176 pp., 1989, A\$75.00. This book identifies a very wide variety of sources of information in African studies and contains annotated listings of reference tools, bibliographies, libraries, publishers, distributors, donor agencies, awards and prizes.

African Studies Information Resources Directory, compiled by Jean E. Meeh Gosebrink, 585 pp., 1986, A\$130.00. This directory, prepared under the auspices of the (US) African Studies Association, provides a comprehensive reference and research tool for identifying sources of information and documentation on sub-Saharan Africa located in the US.

Analysing Contemporary South Africa, Moss, G. and Obery, I. (eds), 650 pp., 1990, A\$115.00. This is the 5th volume in a series which started as the *South African Review*. It covers the period from mid-1987 to end-1988, and is arranged into four sections: labour, state politics and the economy, Southern Africa, and rural politics. Each section is introduced by a specialist in the area, and the volume contains a lengthy general introduction.

Bibliographies for African Studies 1979-1986, Scheven, Y., 637 pp., 1988, A\$140.00. This volume presents at a glance the bibliographical record of 40 specific disciplines and 57 geographical areas and nations, 'while at the same time providing a panoramic view of African studies for the last 17 years.' Almost 100 subject and geographical sections provide access to bibliographies in the social sciences and humanities, for all sub-Saharan countries.

Displaced Peoples and Refugee Studies: a resource guide, compiled by Julian Davies, 240 pp., 1990, A\$90.00. This book lists major general reference resources (directories, handbooks, annuals, teaching aids, etc.), and contains an annotated bibliography of important works including theses on involuntary migration, current bibliographies and continuing sources of information, research institutes, libraries and documentation centres, publishers, network organisations, donor agencies and foundations.



Ethnic Conflict and Human Rights in Sri Lanka: an annotated bibliography, Rupesinghe, K. and Verstaappen, B., 559 pp., 1989, A\$115.00. This is an attempt to capture and record documents emanating from the violent conflict in Sri Lanka, focusing on the period 1983 to 1988. In addition to the basic academic literature published as books or appearing as articles in periodicals, a wide range of primary documentary sources are also listed, including reports from national and international organisations, important legal documents, parliamentary debates, eye-witness reports and fact-finding missions.

Forced Labour and Migration: patterns of movement within Africa, Zegeye, A. (ed.), 412 pp., 1989, A\$75.00. This collection brings together papers from African scholars and noted Africanists in 'a cogent analysis of the causes and social and economic consequences of forced labour and labour migration in Africa.'

Guide to Archives and Manuscripts Relating to Kenya and East Africa in the United Kingdom, Thurston, A., 850 pp., 1990, A\$200.00. This massive guide surveys official and non-official records in over 150 repositories throughout the UK.

Guide to Current National Bibliographies in the Third World, 2nd edition, Gorman, G.E. and Mills, J.J., 392 pp., 1987, A\$115.00. Each entry in this guide to national bibliographies is in four parts: full bibliographical citation together with publisher address and current cost, historical outline of the compilation, statement of scope and contents, and an analysis of coverage together with critical commentary on usefulness and value.

A Guide to African International Organizations, Fredland, R., 240 pp., 1990, A\$85.00. This volume records and analyses the activities of almost 500 international organisations which have appeared on the African continent in this century. It provides both a broad overview of the processes at work in the evolution of international organisations as well as details about specific organisations in Africa. It includes a wide range of tables and maps, as well as a bibliography.

Guide to Non-Federal Archives and Manuscripts in the United States Relating to Africa, compiled by Aloha P. South, 1260 pp., 1989, A\$330.00. This two-volume guide describes textual and non-textual materials relating to the African continent and offshore islands located in public and private manuscript and archival depositories in the United States. The records concern diplomatic, military, economic, religious, scientific, literary and other types of contact between the US and African countries. Most of the material is not included in other published guides of manuscripts or archival collections.

Human Rights Reports: an annotated bibliography of fact-finding missions, Verstaappen, B. (ed.), 406 pp., 1987, A\$110.00. This compilation lists fact-finding missions by intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations in the field of human rights. Reports deal with arrest, detention and prison conditions, religious freedom and the position of the churches, refugees and displaced persons, and trade unions and freedom of association.

An Index to "Index on Censorship", no. 1 (1972) to no. 100 (1988), compiled by Judi Vernau, 442 pp., 1989, A\$120.00. *Index on Censorship* has served as a monitor of political repression. It has supported writers, scholars and others silenced by censorship and other forms of repression, and published articles and first-hand accounts of repression by dissident writers. This cumulative index lists, under country headings, articles in date order, giving author, title, and subject.

International Guide to African Studies Research/Etudes Africaines Guide International de Recherches, 2nd edition, compiled by Philip Baker, 276 pp., 1987, A\$110.00. This guide provides comprehensive information on nearly 1,500 research bodies, academic institutions and international organisations throughout the world. Each entry includes contact details, research areas, courses, library holdings, publications and other information.

Mass Communication, Culture and Society in West Africa, Ugboajah, F.O. (ed.), 335 pp., 1985, A\$85.00. 'A solid and empirical examination of the history of development of mass communication from the perspective of cultural programming, media language development, message diffusion, and professionalism, this collection of papers presents a theoretical framework for research on the functions of mass media and its role as a cultural mediator in West Africa.'

Repression and Resistance: insider accounts of apartheid, Cohen, R. et al. (eds), 280 pp., 1990, A\$85.00. This book contends that 'the black people of South Africa are not only passive victims of white repression, but actors with the capacity for both overt and covert resistance...The contributors provide professional social scholarly analyses combined with an insider's knowledge of the difference between apartheid theory and real social processes.'

Southern Africa: Annual Review 1987/88, Pycroft, C. and Munslow, B. (eds), 550 pp., 1989, A\$290.00. This book is based on the Southern African Computerised Data/Text System developed by the Centre of African Studies at the University of Liverpool. Volume 1 provides an extensive coverage of press reports on the region, drawing upon press sources from around the world. It charts the rapidly changing and frequently dramatic events unfolding in a region where South Africa's 'struggle...to maintain its domination remains the central issue.' Volume 2 deals with the important regional issues of the period, revealing the motivating forces for regional integration, confrontation and negotiation.

