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Australian National University  
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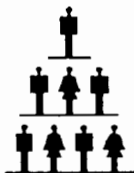
# DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN

## INSIDE THIS ISSUE

- Remote community development
- Health and nutrition in the tropics
- Trade as aid
- Guides to resources
- Briefing Paper:  
Arms for the Poor

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# The Network



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

*Development Bulletin* is the Network's quarterly Newsletter. It includes short articles (normally 500 to 1,500 words); reports on conferences and seminars; announcements of forthcoming events; details of courses, research and work related to development or development studies; 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.

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## 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**.

If you wish to obtain Network publications or enquire about membership, subscriptions, seminar sponsorship, etc., please write to the **Network Director**. The address is:

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## Deadlines



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

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# EDITORIAL

I have been very pleased with the reaction to my call, in the last issue, for reports from conferences, seminars, workshops, etc. From the number of reports in this issue, it is clear that organisers are keen to make use of this opportunity. However, I would remind potential reporters that, while some conferences are primarily concerned with a single discipline, *Development Bulletin* is a multi-disciplinary publication. So please keep technical jargon to the minimum. Also, some conferences which are not primarily about development, nonetheless include development-related sections or have development implications. In such cases, please be selective, as readers can follow-up the other topics using the contact details you supply. Finally, readers are primarily interested in knowing, not who spoke, nor what was spoken about, but what was *said*.

The response to my earlier call for articles speculating on the ramifications, for the Third World, of the changes in Europe has been less than enthusiastic – one response. Yet it is apparent that changes are imminent or, indeed, already under way. Vietnam and Cuba are facing real difficulties due to IMF/World Bank (meaning United States?) pressure on ‘Eastern Bloc’ aid donors to cease providing development assistance if they wish to receive assistance from the West. At the same time, there are already signs that Western European aid is going to be diverted increasingly towards Eastern Europe. These are issues of immense importance. With so many imponderables, and with matters in such a state of flux, we may not get all the answers right, but surely this is the time to start the discussion and debate.

This issue is accompanied by a *Briefing Paper* by Peter Jones. Entitled *Arms for the Poor: Trading in Death*, the paper addresses some of the inconsistencies between Australia’s policies towards the Third World and our promotion of arms exports. Australia speaks out against Third World governments’ arms expenditure; we are sophisticated and articulate in our understanding of the links between war and underdevelopment; and we deplore the use of arms to oppress. Yet the Australian government sold Mirage jets to Pakistan despite the resumption of military rule and the instability of the region; and an Australian company was stopped ‘in the nick of time’ from selling aircraft parts to Iraq. Peter Jones suggests that genuine security for Australia can be found, not in a strong arms export industry (which he suggests may be infeasible in any case), but in playing a peacekeeping and development-assisting role in our region.

John Anglim

Editor

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# Reports

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

Tony Marjoram

This seminar was organised by the Development Technologies Unit, University of Melbourne, and the Centre for Appropriate Technology, Alice Springs. It was supported by the UNESCO Regional Network for Appropriate Technology in Southeast Asia and Pacific and the UNESCO Regional Office for Southeast Asia (ROSTSEA), the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB), the Northern Territory Government and the University of Melbourne.

The focus of the seminar was the role of technology in development in the rural and semi-urban communities in Australia (particularly Aboriginal communities), Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. Over 150 participants attended the three-day seminar, including 34 participants from 16 overseas countries (of whom 22 were postgraduate students from the Development Technologies Unit), 34 women and 27 Aborigines.

The seminar was organised into plenary sessions where 'formal' papers were presented, and small informal discussion groups. Over 40 formal presentations were made, grouped according to various themes including: energy, water supply and sanitation, housing, technology management, policy and planning. A panel discussed the particular problems of women, technology and development. About half the papers dealt with issues of technology in Aboriginal community development.

The idea behind the seminar was to bring together people working in technology and community development in Australia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific to discuss their activities and experiences, many of which are similar, despite geographic and other differences. Some differences between Aboriginal and many developing country communities were graphically illustrated in a slide show of problems of Aboriginal living conditions – several participants from the Pacific Islands were unaware and quite shocked by the situation of 'Fourth World' Australia. Given the greater availability of funds for technology and expertise for projects in Aboriginal communities, one is led to speculate: to what extent is this technology and expertise part of the problem, rather than part of the solution?

### **Technology – hardware and software**

Presentations examined both the 'hardware' and 'software' (management) aspects of technology. This countered the usual emphasis on technological hardware

and 'technical fix' – technologists, economists, journalists and others often are liable to be technologically 'fixated', with a narrow, unproblematic, hardware view of development. Software aspects are frequently neglected or ignored. Indeed, some media reporting of the seminar had a hardware 'wonders of technology' emphasis.

In the real world, needs and problems rarely fit into technical, social, cultural, economic, environmental, political or other compartments, and an interdisciplinary approach is necessary. Such an approach is particularly important in the management of technology – which includes technology choice, decision-making, policy and planning. Projects involving technology have often failed because of a neglect of technology management – end-users were not properly consulted about their needs and problems in their entire social context – the technology did not work properly because either it was too complicated or too expensive to buy, operate and maintain.

### **Appropriate technology and technological dependency**

For technology to be 'appropriate', it must 'fit' the local context – it must address the needs and problems of local people, be affordable, environmentally sustainable and user-friendly. Here arises the vicious circle or 'Catch-22' of technology and development – communities with limited technological knowledge require outside technical advice; outside advisors, who may be technically competent, are often unaware of local customs and conditions and insensitive to them, and may recommend inappropriate technology; because of insufficient technical knowledge, local people are not able to assess such advice.

It was unfortunate that few Aboriginal people attended the seminar and that only two presentations were made by Aboriginal people. This is indicative of the perceived inability of Aboriginal people to understand the 'technical talk', the severe shortage of technological expertise in Aboriginal communities and the consequent dependence on outside sources of technological expertise. This situation is similar in many developing countries, although the developing country situation is improving due to pressures for training of local people and consequent 'localisation'.

The informal discussion groups were intended to break the technology communication gap between problems and needs and possible means for their redress. The importance of local consultation and involvement was well recognised and acknowledged at the seminar.

The seminar demonstrated the urgent need to develop more 'grassroots' technological ability in Aboriginal communities and developing countries, and the need to involve 'local' people without their feeling ignorant or alienated. If such measures are not taken, the chain of technological dependence will become further entrenched.

Tony Marjoram is Dyason Fellow at the Development Technologies Unit, University of Melbourne

## **Remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community futures, James Cook University, 11-13 July 1990**

Warwick Dix

The conference was sponsored by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) and organised for the Institute by the Centre for Continuing Education at the Australian National University.

Over 400 people from throughout Australia attended the conference which was notable for the high level of participation by Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders, ie. the affected sector of the population.

Opened by Anne Warner, the Queensland Minister for Family Services and Islander Affairs, the conference had four sections: external influences on communities; communications; community self management; and community environment. These were conducted over a three day period together with interest group meetings, a public session at which the Australian House of Representatives' Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs engaged the audience in a discussion on community control, management and resources, and a plenary session. These events were preceded by an informal afternoon session, 'community focus', at which participants from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities met to discuss items of mutual concern and to foreshadow central issues.

Each session drew a full house with an audience in an adjacent marquee able to watch and listen to the speakers on closed circuit television. Discussion was vigorous and instructive in the way in which the important issues evolved. Health, that is, physical and psychological well-being, land rights (especially in North Queensland), education and training and, particularly, issues surrounding family violence were dominant.

Recommendations from the plenary session reflected just these issues, adding a request to the Institute to engage in research in the structure of violence, its impact on the family and seeking solutions. The Institute was also asked to respond to Aboriginal and Islander requests for research, and to provide a contractual basis for research which incorporated return of materials to communities. Both of these matters have been fundamental tenets of Institute policy for some years, which demonstrates the difficulty of effectively informing the diverse population of Aborigines and Islanders in this country.

It is hoped that the views expressed by the conference participants will be noted by Federal and State government departments and others responsible for issues relating to remote Aboriginal communities.

Copies of the recommendations may be obtained by writing to the Administrative Officer, AIATSIS, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Warwick Dix is the Principal of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies.

## **Health issues in the Pacific, Brisbane, 25-28 September 1990**

Graeme Dorrance

This workshop was organised by the National Centre for Development Studies and funded by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau. Twenty-one participants from eight South Pacific countries, one representative from the World Health Organization, and 18 from Australian institutions attended. Nine formal papers and nine supplementary papers were the basis of the workshop. These ranged from general overviews of health problems, to examinations of individual country situations, to considerations of specific problems, such as diabetes. The discussion also considered options for funding health services, community participation in health management and improvements in and more effective use of health data.

It was agreed that the South Pacific faces many health problems that call for urgent attention. Many of these arise because the islands are developing from traditional societies where infection (including some imported Western diseases), acute respiratory diseases, and under-nutrition are the most severe health problems. Many such problems, including malnutrition, are being ameliorated by rising incomes which farmers can use to obtain a more varied diet. Immunization and improved sanitation are also reducing the devastation caused by infectious diseases.

The traditional maladies are being displaced by more 'modern' illnesses associated with rising incomes and inadequate education (for example diabetes), with smoking (heart disease and cancer), alcohol (cirrhosis and traffic accidents), and the tension of urban living. As yet, drug abuse is not a serious problem except in a few urban areas, and AIDS is still rare. These transitional sources of ill health can be eradicated most effectively by education. Hence, improved educational standards should be considered a basic element in any health program. However, much more than improved education is called for.

A particular problem is the tendency to concentrate health programs on prestigious hospitals and health centres to the detriment of services providing basic health care. Aid donors sometimes aggravate this disparity by providing valuable but expensive equipment, but failing to provide the continuing support that such equipment requires. There are too many health service vehicles standing idle for the lack of petrol!

The participants concluded that there were three areas to which attention should be directed. As usual, the question of finance headed the list. However, while it was considered that more money could be spent effectively to raise the health of the Pacific Islanders, the disposition of available finance was considered to be a more serious problem. More attention should be given to training health workers, particularly in non-sophisticated fields such as the maintenance of patient records. There was agreement that community health care generally has been

starved of funds and that too little has been done to obtain public participation in community programs. In reallocating resources, the simpler but more widespread and effective services should receive more consideration. In several countries, conflicts often arise between the health workers who want to provide services and the Treasury that insists on detailed project-by-project justification, and the Central Planning Agency that is often enamoured of impressive facilities.

Graeme Dorrance is co-Editor of *Pacific Economic Bulletin*.

## **Trade as aid workshop, Sydney, 29 September 1990**

John Anglim

This was the inaugural activity of the newly formed Sydney chapter of the Society for International Development (SID). The intention of the workshop, which was co-sponsored by Community Aid Abroad Trading and Australian Action for Development Alternatives, was to explore some strategies for correcting trade injustice.

Bob Debus, Chairman of the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign, outlined some of the problems of the least developed countries. Between 1980 and 1988 their terms of trade declined by 16 percent; their merchandise exports are sufficient to fund only half their imports; and each tends to specialise in only one or two primary products which it must sell onto wildly fluctuating markets which tend to be controlled by one or two trading companies. But are exports the answer? Bob alluded to the problem of many sellers entering monopsonistic markets (markets in which there is a buyer's monopoly), reminding us of the famous quote:

*'It's everyman for himself', cried the elephant as he danced around the chicken yard.*

John Langmore, MP and Chairman of the ALP Third World Forum, was strongly critical of the blindness of some free market ideologues to the actual distortions of the markets. He referred to both tariff and non-tariff barriers. He decried the fact that, at exactly the point at which developing countries have the capability of breaking into the world economy (eg. in clothing and textiles), non-tariff barriers have been erected by developed countries. He urged the new chapter of SID to take on a watching brief of the developments within GATT and the Uruguay Round.

Race Mathews, MP, reminded participants of the small magnitude of aid compared to trade in the economies of the Third World. He felt that developed countries like Australia have an important role to play as markets for Third World products – indeed, we should help Third World exporters to identify potential demand and assist them in devising appropriate marketing strategies. He felt

that Australia may also usefully 'export' our history of using Friendly Societies and Credit Cooperatives which use the principle of mutual support to overcome poverty. Discussion of this idea brought up the existence of such organisations in the Third World (eg. the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh) and the fact that some cultures (eg. Theravada Buddhist) are particularly conducive to the success of such organisations. Murray Proctor of AIDAB pointed out that AIDAB supports such programs, directly and through its support of NGO programs.

Murray summarised some of the main arguments of the ongoing import-substitution versus export-orientation models, and referred to the World Bank finding that the cost to developing countries of developed countries' protection is twice the value of aid, again showing the importance of trade policy to countries of the Third World. He went on to point out that, while direct stimulus of external trade is one means of assistance, the same effect may be achieved indirectly by stimulating internal trade. Reminding participants that Australia is a relatively minor player, he suggested that Australia may have a particularly useful role to play in training – in marketing, management, etc. Participants, while generally agreeing with this, again pointed out that appropriate skills often exist in the developing countries, and that perhaps Australia's role ought to be to support the dissemination of those indigenous skills.

