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AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES NETWORK

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GPO Box 4

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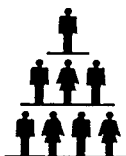
DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN



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Briefing Paper by
Susan George

The Network



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

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

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

The *Register of Development Research & Expertise* (2nd Edition, 1988) contains the names, institutions, research, project experience and publications of people in Australia who are working in development-related research or who have first-hand experience of Third World development issues. Their expertise covers a broad range of disciplines and geographical areas. The Register is indexed by name, institution, discipline, country of expertise and keywords.

Correspondence



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

The Editor
Development Bulletin
Australian Development Studies Network
Australian National University
GPO Box 4
Canberra, ACT, 2601
Tel: (062) 49 2466
Fax: (062) 57 2886

Deadlines



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

EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first issue of *Development Bulletin*. I hope regular readers will enjoy the new format for the Australian Development Studies Network Newsletter. The content has increased so greatly during the lifetime of the Network - from the original seven pages in April 1984 to 26 pages in June 1989 - that a new format was called-for. *Development Bulletin* should be both easier to read and more easily filed for later reference.

A special welcome to new readers. As a recipient of *Development Bulletin*, you are automatically a member of the Network. As such, I encourage you to take an active part in Network and other development activities: by submitting articles, reviews or reports for publication, by providing news of your activities, courses or publications, and by participating in the conferences, seminars, etc. publicised in *Development Bulletin*.

Many readers are keen to learn about the activities of Australia's and the region's development studies centres, about opportunities for study and about activities with development implications or objectives. If you have such information, please send it in, but note the strict deadlines (see inside front cover).

For those who are surprised to be receiving *Development Bulletin*, I should explain that there was a computer malfunction early this year, partially corrupting the Newsletter mailing list. So, in order to restore the entire list, I have chosen to err on the side of generosity, including people who may have not been on the list, rather than parsimony, losing people who were on the list. If you wish to be removed from the list or to alter any details, please write.

This issue incorporates a Briefing Paper by Susan George, entitled *The Debt Crisis: obstacle to development or path to democracy?* When Briefing Papers become available at the same time as *Development Bulletin*, they will be incorporated as a liftout.

Finally, I would like to stress that this is your newsletter and your Network. I rely on your feedback to ensure that *Development Bulletin* reflects your interests and addresses your concerns.

John Anglim
Editor

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THE AID BUDGET

Australia's 1989-90 Budget was handed down on 16 August 1989. The following are four responses to *Budget Related Paper No. 4* which outlines Australia's Overseas Aid Program. John McKay of the Development Studies Centre at Monash University, in his overview of the aid budget, examines the overall direction of Australian aid policy and questions the extent to which it is likely to contribute to either Third World development or Australia's self-interest. Juliet Hunt of the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, addresses the contribution of Australia's overseas aid program to poverty alleviation. Julia Herjandono of Consult Australia, which represents Australian consultants, welcomes some of the initiatives announced in the budget, but calls for greater recognition of Australian commercial interests. Conversely, Russell Rollason of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, in his analysis criticises the increasing emphasis on Australian commercial interests.

Australia's overseas aid program 1989-90: an overview

John McKay

Early last month, a number of us were able to hear and discuss the contents and approaches set out in the World Bank's *World Development Report*. The most striking feature of this official approach is an apparent satisfaction with existing policies, in spite of obvious crises of debt, environmental degradation, militarism and human rights abuse. The message was: 'Steady as she goes, we are on the right track, just give the policies time to work'. My feelings of frustration were much the same as I read this year's budget paper on Australia's aid program for 1989-90. The same old, tired phrases of hope and belief when it is clear that the global economy is out of control. The same gap exists between rhetoric and reality, but all dressed up in the hackneyed jargon of the corporate planners.

Thus the objective of the aid program is to 'promote the economic and social advancement of the peoples of developing countries in response to Australia's humanitarian concerns, as well as Australia's foreign policy and commercial interests', and the objective of the country programs is 'to promote equitable development in designated countries by assisting their governments and regional organisations in the planning and implementation of programs and activities designed to improve economic and social conditions'. The objectives of the global program are 'to promote coordinated Australian and international efforts to assist development in developing countries. To promote understanding of aid and development issues. To alleviate suffering of refugees and victims of disaster'.



To be fair, there are some new elements in the statement which go some way to meeting these noble sentiments. In line with international concerns there are a number of new environmental initiatives, including increased funding for some international organisations. The Equity and Merit Scholarship Scheme allows for the allocation of 600 scholarships to students from the Asia-Pacific region, replacing the old student subsidy scheme. By 1992 it is expected that the number of scholarships will rise to around 2,000. The funding for non-government organisations will rise to \$14 million, an increase of ten percent in real terms. The contributions to a number of UN agencies, such as the UN Population Fund and the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control, have been expanded.

Yet, in most respects, the approach is similar to that of previous years. The total level of aid remains depressingly low. In 1989-90 the net aid budget will be \$1,163 million, or 0.33 percent of GDP. As the paper points out, this figure is somewhat distorted by a decision late in the previous financial year to reschedule almost \$100 million of payments to the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. Had these early payments been included in the budget for the current financial year, there would have been a small real increase in total aid instead of the apparent decline of eight percent in real terms. Even so, Australia shows little sign of moving towards the interim target of 0.5 percent of GDP, let alone the 0.7 percent suggested by the United Nations. Realists might suggest that in the light of the recent slashing of the Canadian aid program, Australia's aid budget is in line with international sentiment. Yet compared with Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Finland, we appear out of line with an important group of rich, medium sized powers.

In the implementation of the country programs, through which the majority of aid is directed, it is difficult to divine the contribution to the stated aim of equitable development. Papua New Guinea will continue to receive the largest single share of Australian aid, with 27 percent of the total aid budget, although this share is declining. The contribution to the South Pacific (\$85.3 million) also seems dominated by strategic and economic self-interest rather than by any articulated response to an analysis of the problems and needs of the

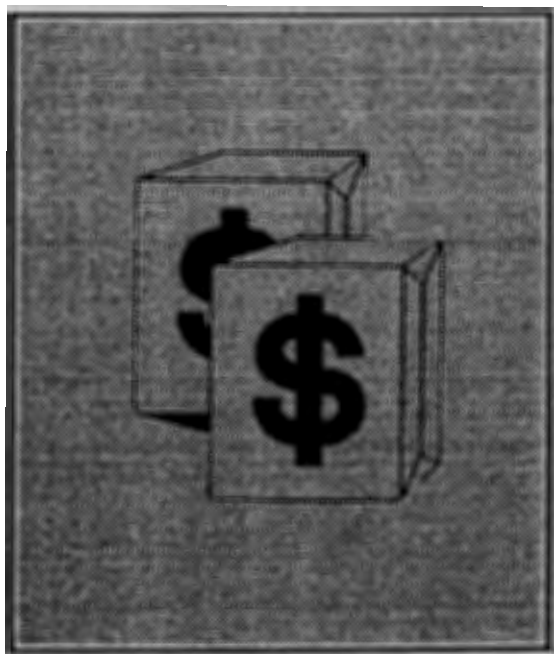
region. Similarly, the largest single component of the so-called global programs is the Development Import Finance Facility (\$93.3 million), which aims to provide opportunities for Australian businesses to supply 'developmentally important goods and services' to developing countries, especially in markets where other governments offer aid-subsidised finance packets.

In the present climate of international trade competition it is perhaps naive to expect anything other than an aid budget with a hefty component of self-interest. Recent opinion polls suggest that the Australian electorate expects and supports such an approach. Yet I can't help wanting more from our contribution to the developing world.

The two-page analysis of the international context mentions the debt crisis, environmental issues and the continuing economic crisis of sub-Saharan Africa, but there is no analysis of the basic causes of these problems. The statement of Australia's continued support for various international institutions makes no mention of an Australian pressure on these bodies to modify their policies and approaches to problems such as Third World debt. In spite of the recent interest in the topic there is no real attempt to explore the environmental consequences of the projects outlined in the country programs, let alone question the sustainability of the entire approach to development.

Perhaps it is too idealistic or academic to hope for a vision of development that can inform the various bits and pieces that make up the aid program. But I would argue that the current approach does not make the best use of the resources that we are devoting to the Third World, does not maximise the contribution that we might be making to the global development effort, and is not even particularly effective in promoting our own self-interest in the region. As the Scandinavian countries discovered long ago, being perceived as a good global citizen is also rather helpful for business.

John McKay is the Director of the Development Studies Centre at Monash University.