Sub-Saharan African Films and Filmmakers: an annotated bibliography/Films et Cineastes Africains de la Region Subsaharienne: une bibliographie commentee, Schmidt, N.J., 402 pp., 1988, A\$110.00. This bibliography of African cinema and film producers includes almost 4,000 entries (many annotated) of books, monographs and theses, reviews

and pamphlets, published from the early 1960s up to mid-1987. Containing references to African and popular Euroamerican press articles, the bibliography includes details of resources hitherto uncited in research on African films.

Union List of African Censuses, Development Plans and Statistical Abstracts, compiled by Victoria K. Evalds, 239 pp., 1985, A\$55.00. This is a comprehensive listing of the combined holdings of twelve major US research collections of government documents concerned with African development plans, censuses and statistical abstracts for the period 1945-1983. Entries are made under the current name of a country, with cross-references for other names, in chronological order.

Who's Who in South African Politics, 3rd edition, compiled by Shelagh Gastrow, 400 pp., 1990, A\$115.00. This is a new and extensively revised edition of a major reference source on the personalities involved in current South African politics.

All prices include delivery within Australia. Orders should be sent to the Library Services Manager, D.W. Thorpe, PO Box 345, North Ryde, NSW, 2113.

Centre for International Economic Studies (CIES)

The following is a selection of CIES monographs (see also under Briefing and Working Papers). For a complete, free list of CIES publications, organised by type and topic, write to the Centre for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, 5001.

The Political Economy of Agricultural Protection: East Asia in International Perspective, Anderson, K., Hayami, Y. et al., 1986 (received the Tohata Award, 1987), A\$21.95.

Australian Protectionism: extent, causes and effects, Anderson, K. and Garnault, R., 1987, A\$19.95.

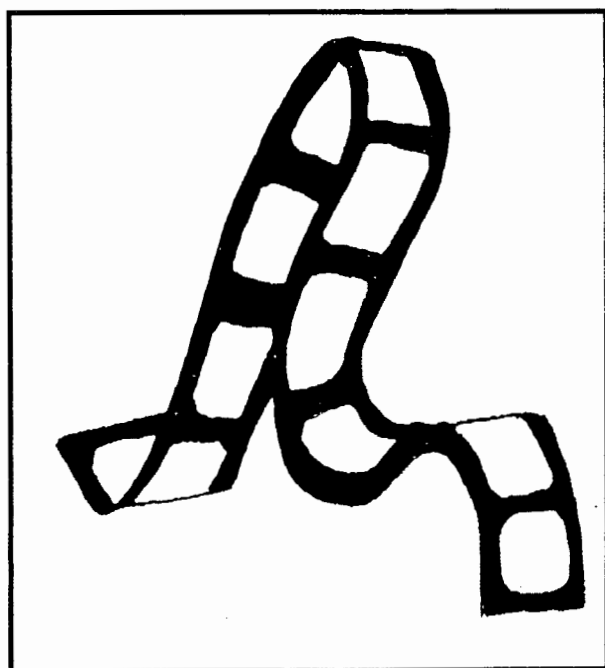
Trade and Investment in Services in the Pacific Region, Castle, L. and Findlay, C. (eds), 1988, A\$24.95.

All the above can be obtained from Allen and Unwin Australia, PO Box 764, North Sydney, NSW, 2060.

Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA)

The ICA sponsored the International Exposition on Rural Development, 'a five-year series of events that focussed attention on successful grassroots innovations in rural development around the world'. The Exposition gave rise to three books which are now used as texts in development studies courses in a number of universities and colleges throughout the world.

Volume I: Directory of Rural Development Projects, 516 pp., 1985. Project descriptions prepared for the Exposition.



Volume II: Voices of Rural Practitioners, 474 pp., 1987. Self-analysis of local rural development initiatives worldwide.

Volume III: Approaches that Work in Rural Development, 414 pp., 1988. Emerging trends, participatory methods and local initiatives.

Price: US\$21.95 (CAN\$25.95) per book including shipping and handling. Cheques made out to The Institute of Cultural Affairs should be sent to ICA West, 1504 25th Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122, USA. Ph. (206) 323 2100.

Law Book Company

The Geography of Urban-Rural Interaction in Developing Countries, Potter, R.B. and Unwin, T. (eds), Routledge, Lon., 342 pp., 1989, A\$105.00. This book emphasises the nature and the importance of the interactions which occur between urban and rural areas within Third World countries, providing much-needed comparative, cross-cultural and cross-national material in this neglected area of study. It discusses the various theories of rural-urban interaction, and summarises its actual nature in the form of the movement of people, goods, money, capital, new technology, energy, information and ideas. Case studies are drawn from Africa, Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

Privatisation in Developing Countries, Ramanadham, V.V. (ed.), Routledge, Lon., 443 pp., 1989, A\$120.00. 'This book starts with an analysis on the concept, rationale and fundamental issues of privatisation, with reference to both developed and developing countries. There follows a critical scrutiny of the privatisation programmes of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, written by contributors actively concerned with public enterprise and privatisation. It examines the role of international aid agencies, including the World Bank, in promoting the schemes and it details the positive impact of them, as well as their pitfalls. These country accounts are complemented by a concluding chapter giving an overview of the substantive issues raised.'

Urban Social Movements in the Third World, Schuurman, F. and van Naerssen, T. (eds), Routledge, London, 223 pp., 1989, A\$98.95. Living conditions and housing for the poor in many Third World cities are still very basic and in many cases deteriorating. In the last decade, however, there has been an upsurge of locally-based movements attempting to improve conditions through self-help schemes. This book considers these movements, presenting qualitative, comparative research on their dynamics and constraints, in a cross-cultural framework. In the course of specific case studies set in Latin American, African and Asian countries, the contributors look at the various characteristics of urban social movements. These include political consciousness, ideology, clientelism, types of action and opposition against local and national government.