Fair trading practice was another area which generated great interest. Bernie Omodei, of Community Aid Abroad Trading, mentioned the idea of a 'fair trade mark', an idea currently under examination in the UK. The idea is to issue this 'stamp of approval' to products which fulfil certain criteria – eg. environmental sustainability, labour conditions, etc. Such goods could well attract the same kind of interest as the 'Green Spot' goods now finding their way into Australian supermarkets, which may offset price disadvantages for products made outside of 'sweatshop' conditions. Participants commended the concept, and Bernie has agreed to keep readers of *Development Bulletin* up-to-date with progress of the UK investigations.

Conference participants urged the Sydney chapter of SID to pursue the issues raised and congratulated the organisers on a stimulating and useful conference.

If you would like to be involved in SID in Sydney, please contact Susai Benjamin, PO Box 227, Toongabbie, NSW, 2146. Ph. (02) 688 1833.

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

Joan Bryan

This conference attracted more than 240 participants of whom nearly half were from overseas. Particularly well represented were Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea. The two main themes of the conference, *Health in*

*transition and Malaria and other vector-borne diseases*, were intended to provide for those with a broad interest in tropical health and those with more specialist interests.

As there were 55 invited and submitted papers and over 30 posters displayed, it is possible to mention only a few of these, and the following discussion refers only to invited papers.

Although infectious diseases are still major causes of illness and death in tropical countries, the prevalence of such 'life-style diseases' as heart disease, diabetes and cancer is increasing. The section on *Health in transition* focused on the problems of developing countries and on the health of Aboriginal Australians. Among Australian Aboriginals, infant mortality rates have fallen in recent years, but only at the 'cost' of high hospitalisation rates for children. A major health problem in Aboriginal communities is the extremely high mortality of young adults.



Diabetes is increasing particularly in the Pacific region, demonstrating the need for preventative action. Coronary heart disease is increasing in Papua New Guinea even in rural areas, and a study has indicated that lipid profiles of two village populations are compatible with the development of heart disease. Attempts are now being made to identify the preventable risk factors of those cancers which occur with high frequency in the developing world. Also discussed were the policy implications and economic considerations of defining health priorities in relation to changing disease patterns.

Malaria is still of major public health importance in the tropical world. Although the etiology of the infection is well known, we are still surprisingly ignorant of the epidemiology of the disease, as Dr L. Molineux pointed out in his paper. This is an obstacle to the evaluation of intervention programs. The relationship between nutritional status and malaria has been studied in the Philippines: in a cohort of children, malnourished children accounted for the majority of the malaria episodes. Of assistance to field workers is the development of a rapid diagnostic test for blood parasites after the blood has been centrifuged. Papers also addressed the complex issues of malaria immunology and parasite diversity.

The entire text of invited papers and abstracts of submitted papers and posters will be included in the *Proceedings* of the conference. These will be available at the end of the year to non-participants at a cost of A\$25.00 including postage. Write to Ms Wendy Gardiner, Tropical Health Program, Medical School, Herston Road, Herston, Qld, 4006.

Joan Bryan is a medical entomologist with a major interest in mosquito-borne diseases. She has worked in a number of developing countries, taking short trips to Kenya, Tanzania, Western Samoa and Vanuatu, and spending two years in Papua New Guinea and six years in the Gambia.

## Industrialisation and development in the Third World, Flinders University, 13 October 1990

John Browett

The theme for the 1990 annual conference of the Centre for Development Studies at Flinders University was *Industrialisation and development in the Third World*. The conference was attended by well over 100 people, and each person received a book of background papers.

The conference was divided into two sections: in the first, the three key speakers presented their papers; in the second, conference participants divided into five concurrent workshops in which the different themes of the conference were discussed.

The first key speaker was Dr Hal Hill, Head of the Indonesia Project at the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University. His paper, entitled *Industrialisation issues and strategies in the Third World*, gave an introductory overview. The second key speaker, Dr Leslie O'Brien, formerly of the Industrialisation in Southeast Asia Program at the Research School of Pacific Studies, undertook a closer examination of the issues involved in a paper entitled *Industrialisation and development: What does it all mean?* The final speaker, Professor Angela Cheater of the Department of Sociology at the University of Zimbabwe, provided an interesting case study in a paper entitled *The problems of industrialisation in Africa: the case of Zimbabwe*. All three papers will be published by the Centre in the near future, and will be available for purchase.

The five workshops were led by the key speakers and two Flinders staff. The topics were:

- Indonesia on the road to becoming a NIC?
- Can the transnational corporations contribute to the development process?
- Industrialisation in East Asia
- Role of the state in industrialisation and
- Problems of management and bureaucracy in promoting industrialisation in Zimbabwe.

After the workshops, the conference participants came together to hear a report back from each workshop on the issues discussed.

From these reports, it was apparent that while industrialisation was seen as important for LDCs, there were many issues that created some debate. In particular, the importance of transnational corporations in the development process and the ability to transport successful models of industrialisation to other LDCs were questioned. The state, it was generally agreed, played a key role in the process of industrialisation. This was seen as particularly so in the case of Indonesia.

The conference answered, as well as raised, many questions for the participants, and provided an opportunity for the wider community to consider some issues relevant to the Third World.

John Browett is the Director of the Centre for Development Studies at Flinders University of South Australia.

# Calendar

## France in the Pacific, Canberra, 22-25 January 1991

This conference will be held by the Department of Pacific and Southeast Asian History at the Australian National University. It aims to provide an historical dimension to the intentions and experiences of the last colonial power in the Pacific and to place colonial history in the Pacific in comparative perspective, both in the context of the ocean itself and the Third World at large. Non-French scholars from Britain, New Zealand and Australia are being invited as well as French metropolitan and colonial citizens. Offers of papers are invited.

For further information, please contact Dr Deryck Scarr, Dept. of Pacific and Southeast Asian History, RSPacS, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 2303 (office), 249 2316 (messages), 253 1783 (home).



## Pacific-Asia and the future of the world system, Hawaii, 28-30 March 1991

The 15th annual conference on the Political Economy of the World-System, to be held at the University of Hawaii, will focus on the present and future trends of the Pacific-Asia region within the context of the current restructuring of the capitalist world economy, especially in terms of: (a) the prospect of a united Europe and (b) the spread of industrialisation to semiperipheral and peripheral zones and the concurrent deindustrialisation of previously industrialised areas.

Panels will be organised around the following subthemes: (a) 'Changing hegemony: Japan or a united Europe?' will examine the impact of European integration

on Japan, and the decline of US hegemony; (b) 'Politics of production' will examine the organisation of production in the Asian NICs; (c) 'Changing patterns of core-periphery networks' looks at Japan's relations with Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands; (d) 'Centrally planned economies in the world-system' addresses systemic changes in the centrally planned economies; (e) 'Anti-systemic movements in Asia and the Pacific' examines the politics of class, gender, ethnicity, etc.; and (f) 'Restructuring the peripheries: the nineties and beyond' rethinks industrialisation and strategies for upward mobility.

For information, please contact Ravi Arvind Palat, 410 Moore Hall, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA. Ph. (808) 956 2681. Fax. (808) 956 6345. It may still be possible to submit papers: the deadline was 15 December.

## Sudan: environment and its people, Durham, UK, 8-11 April 1991

This conference will address the following topics: resource management; recent history; Sudanese culture; ecology and biology; and a general session.

For information about this conference, please contact Mrs Janet Starkey, Sudan Studies Society of the UK, Conference Organiser, c/- University Library (Palace Green Section), Durham, DH1 3RN, UK. Ph. (091) 374 3028.

## Disasters: vulnerability and response, London, 3-4 May 1991

This conference will be convened by the Department of Geography, University College, London. Organisers note that a distinction must be made between the natural events which trigger disaster and the social or political processes which render human populations vulnerable to disaster. In order to develop an adequate understanding of disasters, we must look to human vulnerability as much as to natural disasters. This conference intends to bring together geographers and specialists from other disciplines working on disasters in developing countries in order to promote further exploration of human vulnerability and response to disasters.

Please contact Ann Varley, Department of Geography, University College, 26 Bedford Way, London WC1H 0AP, UK. Ph. (071) 387 7050.



## **One world or several, Amsterdam, 6-9 May 1991**

The full title of this, the 20th World Conference of the Society for International Development, is 'One world or several: towards a strategy for growth, sustainability and solidarity in an interdependent world'. The conference will focus particularly on regional and global cooperation, in the context of the great changes in civil society in the East and the South.

For further information contact your local SID chapter, or write to QLT/CONGREX, Keizersgracht 782, 1017 EC Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

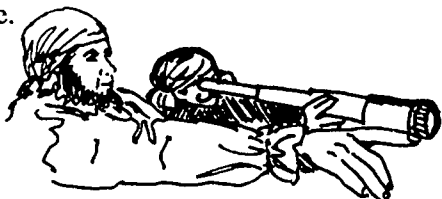
## **Veterinarians and the environment, Sydney, 12-13 May 1991**

This Pan Pacific Veterinary Conference will be open to people working in the animal production field. It will feature a development section with a program that will be invaluable to those in research institutions or those already working on development projects. Speakers will include Professor Phil Summers, head of the graduate school in veterinary science at James Cook University and a development research specialist; Dr Bob Dun, Director General of AIDAB; Dr Alan Wilson, chief executive of the Indonesia International Animal Science Research and Development Foundation; Dr Clive Jackson, a director of Biological Technology Transfer; and Dr Dennis Hoffman, research program coordinator at ACIAR.

For more information, contact Ingrid Schmidt, National Australia Convention Services, 105 Miller Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2060. Ph. (02) 957 5233. Fax. (02) 959 5502.

## **Science and discovery, Madrid, 25-28 June 1991**

'Science and discovery' is the general theme of a conference in Madrid commemorating the quinqucentennial of the European discovery of the New World. Leading topics include: archival sources for New World science; the cultural impact of discovery; discovery and the nature of humankind; the political economy of discovery; comparative perspectives on European science and New World societies; the earth redrawn (time, space and measurement); life and death in the tropics; and political independence and scientific and technological dependence.



For information, please write to Prof. Michael R. McVaugh, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA.

## **Breaking the hunger trap, Sydney, 18-22 October 1991**

With one person in five in the world suffering from hunger and malnutrition, will development in the '90s go the same way as it did in the '80s? Freedom From Hunger, the organisers of this conference, say that it must not, that we have to plan sustainable development strategies to overcome the crisis of increasing hunger. Major themes will be: *Growth or development* and *Projects or partnership*, with special emphasis throughout the conference on the fundamental role of women in development. Speakers will come from Asia, the Pacific and Africa.

Active participation in the processes leading to the conference will be encouraged, and during the conference there will be opportunities to become involved in strategic planning.

Register your interest now by contacting 'Breaking the Hunger Trap', Freedom From Hunger, PO Box 1379, Darlinghurst, NSW, 2010. Ph. (02) 281 2188. Fax. (02) 281 4307.

## **Appropriate waste management technologies, Murdoch University, Perth, 27-28 November 1991**

There is an increasing demand for low cost appropriate waste management technologies for outer suburban settlements, isolated communities and a variety of industrial situations. Small scale low cost systems can provide an alternative to large waste treatment systems which have become very expensive and face problems of disposing of large quantities of treated wastewater and sludge. Small scale systems sometimes are the best option for small towns and villages. There is a large scope for such systems in developing countries.

The objective of this conference is to bring together researchers and professionals who have been working in the area of waste management to exchange ideas and experience. It is hoped that the conference will motivate increased efforts into research and the development of more efficient small scale systems.

Conference topics will be: septic tank systems; biomass production; composting; solid waste management; soil and subsoil treatment; anaerobic and aerobic systems; irrigation and land disposal; and alternative waste systems (wetlands, aquatic plants, etc.). Papers and posters are invited. Accepted papers will be made available to delegates in advance.

For information about the conference, please write to Dr K. Mathew, Remote Area Developments Group, Institute for Environmental Science, Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA, 6150. Ph. (09) 332 2896. Fax. (09) 310 4997. Registration fee is A\$250.00 (A\$200.00 for students).

# Courses

## Aboriginal Studies Major, University of New England

The Aboriginal Studies Major is an interdisciplinary program within the Bachelor of Arts degree which enables students to concentrate on subjects which include a special emphasis on aspects of Aboriginal society, culture and history. It can be studied by internal or external study. Usually external study is restricted to people over 20 years of age.

The program puts together in a formal way elements being taught in the university at present. There will also be a series of *Oorala Lectures* conducted by the Aboriginal Resource Unit, which involves Aboriginal community and other resource persons. Each of these lectures will be followed by a seminar. This lecture/seminar series is designed to link together the content of the various subjects in the context of Aboriginal perspectives, from traditional society to contemporary society.

At present this Major is largely dependent on existing courses, so has concentrated chiefly on Aboriginal Studies. As it develops, it may expand to include Torres Strait Island Studies to a greater extent. From the beginning, however, students who wish to do so may include study of Islanders in their courses, particularly at a higher level.

If you would like more information about the Aboriginal Studies Major, please write to the Aboriginal Resource Unit, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, 2351.

## Master / Graduate Diploma of Development Studies, Deakin University

Deakin University is a world leader in 'distance education'. In 1989 the School of Social Sciences, in collaboration with Murdoch University in Western Australia, launched a coursework-based postgraduate development studies Masters (MDS) and Graduate Diploma (GDDS) in the distance education mode.