The 1989-90 Aid Budget and the reduction of poverty

Juliet Hunt

Since the release of the Jackson Report in 1984, it has been commonplace for government documents to acknowledge that aid is a response to humanitarian concerns as well as Australian foreign policy and commercial interests. The Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade (JCFADT), in its February 1989 report on AIDAB, recommends an 'appropriate balance between poverty alleviation and trade creating activities' (JCFADT, 1989, 61). But what is an appropriate mix of activities and how effective are AIDAB's current programs in reducing poverty?

My answer, and I believe that of the NGO community in general, is that the program remains unbalanced, despite a number of positive initiatives. It is true that humanitarian concerns inform AIDAB's policy-making at the broadest level. The issue is how this is translated into practice in the bilateral and global programs. Commercial and diplomatic/strategic objectives are institutionalised through the geographical distribution of aid, programming procedures which ensure that 78 per cent of total aid expenditure is sourced in Australia (1), and specific trade development activities (2). Whether or not the strategies of a project or program will promote sustainable development with the poor is still, by and large, an unasked and unanswered question.

There are four 'key initiatives' outlined for the bilateral program in 1989-90 (Budget Paper, 1989, 7). Much is made in the Budget Paper of an *environment initiative* and the intention to fund NGO environmental activities. This is undoubtedly worthy, but \$400,000 to NGOs can only be seen as a rather small beginning. One must also support the *overall increase in aid to NGOs*, who have a good record of targeting the poor. However, the increase is tardy and insignificant. Further, the allocation remains at 1.2 per cent of the overall program. While the *Equity and Merit Scholarship Scheme* (EMSS) is no doubt an improvement on the fiction of counting private students as part of official aid, the overall impact of all these initiatives is unlikely to match the leap from \$43 million to over \$93 million for the *DIFF Scheme* (Australia's mixed credits scheme).

Other features of the 1989-90 program identified in the paper deserve strong support, such as increased expenditure on Women and their Children's Health (WATCH) in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and a new three-year commitment of \$110 million to Southern Africa. Other recent initiatives are also likely to enhance the poverty focus of Australian aid. These include the increasing involvement of NGOs in some sections of the bilateral program, major initiatives such as the Southern Africa NGO Program (SANGOP) and the channeling of aid to Indochina through NGOs, and the increased access on a case-by-case basis to some other bilateral programs. Because it provides scope for funding small-scale participatory initiatives, the expansion of the small activities scheme from Southeast to South Asia also offers a potential, albeit limited, focus on poverty reduction.

Another laudable initiative mentioned in the Budget Paper is the formation of a Gender Analysis Team to assist AIDAB in implementing its Women in Development Policy (Budget Paper, 1989, 19-20). Supported financially by the Women in Development Fund (WIDF), two consultants and one AIDAB staff are providing hands-on advice and skills development to the country programming area to increase the involvement of women in aid projects. Lessons from this innovative approach should be used to improve the impact of aid programs on the poor, since community development strategies for targeting and involving women are essentially the same as those for targeting the poor in general.

The Gender Analysis Team is the latest result of a coherent policy and programming process which has included: the creation of a WID Task Force within the Bureau; the establishment of a Plan of Action to implement the policy of integrating women's issues into the mainstream of aid programming; and the introduction of a training program late last year.

Unfortunately the Budget Paper does not signal a commitment to continue with either the formal or hands-on analysis and training of the Gender Analysis Team. Further, the WID Task Force also continues to perform its WID duties in addition to a full workload of other tasks. With an allocation of only \$700,000 for 1989-90, the WID Fund remains pitifully small. WIDF could usefully be doubled or trebled, providing of course that the management of the Fund be increased to the full-time position that it deserves, even with the current allocation.

While the Budget Paper mentions a focus on the poor for some country and global programs, the extent of this is difficult to assess. In April 1987, an AIDAB survey on *Women in Development and ADAB's Bilateral Projects* showed that less than thirteen percent of the total number of projects had considered WID issues in the design phase. The survey also showed that for 73 percent of current projects, WID issues were either not seen as relevant or were excluded by virtue of the infrastructural nature of the activity (Morauta, 1987, 16).

It is reasonable to assume that poverty issues in general could be seen as equally irrelevant. This, of course, is an illusion, since all aid programs have an impact: the question is who benefits, who does not, and whether any group is disadvantaged by aid inputs. Independent outsiders have attempted such analyses. AIDAB's policy and programming will remain retarded until it sets in place its own process of poverty review.

The pace of change in implementing the Government's WID policy has at times been painfully slow, due in part to the low priority accorded to the issue in the past by senior AIDAB management. Hopefully this tide has turned, but the experience underscores the importance of developing a coherent and planned strategy in order to effect any appreciable change in aid programming and implementation practice.

AIDAB may be congratulated for setting up a study on 'Targeting Poverty in the Aid Program' in August 1988, but the 'poverty initiative' that it foreshadowed has not seen the light of day. Without it, all the small and disparate initiatives noted above remain marginal. While the Minister acknowledges that poverty is on the rise (3), the impact on the poor of current and past Australian aid programs is still very much open to

debate. Let us hope that the 1990-91 Budget Related Paper will offer a more comprehensive approach.

Notes:

1. JCFADT, p. iii. The figure excludes budget support to PNG.
2. These include the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF), the World Bank Co-operation Program, development import grants, co-financing and commodity and staffing assistance.
3. Opening address, World Development Debate, Canberra, 2 August 1989.

References:

- Australia's Overseas Aid Program 1989-90*, Budget Related Paper No. 4, AGPS, Canberra, 1989.
 Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade, *A Review of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau and Australia's Overseas Aid Program*, AGPS, Canberra, February 1989.
 Morauta, L., *Women in Development and ADAB's Bilateral Projects*, Development Papers, AESS Branch, ADAB, Canberra, April 1987.

Juliet Hunt is Project Officer with the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign in Sydney. She has worked with a number of NGOs and has taught development studies at the University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney. In 1986 she completed a doctoral thesis titled *A Critical Assessment of Australian Official Development Assistance Policy and Practice*.

Australian consultants' response

Julia D Herjandono

Australian consultants are contracted to manage the delivery of a substantial portion of Australia's overseas aid program, thereby contributing significantly to the development of many countries. They have a legitimate concern at any erosion of Australia's commitment to the international development process and are well qualified to contribute to, and comment on, the formulation of Australia's aid policies.

Consult Australia commends the Australian Government for the stated commitment contained in the Budget to increase the overall level of its ODA. However, there are a number of specific issues raised by the aid Budget which are of direct concern to consultants. Consult Australia's comments on the Budget relate directly to these issues.

In order to maintain Australia's profile and enhance its reputation as a constructive participant in the development process, and to continue to reap significant trade benefits (in the form of business opportunities) from our aid program, it is essential for the Australian Government to rethink its overall Budget priorities.

- The Government must increase substantially the overall level of its ODA. The Budget commits only 0.33 percent of Gross National Product, well below the Jackson Committee (and United Nations) recom-

mentation of 0.7 percent, and below the Government's own preferred level. Over the last twenty years, Australia's ODA/GNP ratio has slipped substantially.

- As far as is practicable, we must develop a policy of distributing aid monies to those regions in which Australia can make a significant contribution to development and at the same time benefit commercially from the program. In general terms, the recent Budget accepts this requirement.
- Australia should continue and accelerate the process of having Papua New Guinea (the most significant recipient of Australian ODA with 27 percent of our total aid Budget) take more of its aid as project aid and less as Budget support, as recommended by the Jackson Report. Under current arrangements, Budget support is to be maintained at its present level of \$275 million until 1992-93 and drop to \$260 million in 1993-94, with programmed activities to be expanded from \$20 million to \$35 million.
- We must examine all opportunities of contributing to programs funded by multilateral agencies which would significantly enhance Australian business opportunities. Consultants welcome the Government's continuing commitment to IFAD, for example, but would urge consideration of disbursing some of Australia's current special Africa program (\$110 million to Southern Africa over three years from 1990-91) to membership of the African Development Bank, which would open up significant commercial opportunities in Sub-Saharan Africa, or to the World Bank's co-financing pool on Africa, currently an amount of US\$6 billion tied to the nineteen member countries of the pool.
- Consult Australia welcomes the Government's decision to continue to strengthen its commitment to the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF), which recognises the constraints faced by Australian firms seeking to offer overseas clients competitive financial packages (current commitment is \$93.3 million).
- The Government's decision to continue to set aside special funds for the World Bank's Australian Consultants Trust Fund, Economic Development Institute and South Pacific Facility (currently funded at \$2.1 million per year) is a positive and worthwhile initiative of considerable benefit to Australia.
- The Government must constantly monitor the mix of ODA administered under the Country Programs with a view to targeting countries whose development needs can be met particularly well by Australia (special new programs involving India and Pakistan, commencing in 1990-91 are welcomed).