These hard-back books are distributed by the Law Book Company, 44-50 Waterloo Road, North Ryde, NSW, 2113. Prices are recommended retail prices in Australia.

National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

Educating Overseas Students in Australia: who benefits? Harris, G.T. and Jarrett, F.G., Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 119 pp., forthcoming (September 1990). This book is based on a report prepared for the International Development Program of Australian universities and colleges (IDP) by the National Centre for Development Studies. It examines, from a mainly economic perspective, the costs and benefits arising from educating overseas students in Australia. The book is essentially in three parts: first, a broad discussion of Australia's educational aid objectives and the role of education in the process of economic growth; second, a detailed analysis of the overseas student population in Australia (numbers, countries of origin, gender, fields of study, methods of funding, etc); and third, an exploration of the issues arising from the introduction of full-fee courses, the phasing out of the subsidised student program and the application of the Equity and Merit Scholarship Scheme. The costs and benefits are examined from the perspective of both Australia (its macro- and micro-economy, its educational institutions and its domestic student population) and the overseas students themselves and their home countries. The authors raise a wide range of questions for further study, especially in terms of the marketing of Australian educational services and the policy options for Australia's educational aid program.



The NCDS has also published monographs from the following series:

Pacific Policy Papers

6. *Education for development in the South Pacific*, Ken Gannicott (ed.), 120 pp., A\$25.00.

Pacific Research Monographs

24. *Migration and development in the South Pacific*, John Connell (ed.), 200 pp., A\$25.00.

23. *The Northeast Passage: a study of Pacific islander migration to American Samoa and the United States*, Dennis Ahlburg and Michael J. Levin, 100 pp., A\$25.00.

22. *Environment, aid and regionalism in the South Pacific*, Jeremy Carew-Reid, 185 pp., A\$25.00

These monographs are available from Freepost 440, Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Postage rates-Australia: A\$4.80 (first book), A\$2.60 (each additional book); Overseas: A\$9.30 (first book), A\$2.80 (each additional book); Overseas airmail: A\$14.75 (first book), A\$8.00 (each additional book).

North Australia Research Unit (NARU)

Aboriginal Housing Needs in Katherine NT, Loveday, P. and Lea, J.P., 190 pp., 1985, A\$13.00.

The Mission and Peppimenarti: an economic study of two Daly River Aboriginal communities, Stanley, O., 120 pp., 1985, A\$10.00.

Two Years On, Aboriginal Employment and Housing in Katherine, Loveday, P., 61 pp., 1987, A\$10.00.

The Economic Impact of Tourism on the Mutitjulu Community, Uluru (Ayers Rock Mount Olga) National Park, Altman, J.C., 108 pp., 1987, A\$7.50.



Pine Creek Aborigines and Town Camps, Wolfe, J.S., 92 pp., 1987, A\$10.00

Kava in the North: a research report on current patterns of kava use in Arnhem Land Aboriginal communities, Alexander, K. et al., 49 pp., 1987, A\$6.00.

Economic Enterprises in Aboriginal Communities in the Northern Territory, Stanley, O. and Young, E., 285 pp., 1989, A\$24.00.

Hawke's Law: the politics of mining and Aboriginal land rights in Australia, Libby, R.T., 175 pp., 1989, UWA Press (in press).

Orders should be sent to the Publications Officer, North Australia Research Unit, PO Box 41321, Casuarina, NT, 0811. The prices quoted do not include postage: an invoice will be mailed with the publication.

Other

Geographers on Fiji: a bibliography, Chandra, R., School of Social and Economic Development, University of the South Pacific, Suva, 97 pp., 1989. This bibliography covers work relating either wholly or substantially to Fiji by geographers or appearing in geographical publications. It adopts a moderately 'generous' interpretation of the category 'geographer' to maximise its usefulness. Entries are in author, then date order.

There was no price information included, so please contact the School of Social and Economic Development, University of the South Pacific, PO Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

Health in the tropics: a survival guide for travellers and field workers, Barnett, M. and Furnass, B. (eds), ANU, Canberra, 36 pp., 1990. This short guide to health hazards in tropical countries has been produced by the Australian National University in an effort to alert staff and students to the health risks they may encounter during visits and fieldwork and to provide some practical advice on avoidance and treatment. Such risks may be minimised by taking simple self-help measures and recommended precautions. The guide begins with some general advice about ways to stay healthy, followed by a selection of major tropical illnesses and other health risks. Included are general descriptions of these and how the infecting organisms are spread, symptoms, identification and treatment - including details of self-treatment if found to be necessary. Also included is clear information about inoculations and other forms of protection.

The guide costs A\$5.00 including postage in Australia (add A\$1.00 postage overseas). It can be obtained from the University Public Relations Office, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Pacific Nations and Territories, Ridgell, R., Bess Press, Honolulu, 176 pp., US\$19.95 plus US\$3.20 surface postage to Australia. 'The only comprehensive history of its kind available, this book is ideal for anyone interested in the Pacific. This extensively revised second edition is also an excellent text for high school and college courses.' It has chapters on Micronesia, Melanesia and Polynesia, an index, over 100 photographs and over 60 drawings, diagrams and charts. There is an accompanying *Workbook* of 46 pages, US\$5.95 plus postage.

Write to Bess Press, Inc., PO Box 22388, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA. Ph. (808) 734 7159.

BRIEFING AND WORKING PAPERS

Asian HRD Planning Network

Towards a framework for integrating employment and stabilization policies in developing Asia, Zaidi Sattar, 45 pp., 1989. 'This Working Paper forms part of the studies conducted under the sub-program "Employment and Manpower Implications of Industrial Restructuring". It seeks to highlight the aggregate employment implications of economic policies, while considering ways to minimise the "disemployment" effects of such policies. It stresses the need to strike a balance between short- and long-term policies, as well as between growth and stabilization policies in the employment context.'

For further information about the Asian HRD Planning Network and its publications, please write to Asian HRD Planning Network, ILO, ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi, India.