These two professional qualifications are offered to graduates of all disciplines wanting to obtain a formal postgraduate qualification in the economics, politics, anthropology and history of Third World development. In addition to the coursework, each course includes a guided 'minor thesis' based on a country case study.

The courses are designed to serve the needs of those involved in development at the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation or training levels, those hoping to move into such roles, and others such as journalists, educators, travel industry personnel, non-governmental agency representatives, commercial importers and

exporters, or those employed in positions where it is desirable to have a knowledge of the development process and the skills relevant to the analysis of the Third World development record – prospective and past.

The MDS can be completed off-campus in two years, full-time, and the GDDS in one year, full-time. Both can be taken part-time on-campus. There are some 40 candidates currently enrolled, many from the 'technical disciplines', such as medicine, engineering and agriculture.



### Philosophy and course structure

The Deakin MDS and GDDS are based on an appreciation that the study of Third World development must be a multidisciplinary undertaking: a professional understanding of the development process involving the application of a number of skills, not separately but simultaneously.

The compulsory units that all candidates must complete to qualify for the MDS are: *Clash of cultures* – a study of the impact of modern European industrial societies on non-industrial, non-European societies and the reaction of the latter; *Development experience in the Third World* – a multidisciplinary study of the post-World War II development experience of the Third World, from the perspective of the economist, the political scientist and the anthropologist; *Specialist studies in development* – two units intended to enable students to explore, in depth, specific issues central to Third World development, such as agriculture, aid, NGOs and women in development; and *Developing country case study* – a guided in-depth study of the economic, political and anthropological development experience of a developing country of the student's choice from 1945 to the present. The case study constitutes the 'minor thesis' component of the MDS and GDDS.

Information on the courses, enrolment and fees is available from: Off-Campus Operations Unit, Deakin University, Geelong, Vic, 3217. Ph. (052) 47 1192. Fax. (052) 44 2777.



## The Australian Development Studies Network

- The Network offers a forum for discussion and debate of development issues.
- It provides members with up-to-date information and notices of forthcoming events.
- It helps members to inform each other about their work.
- It gives extensive, often annotated, listings of written and other information and education resources.
- Membership is open to anyone interested. Members come from fields as diverse as health, economics, agriculture, administration and human rights.

If you wish to join this growing group of development workers, professionals, academics, educators, administrators and policy-makers, please complete the form below and return it with your payment.

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Mail To: Australian Development Studies Network  
ANU  
GPO Box 4  
CANBERRA ACT 2601

Please find enclosed my annual membership/subscription fee of

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

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



## **Institute of Social Studies, The Hague**

The Institute offers two postgraduate diploma programs and an MA in development studies.

### **Postgraduate Diploma in International Law and Organization for Development**

This program is directed towards studying contemporary international law in a North-South perspective, with special focus on the contribution of international law and international institutions to development policies. Particular attention is paid to relations and dialogue between industrialised and developing countries.

### **Postgraduate Diploma in International Relations and Development**

This program aims to provide the professional skills needed for the interdisciplinary analysis of contemporary international relations and developments in the global economy, and for the evaluation and conduct of foreign policy and development diplomacy.

### **MA in Development Studies (Politics of Alternative Development Strategies)**

The objective is to examine critically the various theories and strategies that attempt to overcome the current political and theoretical crisis of existing development models – those that address themselves to economic, political and cultural activity at the grassroots, self-empowerment of the population, and the extension of democracy in all areas and levels of social life.

For further information, please contact the Academic Registrar (c/- Student Office), Institute of Social Studies, PO Box 90733, 2509 LS The Hague, The Netherlands. Tel. (70) 51 0100. Fax. (70) 54 9851.



## **Organisation profiles**

### **Asia Pacific Centre for Co-operatives Research, Training and Development**

Co-operatives exist in almost every country. They are 'alternatives to both state socialism and large-scale capitalism. In fact, many argue that co-operatives take the best from both socialism and capitalism'. Furthermore, co-operatives have a commitment to trading with each other.

There are 72 countries affiliated to the International Co-operative Alliance, the body recognised by the United Nations as representing the co-operative sector worldwide. It is estimated that over 500 million individuals belong to co-operatives.

The Asia Pacific Centre for Co-operatives Research, Training and Development will: carry out research into forms of co-operative organisation to meet the social and economic needs of Australia and other Asia Pacific nations; run training courses for members, directors and staff of co-operatives in Australia and in other Asia Pacific nations; promote awareness of the benefits of the co-operative approach; provide information and resources; support demonstration co-operatives; and facilitate development aid for co-operatives in the Asia Pacific region in conjunction with the International Co-operative Alliance Development Program.

If you wish to learn more about the Centre, please write to: Asia Pacific Centre, c/- Victorian Credit Co-operative Association, PO Box 1039, Windsor, Vic, 3181.

### **Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATIS)**

AIATIS promotes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander studies, conducts and encourages research, publishes and assists publication of results, assists in the training of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander researchers, maintains an extensive cultural resource collection, and encourages understanding, in the general community, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander societies.

The Institute awards grants and fellowships for research, maintains a library and archive, makes films and produces a range of publications, some of which are listed later in this issue of *Development Bulletin*. The Institute also issues collections of non-sacred dance songs, myths and legends.

If you wish to know more about the Institute, please write to the Library, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 246 1111. Fax. (06) 249 7310.

## International Federation for Alternative Trade (IFAT)

In May 1989 IFAT was established by alternative trading organisations from Europe, North America, Australasia and Japan. They are motivated not by profit but by a desire to assure the economic and social well-being of their overseas partners. They want producers to receive a fair and equitable income based on the local economy. With these common objectives, alternative trading organisations have now organised this worldwide movement.

In establishing IFAT, the alternative trade movement has now collectively set itself the targets of improving the living conditions of the poor and oppressed, particularly in the Third World, and of changing unfair structures of international trade.

The program of activities for IFAT's first years of operation was set at the founding conference. It includes facilitating information flow, the involvement of producers, establishing an ethical code of practice, and investigating the need for and possibility of alternative financing facilities.

Those wishing to support this work, or to find out more, please write to IFAT, PO Box 2703/1000 CS Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

## Asian Research Centre, Murdoch University

Murdoch University has been granted A\$4.4 million by the Australian Research Council for the establishment of a Special Research Centre on social and economic change in Asia. The grant is one of the biggest ever awarded to a social sciences and humanities research program. Professor David Goodman and Richard Robinson will be the Director and Deputy Director respectively when the Centre opens in 1991, the first of the six years covered by the grant.

Murdoch University's researchers, supplemented by the recruitment of other strategic specialists from the rest of Australia and overseas, will address the theme of *the emerging middle classes in Asia*.

The economic development of East and Southeast Asia has resulted in the dramatic emergence of new social classes. Politically, the demand for access to power and decision-making by these classes has resulted in transformations from older, narrower forms of authoritarianism throughout the region, though not necessarily towards democratisation. In economic terms, their new wealth and buying power have given rise to new markets as well as to new sources of economic power and influence. Culturally, there have been the beginnings of new visions of society, and concerns with the rights of individuals and the place of Asia in the broader world.

A primary assumption behind this project is that Australia's success in dealing with the region is heavily dependent upon a sophisticated understanding of the major social and economic changes at work and, in particular, the way in which the rapid growth of the newly emerging social classes is fundamentally influencing these processes.

The major goal of the project is a series of policy studies detailing the economic environments in the countries of East and Southeast Asia. In order to reach that goal, there will be a series of empirical studies of specific countries, in which the socio-economic, cultural and political identity and impact of the newly emerging middle classes will be analysed. The seven countries selected – Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, China (including Hong Kong), Taiwan and Korea – have all experienced recent and rapid economic and industrial growth, and constitute the second and third waves of post-War Asian industrialisation. Though Japan is clearly a key player in all these developments, demanding investigation in many of the studies proposed as part of this project, its modernisation is far more advanced and the parameters of its relationship with Australia more defined.

Finally, in carrying out both country and policy studies, the project will need to address important theoretical and comparative questions, in particular those related to the concept of middle class.

For more information about the Centre, please contact Dr Garry Rodan, Department of Social Sciences, Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA, 6150. Ph. (09) 332 2211. Fax. (09) 310 1899.

## Pacific Manuscripts Bureau

The Pacific Manuscripts Bureau at the Australian National University collects Pacific documents of all kinds, on all subjects, in all languages: fiction and non-fiction, ships' logs, legal documents, music and drawings, newspapers, and scientific papers, to name just a few categories. The Bureau will hold donated material, or film and return it to the donor, along with a copy of the microfilm. In this way the Bureau has built up a stock of over 1,000 microfilm titles. Sales catalogues, price lists and the Bureau's newsletter are available free of charge.

The Bureau welcomes:

- ☛ offers of documentary material for copying
- ☛ information on likely sources of such material
- ☛ suggestions for copying projects, particularly when the material is in danger of loss or destruction
- ☛ orders for microfilms and publications
- ☛ enquiries about membership possibilities and Bureau activities and
- ☛ enquiries about Pacific document material.

To have your name placed on the mailing list, or contribute to its work, please write to the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Room 22 – I Block, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 2521. Fax. (06) 257 1893.

## South Pacific Alliance for Family Health

The SPAFH is a regional non-profit non-governmental organisation which supports the development of quality family health programs compatible with the cultures and customs of the peoples of the South Pacific. Each member country is represented on the Board of Directors by the Director of the Ministry of Health or his/her designate.

SPAFH does not provide health or family planning clinical services, but works to strengthen the provision of these services in the region. SPAFH's work is primarily in the areas of training and technical assistance, information, education and communication programs, and population policy analysis and formation. It also maintains a resource centre and a regional demographic data base.

SPAFH seeks support for its programs from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies and private foundations. It currently receives core support from the US Agency for International Development.

For information about the SPAFH, please write to the Secretary General, Joseph Sukwianomb, PO Box 729, Nuku'alofa, Kingdom of Tonga. Ph. (676) 22722. Fax. (676) 24047.



## Pacific Information Centre (PIC)

PIC is based at the University of the South Pacific Library. It coordinates, collects and disseminates information on the South Pacific region, covering information on agriculture, health, education, environment, marine science, rural development, appropriate technology, social science and culture.

PIC can help governments, institutes, research workers, librarians and information officers, business communities and general users by providing bibliographies, computer searches, a current awareness service in agriculture, interlibrary loans, a reference service and ISBN service.

PIC's numerous publications include the *South Pacific Bibliography 1988*, *South Pacific Research Register 1990*, and a regular *Newsletter*.

To apply for help, write to PIC detailing the type of assistance you require, the purpose and scope of your project and the project deadline.

For further information, contact Lusiana Ravuvu or Jayshree Mamtota, Pacific Information Centre, USP Library, Suva, Fiji. Ph. (697) 313900 extn. 447. Fax. (697) 300830.

## NGO News

### EMPOWER

The International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) EMPOWER program each year supports four projects initiated by women in the Third World. IWDA provides support in the form of funds, but management of the projects is in the hands of local women who live in the community.

The 1990 projects provided trees, training and support for women in Tigray; health, housing and hygiene assistance in Honduras; a jeep for the Long Son Province Women's Union in Vietnam; and a women's meeting house in East Sepik, Papua New Guinea.

Write to IWDA, PO Box 1680, Collingwood, Vic, 3066.

### IWDA: new postal address

The International Women's Development Agency (IWDA) remains at 193 Smith Street, Collingwood, but has a new postal address: PO Box 1680, Collingwood, Vic, 3066.

### SID in South Australia (SIDSA)

The last issue of *Development Bulletin* mentioned this new chapter of the Society for International Development. Clearly, the South Australians have not let the grass grow under their feet. Their chapter's growing membership has already reached 75. Attendance at their seminar series averages over 30 participants, while the lunchtime video series attracts up to 60 people.

The chapter co-sponsored a visit by Canadian Tim Brodhead. His standing-room-only talk on developmental non-government organisations (NGOs), based on his deep understanding and broad experience, stirred a good deal of life and enthusiasm into the perception of NGOs and development-related organisations in Adelaide. As a result of his visit, SIDSA looks forward to an ongoing and strengthening relationship with the Canadian Council for International Cooperation (CCIC).

SIDSA will soon commence a survey into South Australians' attitudes towards aid and NGOs. SIDSA would like to receive expressions of interest from other development-related organisations around Australia, especially as similar efforts may have been undertaken or considered in the past.

If you would like to collaborate, or simply to find out more about SIDSA, please contact the President, Simon Williamson, c/- Development Studies, Flinders University, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide, SA, 5001. Ph. (08) 201 2327. Fax. (08) 201 2566.

# Books and Monographs

## Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA)

ACFOA is the coordinating body for some 80 non-government agencies working in the field of overseas aid and development. ACFOA provides a forum for consultation and cooperation between its member agencies and a means for making common representations on their behalf to the Australian government and to overseas governments and international organisations. ACFOA has just released its latest **Development Dossier**:

*Sea Changes*, Lee, P. and Hardy, L. (eds), 73 pp., 1990, A\$5.95 plus postage. For the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons from the Indochina region who dwell in the many refugee camps in the Southeast Asian region, there have been many changes in international politics, in national policies and in the roles of the international organisations charged with the task of finding solutions. *Sea Changes* is a collection of papers which address the complexity of issues (rights of asylum, determination of status, repatriation and resettlement), describe the scenes and challenge the policies relating to the people of Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, who have, for whatever reason, left their homes and families in search of a better life.