From the point of view of businesses involved in the delivery of Australian ODA, the 1989-90 aid Budget must be assessed against the concerns outlined above. Clearly, the Australian Government continues to be constrained severely by the requirements of adhering to a tight fiscal policy. However, Australian business and the Government underestimate the potential of

Australia's aid program to contribute to improving Australia's trade position - a position which in no small way places the very fiscal demands upon Government which, it is argued, limit the scope of increasing ODA.

Business must continue to place before Government the demonstrable benefits to Australia of an enhanced aid profile in the international community, and the urgency of both increasing the level of aid and of targeting it in ways which establish opportunities for Australians to participate fully in its programs. While understanding the reasons behind the continued failure by the Government to achieve its own stated, preferred level of ODA (0.4 percent of GNP), Australian professional consultants are dismayed by what are continuing unsatisfactory levels of commitment.

Of course, significant decisions affecting the delivery by Australians of our aid programs are often taken outside the Budget context. Such decisions are of no less concern to business than those of the Budget itself.

One such decision is the recent opening of Australia's aid program to New Zealand consultants, contractors and suppliers under an extension of the National Preference Agreement - without any apparent consultation with those areas of Australian business which will be affected by the decision.

'Australians, including governments, still have a lot to learn about being internationally competitive'

This is a development which Consult Australia finds alarming. The track record and direct involvement of Australia's own consultants in our aid program has enhanced Australia's reputation as a deliverer of beneficial and effective aid. Moreover, participation by Australians in an aid program tied to them alone is essential to the achievement of those trade gains which business and government alike - and major competitor countries - acknowledge flow from our ODA.

Decisions such as this should remind us that Australians, including governments, still have a lot to learn about being internationally competitive, and about a much more open and collaborative Government-Industry approach on those areas of policy which affect Australian industry's international position, but which are still largely determined on a unilateral basis by the Australian Government.

However, the current Budget contains several key initiatives that will enhance Australia's standing as an aid donor and its capacity to deliver aid effectively, and Australian consultants welcome them.

Julia D Herjandono is the Executive Director of Consult Australia, a position she has held for the last ten years. Prior to that, she was Federal Secretary of the Association of Consulting Engineers Australia during the period when that organisation was establishing its export sector. Consult Australia represents Australian consultants and their peak organisations, promoting and supporting the international use of Australia's consulting expertise.

ACFOA analysis and concerns

Russell Rollason

Size of the aid budget

Australian aid in 1989-90 is budgeted to be \$1,163.4 million, or 0.33 percent of GNP, a real decline of eight percent from the previous year. However, as Budget Paper No. 4 explains, the levels of official development assistance (ODA) in 1988-89 and 1989-90 have been distorted by a decision late in the 1988-89 financial year to reschedule almost \$100 million of payments to the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. This boosted the aid level last year to 0.37 percent. If the \$100 million were added to the aid allocation for 1989-90, the level would have reached 0.36 percent.

The important comparisons are:

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Total net ODA (\$m)	1031.0	976.6	1019.6	1194.6	1163.4
Total net ODA (constant 1987-88 prices)(\$m)	1190.8	1048.5	1019.6	1094.9	1003.2
Real change over previous year (%)	-4.8	-11.9	-2.8	7.4	-8.4
ODA/GNP ratio	0.45	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.33

The downward trend in Australian aid is clear and alarmingly consistent.

Government priorities

The clear priority of the Government in the 1989-90 Budget is to maximise the aid program's commercial and trade benefit to Australia. The clearest example is the doubling of the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF) from \$43 million in 1988-89 to \$93 million in 1989-90. This allocation does not include possible expenditure on so-called *mega-DIFF* projects. The Jackson Report limit for DIFF of 5 percent of the aid program has been laid to rest with DIFF now nudging 10 percent.

To quote other examples:

'The Indonesia aid program also aims to promote trade links between Indonesia and Australia.'

'Assistance to Thailand provides a mix of activities aimed at stimulating greater commercial activity with Australia.'

'Australia's existing technical co-operation with China emphasises development activities with a commercial interest benefit for Australia as well as aid for poorer provinces in China.'

The World Bank Co-operation Program includes a Trust Fund 'designed to help increase Australia's share in procurement by the World Bank'.

New initiatives

The Budget Paper highlights the following initiatives:

- A new environment initiative incorporating a range of activities in the South Pacific and Southeast Asia.
- Introduction of the Equity and Merit Scholarship Scheme. This will be phased-in to replace the existing student subsidy scheme.
- Increased funding for DIFF.
- Increased voluntary contributions to UN organisations including the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).
- Increased expenditure as part of the ongoing health initiative.

In the following sections, I outline some highlights of the Australian aid program, examine the geographical focus of Australian development assistance by looking at regional programs and, finally, compare the aid and defence budgets, noting the defence co-operation program at least some parts of which are counted as official development assistance.

Some program highlights

NGOs. Program assistance for non government organisations will increase from \$8.7 million to an estimated \$10.4 million, but this includes the \$400,000 special environment program fund announced in July.

Volunteer programs increase from last year's \$3.3 million to \$3.8 million.

Development education/public information allocation remains the same at \$500,000.

ACIAR. Funds for agricultural research at the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) have increased from \$15.6 million to \$17.4 million. (ACIAR has received steady increases since its inception in 1982.)

'The clear priority of the Government in the 1989-90 Budget is to maximise the aid program's commercial and trade benefit to Australia'

Education. The International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (IDP) receives an increase from \$7.6 million to \$8.5 million, and there will be more money for academic research and seminar support (includes the National Centre for Development Studies), up from \$2.2 million last year to \$2.7 million in 1989-90.

Women in Development has remained at the same dollar level of \$700,000 for the past three years, an effective cut.

Regional programs

China increased from \$18.4 million to \$21 million despite the postponement of any new technical co-operation or research.

Fiji decreased from \$16.8 million to \$12.8 million, but this reflects the ending of the \$10 million special economic assistance package of 1988-89. The program is closely monitored to ensure that the benefits of aid continue to be directed as intended.

Pacific region. In total, a decrease from \$89.1 million to \$85.3 million. The decrease is mainly a result of the \$10 million cut to Fiji and a \$6 million one-off grant in 1988-89 to purchase an aircraft for Air Vanuatu.

Myanmar (Burma). A decrease from \$5.5 million to \$2 million. Following the civil disruption, aid is now confined to urgently needed medicines and minimal continued assistance for the Mandalay Dairy Project. Future assistance to Myanmar will depend on the operational environment.

Indochina. An increase of \$1.5 million to the program, to \$13.8 million, will be provided through international agencies and NGOs. This includes the cost of a feasibility study for the proposed bridge across the Mekong which was announced by the Prime Minister during his visit to Thailand in February 1989. For Laos, the funding will increase from \$6.4 million to \$6.8 million.

Southern Africa. This year sees the final allocations under the three year program of \$100 million for the South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) countries. The Government has announced a three year \$110 million extension to follow from the existing program.

Defence

Australia's total defence outlays increase by \$547 million, or seven percent, to \$8,327 million. Thus, defence outlays will increase to 9.6 percent of total outlays in 1989-90, whilst aid outlays are forecast to be 1.8 percent.

Under the defence budget, defence co-operation increases from \$60.6 million to \$74.2 million, an increase of 23 percent.

Russell Rollason is the Executive Director of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA)

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Northern Illinois University, is interested in receiving original scholarship and creative articles for future issues of *Crossroads: A Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*. The Center is especially seeking articles for its next general issue on Malaysia and the Philippines. Articles on any region will, however, be considered.

For information on style and format, write to the Editor, Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115 USA.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Commonwealth Geographical Bureau Workshop on Gender and Development, Newcastle upon Tyne, England, 16-21 April, 1989

Janet Momsen

This was the largest Workshop ever held by the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau with over eighty participants, mostly women geographers, from 29 countries. The meeting was co-sponsored by the International Geographical Union's (IGU) Study Group on Gender and Geography. It was an exciting experience for feminist geographers, bringing together for the first time scholars from a number of African and Asian countries as well as from Europe, North America, Australia and the South Pacific. In addition to faculty from 34 Commonwealth and seven non-Commonwealth universities, the Workshop was attended by undergraduates from Australia, Italy and Britain, and by postgraduates from Bangladesh, Botswana, Canada, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Spain, Sweden, USA, Western Samoa and six British universities.