Centre for International Economic Studies (CIES)

The Centre, at the University of Adelaide, publishes Seminar Papers in order to circulate preliminary research results by staff or visitors associated with CIES. Its purpose is to stimulate discussion and critical comment prior to the publication of papers. To facilitate prompt distribution, papers are screened but not formally refereed. Once published, papers will become available as part of the Centre's Reprint series.

Seminar Papers:

89-04. *The rise and demise of textiles and clothing in economic development: the case of Japan*, Young-Il Park and Kym Anderson, 26 pp., 1989.

89-05. *China and the Multifibre Arrangement*, Kym Anderson, 28 pp., 1989.

89-06. *How developing countries could gain from food trade liberalization in the Uruguay Round*, Kym Anderson and Rod Tyers, 50 pp., 1989.

89-07. *The new Silk Road to Europe: new directions for old trade*, Carl B. Hamilton, 40 pp., 1989.

89-08. *Thailand's growth in textile exports*, Suphat Supachalasai, 44 pp., 1989.

89-09. *The redirection of United States imports of textiles and clothing*, Joseph Pelzman, 23 pp., 1989.

89-11. *Textiles, clothing and fibres in Australia and New Zealand*, Peter Lloyd, 34 pp., 1989.

90-01. *The Multi-Fibre Arrangement and China's growth prospects*, John Whalley, 31 pp., 1990.

Reprints:

4. *Export processing zones: the case of the Republic of Korea*, Derek Healey and Wilfred Lutkenhorst, 56 pp., 1989.

5. *Korea: a case of agricultural protection*, Kym Anderson, 42 pp., 1989.

7. *Does agricultural growth in poor countries harm agricultural-exporting rich countries?*, Kym Anderson, 13 pp., 1989.

8. *Price elasticities in international food trade: synthetic estimates from a global model*, Rod Tyers and Kym Anderson, 30 pp., 1989.

Single copies of Seminar Papers and Reprints are available free of charge from Kym Anderson, Director, Centre for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, 5001. Ph. (08) 228 5579. Fax. (08) 224 0464.

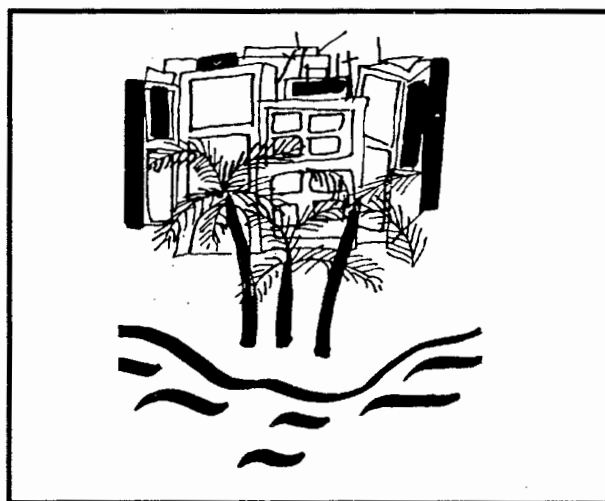
Center for Pacific Islands Studies

See the 'Organisation Profile' of the Center in this issue. In the absence of abstracts, I have selected those **Occasional Papers** which I judged most likely to be of interest to readers with an interest in development studies:

11. *A world catalogue of theses and dissertations concerning the education of the peoples of the Pacific Islands (including the New Zealand Maori)*, William G. Coppel, 1977.

13. *The use of nearshore marine life as a food resource by American Samoans*, Harry B. Hill, 1978.

17. *Urbanization in the Pacific: a tentative survey*, Donald R. Shuster, 1979.



18. *Institutional sources of stress in Pacific regionalism*, Richard A. Herr, 1980.

20. *Aspects of modernization in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea*, Douglas Oliver, 1981.

21. *Reflections on Micronesia: collected papers*, Francis X. Hezel, 1982.

23. *Tourism in the Pacific: a bibliography*, B.H. Farrell et al., 1983.

25. *Culture, youth and suicide in the Pacific: papers from an East-West Center conference*, Francis X. Hezel, 1985.
26. *The Solomon Islands: an experiment in decentralization*, Ralph R. Premdas and Jeffery S. Steeves, 1985.
27. *The Pacific in the Year 2000: seminar papers*, Robert Kiste and Richard Herr, 1985.
28. *Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Conference: History of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*, Karen Knudsen (ed.), 1985.
29. *The organization of development planning in the South Pacific*, Roman Dubsky, 1986.
34. *Moving images of the Pacific Islands: a catalogue of films and videos*, Melissa C. Miller (ed.), 1989. This catalogue aims to help 'anyone holding this book anywhere in the world' to find films and videos. It includes only films for which a distributor or producer is known. Descriptions of the films and videos are generally paraphrases or abridgements of distributors' advertisements. A preponderance of productions feature villages, traditional cultures and the 'fatal impact' of Westernisation. Urban life is 'decidedly underrepresented'. Where available, the catalogue provides information about prices and the distributors' general film and video stocks.

Occasional Papers each cost US\$5.00, which I believe includes postage (but be quick to beat the imminent price rise). Write to the Center for Pacific Islands Studies, University of Hawaii, 1890 East-West Road, Moore Hall 215, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU

Refugees in the modern world, Amin Saikal, Canberra Studies in World Affairs No. CS25, A\$10.00 plus A\$3.00 surface postage.

Analyzing the impact of international sanctions on China, Peter Van Ness, Working Paper No. IR-WP4, 1989, A\$3.00 plus A\$1.00 postage.

Middle power leadership and coalition building: the Cairns Group and the Uruguay Round, Andrew Fenton Cooper and Richard A. Higgott, Working Paper No. IR-WP1, 1990, A\$3.00 plus A\$1.00 postage.

Cheques or money orders should be made out to the Department of International Relations and sent to Publications Officer, Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. (If payment is in foreign currency, please add US\$10.00 equivalent for bank charges.)

National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

The NCDS has issued the following papers. Others are forthcoming.

Islands/Australia Working Papers

90/1. *Health planning and diabetes mellitus in the Western Pacific*, Susan Searjantson, 24 pp.

90/2. *Family Planning in Fiji*, Kesa Seniloli, 12 pp.