The following books are currently discounted. The prices represent discounts of 20 percent or more.

*AIDS and Development: Implications for Australian Non-Government Aid Agencies*, Reid, E., 50 pp., A\$4.00. A study of this devastating pandemic and its implications for developing countries and the Australian NGOs who seek to help.

*Australian Trade with South Africa*, Johnstone, R. and Richardson, P., 72 pp., A\$4.00. A comprehensive study of Australia's trade with South Africa and a detailed argument in support of sanctions against Apartheid.

*Central America*, Scott-Murphy, J. (ed.), 50 pp., A\$4.00. A report from an ACFOA fact finding mission to Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua which concentrates on development assistance, human rights and the current situation for trade unions.

*Development in the Pacific: What Women Say*, Hunt, J. (ed.), 79 pp., A\$4.00. A valuable collection of writings on the role of women in development in the South Pacific, by women with considerable experience in the region.

*Disarming Poverty: Disarmament and Development in Asia-Pacific*, Hunt, J. (ed.), 76 pp., A\$4.00. A series of

case studies of militarisation in the Asia-Pacific region and a cogent case for disarming for development.

*Fiji - Shattered Coups*, Robertson, R. and Tamanisau, A., 198 pp., A\$5.00. Written in secret during the 1987 political turmoil, this book presents the first detailed analysis to emerge from Fiji of the political events which shook the South Pacific.

*Primary Health Care*, Bloom, A. (ed.), 80 pp., A\$4.00. This dossier seeks to inform the reader about the PHC concept by focusing on the Australian contribution to PHC principally through the work of Australian non-government organisations in the Pacific, Asia and Africa.

*Shelter for the Homeless: Asian Pacific Needs and Australian Responses*, Conroy, J.D., 141 pp., A\$4.00. Combines a comprehensive survey of urban shelter needs and the policies and strategies necessary to address them as well as reviewing how Australia has sought to assist through NGO and government channels.

Please add A\$2.00 for postage. Cheques payable to ACFOA should be sent to ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 247 4822. Fax. (06) 247 5536.

## Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies

*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Collections in Overseas Museums*, Cooper, C., 338 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 85575 198 3, A\$20.00. An analysis of information on Australian material culture items held in overseas museums. Each collection is described, as fully as possible, according to the nature of the items and their numbers. Artists and makers and their affiliations are given, and references to published documents on the collections are provided.

*Aboriginal Health: an annotated bibliography*, Thomson, N. and Merrifield, P., 302 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 85575 201 7, A\$21.95. Aborigines are the least healthy sub-population in Australia. When addressing the health disadvantages experienced by Aborigines, politicians and health planners, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal, require access to the best available information about Aboriginal health. This bibliography will assist their efforts by providing annotated references to the most significant material published since 1970.

*Going it Alone: prospects for Aboriginal autonomy*, Tonkinson, R. and Howard, M., 272 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 85575 211 4, A\$22.95. This collection of essays in honour of Ronald and Catherine Berndt has as its central theme Aboriginal autonomy. The contributors examine the relationship between government policies of 'self-management' (and their attendant ideology) and what actually happens in Aboriginal communities. Collectively they have had first-hand experience of a range of

Aboriginal communities across Australia, mainly in remote rural areas, and provide a timely assessment of the consequences, both intended and unintended, of the application of self-management policies at community level. Despite some evidence of increased individual autonomy and greater local control, these essays generally sound a pessimistic note.

*Heavy Metal: the social meaning of petrol sniffing in Australia*, Brady, M., 1990, ISBN 0 85575 215 7, forthcoming. This study, based on extensive fieldwork and literature survey, looks at the complex subject of petrol sniffing among Aboriginal teenagers from an anthropological perspective. Brady suggests that not only have we had the wrong answers in the past, but we have been asking the wrong questions. This book should be read by anyone interested in one of the important social problems in Aboriginal Australia today.

*A Matter of Life and Death: contemporary Aboriginal mortality*, Gray, A., 1990, ISBN 0 85575 219 X, forthcoming. Proceedings of a workshop of the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health held in 1989. The pattern and causes of child and adult mortality are analysed and recommendations made for action.

*They Get Heaps: a study of attitudes in Roebourne, Western Australia*, Edmunds, M., 179 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 85575 214 9, A\$15.00. Examines the ways in which attitudes of white Australians to Aboriginal people are formed, maintained and reproduced. Edmunds looks at the impact of the mining and pastoral industries on Roebourne, Western Australia, and studies the role of government bureaucracy, local government, the police and courts, the media and day-to-day community practices in entrenching the social distance between black and white communities.

*Two-Way Aboriginal Schooling: education and cultural survival*, Harris, S., 1990, ISBN 0 85575 218 1, forthcoming. A book following on from the popular *Culture and Learning* by the author. This book again looks at both culture and learning in Aboriginal communities and the role of school, teachers, parents and society.

*The Weight of the Past*, Wright, J., 1991, ISBN 0 85575 217 3, forthcoming. Judith Wright has long been famous, and admired, not only for her poetry but also for her active involvement and concern for environmental and Aboriginal issues. Her interest in history has also been important in her writing. In this collection of essays, all are combined in powerful writing about such issues as land rights and environmental degradation.

All prices include surface postage anywhere. Send cheque made out to Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies to Sales Assistant, AIATSIS, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 246 1111. Fax. (06) 249 7310.

## Philippine courts deny human rights

On 9 July 1990, the Supreme Court of the Philippines handed down a ruling in support of arbitrary arrest for political crimes. The Supreme Court decision reads in part, '...subversion being a continuing offense, the arrest...without warrant is justified as it can be said that he (accused) was committing an offense when arrested. The crimes of rebellion, subversion, conspiracy or proposal to commit such crimes, and crimes or offenses committed in furtherance thereof or in connection therewith constitute direct assaults against the State and are in the nature of continuing crimes.'

Justice Isagani Cruz, although concurring with the final judgement, warned that the ruling affirmed the dangerous doctrine that 'a person may be arrested when he is doing the most innocent acts, as when he is only washing his hands, or taking his supper or even when he is sleeping, on the ground that he is committing the "continuing" offense of subversion'.

[*Philippine Human Rights Update*, 15 July-14 August 1990]

## Australian Government Publishing Service

*The Aboriginal Arts and Crafts Industry: Report by the Review Committee*, July 1989, 376 pp., ISBN 0 644 10489 9, A\$19.95. This review is timely because of the rapid escalation in demand for Aboriginal art in the past two to three years. Indeed not only has Aboriginal art been increasingly accepted in mainstream Australian art circles but also in international art circles.

*A Chance for the Future: training in skills for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island community management and development*, 114 pp., ISBN 0 644 10496 1, A\$12.95. This report by the House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs discusses needs in education and training for community administration

management and development and points to the inadequacy of existing programs to meet these needs.

*Personal Action Guide for the Earth*, 24 pp., ISBN 0 642 14655 1, A\$3.50. A guide to action for those concerned about the environmental fate of the world.

*Vietnam's Intervention in Cambodia in International Law*, 193 pp., ISBN 0 644 10441 4, A\$24.95. International lawyer, Gary Klintworth, examines the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia in the light of principles of international law that relate to self-defence and the concept of humanitarian intervention. In the final chapters, he goes on to assess the prospects for Cambodia after the Vietnamese withdrawal and what, he says, should be seen as the Vietnamese achievement in Cambodia.

*Women's Business*, 139 pp., ISBN 0 644 04546 9, A\$29.95. This report of the Aboriginal Women's Task Force provides a valuable picture of the diversity of Aboriginal women's lives today.

*World Health Organization: a brief summary of its work*, 205 pp., ISBN 0 644 07491 4, A\$7.95. This publication is intended to provide a concise account of the WHO and its policies and programs.

All prices include postage within Australia. Order from Mail Order Sales, Australian Government Publishing Service, GPO Box 84, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Overseas purchasers will be referred to the relevant agency.

## Centre for South Pacific Studies

*Sydney Talk: Australia in the South Pacific*, McCall, G. (ed.), 196 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 7334 0075 2. This collection of papers derives in part from the Centre's 1988 conference, 'AUSPAC88'. The 27 papers explore economics, politics, minerals exploitation, culture, history, art and women's issues as they relate to Australia's role with her most immediate neighbours. 'Many questions are asked and some are answered, about this changing relationship, what it has been in the past and what it might be in the future.'

Cost, including surface postage, is A\$15.00 in Australia, A\$20.00 overseas. Order from the Centre for South Pacific Studies, UNSW, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

## Developing Area Research Group of the Institute of British Geographers (DARG)

The following books and their descriptions were obtained from the *DARG Newsletter* (see the *Newsletters and Journals* section). Most, if not all, involved DARG members or arose from events in which DARG was involved. Prices are recommended retail in UK bookshops.

*Aid and Power: The World Bank and Policy-Based Lending*, Mosley, P. et al. (eds), 2 vols., 304 pp. each, ISBN 0 415 01548 0 (Vol. 1), ISBN 0 415 06409 0 (Vol. 2), £12.99 each. The global recession of the early 1980s prompted a revolution in aid policy. The major aid organisations and the World Bank increasingly made aid payments conditional on changes in policy which generally reduced the level of government intervention in the economy. This book considers the impact this had on the relationship between donor organisations and developing countries, concentrating on the delicate 'bargaining' stage that is now the focus of the aid process. It also examines whether policies which the World Bank has prompted have been a success. Vol. 1 looks at the factors which shaped structural adjustment lending and considers the essential features of the bargaining process which is at its heart. Vol. 2 contains the results of nine major case studies.

*Corruption, Development and Inequality – Soft Touch or Hard Graft?*, Ward, P.M. (ed.), 191 pp., Routledge, 1989, ISBN 0 415 01998 2, £30.00. There is a vigorous debate in development circles as to whether corruption is in all cases detrimental to the interests of the poor or whether, in some cases, corruption might actually facilitate development. This book explores this debate and presents much new evidence and new thinking. It considers corruption in a wide range of international examples, thereby demonstrating its extent, its many different manifestations, the roles it fulfils and its consequences, which, the book argues, are in many cases decidedly adverse.

*Global Capitalism: Theories of Societal Development*, Peet, R., 224 pp., Routledge, 1990, ISBN 0 415 01315 1, £9.00. Contemporary global capitalism demands a re-examination of theories of societal development. Critically surveying the various approaches made by social theory towards seeing history in terms of its regional dynamics, this book comprehensively reviews the perspectives of environmental determinism, modernisation theory, dependency and world systems. The author argues that historical materialism continues to prove itself the most capacious and dynamic model. Assumes no previous knowledge of the theories surveyed.

*Latin America*, Gilbert, A., 112 pp., Routledge, 1990, ISBN 0 415 04199 6, £6.99. 'A highly succinct introduction to the region's principal development issues... Particularly valuable is the chapter on the Latin American city.'

*Poverty, Class and Gender in Africa – A Tanzanian Case Study*, Sender, J. and Smith, S., 208 pp., Routledge, 1990, ISBN 0 415 05246 7, £35.00. Arguing that the theoretical models currently used in the analysis of economic Africa are both inapplicable and inappropriate, the authors place the issues of trade union rights, wages and working conditions firmly in the African context. A detailed analysis of a century of change, the evidence of this vigorous study is hard to ignore.

*Retailing Environments in Developing Countries*, Findlay, A.M. et al. (eds), 284 pp., Routledge, 1990, ISBN 0 415 03739 5, £35.00. Explores some of the factors which explain the variety of retail structures and modes of consumer behaviour that characterise retailing in developing countries. The links between culture and consumer behaviour are shown to be as potent a force within retailing as structural changes in distribution channels and retail outlets. The book takes an interdisciplinary look at a cross section of case studies.



*Rural Development in the Third World*, Dixon, C., 144 pp., Routledge, 1990, ISBN 0 415 01597 9, £6.99. Providing a general introduction to the approaches, policies and problems associated with Third World rural development, this book's up-to-date case studies illustrate development trends and their benefits to the poor and the national economy. The author explores ways of successfully engineering rural development in the light of lessons learned from socialist and capitalist programs.

*Third World Regional Development: A Reappraisal*, Simon, D. (ed.), 288 pp., Paul Chapman Publishing, 1990, ISBN 1 85396 121 3, £15.95. Surveys the current state of the debate on the whole issue of regional policy, and is illustrated with case studies, several of them comparative, from throughout the world.

*Towards Economic Recovery in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Pickett, J. and Singer, H. (ed.), 288 pp., Routledge, 1990, ISBN 0 415 05409 5, £35.00. Examining the economic decline of the region, providing a set of guidelines for promoting recovery, and stressing the need for greater cooperation between African states, the contributors to this book outline the economic and social policies required to put this crisis-torn region back on the road to sustained development.