The forty papers presented at the Workshop revealed the wealth of empirical research that is being conducted by geographers on gender and development issues including agriculture, industrialisation, the environment, health, education, housing, migration, reproductive work, and the links between private and public spheres of life. The international input highlighted different theoretical and methodological approaches to issues such as the study of women or gender, the intersection of class and gender, the role of religious ideologies and ethnicity in shaping attitudes to women's work, the extent to which women control their own lives within patriarchal societies, and of course the significance of geographic context in influencing the patterns observed. All the sessions attracted a great deal of interest and aroused lively discussion.

The program included two half-day field trips: the first of these examined urban regeneration in Newcastle and visited two food-processing factories employing mainly women; the second visited Durham City and Cathedral, farms and a rural women's group in Wear-dale. Four training workshops were also held. These covered the teaching of gender issues in geography, women and health, rapid rural and urban appraisal techniques in gender-oriented fieldwork, and the implementation of research projects on women, with examples from Barbados, Zimbabwe and Sri Lanka. The social program provided a warm atmosphere for forging new associations. It included a reception by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle for participants and local women in public office or involved in women's programs.

The whole meeting was characterised by high levels of interaction, networking and exchange of ideas, and several cross-national comparative research projects

were initiated. A follow-up conference is planned at the invitation of Waterloo University, Canada, in 1991. Other sessions will be held in conjunction with the IGU Regional Meeting in Beijing in 1990 and the IGU Congress in Washington D.C. in 1992. It is expected that the papers from the Workshop will be published by a commercial publishing house.

The Workshop received major funding from the Commonwealth Foundation. Assistance was also provided by the government of the province of Alberta, Canada, the Australian Studies Centre, London, Barclays Bank, the British Council, the Ford Foundation, the Institute of British Geographers and Polynesian Airlines. We are very grateful to all these donors.

For further information, please write to Dr Janet Momsen, Workshop Convenor, Department of Geography, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, England.

Environment and Development: In Search of International Co-operation - Workshop held in Rome from 10 to 12 March 1989 (An Interpretative Summary of the Proceedings)

Siba K Das, Rapporteur

The seminar brought together participants and resource-persons from a wide range of disciplines and professional and institutional interests. This was exemplified by the variety of the perspectives informing the seminar's papers and presentations. The ensuing discussions took an open-ended 'brainstorming' form. Still, it was possible to discern a common concern: that the concept of sustainable development needs to be translated scientifically into actionable terms, a monumental task for research, analysis and training.

To quote from one background paper:

'It is becoming apparent that the concept of a moral obligation to preserve land for future generations is untenable in the face of economic pressures. This is equally true for the Western farmer who ploughs marginal land to increase profits and the peasant farmer forced to use erosion-causing practices by the need for food.'

It is in the light of precisely such considerations that the Brundtland report had called for a new era of economic growth, recognising that 'only with economic growth can we create the capacity to alleviate poverty and solve environmental problems'. However, the report had stressed that this growth must be qualitatively different from that of the past. The 'new' growth must rest upon a solid foundation of sustainable utilisation of natural and human resources.

But how is this revised approach to be realized? One viewpoint criticised the tendency of 'environmental enthusiasts' to 'extrapolate mechanically and to ignore

unduly the importance of economic considerations'. On the other hand, there was a view that translating everything into a common monetary measure, as economists tended to do, was something noneconomists did not find particularly useful. However, the call for sustainable growth has not done away with the problem of trade-offs between, for example: ecological protection versus growth; concern for the poor versus concern for the environment; or a better deal for the world 'as a whole' versus more growth with poverty alleviation for particular countries.

One paper dealt in some detail with applying the principle of sustainable development, referring to signs that opinion is 'converging around the view that the conventional (project) analytical framework is still useful, provided that environmental effects are identified, measured and quantified as far as possible'. While the paper acknowledged that not all environmental impacts could be captured and reduced to economic values, it argued that the further economics could encroach - and a growing body of empirical work was helping to make this happen - 'the smaller (would) be that shadowy area left for political, moral or social judgement'.

In effect, the speaker affirmed a DAC project appraisal principle which states that 'whenever feasible, the positive and negative environmental impacts of projects should be quantified in monetary terms, and incorporated into the economic analysis', recognising the important polluter-pays principle according to which 'the environmental costs/benefits should be reflected in product prices'.

However, the paper suggested that for some projects it is difficult to accommodate elements that offset their damage to the environment. In those cases, the principle could be modified by creating compensating projects, which could be twinned in such a way that a 'green'

project offsets each 'black' one. Alternatively, a portfolio of projects can be devised which, taken as a whole, has a neutral effect on the environment.

Another important concern was that the environmental planning and management techniques applied in developing countries, whether or not at the behest of external donors, were not supported by proper scientific investigations. Developed

in industrialised societies, these techniques had been followed in developing countries without regard to their particular circumstances. Legislation modelled after statutes of Western countries had not suited the social, political, economic and cultural realities of Asian and Pacific countries. Similarly, methodologies for the environmental impact assessment of projects must be adjusted to the specific capacities and possibilities of developing countries.

There is a need to train personnel from developing countries to enable them to participate more effectively in international fora and negotiations. There is a need also to generate data of concern and relevance to developing countries and to involve developing country institutions and researchers in research work initiated in industrialised countries. This would both enhance the relevance of research activities and build up local research capacities.

Through their statements and presentations a number of speakers identified areas deserving of increased research. Among these were:

- the push into marginal lands;
- reduction of energy demand;
- changed patterns of international trade, especially of developing country exports to meet demand in high consumption countries;
- global climatic change;
- tropical forests (moist and dry) and reforestation techniques;
- the modification of current 'farming' systems, research approaches towards a 'rural systems' research approach;
- 'low input' agriculture;
- causes and consequences (physical and social) of land degradation, and appropriate conservation packages;
- the urbanisation process and its impact on hinterlands and rural areas; and
- 'low cost' research methodologies for developing countries.

Three cross-cutting concerns served as a running thread linking most observations: the need for location specificity; the involvement of local populations and the mobilisation of local knowledge; and the need to account for socio-political aspects.

The significance and paradoxical results of macro-level policies and programs were emphasised by many participants. As one speaker put it:

'Projects take place in the context of sectors, and sectoral policies and institutions may pull in opposite directions to the most carefully chosen and designed project. Also, much environmental degradation takes place outside the context of projects, in the everyday behaviour of large numbers of people pursuing their livelihoods, reacting to general economic stimuli. Hence the importance of setting macroeconomic and sectoral policies which induce "environmentally benign" behaviour amongst all those whose actions affect environment.'

'This lays a particular responsibility on those who formulate economic adjustment, import support or stabilisation programs for developing countries. These programs normally evolve as responses to urgent short-term economic problems, and environmental input is rarely considered. Yet abrupt change in policies towards export crops, foreign investment in extractive industries, or urban employment, to take three examples, can have drastic effects.'

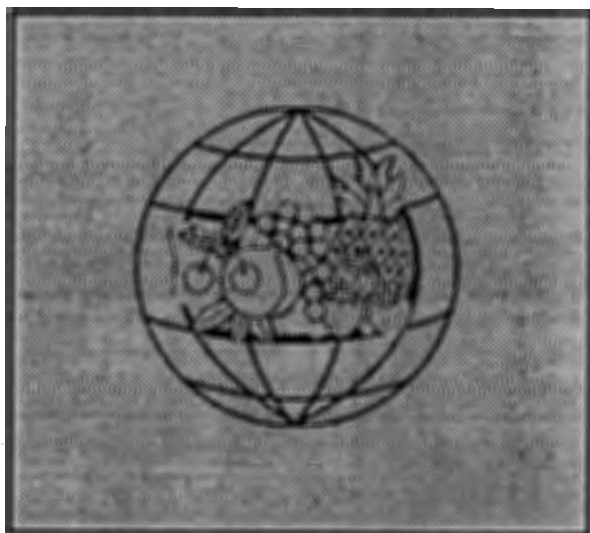
Another speaker stressed the responsibility of industrialised countries with regard to their own national policies:

'Domestic policies of industrialised countries... adversely affect developing countries. Large agricultural subsidies and other forms of protectionism have generated food surpluses in the former countries, while discouraging investment and production in the developing world. This misallocation of global resources involves a serious imbalance in the use of land resources. Here one can see the potential inter-relationship of agricultural trade aspects of the Uruguay Round with the matters we are discussing in this Consultation.'