90/3. *The health planning needs in small Pacific Island states*, Garth Singleton, 17 pp.

90/4. *Public health in Vanuatu*, David B. Evans, 20 pp.

90/5. *The economics of public health in Western Samoa*, Helen Lapsley, 30 pp.

90/6. *Public health in Fiji*, David B. Evans, 28 pp.

90/7. *Patterns of disease and health practice in Western Samoa*, Pamela Thomas, 30 pp.

90/8. *Economics of public health in the South Pacific*, R. Taylor, 40 pp.

90/9. *The quality of education in the South Pacific*, C.D. Throsby and K. Gannicott, 50 pp.

NCDS Working Papers

90/1. *Trading blocs in the Asia-Pacific area*, Gary Banks, 66 pp.

China Working Papers

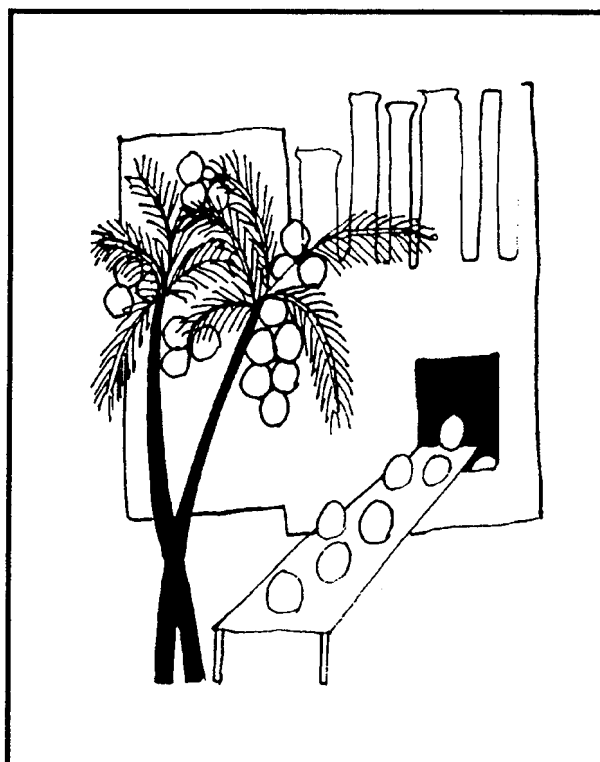
89/1. *Chinese economic reform: approach, vision and constraints*, Y.Y. Kueh, 20 pp.

90/1. *Modelling the post-reform Chinese economy*, Will Martin, 30 pp.

Working Papers in Trade and Development

90/1. *Should agro-industrial research be funded from the public purse? The case of integrated coconut processing for the South Pacific*, Dan M. Etherington, 30 pp.

Working Papers in Trade and Development are available free from the Publications Clerk, NCDS, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Other Working Papers cost A\$5.00 each (postage included) and are available from Freepost 440, Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Please make cheques payable to Bibliotech.



NEWSLETTERS AND JOURNALS

Asian-Pacific Economic Literature (APEL). *APEL* is designed to give busy people - in business, media, government, universities and research institutes - quick access to the ever growing literature on economic developments in the Asian-Pacific region, which includes ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei), the Northeast Asian NICs (Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong), the Pacific Islands (PNG, Fiji and others), China and other centrally planned Asian economies. *APEL*'s regular features are: literature surveys, book reviews, annotated list of books, abstracts of journal articles, contents lists of journals and lists of working and other papers. *APEL* is edited at the National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, and is published twice a year in March and September.

Please address all subscription enquiries to the publisher, Beech Tree Publishing, 10 Watford Close, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 2EP, UK. Current subscription rates are: Normal price: £23.00, US\$41.00, A\$50.00; Third World: £20.00, US\$35.00, A\$42.00; Personal price: £12.00, US\$22.00, A\$26.00.

Canberra Anthropology is a twice-yearly journal which publishes research in all branches of anthropology. Volume 12 is a special volume combining two issues. Entitled 'Culture and Development in Papua New Guinea', this collection provides ethnographic analyses of a diversity of problems associated with development in Papua New Guinea. It is edited by Christopher J. Healey whose introduction provides a comprehensive overview of the current literature and a critique of the prevailing macro-sociological models of development.

Annual subscription is A\$16.00 (Australia), A\$20.00 or US\$22.00 (seamail), A\$26.00 or US\$28.00 (airmail). Single issues: A\$8.00 (Australia), A\$10.00 or US\$11.00 (seamail), A\$13.00 or US\$14.00 (airmail). Back issues (Vols 1-10) available at half these rates. Cheques made out to 'Canberra Anthropology' should be sent to the Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

CIRDAP Newsletter is the quarterly newsletter of the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific. The March 1990 issue includes CIRDAP meeting reports and reports on workshops on disaster management, social forestry and small-scale irrigation. There is also a calendar of activities for 1990.

Distribution is free of charge. For further information, please write to Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, GPO Box 2883, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.

Community Development Journal examines community development in terms of political, economic and social programs which link the activities of people with institutions and government. The theme of the July 1989 issue was 'Community responses to AIDS', and addressed the problem in national and global contexts, including an article which saw prostitution in the Philippines as a political issue.

Subscription rates are £26.00 (UK), US\$60.00 (N. America), £32.00 elsewhere. Write to Journals Subscription Department, Oxford University Press, Pinkhill House, Southfield Road, Eynsham, OX8 1JJ, UK.

Development Forum is published 6 times per year. The 'single regular publication of the UN system in the field of economic and social development', it is supported by many of the UN's agencies. The March-April 1990 issue includes the following at times provocative articles: 'It should not be repaid' addresses the root causes of, and condemns inappropriate solutions to, the Third World debt; 'The school of the wind' calls for projects to be built around human cooperation, using appropriate and sustainable technologies; 'Credit transforms a Chilean village' praises community-initiated credit schemes. There are also conference reports, announcements, reviews and news items.

A contribution of US\$25.00 is requested. Contact Development Forum, PO Box 5850, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y., 10163-5850, USA.