DARG has also published its own series, **DARG Monographs**, which can be obtained from DARG:

1. *The Rural-Agricultural Sector*, Simpson, E.S. (ed.), 130 pp., £3.00.

2. *Societies in Change: Studies in Capitalist Penetration*, Gleave, M.B. (ed.), 163 pp., £3.00.

3. *Internal Colonialism: Essays Around a Theme*, Drakakis-Smith, D. and Williams, S.W. (eds), 203 pp., £3.00.

4. *Rural-Urban Interaction in the Third World*, Dixon, C. (ed.), 177 pp., £3.00.

5. *Environmental Crisis in Developing Countries*, Blaikie, P. and Unwin, T. (eds), 175 pp., £4.00.

These Monographs can be obtained from Chris Dixon, DARG Publication Officer, Department of Geography, Old Castle Street, London, E1 7NT, UK. Overseas buyers add £1.00 per monograph.

## Quaker Peace Committee

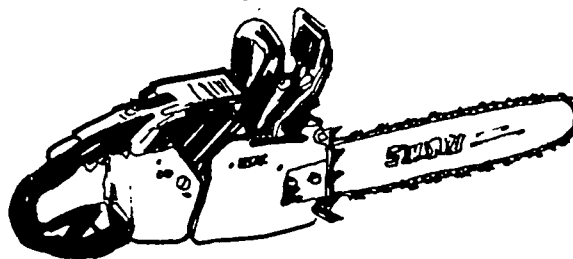
*Death on Delivery: The Impact of the Arms Trade on the Third World*, Collinson, H., Campaign Against Arms Trade, London, 127 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 9506922 4 7, A\$8.00 including postage within Australia. Examines the impact of the arms trade on the Third World – the destination for around three quarters of British arms exports. It looks at the governments and armed forces which buy the weapons, and at the victims. Using a series of specific examples, this study assesses the extent to which the arms trade is responsible for the conflict, poverty and state violence haunting so many people's lives. It also touches on the connections between debt and military purchases, the link between arms purchases and Third World arms production, and the current trends in the global arms trade. The concluding chapter reports on the many initiatives which have been taken against the arms trade, both in Europe and in the Third World.

This book may be obtained from the Quaker Peace Committee, PO Box 63, O'Connor, ACT, 2601.

## World Resources Institute

*The World Resources 1990-91*, in collaboration with UNEP and UNDP, Oxford University Press, New York, 385 pp., 1990, US\$17.95 plus US\$3.00 postage. Provides the latest figures on deforestation and an index by country of the contributors to greenhouse gas emissions. There are summaries of the world's critical environmental problems, analyses of the trends and over 150 charts and tables with data for 146 countries. Special focus is given to Latin America.

Order from WRI Publications, PO Box 4852, Hampton Station, Baltimore, Maryland 21211, USA.



## Source unknown

I came across these books in the New Books Collection of the Menzies Library at the Australian National University. Interested readers could pursue them via their ISBN numbers, where available.

*China Changes Face: the Road from Revolution 1949-1989*, Gittings, J., Oxford University Press, New York, 322 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 19 285 165 9. Analyses the political, social and cultural changes in China since the Communist victory in 1949. Among the many topics covered are: the Cultural Revolution; the evolving theories of socialism, and the recent tolerance of capitalism and enthusiasm for foreign trade; student demonstrations; the conservative backlash against reform; and the changing fortunes of political figures such as Mao Zedong, the Gang of Four and Deng Xiaoping. A new epilogue written for this edition covers the tragedy in Beijing, much of which Gittings witnessed, and the repression that followed.

*Conflict Resolution in Kampuchea: Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Indochina*, McMillen, D.H. (ed.), Centre for the Study of Australia-Asia Relations, Griffith University, 151 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 86857 347 7. The three major issue areas are based around three papers: 'National reconciliation and reconstruction in Kampuchea: the road ahead', by Nayan Chanda; 'Obtaining and securing peace within Kampuchea: the next phase (withdrawal/neutralisation)', by Carlyle Thayer, and 'The question of the form of self-determination for Kampuchea and its international guarantees', by Noordin Sopiee.

*Conversations between Economists and Anthropologists: methodological issues in measuring economic change in rural India*, Bardhan, P. (ed.), Oxford University Press, Delhi, 285 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 19 562432 7. A wide methodological gulf separates economists and anthropologists. As Professor Bardhan puts it, 'the image of economists is that of "mimic physicists", crackling with the static of electronic data crunching, while anthropologists smell of the outdoors and manure'. This book attempts to bridge this methodological gap, to blur the conventional images of the economist and the anthropologist, and to nudge scholars within both these disciplines towards meaningful conversation and common ground. It does this in the context of measuring economic change in India's rural areas and the countryside.

*Ethnicity and Nation-building in South Asia*, Phadnis, U., Sage Publications, New Delhi, 328 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 8039 9607 1. This study provides a comparative appraisal of the dynamics of ethnic identities and movements in the South Asian region comprising India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives. Based on five case studies of specific ethnic conflicts in the region, the author puts forward two hypotheses. First, that ethnic identity is a significant though not sufficient requisite for evoking ethnicity. Rather, it is the mobilisation and manipulation of group identity by the leadership that

gives rise to the phenomenon of ethnicity. Second, that the greater the stakes of the community and its leadership in the power structure, the higher are the chances for building the nation as an amalgam of ethnic pluralities. A nation fashioned in this manner will be both composite and secular in nature.

*Samoans in Fiji: migration, identity and communication*, Tuimaleali'ifano, M.A., Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, Suva, 247 pp., 1990, ISBN 982 02 0019 9. Islanders of Samoan ancestry living in Fiji belong more to Fiji than to Samoa. They think of Fiji and its many cultures as home. But as a mixed-race minority, this is not always easy. Their status and options both at home and abroad are the focus of this book. Their future, and that of many other 'expatriate' Islander communities in the South Pacific nations, is important, and likely to become more so as Pacific Islands set out into new forms of association.

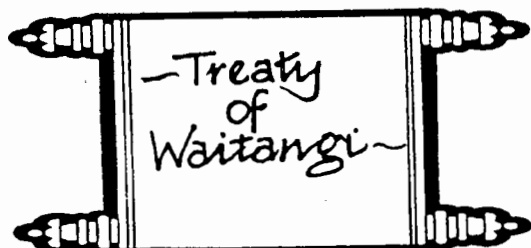
*A Sourcebook of Organizations and People in Upland Development in the Philippines*, Samson-Gaddi, R. (ed.), Philippine Uplands Resource Center, De La Salle University, Manila, 249 pp., 1987, ISBN 971 118 059 6. This sourcebook is divided into three parts. Part 1 contains a comprehensive listing of information on the institutions and organisations, their mandates, missions, objectives, strategies, programs, projects and publications. Part 2 lists the names of upland development workers, farmer-leaders and researchers arranged by fields of specialisation. Part 3 comprises cross-reference tables of agencies by scope of organisation, regional distribution by project sites, areas of concern and target beneficiaries.

*Soviet-Third World Relations in a Capitalist World: the political economy of broken promises*, Brun, E. and Hersh, J., Macmillan, Houndsmills, 335 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 333 52036 X. The authors endeavour to integrate the understanding of Soviet relations to the Third World and to the international division of labour with changes in the ruling ideology and internal structures of Soviet society. The approach is multidisciplinary and analytical. The attempt is made to see Soviet theory and practice, as it has evolved over time, in a Marxist, Third World perspective. With the arrival of Mikhail Gorbachev as General Secretary, new elements of unpredictability have actualised the need to understand the roots of Soviet policy.

*The Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa: the diplomacy of intervention and disengagement*, Patman, R.G., Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 411 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 521 36022 6. Provides the historical background to the recent conflicts in the Horn of Africa and shows how the Soviet Union and its East European partners dramatically switched from being close allies of Somalia to allies of Ethiopia and then intervened in the Ethiopian-Somali war of 1977-8 to ensure the military defeat of their former ally. However, Patman does not confine himself simply to retrospective analysis. He also assesses the Soviet experience in the region in the period since 1978,

and considers in particular the impact of Gorbachev's thinking and the new diplomacy. Essential reading for specialists in Soviet foreign policy and theoreticians of superpower competition and for general readers interested in the complex history of the Horn.

*Waitangi: Maori and Pakeha perspectives on the Treaty of Waitangi*, Kawharu, I.H. (ed.), Oxford University Press, Auckland, 329 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 19 558175 X. For almost a century the Treaty of Waitangi existed in a sort of legal limbo. But recently it has begun to be recognised for what it is: a treaty of cession that the President of the Court of Appeal has regarded as a still valid compact of mutual obligation. But what does the Treaty actually say? What are its guarantees? And have they been honoured by the Crown? This collection of essays attempts to answer these questions.



*Women in Third World*, Das, M.S. (ed.), Prints India, New Delhi, 158 pp., 1989. Deals with the changing status of women in developing societies of Asia and Latin America. Each author focuses on the traditional roles of women, and identifies their changing status. The authors also attempt to point out that these recent developments in the status of women may become the future sociology of changing sex roles in less developed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

*Women of Eastern and Southern Africa: a bibliography, 1976-1985*, Bullwinkle, D.A., Greenwood Press, New York, 546 pp., 1989, ISBN 0 313 26606 9. Materials are divided into general subjects by region and into subjects by nation.

## Other

*Agroforestry in Africa*, Kerkhof, P., Panos, London, 1990, ISBN 1 870670 16 7, £20.00. Agroforestry is seen as an important new hope for Third World farmers – it offers a way of tackling the combined problems of poor agricultural production, worsening wood shortages and environmental degradation. Hundreds of agroforestry projects are now under way, but they face a difficult task as there are few examples to follow and no simple guaranteed techniques. This study examines 21 projects throughout Africa, showing what has worked and what has failed. Projects cover a wide range of ecological conditions and approaches – from intercropping in the moist highlands of Rwanda to promotion of natural regeneration in the dry Sahel – and provide important insights into the potential for agroforestry and vital clues as to how projects can be better designed in future.

For orders accompanied by payment, postage and packing is included. Institutions may be invoiced but postage will be charged. Order from Panos Books, 9 White Lion Street, London N1 9PD, UK.

*Country Guides* – on Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama – are written by Tom Barry and Kent Norsworthy, and published by the Inter-Hemispheric Education Resource Center, a private non-profit research and policy institute located in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The books follow a common format and are divided into nine sections. In addition to a brief history and general overview, each book has the latest information on the economy, environment, government and current politics, women, popular organisations, labour and unions, and the influence and impact of foreign countries.

Each *Country Guide* retails for US\$9.95 plus postage. To order, write to the Inter-Hemispheric Education Resource Center, Box 4506, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196, USA.

*Exploiting the Tropical Rainforest: an account of pulpwood logging in Papua New Guinea*, Lamb, D., Man and the Biosphere Series, UNESCO, Paris, 259 pp., 1990. A case study of a large scale clear-felling timber operation in the lowland rainforests of Papua New Guinea. Lamb observed the Gogol Timber Project from 1972 until the present day. He provides a 'thoughtful and balanced view of the ecological, social and economic issues which the project raised', and suggests lessons that can be learned from the project that are relevant to forest managers and elsewhere in the tropical world.

The book is distributed in Australia by DA Books and costs A\$65.75.

*Getting to the 21st Century: Voluntary Action and the Global Agenda*, Korten, D.C., Kumarian Press, West Hartford, 253 pp., 1990, US\$16.95. David Korten has been refining his ideas on the place and function of voluntary organisations for some years. David wrote this Network's April 1990 *Briefing Paper*, entitled *Voluntary organisations and the challenge of sustainable development*. This book goes beyond the ideas expressed in that paper in showing how the development community could learn from the visions and strategies of the movements dedicated to peace, the environment, women's equality, consumer protection and human rights. Appendices provide group discussion topics and a self-evaluation exercise for NGOs.

To order, write to Kumarian Press, 630 Oakwood Avenue, Suite 119, West Hartford, Connecticut 06110-1529, USA.

*Listening to Africa, Developing Africa from the Grassroots*, Pradervand, P., Praeger, New York, 229 pp., approx. A\$30.00 if ordered through Australian bookshops. Pradervand looks at grassroots development in the African

nations of Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Zimbabwe and Kenya. He outlines the self-help projects that peasant farmers have begun to improve their living conditions, including the invention of new food storage systems, the organisation of centres for traditional medicine and the building of indigenous farmers' organisations.

*Samoan Medical Belief and Practice*, Macpherson, C. and L., Auckland University Press. This is the first comprehensive study of Samoan medicine. The authors have carried out intensive investigation into the practice and beliefs of contemporary indigenous healers, or *fofo*, in Western Samoa. They explain why traditional Samoan medicine and its skilled practitioners continue to flourish alongside Western medical practice both in Samoa and in Samoan immigrant communities. The authors show how Samoan indigenous medicine has adapted to change and absorbed foreign elements, and explore the role of the healer in Samoan society. They summarise Samoan beliefs about health, illness and the nature of the human organism, and they detail the diagnostic methods and major treatments used.

Price is NZ\$32.95 plus NZ\$1.50 postage, and can be obtained from Auckland University Press, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.