It was also pointed out that countries in the North could not expect Third World countries to do things they did not have the will to do themselves.

Related to this, the rhetorical question was posed whether Southern scientists and operating personnel were really 'participating' in discussions and studies on sustainable development, whether there really was a reciprocal flow from developing to developed countries. Concern was also expressed at the extent of communication between natural and social scientists. 'Are we incorporating into our respective activities the concern and insights of the other group?' Both issues were considered to be of the utmost importance to translating the debate on sustainable development into practical action-oriented terms.

WORLD FOOD DAY



World Food Day, 16 October, will see some novel development-related actions in Australia.

The Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA), the co-ordinating body for Australian non-government organisations, will be conducting the *One World Campaign Day of Action*. All Australians will be urged to visit their local Parliamentarians. There, they will express their desire for the political action necessary to act against the poverty and inequalities that are the cause of much environmental destruction. They will also present petitions suggesting particular policy responses.

Community Aid Abroad will conduct a *Work Against Want*. In a departure from the 'traditional' methods of canvassing unspecified donations, conducting door-knock appeals, etc., people will be encouraged to donate their day's pay. They will be urged to think of themselves as partners working for development rather than as donors of charity. In this way, it is hoped that the campaign will have a strong development education impact. The money will be used to help combat the bonded labour system in India; establish market gardens and small farms in Mozambique; introduce sustainable farming methods in degraded areas of Mindanao; and assist local government agencies to encourage low-pesticide farming methods in Honduras.

CALENDAR

Press freedom in the Pacific and South East Asia, University of New South Wales, October 1989

The Communications Law Centre, with assistance from the Australian National Commission for UNESCO, will be holding a one-day conference on media freedom and media control in the Pacific and South East Asia. The morning session will focus on the Pacific, specifically on press freedom in Fiji and New Caledonia. The afternoon session will examine press freedom in Indonesia and the Philippines. At the time of going to press, the date for this conference had not been finalised. For further information, contact Ms Holly Raiche, Communications Law Centre, The White House, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. Tel: (02) 663 0551. Fax: (02) 662 6839.

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

This symposium asks participants to explore to what extent and in which way Australia's official and private foreign aid ought to make poverty alleviation a priority goal. How can aid be targeted and delivered so that the poor are the primary beneficiaries of Australian aid? What are the alternatives? Is poverty alleviation consistent with or in competition with aid initiatives that are economically beneficial to Australia as a donor nation?

The symposium will be addressed by international and domestic experts who have been at the 'coal face' of aid design, delivery or administration where the struggle with these issues is both legion and unavoidable.

The seminar starts at 2pm (registration at noon). Please direct your enquiries to Joe Remenyi, Centre for Applied Social Research, School of Social Sciences, Deakin University, Geelong, Vic, 3217. Telephone (052) 47 1516, fax (052) 44 2777.

Tropical health and nutrition conference, University of Queensland, 6-7 October, 1989

This conference will focus on Australian responses and policy concerning health problems in tropical countries including Australia. Representatives of government, the universities, the professions and non-government aid organisations will discuss four major themes: health within the aid program; health aid and research; health aid for education; and aid for health services. Registration fee is \$95.00 (\$25.00 for students and unemployed). For information, contact: Tropical Health and Nutrition Conference Secretariat, UniQuest Ltd., University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld., 4067. Tel: (07) 377 2899.

Environmental Practice - Sustainable Development, Melbourne, 9-11 October, 1989

This conference, convened by the Environment Institute of Australia, will explore the relationship between environmental practice and sustainable development 'with a view to determining the extent to which sustainable development is being achieved and the changes required to environmental practice to ensure that sustainable development can be achieved'. The program will examine the definitions and theory of sustainable development, and the public and private sector responses to the needs of sustainable development. The final session will explore the implications for environmental practice and the Environment Institute of Australia of the implementation of sustainable development principles. Registration fees vary between \$135.00 and \$415.00. For further information, contact Mandy Bromilow, Bloomsbury Conference Services, 232 Bridge Road, Richmond, Vic., 3121. Tel: (03) 429 4322. Fax: (03) 427 0715.

A three-day Professional Training Workshop on Social Impact Assessment, limited to thirty people, will follow the conference. Cost per person for the three days of tuition will be \$350.00 including printed materials and lunches. Enquiries should be directed to Kerry Willis. Tel: (03) 860 2838 or (03) 752 1302 (ah).

Environment and Development, Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University, 1-6 pm, 14 October 1989

Contemporary concern about environmental degradation 'all too often tends to focus on the global level and on the consequences for the developed industrial world. This conference will address the implications of environmental degradation for the Third World, the poor and the underdeveloped peoples and states of the world.' It will consider the relationships between the environment and development in the Third World, the implications of ecological decline for the Third World, and the choices that have to be made in the face of ecological decline, both by people and by governments in the Third World.

There will be two keynote speakers: Professor Randall Baker, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, University of Indiana, and John Young, Head of the School of Environmental Studies, University of Adelaide.

For further information, contact Dr Cherry Gertzel. Tel: (08) 275 2376 or 278 7046.

NOTE: The conference has been brought forward from its previously-announced date.

Potentials for socio-economic development in Nusa Tenggara Timur, Kupang, 7-10 November, 1989

NTT is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, and covers that part of Indonesia which is closest to Australia. The aim of this conference is to identify and discuss in detail promising possibilities for the economic and social development of the province. The conference will bring together local government officials, academics, business people and leaders of non government organisations, as well as interested persons from Jakarta, Darwin and other parts of Indonesia and Australia. The conference will explore in detail development issues regarding NTT which were raised at the September workshop on the same theme at the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra.

28 papers will be presented, each accompanied by a discussion session. The papers will cover all main sectors of agriculture, further processing of agricultural products, possibilities in tourism and fisheries, improvements in roads, health and education, and ways of enhancing the effectiveness of both government and private agencies. There will also be several papers on key general issues. The conference will conclude with a summing up of the proceedings and a highlighting of major possibilities in development.

The conference is being organised jointly by Mercu Buana University, Jakarta, and the ANU, in conjunction with the Provincial Government of NTT. It will be held at the Wisma Cendana, Jalan Raya El Tari No 15, Kupang.

For further information, contact Colin Barlow or Joanna Phillips of the Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601 (telephone 062-492684 or 062-492188 or fax 062-495111), or Ibu Tjandra Purbowinito, Mercu Buana University, Jalan Kebon Angrek 23, Cipete Selatan, Jakarta, 12410 (telephone 0011-62-21-7696923).

Education, Equity and National Interests, University of Melbourne, 4-6 December, 1989

The 1989 conference of the Australian and New Zealand Comparative and International Education Society (ANZCIES) will focus on current major concerns of educators throughout the world. Under the general theme, the conference will look at topics of relevance both national and international. Registration will cost \$50.00 for ANZCIES members, \$25.00 for students and unwaged, and \$70.00 for non-members. Enquiries should be addressed to Dr Robin Burns, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic., 3083. Tel: (03) 479 2639.

Multilevel development in Pacific Island Countries, Nagoya, Japan, January, 1990

This conference is being hosted by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development. The themes of the conference are: development planning and management systems; environmental planning and management; human resources and social development; economic development; and development financing. Offers of papers and further information: Prof. Hidehiko Sazanami, Director, UNCRD, or Dr. Roswitha Newels, Nagono 1-47-1, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya 450, Japan. Fax: (0011-81-52) 561 9375.

ORGANISATION PROFILES

Centre for International Economic Studies

The University of Adelaide has established a new Centre for International Economic Studies within the Faculty of Economics. The Centre will promote teaching and research in the field of international economic studies and closely related or complementary disciplines.

The Centre focusses especially on Australia's prospects and the international competitiveness of Australian industries. However, as its research will seek to explain the causes and international effects of structural and policy developments in East Asia, it will be of interest and relevance to those involved in development studies.

The key components of the research program will be trade in commodities, trade in services and technology, international finance and the macroeconomy, and developments within East Asian economies.

The Centre recently published a *List of publications by CIES researchers during the 1980s*.

For further information, contact Dr Kym Anderson, Interim Director, Centre for International Economic Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, SA, 5000.

International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (IDP)

IDP is a non profit-making company, established by the universities and colleges of Australia to assist them in making their expertise available to governments, agencies and institutions of overseas countries. The IDP Core Program, which is supported by an annual allocation of more than \$0.7 million in the Australian aid budget, aims to strengthen the teaching, research and administrative capacities of universities in neighbouring developing countries. Its work is spread over more than thirty overseas universities and is particularly active in universities in the ASEAN countries. Its core activities include:

- secondments of Australian staff
- visiting assignments by Australian staff
- short courses led by Australian staff
- fellowships in Australia for overseas staff
- study visits to Australia by overseas staff
- joint research and
- preparation and publication of texts and teaching manuals.