Development Policy Review is a quarterly journal published by Sage Publications in conjunction with the Overseas Development Institute. It focuses on both immediate questions and the broader themes in development policy. Articles analyse social and economic issues in development, reflecting the different perspectives of North and South. New research is complemented by an extensive book review section. Recent articles have looked at trade, debt, structural adjustment and liberalisation, aid, food and famine, and industrialisation.

Society for International Development (SID) members are entitled to a discounted subscription (SID rates in brackets). Subscription rates are individual: 1 year £28.00 (£21.00), 2 years £56.00 (£42.00); institution: 1 year £65.00 (£49.00); 2 years £130.00 (£98.00). Subscriptions should be prepaid, and sent to Sage Publications, 28 Banner Street, London EC1Y 8QE, UK, Ph. (01) 253 1516. Fax: (01) 253 5206.

Focus is AIDAB's quarterly newsletter. Its objectives are to make Australia's foreign aid program more widely known and to encourage discussion of development issues. Contributions and suggestions are welcome. Recent issues looked at Australia's aid budget; health, cattle raising and tourism in Vanuatu; poverty, debt and the environment; educational aid; language training in the Pacific; and war and aid delivery in Ethiopia.

Focus is available free of charge from the Distribution Officer, Public Information Section, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601, or phone (06) 276 4970.

GASGA Newsletter is published by the Group for Assistance on Systems relating to Grain After-harvest. The group aims to stimulate improvement in the technical help given to developing countries in the postharvest handling, processing, storage and transport of grain, and to harmonise activities so that the most effective use is made of members' resources.

For further information about the frequency, price (it appears to be free) or about being placed on the mailing list, write to GASGA Newsletter Editor, c/- Dr B.R. Champ, ACIAR, GPO Box 1571, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Fax. (06) 247 0217.

International Journal of Human Resource Management is a new journal, to be published three times per year. It aims to develop the theoretical base of human resource management, as well as drawing on empirical research in the areas of strategic management, international business, organisational behaviour, personnel management and industrial relations. It looks at both developed and developing countries, and plans a special issue devoted to developing countries in 1991.

Subscription rates are, for individuals and institutions respectively, £45.00/£60.00 (UK), US\$70.00/US\$90.00 (USA), £48.00/£65.00 (elsewhere). Write to Sharon McDuell, Routledge Promotion Department, 11 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4EE, UK. Ph. (01) 583 9855.

International Journal of Refugee Law is published quarterly. It aims to stimulate research and thinking on refugee law and its development and provide a forum for discussion and the dissemination of the results of research. The July 1989 issue contained articles on UNHCR policy and Canada's immigration and refugee documentation system, a country profile of Lebanon, case studies, basic documents and publication reviews.

Institutional subscription rates are £40.00 (UK), US\$90.00 (N. America), £45.00 elsewhere. Personal and developing country institution rates are £20.00 (UK), US\$45.00 (N. America), £23.00 elsewhere. Write to Journals Subscription Department, Oxford University Press, Pinkhill House, Southfield Road, Eynsham, OX8 1JJ, UK.

IPPF OpenFile is published fortnightly by the International Planned Parenthood Federation. It summarises and gives references to articles and newspapers and journals relating to population matters. Headings are IPPF events, International scene, Status of Women, Medical file, Law file and Youthline.

Contact IPPF International Office, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK.

Journal of Refugee Studies, published quarterly, explores the complex problems of forced migration and national and international responses. The journal encourages contributions to the theoretical development of refugee studies, innovative analytical or methodological approaches and appraisals of current concepts, policies and practice. The journal also invites refugees and aid practitioners to

contribute their voices and perspectives. Vol. 2, No. 2 included two feature articles: 'Ethnic human rights and feminist theory: gender implications for refugee studies and practice' and 'Development of an explanatory model of illness schedule for Cambodian refugee patients'. It also contained a field report on education for the displaced Khmer in Thailand, a Baha'i refugee story, conference and symposium reports and book reviews.

Subscription rates are £30.00 (UK), US\$70.00 (N. America), £36.00 elsewhere. Reduced personal and developing country rates are available on request. Write to Journals Subscription Department, Oxford University Press, Pinkhill House, Southfield Road, Eynsham, OX8 1JJ, UK.

Journal of Southern African Studies is published three times per year. 'It aims at generating fresh scholarly enquiry and exposition in the fields of history, economics, sociology, demography, social anthropology, administration, law, political science, international relations, literature and the natural sciences in so far as they relate to the human condition.' The April 1987 issue, for example, looked at student resistance in Cape Town, violence in Inanda (a black housing area in Durban), the growth and decline of African agriculture in Central Angola over the sixty years to 1950, and labour in nineteenth century Natal, along with review articles and short book reviews.

Subscription information is confusing, however it appears that individual subscription rates are £12.50 (UK), US\$26.00 (N. America), £15.00 elsewhere. Write to Journals Subscription Department, Oxford University Press, Pinkhill House, Southfield Road, Eynsham, OX8 1JJ, UK.

NGO Networker is the quarterly journal of the World Resources Institute. The Winter 1989-90 issue included articles on the relationship between the World Bank and NGOs, tropical forestry, human rights in the Amazon and biodiversity. Many items relate to Latin America or Africa. There were also news items, a calendar of events and publication abstracts.

NGO Networker appears to be free. Contact the Editor, NGO Networker, World Resources Institute, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006, USA.

Pacific Affairs Current Awareness Bulletin is published by the National Library of Australia. It provides citations of mostly journal articles, all of which are held in the Library and may be obtained by interlibrary loan or by ordering photocopies from the National Library. Headings used are: International cooperation and foreign affairs, Political science and defence, Economics and investment, Resources (sub-headings are: agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, oil and gas, energy, conservation, industry), Shipping and transport, Information services, Education and training, Sociology, Medicine and allied sciences, Science and technology, and Tourism.

For further information about *Pacific Affairs Current Awareness Bulletin*, please contact the Principal Librarian, Asian Collections, National Library of Australia, Canberra, ACT, 2600.