*Signs of Hope: Working Toward Our Common Future*, Starke, L., Oxford University Press, New York, 208 pp., 1990, A\$12.95 retail in Australia. Records progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Brundtland Commission and looks at initiatives being taken throughout the world by governments, industry, NGOs, the media and young people. Its final chapter points to areas where no progress has been made.

*Trade in Services and Imperfect Competition: application to international aviation*, Weisman, E., Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 1990, price unknown. This volume on trade in international aviation services proposes changes in the regulatory framework to promote trade and increase global welfare. Dr Weisman traces the rules guiding trade in aviation services and develops a testable model which points to the importance of networking. Airlines that exploit economies of scope via hub-and-spoke networks will have competitive advantages in gaining market shares. These airlines, which include several from developing countries, will export more services. Evidence from the aviation sector is cited to illustrate the policy implications for trade in services generally. The strategic information in this volume will provide essential analysis and insights to regulators, business people and academics dealing with aviation and other service sectors. This book will be of special interest to anyone following the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations on Services, and considering post-Uruguay Round prospects, opportunities and challenges for the world trading system.

## Briefing and Working Papers

### Centre for International Economic Studies (CIES)

The Centre, at the University of Adelaide, publishes Seminar Papers in order to circulate preliminary 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:

90-02. *Effects of tariffication of food trade barriers following the Uruguay Round*, Anderson, K. and Tyers, R., 32 pp., 1990.

90-03. *Transparency vs protectionism: the Australian way*, Spriggs, J.D., 79 pp., 1990.

90-04. *The distributional incidence of commodity price stabilization in an open economy*, Gibbard, P. and Tyers, R., 39 pp., 1990.

90-05. *Agricultural development and trade of Pacific Rim countries: towards the 21st century*, Anderson, K., 53 pp., 1990.

90-06. *Agricultural trade reform and the stability of domestic and international food markets*, Tyers, R., 28 pp., 1990.

#### Reprints:

9. *Growth in a small open economy: an historical review*, McLean, I.W., 33 pp., 1989.

10. *China and the Multi-Fibre Arrangement*, Anderson, K., 20 pp., 1990.

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

### Centre for Pacific Basin Studies

The Centre held its inaugural conference in September 1990, entitled 'The Impact of the Asian/Pacific Basin Economy on Australasia'. Some of the papers have relevance for the developing countries of the region:

1a. *Factors behind East Asia's advance: a reassessment*, Edwards, C. (forthcoming).

1d. *The cartographer's role in shaping the Asia/Pacific region*, Gerber, R.

2a. *Australian direct investment around the Pacific Rim*, Czerkowski, C.

2b. *Australian trade unions and the Asian/Pacific region: new challenges and directions*, O'Brien, P.

3d. *Community developments, tourism and problems in PNG*, Wright, M. (forthcoming).

4b. *External advice and Papua New Guinea's development*, Enaharo, D. and Lodewijks, J.

6a. *Taxation aspects of internationalisation of business in the Asia/Pacific region*, Pullar, R.J. (forthcoming).

7b. *Papua New Guinea's own experience with a weak forest policy: a lesson for the Pacific*, Astir, R.T.

7c. *Australian official development assistance and aid: trade linkages in the Asian/Pacific region*, Miller, P.

Send A\$2.00 per paper to the Centre for Pacific Basin Studies, Queensland University of Technology, Locked

Bag No.2, Red Hill, Qld, 4059. Cheques should be made out to Centre for Pacific Basin Studies.

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

### Canberra Studies in World Affairs

CS25. *Refugees in the modern world*, Saikal, A. (ed.), A\$10.00, plus A\$3.00 postage.

CS26. *The South Pacific Island countries and France: a study in interstate relations*, Bates, S. (forthcoming).

### Working Papers

WP5. *UNESCO and international politics*, Makinda, S.

WP6. *Chinese economic and military aid to Pakistan*, Yasmeen, S.

WP1989/2. *Agricultural trade and Australian foreign policy in the 1990s*, Harris, S.

WP1989/3. *The politics of reassurance: Egypt and the Arab world, 1977-1987*, King, R.

WP1989/4. *Analysing the impact of international sanctions on China*, Van Ness, P.

WP1990/1. *Middle power leadership and coalition building: the Cairns Group and the Uruguay Round*, Fenton Cooper, A. and Higgott, R.A.

WP1990/3. *The environmental challenge: the new international agenda*, Harris, S.

WP1990/4. *India in Southwest Asia*, Saikal, A.

WP1990/7. *Peacekeeping in the South Pacific: some questions for prior consideration*, Fry, G.

WP1990/9. *The limits to liberalisation in industrialising Asia: three views of the state*, Cotton, J.

Working Papers cost A\$3.00 plus A\$2.00 postage. Cheques or money orders should be made out to the Department of International Relations and sent to the Publications Officer, Department of International Relations, RSPacS, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

### ILO/ARTEP

The following papers are published by the Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion (ARTEP) of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). ARTEP's activities are supported by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

### *Centre for South Pacific Studies - updated contact details*

*The Centre produces the bimonthly Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter, an important source of information about events, resources and research in and about the Pacific. The Centre also conducts a series of public seminars at the University of New South Wales.*

*For those interested in hearing more about the Centre, the Director, Grant McCall, and Editor, David Chemke, can be contacted c/- the Centre for South Pacific Studies, UNSW, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. Ph. (02) 697 2408. Fax. (02) 313 7859.*

### HRD Working Papers:

*Development of human resources in the People's Republic of China*, Pan Feng and Li Xi-Zheng, 1990. Reviews the achievements in human resources development in the People's Republic of China over the last decade highlighting both the achievements and existing problems. Keeping in mind the structural reforms and the overall development strategy and growth targets, it suggests policy measures for strengthening human resources development as the key factor in speeding up the socialist modernisation of the People's Republic of China.

*An analysis of private employment in Beijing Township area*, Li Yu and Sun Yan, 1990. Since 1980 the private economy in Beijing Township area has recorded a rapid restoration and development and played a positive role in increasing employment, invigorating the labour market, easing shortages in services and meeting various needs of the urban and rural residents. However, many problems related to the growth of private employment have arisen and these are studied in detail in this paper.



### ARTEP Working Papers:

*Women in the labour market in Pakistan*, Bilquees, F. and Mahmood, M., 1990. This Working Paper forms part of a series of studies organised by ARTEP in four South Asian countries – Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka – with a view to probe into the problems and prospects of employment expansion and occupational diversification of women into the non-traditional avenues of employment. These country level research studies take a closer look at innovative schemes for employment promotion among women in order to analyse and share the experiences of other countries. They have been organised in a specified format which also aims to provide a review of the employment situation in each country with special reference to the problems of women workers.

*The Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme: a study of labour market intervention*, Acharya, S., 1990. The Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) being implemented in Maharashtra State in India is perhaps the first program which guarantees the right to work as a basic right in a developing country. This Working Paper attempts to analyse different aspects of EGS as a rural development program. It reviews the aims, administrative machinery and functioning of the EGS in order to measure its impact on rural labour in terms of employment, wages and incomes, and asset creation. The EGS is compared to other poverty alleviation programs in the country and the paper ends with comments on possibilities of replicating the scheme elsewhere.

There was no price information. Please write to Dr Rashid Amjad, Editor, HRD Newsletter, Asian Network of HRD Planning Institutes, c/- ILO-ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi 110 001, India.

### National Centre for Development Studies (NCDS)

The NCDS recently published the following *Islands/Australia Working Paper*:

90/12. *The role of food and nutrition surveillance in national food and nutrition planning in the Pacific*, Badcock, J., 21 pp., A\$7.00 including postage.

It is available from Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

### Victorian Association for Peace Studies (VAPS)

VAPS is an open association of people interested in study, research and education on issues of war and peace. VAPS publishes *Peace Dossier*, conducts conferences and has working groups on curriculum development and other topics. The following *Peace Dossiers* were selected as being of probable interest to those interested in development issues, particularly teachers:

13. *Young people's views of our world: the implications for peace education*, Wilson, W. and many young people.

18. *Peace education in schools: implementing change in Australia*, Bolt, R.

20. *France in the Pacific*, Chesneaux, J.

21. *Australia's arms exports*, Kettle, S.

*Peace Dossiers* cost A\$2.20 each, A\$15.00 for all previous issues, or A\$8.00 to subscribe to the next four issues. Prices include postage. Write to Peace Dossier, GPO Box 1274L, Melbourne, Vic, 3001. Ph. (03) 592 2229.



## The Australian Development Studies Network

- The Network offers a forum for discussion and debate of development issues.
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NOTE: All cheques should be made payable to ANUTech Pty Ltd.



# Newsletters and Journals

*ACFOA News*, published six times per year, is the newsletter of the Australian Council For Overseas Aid. ACFOA is the 'peak body' of Australian non-government organisations (NGOs). It aims to assist NGOs to consult and cooperate; it represents their interests; coordinates NGO lobbying efforts; and so on. The newsletter addresses topics of interest to members and keeps them up-to-date with ACFOA activities.

Subscriptions of A\$5.00 should be sent to ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

*ARI News* is an international forum for the exchange of news and views on acute respiratory infections. It is supported by ODA (UK), UNICEF and WHO. The August 1990 issue featured the prevention and treatment of Vitamin A deficiency, keeping young infants warm and nursing care for children with pneumonia.

For further information, please write to ARINews, AHRTAG, 1 London Bridge Street, London SE1 9SG, UK.

*Asian Collections Current Awareness Bulletins* are produced by the National Library of Australia, and are a valuable resource for researchers, students and others. They list the Library's acquisitions by region and country. Recent issues related to resources concerning Singapore, the Pacific and Asia. All books listed are available in the National Library or on inter-library loan.

To obtain the *Bulletin*, please contact the Principal Librarian, Asian Collections, National Library of Australia, Canberra, ACT, 2600. Ph. (06) 262 1519.

*Asian-Pacific Economic Literature (APEL)* is published in March and September. Edited at the National Centre for Development Studies in Canberra, it is designed to give busy people – in business, media, government, universities – quick access to the ever growing literature on economic developments in the Asian-Pacific region, which includes ASEAN (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei), the Northeast Asian NICs (Korea, Taiwan and 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 booklist, abstracts of journal articles, contents lists of journals and lists of working and other papers.

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

*Australian Aboriginal Studies* is published twice per year. It is a multidisciplinary journal containing articles, research notes and reviews on all aspects of Australian Aboriginal studies. It aims to promote communications between those engaged in the field and to make the results of research accessible to a wide audience.

Annual subscription is A\$25.00, including surface mail anywhere. Back issues are available. Send cheque made out to Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies to Sales Assistant, AIATSIS, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 246 1111. Fax. (06) 249 7310.

*Australian Third World Health Group Newsletter* is published six times per year. It includes articles about health issues, members' activities, reports on events, resource information and meeting notices. The October 1990 issue featured Rosemary McGuckin's report on the annual conference of the National Medical and Dental Association of South Africa.

Membership of the Australian Third World Health Group costs A\$15.00 per year and includes a subscription to the *Newsletter*. Write to the Editor, David Sheen, 11 St Thomas Street, Bronte, NSW, 2024. Ph. (02) 712 2793 (W), 389 5959 (H).

*Current Publications from the Pacific Islands* lists government and non-government publications from Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia.

For further information, please write to Pan Pacifica, 1511 Nuuanu Avenue, PT 194, Honolulu, HI 96817, USA.

*DARG Newsletter* is produced by the Developing Area Research Group of the Institute of British Geographers. The newsletter includes conference announcements and reports, members' news, information about scholarships and awards, and book reviews (see the *Books and Monographs* section).

Annual subscriptions are £2.00 for UK members, £3.00 for others. Write to Dr A.M. Findlay, Secretary/Treasurer, DARG, Department of Geography, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, UK.

*Development Research Insights* is a new quarterly periodical published jointly by the Overseas Development Institute and the Institute of Development Studies. It will report on all British development research and is aimed at development economists and those concerned with the formulation and implementation of economic policies for developing countries. Each issue will have a main theme and a sub-theme. The first issue addresses food security; future issues are planned on industrialisation, NGOs in the development process, aid conditionality, 1992 and the developing countries, and employment and labour markets.

It is available free from the Public Affairs Officer, ODI, Regent's College, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK.

*HRD Documentation Bulletin* is published quarterly by the Asian HRD Planning Network. It provides computerised information regarding books, reports and articles on human resource planning and related subjects. All records contain full bibliographic details, informative abstracts and indicative abstracts with indexing descriptors selected from the ILO Thesaurus. For easy subject searching, keyword and author indices with corresponding serial number of entry are provided at the end of the *Bulletin*.

Please write to Dr Rashid Amjad, Editor, HRD Newsletter, Asian Network of HRD Planning Institutes, c/- ILO-ARTEP, PO Box 643, New Delhi 110 001, India.

*IPPF Open File* 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 (subheadings: meetings and resources); national events; law file; medical file (subheading: AIDS); status of women; and youthline.

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

*Media Services: A Catalogue of Development Resources* is a new, free, quarterly from PACT (Private Agencies Acting Together). It offers training materials, communications and multimedia information for use by international development professionals and advocates. The first edition contains 88 titles from 20 sources which are listed by subject. PACT welcomes comments, submissions and advertisements for future issues.

Write to PACT Media Services, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.