Other activities include:

- project management
- fellowship administration
- educational information, counselling and student processing
- English language testing and training
- an appointments service and
- workshops and exchange visits.

IDP also produces several publication series:

- directories of universities, colleges, and study opportunities in Australia
- postgraduate handbooks organised by field of study
- course manuals
- workshop proceedings
- texts and
- translated works.

For information about IDP activities and publications, write to IDP, GPO Box 2006, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

COURSES

Diplomacy Training Program, University of New South Wales

This program conducted by the University of New South Wales, aims to train peoples of the developing world, in particular the Asia-Pacific region, to better utilise the United Nations and other international fora. It provides a unique introduction to the UN system and its specialised agencies, with training in international law, lobbying techniques, media relations and regional institutions. It is the only specialist training program for indigenous and minority group representatives available in the world.

The program is supported by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, the International Commission of Jurists (Australia Section) and the United Nations Association of Australia.

Applications close 31 October 1989. Information about the program and the fee structure can be obtained from the Diplomacy Training Program, UNSW Human Rights Centre, Law Faculty, UNSW, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

Robert S. McNamara Fellowships

The World Bank each year awards ten fellowships to outstanding scholars or groups to support innovative or imaginative work that contributes to the general knowledge of economic development. The fellowships will provide a stipend for subsistence, travel, accommodation and research costs.

While there are no restrictions on research topics within the general field of economic development, this year the fellowships committee would like to encourage research in the areas of 'economics of gender issues in development' and 'economics of environmental sustainability'.

Proposals from a co-operating group of scholars from the same institution will also be considered, and will be given special consideration if it can be shown the proposed research will contribute to strengthening an institution in a developing country.

Applications must reach the Fellowship Office by 1 November 1989. For further information and application procedures, please contact McNamara Fellowships Program, Economic Development Institute, The World Bank, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC, 20433, USA.

Master of Science in Tropical Agriculture, James Cook University

James Cook University is situated in the north Australian tropics. It specialises in teaching and researching subjects of relevance in tropical climates. The new one-year MSc course in Tropical Agriculture offers core subjects in tropical crops, pastures and farming systems, socio-economic themes in tropical agriculture, animal production and biometrics. Elective subjects may be chosen from a variety of offerings covering pasture/forage science, plant/herbivore relationships, animal production, soils, land usage, computing and techniques of decision support. A small research project must be presented verbally and as a dissertation. Applicants should have a degree in agricultural science or other appropriate area of biology and preferably at least two years postgraduate experience.

The course commences in February. Applications, which close on 15 December, should be directed to the Registrar, James Cook University, Townsville, Qld., 4811.

Master of Engineering Science in Irrigation, University of Melbourne

The Development Technologies Program and the Centre for International Irrigation Training and Research, both within the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Melbourne, have jointly developed a Masters Degree program in irrigation. The program aims to provide professional staff with a higher level of education in order to upgrade the management of irrigation systems in their home countries. The program of study comprises training in irrigation management, plus academic studies in irrigation engineering and development studies. There is also a minor investigation project. The entrance standard is equivalent to an Honours Degree in Engineering or other relevant discipline, but a period of preliminary studies is specified for those who may be expected to experience some difficulty in adjusting to study in an Australian university.

Enquiries should be directed to the Development Technologies Unit, Faculty of Engineering, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic., 3052.

Master/Graduate Diploma of Development Studies, Deakin University

Both the degree and diploma are offered in conjunction with Murdoch University (see article in June Newsletter), allowing greater scope in the subjects available. The courses are offered full-time, part-time and by distance education, and involve coursework and a minor thesis. The coursework examines the history of development, cultural conflicts, the socioeconomic and policy dimensions of development and the evolution of thought on the meaning of development. The courses have been chosen so as to offer a broad analysis of the economic, political and anthropological development record. This allows the students some flexibility to address their needs and interests by the choice of options that stress specific topics and/or disciplinary perspectives.

For further information, contact Dr Joe Remenyi, Centre for Applied Social Research, Deakin University, Geelong, Vic., 3217.

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

Asian Employment Program (ARTEP)

To the Gulf and Back: Studies on the Economic Impact of Asian Labour Migration, Amjad, R. (ed.). The studies presented in this volume are part of a series of investigations organised by ARTEP under ILO-UNDP auspices. The studies examine the economic impact of overseas migration on the labour-sending countries so as to evolve a framework for incorporation of overseas migration in the development planning process.

The book can be obtained from ILO Publications, International Labour Office, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, which will also send a free catalog of ILO publications.

Australian Development Studies Network

The Political Economy of Primary Health Care in Southeast Asia, Cohen, P. and Purcal, J. (eds.) Canberra, 217 pp., 1989, \$28.00. This book originated from an interdisciplinary interest in primary health care in Southeast Asia. Twelve authors from various disciplines including anthropology, economics, clinical psychology, medical education and history have contributed to the book. Most of the book's chapters were presented as papers at a symposium held in May 1987 at Macquarie University. Three complementary papers were added: one on access to basic health care in Sabah; another on problems and prospects of primary health care in Southeast Asia; and another on developments in primary health care in China.

The book is available from Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty. Ltd., GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Postage rates are:

Australia: 1st book \$4.80, 2nd book \$2.60, each additional book \$1.00. Overseas surface: 1st book \$9.30, each additional book \$2.80.

Airmail: 1st book \$14.75, each additional book \$8.00.

Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS)

ASEAN: A Bibliography. (Vol. 1: 1967-80, Vol. 2: 1981-85). This bibliography covers the period from the creation of ASEAN. It 'provides access to a very diffused body of material- over 6,300 entries in all, including monographs, periodical articles, theses and dissertations, official documents, conference papers, radio monitoring reports, press releases, selected press cuttings and a wide variety of unpublished literature'.

Price S\$78.00/US\$39.00 for one volume; S\$100.00/US\$60.00 for both. Postage charges per volume are S\$2.00 for Singapore-Malaysia; US\$1.00 within Southeast Asia; US\$2.00 elsewhere.

ISEAS has published several titles on shipping in Southeast Asia:

Seafarers in the ASEAN Region, Brooks, M. (ed.), forthcoming.

The Indonesian Interisland Shipping Industry, Dick, H.W., 217 pp., 1987, S\$25.00/US\$15.00.

Fleet Development and the Control of Shipping in Southeast Asia, Brooks, M., 113 pp., 1985, S\$18.00/US\$10.50.

Effect of Liner Conferences on the Level and Structure of Ocean Freight Rates, Miklius, W. and Wu, Y., 39 pp., 1983, S\$4.60/US\$2.30.

Southeast Asian Seas: Frontiers for Development, Chia, L.S. and MacAndrews, C. (eds.), 375 pp., 1981, S\$79.90/US\$31.95.

Postage per copy is S\$1.00 for Singapore-Malaysia, US\$0.80 for Southeast Asia, US\$1.00 elsewhere.

Other ISEAS titles include:

Designing for Consensus: the ASEAN Grid, Talisayan, S.D., 224 pp., 1989, S\$22.00/US\$18.00.

The Ethnic Chinese in the ASEAN States: Bibliographical Essays, Suryadinata, L. (ed.), 272 pp., 1989, S\$38.00/US\$19.00.

The Uruguay Round: ASEAN Trade Policy Options, Ariff, M. and Tan, L. (eds.), 211 pp., 1988, S\$28.00/US\$16.00.

Postage per copy is S\$2.00 for Singapore-Malaysia, US\$1.00 for Southeast Asia, US\$2.00 elsewhere. Order from the Managing Editor, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Heng Mui Keng Terrace, Pasir Panjang Road, Singapore 0511.

International Planned Parenthood Federation

Family Planning Handbook for Midwives and Nurses. The Arab World Regional Bureau has recently published this IPPF handbook in Arabic, and has already initiated distribution throughout the region.

The book costs US\$6.00 (£2.50) including postage, and copies are available from the Distribution Unit, IPPF International Office, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, United Kingdom.

National Centre for Development Studies

The NCDS has published, and has in preparation, monographs within two of its series:

Pacific Policy Papers:

5. *Growth, structural change and economic policy in Papua New Guinea*, Jarrett, F.C. and Anderson, Kym, 122 pp., \$20.00.

Education in the South Pacific, Gannicott, Ken, forthcoming.