Pacific Economic Bulletin is published twice yearly by the National Centre for Development Studies, ANU. The *Bulletin* reports findings of economists sent to the Pacific region to evaluate trends. The June 1990 issue includes articles discussing current economic trends, education in the South Pacific, PNG factor markets, aid project design and commodity prices. Book reviews and a statistical annex of major economic indicators in time series are also featured.

Subscriptions (for 2 issues): A\$20.00 in Australia; US\$15.00 for all other countries; back copies (when still in print) A\$10.00. Available from Freepost 440, Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Pacific Research is the quarterly journal of the Peace Research Centre, Australian National University. It provides information and commentary on issues of peace and security, particularly as they relate to the Asia/Pacific region. It includes a conference calendar and reports, book reviews, bibliographies and information about research activities and opportunities. The last two issues have included a two-part article on the situation in Bougainville. The information about chemical weaponry takes on additional salience to our region given the recent US decision to incinerate its chemical weapons at Johnston Island.

Pacific Research is available free of charge from Peace Research Subscription, Peace Research Centre, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Papua New Guinea Journal of Education is published in April and October. It is a reference source for recent educational research relating to Papua New Guinea, and serves a professional and academic audience of policy makers and implementers, researchers and teachers. Although the main criterion for publication is relevance to Papua New Guinea, material on other countries will be published provided the direct relevance to Papua New Guinea is established in the text.

Subscriptions are K8.00 (PNG), K20.00 or US\$30.00 airmail elsewhere. Publishers ask for payment in Kina if possible. Cheques payable to 'Papua New Guinea Journal of Education' should be sent to the Education Research Librarian, Port Moresby In-Service College, PO Box 1791, Boroko, NCD, Papua New Guinea.

Partners in Research for Development presents articles and summarises results from ACIAR-sponsored research projects. ACIAR (the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research) is an Australian government-sponsored organisation which identifies agricultural problems in developing countries and commissions research collaboration between Australian and developing country researchers. The April 1990 issue of *Partners* includes articles on the Malaysian fruit fly, biotechnology, climate, fishing in Indonesia, harvesting the silky oak and agriculture in the South Pacific. There is also a book review section.

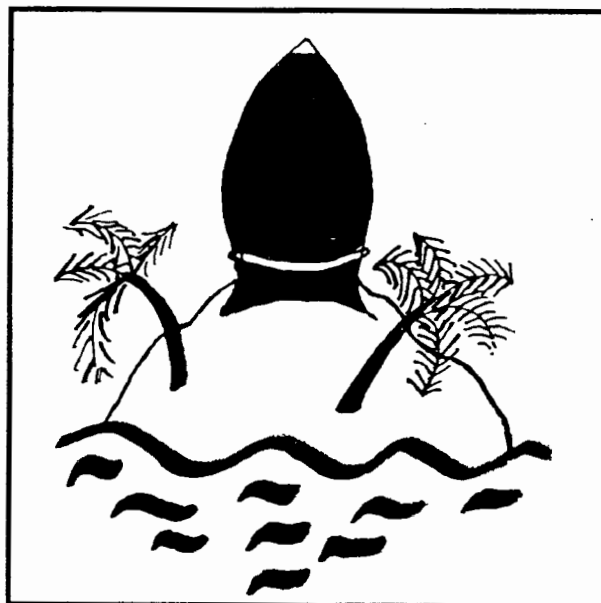
For further information, please contact the Editor, Partners in Research and Development, ACIAR, GPO Box 1571, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Third World Quarterly is a forum for discussion and debate of development-related issues. The January 1990 issue contains articles addressing prospects for the Third World of superpower rivalry in the 1990s, the economic reconstruction of Iran and Iraq, NGOs and the Afghan war, prospects for democracy in Nigeria, *The Satanic Verses*, and the immigration perspectives of receiving countries. The journal also includes literary and book reviews

Subscriptions of £23.00/US\$34.00 including postage should be sent to Circulation Manager, Third World Quarterly, Rex House, 1st Floor, 4-12 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PE, UK.

Tok Blong SPPF is the quarterly journal of the South Pacific People's Foundation of Canada. The April 1990 issue has feature articles on migration from the Federated States of Micronesia to Guam (the reasons, the problems, the future), the effects of US nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands, developing a coconut industry in Vanuatu, the Palauan struggle for self-determination, an attempt to save an endangered bird, the Guam rail, and the threat posed by change to both the landscape and traditions of the Northern Marianas island of Rota.

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.



Uniya is the quarterly journal of Uniya, a centre for social research and action sponsored by the Australian Jesuits. The Autumn 1990 issue includes an article on the release

of Nelson Mandela, two articles on the rights of asylum seekers, examining the case of the Vietnamese refugees and the special case of Manuel Noriega, and a call to those who act on behalf of the poor to beware of losing touch with the poor they claim to represent.

Uniya is available free of charge from Uniya, PO Box 522, Kings Cross, NSW, 2011.

Butterworth Policy Journals

The aim of the following journals is to promote interdisciplinary discussion of the factors which influence policy formulation and implementation, offering 'international and comprehensive coverage of the policy arena'. In addition to the in-depth refereed papers, most policy journals contain shorter commentaries, book reviews, research reports, conference reviews, a list of recent publications and an international event calendar. The annual subscription follows each entry.

Cities: an international journal of urban policy and planning. £102.00 (UK), £110.00 (elsewhere).

Energy Policy: an international journal of the economic, environmental, political, planning and social aspects of energy. £162.00 (UK), £186.00 (elsewhere).

Food Policy: politics, economics and planning aspects of food, agriculture and nutrition. £133.00 (UK), £152.00 (elsewhere).

Futures: a journal of forecasting, planning and policy. £155.00 (UK), £178.00 (elsewhere).

Industry and Higher Education: economic, organisational, social, political and legal aspects. £80.00 (UK), £89.00 (elsewhere).

International Journal of Water Resources Development: for all aspects of water development and management. £82.00 (UK), £84.00 (elsewhere).

Land Use Policy: politics, science and planning of urban and rural land use. £100.00 (UK), £105.00 (elsewhere).