### NGO comments sought

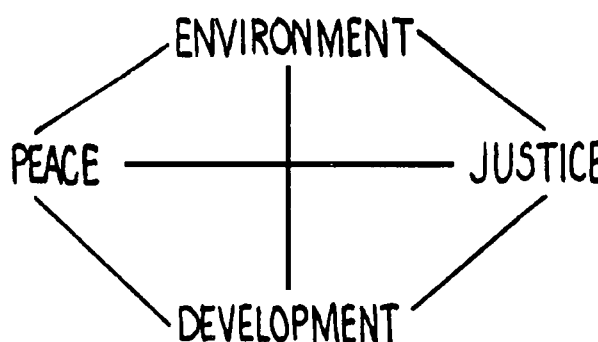
The World Bank's new environmental assessment policy calls for governments to take the views of affected groups and local non-government organisations (NGOs) fully into account in project design and implementation. The Bank is seeking NGO comments on a provisional version of advice to its staff on how this policy should be carried out. At the same time, the Bank wants to inform NGOs about a proposed Global Environmental Facility which the UN Environment Program, the UN Development Program and the Bank would administer directly.

For the package of documents, write to David Beckmann, International Relations Division, World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA.

[Source: *NGO Networker*, Summer 1990, p. 5]

*NGO Networker* is the quarterly journal of the World Resources Institute. It is oriented primarily towards NGOs with an interest in the environment. The Summer 1990 issue has articles on the growing momentum for reforms in tropical forestry, efforts to coordinate NGO activities on the environment, progress among NGOs in the US and Brazil, and NGO relations with the World Bank and IMF. There are also a calendar of events, a resource section and short news segments.

It is apparently free and may be obtained from the Editor, *NGO Networker*, World Resources Institute, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006, USA.



*Pacific Circle Newsletter*, published twice yearly, is the communication medium of the Pacific Circle, organised in 1985 to promote and assist scholarship in the history and social studies of Pacific science. The Pacific Circle is a Commission of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science.

Membership in the Pacific Circle, which includes the *Newsletter*, costs US\$10.00 per year or US\$25.00 for three years. Cheques or money orders payable to Pacific Circle Newsletter should be sent to P.F. Rehbock, Pacific Circle Newsletter, History Department, University of Hawaii, 2530 Dole Street, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

*Pacific Economic Bulletin* is a twice-yearly journal which monitors the economies of the South Pacific with a survey of current economic trends in the region in each issue. Short-term problems are analysed and policy issues systematically discussed. Articles cover the diverse range of sectoral and macroeconomic questions facing South Pacific economists. It contains an up-to-date statistical annex as a regular feature, and key economic indicators are given in time series. Book reviews are included.

Annual subscription is A\$20.00 in Australia, US\$15.00 elsewhere. Cheques made out to Bibliotech should be sent to Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

*Pacific Viewpoint* is a half yearly journal devoted to the publication of research into economic and social development in Asia and the Pacific region. It is published by the Department of Geography, Victoria University of

Wellington, New Zealand. **September** issues are devoted to special themes. Recent themes include: Fiji since the coups; Social structure and religion in South East Asia; Natural resource development in the Pacific Islands region; and Ethnic nationalism. **May** issues carry the research results of scholars working in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. Recent articles have dealt with Pacific regionalism, the impact of tourism in Tonga, change in Taiwan's agriculture, small town markets in Java, and migration and remittances in the Himalaya. Abstracts are published in English and French. Each issue includes book reviews.

Annual subscriptions are NZ\$38.00 (or A\$ equivalent) for Australian subscribers; NZ\$45.00 for US subscribers. Other rates were not supplied. Cheques made out to Pacific Viewpoint, should be sent to the Business Manager, Journals and Publications, Victoria University, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand. For further information, including authors' guidelines, please write to the Editor, Pacific Viewpoint, Department of Geography, Victoria University, PO Box 600, Wellington, New Zealand.

*Pambu* is the occasional newsletter of the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau at the Australian National University. It provides updated listings of the Bureau's holdings of Pacific documents and microfilmed material. The Bureau specialises in materials unlikely to be published or generally available.

*Pambu* is available free of charge from the Pacific Manuscripts Bureau, Room 22 - 1 Block, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 2521. Fax. (06) 257 1893.

*Teachers for One World* is a quarterly A4, 8 page newsletter covering one topic per issue. It covers contemporary global issues and provides information, activities and resources in areas where Community Aid Abroad has a commitment. Recent issues have covered disarmament and development, Southern Africa, Aboriginal Australia, ecology, shelter, resource catalogue and publications update. Back issues are available.

Subscriptions are A\$10.00 for individuals or A\$15.00 for departments and libraries. You can subscribe through your local Community Aid Abroad office, or the national office: Community Aid Abroad, 156 George Street, Fitzroy, Vic, 3065.

*Trading News* is the occasional newsletter of Community Aid Abroad Mail Order. It addresses issues relating to justice in world trade. The first two issues addressed the concept of alternative trading, the importance of adopting a global view, fair pricing, ethical buying and producer profiles.

It appears to be free. For further information, please write to Community Aid Abroad Mail Order, PO Box 104, Enmore, NSW, 2042. Ph. (02) 516 5722.

*Virus Information Exchange Newsletter for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific* is a quarterly newsletter

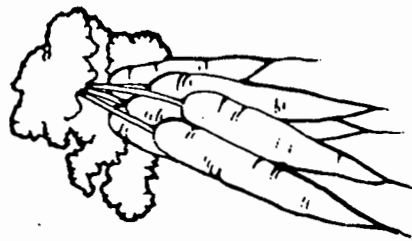
published at the University of Western Australia. It is also the official publication of the Asian Group for Rapid Viral Diagnosis and incorporates the quarterly *Information Update of the WHO Global Programme on AIDS*. The newsletter includes many research reports, news items, meeting reports, technically useful information and publication information.



There is apparently a subscription charge. For further information, please write to the Editor, Virus Information Exchange Newsletter, WHO Collaborating Centre for the Collection and Dissemination of Data on Virus Diseases of South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, c/- Department of Microbiology, University of Western Australia, Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre, Nedlands, WA, 6009. (You'd think they'd get a post office box!) Ph. (09) 389 2242. Fax. (09) 389 2912.

*Vitamin A NewsNotes* is an international newsletter about programs and activities to prevent Vitamin A deficiency.

It is available free, in either English or French, from Helen Keller International, 15 West 16th Street, New York, NY 10011, USA.



*WorldWIDE News* is an international newsletter published six times a year focusing on the theme of women and environment. It features information on individuals, important events, successful projects, studies and reports, organisations and policies that affect the environment and natural resources, in both the developed and developing worlds.

It appears to be free, but is supported by WorldWIDE annual membership fees of US\$35.00 (US\$15.00 for students). Write to WorldWIDE Network, PO Box 40885, Washington, DC 20016, USA.

## Other publications and resources

### Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies

#### Microfiche

*Australian Aborigines in the News* is a microfiche series comprising over 6,000 facsimile reproductions per year of clippings relating to Aboriginal issues from Australian dailies, weeklies and monthlies, with a detailed six-monthly index and yearly cumulations.

Cost: 1981-86 A\$28.00 per year (A\$100.00 complete set), 1987 onwards A\$40.00 per year plus postage. Send cheque made out to Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies to Sales Assistant, AIATSIS, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 246 1111. Fax. (06) 249 7310.

#### Film and video

The following films are all aimed at secondary and tertiary audiences.

*Collum Calling Canberra*, by David and Judith MacDougall, 1984, 59 mins., VHS A\$49.95, Umatic A\$90.00, 16 mm film A\$885.00 (hire A\$45.00). An account of Aboriginal people steering their way through the often frustrating processes of official decision-making – as it is seen from their viewpoint far away from Canberra. Gordon Smith, head of the cooperative that runs 'Collum Collum' Station in northern New South Wales, and Sunny Bancroft, its manager, are trying to get a government loan to stock the property with breeding cattle so that it can become financially independent. This means preparing budgets, arguing their case and keeping up the pressure. The hardest thing, always, is to find out what is going on in Canberra.

*Giving it a Go*, by Wayne Baker and Kim-McKenzie, 1983, 25 mins., VHS A\$29.95, Umatic A\$70.00. This film was made at the request of the residents of Benelong's Haven near Kempsey on the central coast of New South Wales. Benelong's Haven is a centre for Aborigines who recognise in themselves a problem with alcohol and wish to give a different way of life 'a go'. Despite limited resources, the success of the centre attracts people from as far afield as central and northern Queensland.

*Sunny and the Dark Horse*, by David and Judith MacDougall, 1986, 86 mins., VHS A\$49.95. This feature-length film, which is also suitable for primary schools, is the true story of a country family's gradual involvement and growing passion for 'picnic racing'. Sunny Bancroft is an Aboriginal cattle-station manager in New South Wales. With his non-Aboriginal wife Liz, two daughters

and Liz's mother 'Tex', he searches for a winning horse to triumph on the local circuit – but things don't always go his way. Filmed as it happened, the events were later fashioned into a narrative in Sunny's distinctive storytelling style. A film about Australian rural society and one Aboriginal man's determination to succeed.

*A Transfer of Power*, by David and Judith MacDougall, 1986, 22 mins., VHS A\$29.95, Umatic A\$90.00. Replacing the engine in an old car is a familiar rural task, but how people go about it differs. For these Aboriginal men in New South Wales, it's an occasion for affirming continuing relationships in characteristically Aboriginal ways, through consensus and humour, and by pooling their skills. For Stevie, it's a chance to learn by watching. And if he's little help he's never excluded.

There may be additional freight and other costs. Contact the Sales Assistant, AIATSIS, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 246 1111. Fax. (06) 249 7310.

### Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)

AIDAB has released publications under various of its series over the last year, including the following:

#### Development Papers

These papers, produced by the Appraisals, Evaluation and Sectoral Studies (AESS) Branch, analyse sectoral, cross-cutting and other policy issues.

1989/1. *Tropical root crops and social change in less developed countries*, Chandra, S.

1989/2. *Agriculture technology in the aid program*, Stensholt, B. and Hewson, R.

1989/3. *Aid and the environment*.

1990/1. *New initiatives in water supply and sanitation*.

1990/2. *Government response to the Report on Environmental Impact of Development Assistance by the Senate Standing Committee on Environment, Recreation and the Arts*.

#### Development Digest

These provide two-page summaries of recent reports prepared in the AESS Branch and topics of general interest. Titles to date are:

9. *1988-89 Women's Budget Statement AIDAB section*.

10. *Environmental management in the Australian aid program*.

11. *Remote sensing technology: Australian aid assistance to the Philippines*.

12. *Evaluation in AIDAB.*

13. *Technical and vocational education: Australian aid to the Philippines.*

14. *Evaluation of the Zamboanga Del Sur development project, Philippines 1975-1985.*

15. *Evaluation of the Indonesian-Australian Technical and Vocational Education Project (IATEP).*

16. *Evaluation of the Thai Australian rural improvement project, Thailand, 1977-1984.*

17. *Evaluation of the education program for Southern Africa.*

18. *Evaluation of the Kalbar Indonesian-Australian roads project, 1972-1983.*

19. *Advances in environmental management in the Australian aid program.*

20. *Development Assistance Committee: project appraisal principles.*

21. *Women in the aid program 1989-90 Budget.*

22. *AIDAB's health initiatives.*

23. *Indonesian forestry sector study.*

#### Other

*Indonesia Country Paper*, 38 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 642 157200. Addresses Australia's development cooperation program (it was pleasant to note the use of the term 'cooperation' rather than 'assistance') to Indonesia in the light of Indonesia's needs. Chapter headings are: program focus; economic and social conditions – prospects; development needs and objectives; international development assistance and Indonesia; Australia's current development cooperation program; program objectives and strategies; specific application of strategy; and performance indicators.

*Development in Eastern Indonesia: the case of Nusa Tenggara Timur*, Barlow, C. et al., 110 pp., 1990, ISBN 0 644 11868 7. The islands of Timor, Flores and Sumba – collectively known as Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) – lie just north of Australia's Northern Territory. They are among the poorest regions in Indonesia, reliant mainly on subsistence agriculture and cattle raising, with some production of coffee and fish. This report explores the considerable socio-economic potentials of the area and pinpoints the major routes to its improvement. These include the introduction of new and more productive agricultural technologies, the improvement of water supplies, development of fisheries and a more active role for government and non-government agencies. The study also suggests ways in which Australia can have a key role

in improving conditions in NTT, including the expansion of trade through Darwin.

*Review of United Nations voluntarily funded development organisations*, Verrier, J.R., Lee, B.J. and Dennis, P., 65 pp., 1989, ISSN 1034 0385. This is AIDAB's first review of the fourteen UN organisations to which a voluntary core contribution is made under present AIDAB appropriations. The review is a preliminary one limited in scope and depth. It is designed to help assess the degree to which Australia's contributions to these organisations serve Australia's interests, the degree to which the organisations are efficient and effective and the extent to which they are amenable to internal and external scrutiny.

All of these are available free of charge from the Distribution Officer, AIDAB Development Education and Public Information Section, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 276 4970. Information about other titles is available from the same address.