Pacific Research Monographs:

19. *Land and differentiation in rural Fiji*, Overton, John, 151 pp., \$20.00.

20. *Economic development, migrant labour and indigenous welfare in Irian Jaya*, Manning, Chris and Rumbiak, Michael, 120 pp., \$20.00.

Environment, aid and regionalism in the South Pacific, Carew-Reid, Jeremy, forthcoming.

Port Vila - transit station or final stop? Recent developments in ni-Vanuatu population mobility, Haberkorn, Gerald, forthcoming.

Migration and developments in the South Pacific, Connell, John, forthcoming.

The northeast passage: a study of Pacific Island migration, Ahlburg, Dennis, forthcoming.

The above monographs are available from Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4 Canberra, ACT, 2601. Postage rates are:
Australia: 1st book \$4.80, 2nd book \$2.60, each additional book \$1.00
Overseas: 1st book \$9.30, each additional book \$2.80.
Airmail: 1st book \$14.75, each additional book \$8.00.

Overseas Development Institute

Structural Adjustment and Agriculture, Commander, S. 'The way in which development aid is given to countries is changing. Programme lending, where finance is conditional on developing countries adopting policy reforms, has been growing in recent years. This study focuses on the way programme lending reflects the priorities of the major multilateral lenders and how this affects agricultural sector policy, particularly in Africa and Latin America.' The book attempts to 'analyse the theoretical underpinnings of structural adjustment programmes, and...link them to a series of freshly researched and relevant applied work. It includes a survey of issues and options, and recommendations on the improvement of design'.

It can be obtained from ODI Publications, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS, United Kingdom. £11.95 plus £1.00 per copy surface mail or £3.00 per copy airmail.

PNG Institute of Applied Social and Economic Research

Integrated Rural Development Programmes in Papua New Guinea, Crittenden, R. and Lea, D.A.M., IACER Monograph No. 28, 132 pp., 1989. Integrated rural development programs (IRDPs) developed in response to 'the general intention of governments and aid agencies to bias development in favour of rural development'. This study is a critical overview of the five main IRDPs in Papua New Guinea. Chapter 1 looks at area planning, the historical development of IRDPs and the means of implementing the programs. Chapter 2 looks at the control of programs, responsibility and administration and how each program was influenced by both international fashion and the experiences gained from earlier programs. Chapters 3 to 7 summarise each provincial program and Chapter 8 briefly looks at relevant experiences of other smaller programs in Papua New Guinea. The final chapter is a summary of lessons learned from the IRDPs and suggests how that experience could be useful to development and area planning in Papua New Guinea.

Available, at K7.00 per copy, from the Publications Officer, IASER, PO Box 5854, Boroko, Papua New Guinea.

Task Force Detainees Of The Philippines

International Human Rights Law and Principle is 'a collection of relevant international covenants in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law applicable in the Philippine context and of which GRP (the Philippine Government) is a signatory'.

Manual for Educators of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law is 'a compilation of speeches and lectures by renowned experts on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, modules and curriculum in Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and

guide to organizing human rights educational committees'.

Both were expected to be available in June 1989 and can be obtained by writing to Belinda Arcilla/Edmund Espina, SFI Building RVM Compound, N. Domingo St., Quezon City, Philippines.

UNESCO

Protection or Plunder: Safeguarding the Future of our Cultural Heritage includes the proceedings of the UNESCO seminar on the Movable Cultural Property Convention, held in Brisbane in 1986. At the seminar, participants from the Asia-Pacific region reported on their countries' experiences under the 1970 UNESCO Convention which seeks internationally to protect movable cultural items from illicit import and export. The book also contains a valuable summary of current world trends in appropriate legislative action.

Further details can be obtained from the UNESCO Secretariat, MLC Building, Woden, ACT, 2606, (062) 83 7636.

Other

Approaches to Research on Draught Animal Power in Indonesia, Ethiopia and Australia, Petheram, R.J., Goe, M.R. and Astatke, A., James Cook University, Australia, 115 pp., 1989. Using an Australian Special Purpose grant, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) conducted a study project to improve understanding and contact between scientists involved in research on draught animal power at Australian and CGIAR centres. This review covers research documented on the visits to Ethiopia, Indonesia and Australia. The review discusses examples of research projects in animal health, cropping, economics, engineering, feed, farming systems research, physiology and work. It also attempts to summarise the different approaches taken by scientists in the three countries.

Write to the Graduate School of Tropical Veterinary Science, James Cook University, Townsville, Qld., 4811.

Communication in Agriculture, 3-volume report of the Communication in Agriculture conference held at the University of New England, 30 January to 3 February 1989. This conference was held in association with the International Association for Communication in Agriculture to explore problems and potentials in this field, with special reference to the Pacific region. Volume 1 gives background information on the Tamworth Agricultural Research Centre field day displays. Volumes 2 and 3 present the papers and reports from each session. Session topics were: communication and the farmer; the Pacific region: communication and the farmer; the media and technology; public relations, marketing and advertising; information transfer: some contemporary trends; education and training in agricultural communication; and international agricultural communications. Volume 3 contains a list of delegates and invites people interested in receiving more information about the proposed Pacific Regional Association to write to Professor John V. Lovett, Pacific Region Correspondent, c/- Dept. of Agronomy and Soil Science, University of New England, Armidale NSW, 2351.

The report can be obtained from the Campus Conference Centre, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, 2351.

Legal Aspects of the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries, Blakeney, M., ESC Publishing, Oxford,

1989. Almost twenty years of negotiations on a code of conduct for the International Transfer of Technology are nearing completion and it is expected that the Code will be completed over the next year. The transfer of technology has been largely neglected by legal writers, partly because the subject does not fit neatly into one of the existing categories of legal scholarship: it combines elements of intellectual property law, competition law, international trade law and the law of international legal organisations. Furthermore, it straddles the disciplines of economics, sociology and political science. Lawyers have also tended to be wary of the overt politicisation of the transfer of technology to developing nations. This book is an attempt to introduce lawyers to the multi-faceted subject of technology transfer, while at the same time introducing students of development studies to the legal dimensions of the technology transfer debate.

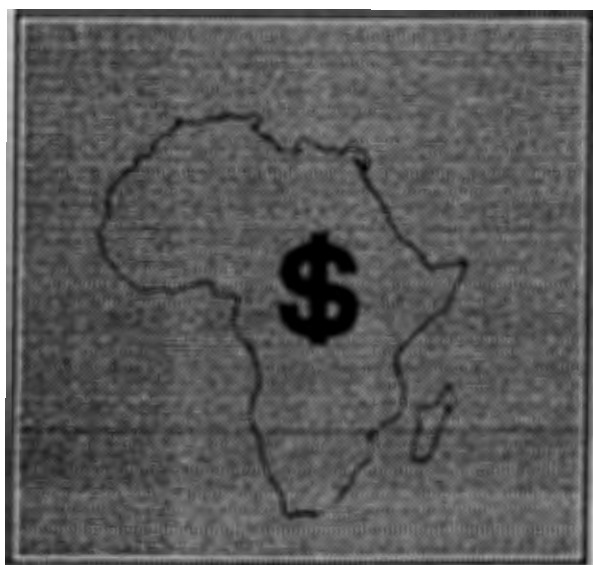
Bryan Dwyer, of the Australian Patent, Trade Marks and Designs Office wrote to say that his office's library in Woden, ACT, has a copy.

Modernising Hunger: Famine, Food-Surplus & Farm Policy in the EEC and Africa, Raikes, P., 288 pp., 1988. Dr Raikes argues that current policies to modernise African agriculture and economies 'are as likely to aggravate as to solve the food crisis...The technologies transferred are often not relevant to the problems of Africa. Subsidised northern competition eats into export earnings at a time of almost insuperable debt. At the same time the situation is aggravated by the...policies of the new nations of tropical Africa.' Part 1 focuses on Africa. Part 2 examines the international dimensions.

Available at £9.95 from Third World Publications, 151 Stratford Road, Birmingham B11 1RD, United Kingdom.

The IMF, World Bank and the African Debt, Onimode, B. (ed.). This book is in two volumes, entitled Economic Effects and Socio-Political Effects, and originates from the 1987 conference on African debt convened by the Institute for African Alternatives. Using sectoral and case studies, 'they represent an African challenge to the assumptions and theories of the international monetary system upon which IMF and World Bank policies are based'.

Each volume costs £4.95 plus 70p postage. They are available from IFAA, 23 Beviden Street, London N1 6BH, United Kingdom.