Marine Policy: an international journal of ocean affairs. £140.00 (UK), £158.00 (elsewhere).

Natural Resources Forum: a United Nations journal. £83.00 (UK), £90.00 (elsewhere).

Resources Policy: an international journal of minerals policy and economics. £112.00 (UK), £125.00 (elsewhere).

The Round Table: the Commonwealth journal of international affairs. £58.00 (UK), £65.00 (elsewhere).

Space Policy: interdisciplinary discussion of space activities and developments. £100.00 (UK), £112.00 (elsewhere).

Telecommunications Policy: socio-economic political and regulatory aspects of telecommunications and information systems. £131.00 (UK), £145.00 (elsewhere).

Tourism Management: research, policies and planning. £103.00 (UK), £115.00 (elsewhere).

Utilities Policy: economics, planning, pricing, management, regulatory, strategic and organisational aspects of public and private utilities. £50.00 (UK), £55.00 (elsewhere).

Free sample copies can be obtained from, or subscriptions sent to, Jane Skinner, Butterworth Scientific Ltd, Westbury House, Bury Street, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5BH, UK.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND RESOURCES

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)

Centre for Pacific Development and Training Annual Report 1988-1989. The AIDAB Centre for Pacific Development and Training (ACPAC) supports AIDAB's development assistance program with a particular focus on the Pacific through specialist advice, identification of human resources development needs and the delivery of non-formal training. Technical advice concentrates on human and natural resources development, infrastructure and development finance/economics. Training is directed to public sector managerial and line staff from recipient countries. The annual report details training program activities (country-specific, multi-country and in-country) and technical project support. It also reviews Centre administration and facilities, provides staff profiles and gives the names of course participants.

The report can be obtained from the AIDAB Centre for Pacific Development and Training, Middle Head Road, Mosman, NSW, 2091. Ph. (02) 960 9500. Fax. (02) 960 2492.

PAPERS

Human resource development

Professor Peter Blunt of Northern Territory University has four recent and forthcoming papers in the field of human resource development:

'The hidden hand of public administration in newly-emerging states', Blunt, P., Richards, D. and Wilson, J., *Journal of International Development*, 1 (4), 1989, 409-43.

'Strategies for enhancing organizational effectiveness in the Third World', *Public Administration and Development*, 10 (4), 1990, in press.

'Human resource management in developing countries', Blunt, P. and Jones, M. (eds). Special issue of *International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 2 (1), 1991, forthcoming.

'Management development in developing countries', Blunt, P. and Jones, M. (eds). Special issue of *Journal of Management Development*, 1991, forthcoming.

Rethinking development issues

Ted Trainer is the author of *Developed to Death: re-thinking Third World development*, details of which were given in the January issue of *Development Bulletin*. He is a strong critic of conventional development theory and practice. He is offering two of his recent papers to interested Network members free of charge.

Development re-think. This paper argues that conventional development theory and practice are unlikely to solve the Third World's problems and must be rejected. It offers an explanation which focuses on the way market systems distribute resources away from those in most need and produce inappropriate development. It discusses the mistaken identification of development with economic growth and the connections between conventional development and imperialism. The paper deals with the much neglected implications of the 'limits to growth' perspective on the global predicament, suggesting that it would be impossible for all people to rise to the present living standards of the rich countries, thereby invalidating the general goal of development taken for granted by virtually all previous development theories, radical as well as conventional. The final section draws implications regarding the alternative development paths rich and poor countries should follow.

The conserver society. This paper offers a brief summary of major themes in the emerging literature on the required alternative to consumer society. If the 'limits to growth' perspective on our global predicament is correct, then a sustainable world order must be based on some form of radical conserver society. This would be characterised by low (but quite sufficient) material living standards, a high degree of self-sufficiency from national to household levels, many communal and cooperative arrangements and a zero growth economy. The paper refers to possible alternative patterns of settlement and economic changes. It argues that technically (as distinct from politically) these alternative ways would be easy to introduce, would permit drastic reduction in per capita resource consumption and would yield a higher quality of life.

For copies of these papers, please write to Ted Trainer, Department of Education, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. Ph. (02) 697 2222.



Towers before trees

'Kenya's Wangari Maathai has been acclaimed worldwide by environmentalists as the founder of the **Green Belt Movement**. She has organized hundreds of poor women to plant trees. Some of the tree seedlings are used for the creation of green belts on public and private lands. *The New York Times* reported that Maathai had filed a suit against Kenya's governing party to stop its plan to build a 60-story skyscraper on downtown park land in Nairobi. The *Times* on December 29, 1989 reported that President Moi attacked Maathai saying that as a woman she had no right to criticize. He said the African tradition was for women to respect men. The next day police ordered her organization out of the premises it had occupied for 10 years. The *Times* also reported that Kenya's major financial donors have expressed their disapproval of plans for the US\$200 million skyscraper.'

[NGO Networker, Winter 1989-90]



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

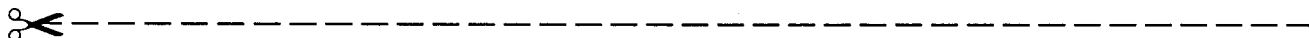
- upgrading the **Development Bulletin and Briefing Papers**
- publishing **Development Bulletin** on a regular, quarterly basis
- increasing Network membership from 2000 to 3000

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.

Please complete the form below and return it with your payment.

***Don't risk missing out on the
exchange of information provided by the Network!***



Mail To: Australian Development Studies Network
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**.

NAME: _____

POSITION: _____

ORGANISATION: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ POSTCODE _____

PHONE _____ FAX _____

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

Copyright

Articles, reports and *Briefing Papers* published by the Network may be re-published, but we would appreciate your acknowledgement of the source. No acknowledgement is needed for conference announcements, other notices or publication lists.

Manuscripts

Manuscripts are normally accepted on the understanding that they are unpublished and not on offer to another publication. However, they may subsequently be republished with acknowledgement of the source (see 'Copyright' above). 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, eg. (Yung, 1989, 113-118).

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

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:

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

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

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.

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.