#### IPPF videos and films

The International Planned Parenthood Federation has produced a number of videos and films, some of which are listed below:

*Caring about AIDS: the common ground*, 38 mins, 1989. Format: PAL, NTSC, SECAM video. Languages: Eng., Fr., Span., Port., Arab. US\$25.00 (£15.00+VAT UK only). This award-winning video describes the contribution that NGOs can make to AIDS prevention and care around the world.

*Human Numbers, Human Needs*, 20 mins, 1987. Format: PAL, NTSC, SECAM video. Languages: Eng., Fr. US\$40.00 (£25.00+VAT UK only). Examines the difficulties of meeting the increasing demands of a rapidly expanding world population. It looks at basic needs such as land, clean water and sanitation, schooling and health care, and the need to balance population and resources.

*The Intrauterine Device*, 25 mins, 1989. Format: PAL, NTSC, SECAM video; 16mm film. Languages: Eng., Fr., Span. Video: US\$35.00/£20.00 (developing countries), US\$65.00 elsewhere (£40.00+VAT UK only). Film: US\$290.00 (£175.00+VAT UK only). An aid to teaching the skills necessary for providing IUD services. It covers the characteristics of IUDs, counselling, screening of clients, possible side-effects and complications, and techniques for loading and inserting IUDs. The use of animated graphics helps to explain clearly aspects of the female internal reproductive anatomy.

*Kutumbura – Struggling People*, 27 mins, 1987. Format: PAL, SECAM video. Languages: Eng., Fr., Port. US\$35.00 (£20.00+VAT UK only). A group of rural Zimbabwean women adopt a government-backed scheme which combines literacy and income-generating projects with education in health and population matters. One of the women is trained as the community's teacher.

*One World, One Family*, 10 mins, 1989. Format: PAL, NTSC video. Language: Eng. US\$25.00 (£15.00+VAT UK only). Describes the IPPF's work to help women to turn into reality their right to plan their families, by initiating and supporting family planning services throughout the world.



*Two Mothers*, 25 mins, 1988. Format: PAL, NTSC, SECAM video; 16mm film. Languages: Eng., Fr., Swahili, Port. PAL video: US\$35.00 (£20.00+VAT UK only); NTSC and SECAM video US\$40.00. Film: US\$450.00 (£250.00+VAT UK only). Contrasts the lives of two mothers in Kenya: one who has spaced her three children and one who adopted family planning only after she had given birth to twelve. The film investigates the benefits which family planning has brought both to the mothers and to their children.

*CBD: Working From Within*, 26 mins, 1980. Format: 16mm film. Languages: Eng., Fr., Span., Arab. US\$670.00 (£367.00+VAT UK only). Community-based distribution is designed to supplement existing channels of supply of family planning by letting the people themselves, working with community resources, handle the delivery of services. Social marketing is seen at work in different settings in Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Colombia.

*My Brother's Children*, 45 mins, 1970. Format: 16mm film. Languages: Eng., Fr., Yoruba. £438.00+VAT). Introduces the idea of family planning through a story about a man who has taken care to plan his own family, but is asked to take some of his brother's many children into his home. The film takes the style of a Yoruba 'opera', a traditional means of story-telling in Nigeria, in which groups of actors tour the country putting on plays and operas which dramatise the everyday events and problems of the Yoruba people.

For information, please write to IPPF Distribution Unit, PO Box 759, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK.

## National Centre for Development Studies

*Asia-Pacific Profiles* was prepared for a seminar aimed at chief executive officers, senior economists and corporate strategists with an interest in the Asia-Pacific region. It is a comprehensive source of data on the region, including Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, the South Pacific Island countries, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam. It contains key economic indicators, foreign investment in Australia, Australian investment abroad and Australian aid payments. The information is presented in an A-4 binder.

Cost is A\$300.00 including postage. Cheques should be made out to Bibliotech and sent to Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

*National Centre for Development Studies Catalogue of Publications 1990-91*. The demography and economics of development and administration are the main interests of the Centre's graduate teaching, research and publications. The geographic focus is on Asia and the Pacific, although studies in other developing regions are undertaken where staff expertise allows. The main purpose of the Centre's publications series is to ensure access to research results that would not otherwise be readily available. The Centre provides a Pacific publishing service to disseminate material on the islands and Papua New Guinea where demand is still too small to attract commercial publishers. The Centre also issues working and policy papers. This extensive catalogue lists (annotated in some places) the Centre's publications, and provides ordering and price information.

For a free catalogue, please write to the National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Ph. (06) 249 4705. Fax. (06) 257 2886.

*Papua New Guinea Handbook* is both an up-to-date summary of Papua New Guinea's current economic and social situation, and a comprehensive reference covering: aid, trade and balance of payments, geography, growth and macroeconomy, population, health and education, workforce, politics, financial sector, infrastructure, fiscal policies and taxation, industries, financial sector, agriculture, timber, fisheries and mining. The Centre has developed a model of the Papua New Guinea economy to analyse, for example, the effects of external and internal shocks on growth, trade, government finance, industry and employment.

The Handbook is presented in a sturdy A-4 ringback folder, and the price of A\$500.00 for one copy, or A\$700.00 for two copies, includes annual updates and postage costs. Cheques should be made out to Bibliotech and sent to Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

*South Pacific Economic and Social Data Base* provides comprehensive data for the countries of the South Pacific. These data are an essential tool in the process of improving

development policies. Data are available in comparative time series covering: key development indicators, employment and wages, price indices, social indicators, population and migration, balance of payments, agriculture, public utilities, international trade, government accounts and tourism, as well as background information on all of these. The facility is available on a cost-recovery basis. Charges are determined according to individual requirements. Output is available either in printed form, or on disk suitable for IBM compatible computers.

Enquiries regarding the data base should be directed to the South Pacific Economic and Social Data Base, NCDS, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

## Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU

The RSPaS has six main areas of research: agriculture, economic development, politics, linguistics, social science-history, and natural science. The School addresses these topics primarily in terms of the Pacific-Asian milieu. It has produced three listings of the research and publications of its staff:

*Publications of the Research School of Pacific Studies 1988-1989*, 70 pp., free. Lists books and papers published by RSPaS or in association with an external publisher. It includes prices.

*Pacific Islands Research in the Research School of Pacific Studies, 1989-1990*, 64 pp., free. Lists the Pacific research of RSPaS researchers, wherever published.

*Southeast Asian Research in the Research School of Pacific Studies*, 69 pp., free. Lists the Southeast Asian research of RSPaS researchers, wherever published.

Write to the Secretary, RSPaS, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

## Ronin Films

*Land Bilong Islanders*, 52 min. VHS video. Just off the tip of Cape York Peninsula lies tiny Murray Island. Three traditional landowners are challenging the Australian and Queensland governments over rights to the island. The outcome of the High Court battle over ownership could affect land rights legislation in Australia. This film, by Sharon Connolly and Trevor Graham, not only questions white law and its relevance to black Australia, but also examines the effects of the Christian Mission on the traditional beliefs of the Murray Islanders. A 'make up your own mind' film, it should be an excellent discussion starter in the secondary and tertiary education systems, particularly in the areas of Aboriginal, Australian, development, social, media and cultural studies, law, religion and anthropology.

Prices for 1/2" VHS are A\$95.00 (schools, TAFE, public libraries and community groups), A\$295 (universities and CAEs, private sector libraries), and \$595.00 (government departments and film and video libraries). Prices for 3/4" U-matic and 16mm film are available on request. Write to Ronin Films, PO Box 1005, Civic Square, ACT, 2608. Ph. (06) 248 0851. Fax. (06) 249 1640.

## UNDP Film Unit videos

The United Nations Development Programme Film Unit produces documentaries on Third World topics which encompass a vast range of subjects such as the development philosophy of Bhutan, assistance to Palestinians in the occupied territories, the rehabilitation of drought-stricken Northern Darfur in Sudan, the reconstruction of pagodas in Burma, the results of UN assistance in Algeria 15 years ago, and efforts to attain food security in the Arab world. A full list of titles and brochures on these video documentaries is available from the UNDP.

*If Given the Opportunity* is the Unit's latest video about the potential of the world's poorest people. It focuses on the Trickle Up Program (TUP) which gives poor people a chance to make ideas reality and use dormant energies and abilities by providing grants of US\$100 to small groups determined to start profit-making businesses.

UNDP videos are available in all formats, in English and French with a 'user's guide' suggesting discussion topics and providing bibliographies. US\$15.00 each for noncommercial use (or under special circumstances may be borrowed). Write to the United Nations Development Programme, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

## Other

*Directory of Land Organizations in Thailand*, Archer, R.W., Human Settlements Division of the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, 24 pp., 1990, US\$2.00 plus US\$1.00 postage. This directory lists the names, addresses and functions of some 132 urban land organisations. They include all central government agencies, local governments, the companies listed by the stock exchange, real estate professional consultants and the university departments presenting degree programs in engineering, architecture, planning, etc. The *Directory* provides a guide to the urban land system of Thailand and is a valuable reference for all persons involved or interested in urban development and administration in Thailand. It also provides a model format for the presentation of land organisation directories for other Asian countries.

Order from HSD Publications, Asian Institute of Technology, GPO Box 2754, Bangkok 10501, Thailand.

*Final consensus report of the Keystone International Dialogue Series on plant genetic resources, Madras Plenary Session*, 39 pp., 1990. This report highlights the

## Waste Trade

A California-based firm, Global Telesis Corporation, has proposed to construct a disposal facility for US hazardous wastes in Oro Province, PNG. The plan calls for over 600,000 tonnes of toxic waste to be imported from the west coast of the US each month for 'treatment', in the proposed US\$30 million plant.

Oro Province premier, Newman Mongagi, supports the plan because it will bring revenue to his government, but church leaders and environmentalists have expressed concern about the environmental threats posed by the wastes. Mongagi's provincial government would receive US\$45 per tonne and the national government would receive US\$15 per tonne of waste imported. The fees to dispose of toxic waste in the US range from US\$200 to US\$2,000 per tonne.

Dr Chalapan Kaluwin, lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Papua New Guinea, stated that, 'no government in its right mind would allow toxic wastes to be shipped through international waters and dumped here. Why can't the Americans dump their own waste in their own backyard?'

In the aftermath of huge toxic disasters, such as those at Love Canal in the United States and Seveso in Italy, industrialised countries have adopted increasingly strict and costly regulations for the disposal of solid and hazardous wastes. In attempts to avoid these regulations, many waste generators have been on the lookout for cheap and easy ways to get their wastes off their hands. One increasingly popular method is to ship wastes to developing countries. Such waste trade schemes are either arranged covertly or accompanied by cash payments large enough to entice countries to accept the dangerous cargoes.

Already, waste brokers have offered large payments to a number of South Pacific countries to accept wastes from industrialised countries. Many countries have rejected the proposals, but others continue to consider lucrative deals. The cash payments for accepting foreign waste are often large enough to tempt South Pacific nations to consider mortgaging their public health and environmental integrity in exchange for much needed currency. Business deals like these force developing nations to make the unfair choice between poison and poverty.

[Greenpeace Pacific Campaign, quoted in *Pacific News Bulletin*, October 1990]

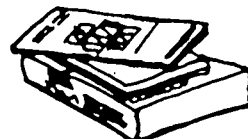
discussions and recommendations made at the second dialogue series on plant genetic resources, held in January 1990 in India. The report includes discussions of 'Farmers Rights', intellectual property issues and possible conventions.

For one free copy, please write to the Keystone Center, PO Box 606, Keystone, CO 80435, USA.

*Guidelines for the development of a simplified dietary assessment to identify groups at risk for inadequate intake of Vitamin A.*

Single copies are available free of charge to developing countries from the Secretariat, Nutrition Foundation Inc., 1126 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, DC 20036, USA.

*New Books From Indonesia* is a bi-monthly list of new commercial publications from Indonesia received in the ANU Library. If you or your library would like to keep up with current Indonesian publishing or you would like to borrow Indonesian publications on inter-library loan, this publication should be very useful.



Subscriptions are A\$20.00 per year (6 copies). The initial offer (which I presume still holds) offers the October and December 1990 issues as well as the six 1991 issues, all for the A\$20.00. Cheques made out to Australian National University should be sent to Library (APD), ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

*Position Paper of the NGO Working Group on the World Bank*, 17 pp., December 1989. Beginning in 1981, the NGO-World Bank Committee was set up to increase dialogue and explore possible areas of collaboration. The group now has 26 NGO members, 15 from the South. This paper by the NGOs provides a summary assessment of the Bank's performance and recommendations for a change in the orientation of the institution.

For further information, write to the Secretariat, c/- ICVA, 13 rue Gautier, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

*Taking Stock: the Tropical Forestry Action Plan after five years*, Winterbottom, R., 60 pp., 1990. This report reveals significant shortcomings in the implementation of the plan, with information and tables showing how it has evolved in different countries. Recommendations suggest how it could be made to live up to its potential. Several working papers served as the basis for *Taking Stock*, and the one examining the TFAP's record regarding people who live in the forest, *Indigenous peoples and the Tropical Forestry Action Plan*, by Elizabeth Halpin (42 pp.) is also available.

This report appears to be free. Order from WRI publications, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20006, USA.

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# 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.

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# 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.