BRIEFING AND WORKING PAPERS

Asian HRD Planning Network

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CGPRT Centre

The Regional Co-ordination Centre for Research and Development of Coarse Grains, Pulses, Roots and Tuber Crops in the Humid Tropics of Asia and the Pacific (CGPRT Centre) was established in 1981 as a subsidiary body of UN/ESCAP. In cooperation with ESCAP member countries, the Centre initiates and promotes research, training and dissemination of information on socio-economic and related aspects of CGPRT crops in Asia and the Pacific. Papers published include:

Agricultural Marketing in a Transmigration Area in Sumatra, Hayami Y. et al., 1989, US\$5.00.

Socio-Economic Constraints to Pulse Production in Nepal, Khatriwada, M.K. et al., 1988, 80 pp., US\$7.00.

Soybean Yield Gap Analysis in Java, Sumarmo, F. et al., 1988, 67 pp., US\$5.00.

Maize Production in Sri Lanka, Ranawecera, N.F.C. et al., 1988, 73 pp., US\$5.00.

Potential for Pigeonpea in Thailand, Indonesia and Burma, Wallis, E.S. et al., 1988, 74 pp., US\$5.00.

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition in Four South Pacific Archipelagos: New Caledonia, Vanuatu, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna, Doumenge, J.P. et al., 1988, 99 pp., US\$7.00.

Maize Production in Java: Prospects for Improved Farm-Level Production Technology, Djauhari, A. et al., 1988, 50 pp., US\$5.00.

Marketing and Storage of Pulses in Bangladesh, Sikder, F.S. and Elias, S.M., 1988, 33 pp., US\$5.00.

Constraints to Production of Pulses in Bangladesh, Elias, S.M., 1988, 93 pp., US\$5.00.

Soybean Commodity System in Indonesia, 1988, 83 pp., US\$7.00.

Agricultural Marketing and Processing in Upland Java: A Perspective from a Sunda Village, Hayami, Y. et al., 1987, 75 pp., US\$5.00.

Soybean Research and Development in Indonesia, Bottema, J.W.T. et al., 1987, 478 pp., US\$15.00.

CGPRT Crops: Processing and Nutrition, Kaul A.K., 1987, 155 pp., US\$10.00.

Adoption of Soybean in Lupao, Nueva Ecija, Philippines, Manuel, P.C. et al., 1987, 57 pp., US\$5.00.

Soybean Development in Indonesia, Bisaliah, S., 1986, 95 pp., US\$7.00.

Coarse Grains and Pulses in Nepal: Role and Prospects, Khadka, B.B., 1987, 35 pp., US\$5.00.

Socio-Economic Research on Food Legumes and Coarse Grains: Methodological Issues, 1986, 257 pp., US\$12.00.

Cassava in Asia: Its Potential and Research Development Needs, 1986, 442 pp., US\$15.00.

Developing country purchasers receive a 30% discount on the price of books. For postage, add 10% for surface mail, 25% for airmail to Asia and the Pacific, or 75% for airmail elsewhere. Orders to Publication Section, CGPRT Centre, Jl. Merdeka 99, Bogor 16111, Indonesia. Note: all CGPRT publications are available free to developing country libraries.

Department of Economics and Management, University College, Australian Defence Force Academy

Economics and Politics in the South Pacific - An Outsider's View, Kasper, W., Discussion Paper No. 2, 1989. The author argues that 'foreign aid has greatly supported the Statist-paternalistic policies of the post-colonial period and contributed to the formation of an aid-claiming priviligentsia. In the long run, such aid only contributes to de-stabilising the region. South Pacific societies should therefore wean themselves from enfeebling foreign aid and concentrate on maximising free trade access and self-reliance.'

Enquiries should be addressed to the author c/- the Department of Economics and Management, University College, University of New South Wales, Australian Defence Force Academy, Northcott Drive, Campbell, ACT, 2600.

National Centre for Development Studies

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

Islands/Australia Working Papers:

89/1. *Public enterprise policy in Papua New Guinea*, Whitworth, Alan, 79 pp.

89/2. *Village beef cattle development: the Melanesian experience*, McKillop, Robert F., 35 pp.

89/3. *The case for private direct foreign investment in Pacific Island industry*, Dorrance, Graeme, 9 pp.

NCDS Working Papers:

89/2. *Threat of eviction and cropshare tenancy*, Taslim, M.A.

89/3. *Trade in international aviation services: some empirical evidence*, Weisman, Ethan, 46 pp.

89/4. *Export growth of Thai clothing and textiles*, Suphachalasai, Suphat, 25 pp.

89/5. *Modelling export growth in the Thai clothing industry*, Suphachalasai, Suphat, forthcoming.

These working papers are available from Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4 Canberra, ACT, 2601, for \$5.00 postage included.

Working Papers in Trade and Development:

These are produced jointly with the Department of Economics, Research School of Pacific Studies:

89/1. *Compensatory financial and fiscal incentives to exports*, Falvey, Rodney E. and Gemmell, Norman, 27 pp.

89/2. *Explaining service price differences in international comparisons*, Rodney E. and Gemmell, Norman, 37 pp.

89/3. *The shadow wage in economies with migrant labour: the case of labour as a traded good*, Gemmell, Norman and Papps, Ivy, 36 pp.

89/4. *A simultaneous determination of market concentration and industry performance in West Malaysian manufacturing*, Kalirajan, K.P., 26 pp.

89/5. *Technical change, irrigation and factor demand elasticities in Philippine agriculture*, Coxhead, I.A.

89/6. *Technology exports from a small, very open NIC: the case of Singapore*, Hill, H. and Pang, Eng Fong.

89/7. *Technical change in agriculture and the distribution of income: a general equilibrium model for the Philippines*, Coxhead, I.A. and Warr, P.G.

89/8. *Indonesia: export promotion in the post-OPEC era*, Hill, H.

These papers are free of charge on request from the Publications Clerk, NCDS, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute produces Briefing Papers and Working Papers on important development issues.

Recent Working Papers include:

24. *Industrialisation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Country case study Cameroon*.

25. *Industrialisation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Country case study Zimbabwe*.

26. *Industrialisation in Sub-Saharan Africa: Country case study Zambia*.

27. *European Community Trade Barriers to Tropical Agricultural Products*.

28. *Trade and Financing Strategies for the new NICs: The Peru Case Study*.

29. *The Control of Money Supply in Developing Countries: China, 1949-1988*.

Each of the above costs £3.00, apart from No. 27 (£4.00), plus 50p inland mail or £1.00 overseas. Order from ODI Publications, Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, England.

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, ANU

Stability and Turbulence in South Pacific Politics, Working Paper No. 185, David Hegarty. This paper briefly describes the diverse nature of island polities; the increasing political turbulence in Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Palau; the sharper edge to politics elsewhere including Nauru, Western Samoa, Tonga and French Polynesia; and the forces that promote stability or instability. The paper argues that political instability is not endemic, although the prospects for continued stability are better in some island states than in others. The fact that the two largest states, Papua New Guinea and Fiji, are the ones most under political pressure is a matter of concern for the maintenance of a stable regional order.

Available for \$3.00 plus postage from the Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Thailand Institute for Rural Development (THIRD)

THIRD is a Thai non-government organisation which comes under the umbrella of the Village Foundation. It promotes development issues and disseminates information, identifies and coordinates development resources and supports other development groups through information, research, training and consultation services. It publishes papers on a broad spectrum of topics including social processes, farming, religion, vil-

large-level activities, Thai-European inter-relationships, self-reliance, debt, health and institution building.

For a complete list of THIRD publications and their prices, write to THIRD, 230/52 Soi Mahawithayalai Ho Kankha Thai, Vipavadi-Rangsit Road, Bangkok, 10400, Thailand.

NEWSLETTERS AND JOURNALS

Asian-Pacific Economic Literature is published twice a year by the National Centre for Development Studies at the Australian National University. It is designed to give ready access to the large volume of literature on economic development in the Asian-Pacific region (ASEAN, the northeast Asian NICs, China and the Pacific Islands). Patterned on the Journal of Economic Literature, it contains 3-4 survey articles in each issue, as well as book reviews, an annotated list of new books, abstracts of selected journal articles, contents lists of journals and lists of working papers.

Subscriptions are available from Beechtree Publishing, 10 Waterford Close, Guildford, Surrey, GU1 2EP, United Kingdom. Subscription rates are: Institutional: A\$46.00, £21.00 or US\$38.00 (DC); A\$39.00, £18.00 or US\$32.00 (LDC). Personal/student: A\$24.00, £11.00 or US\$20.00.

Agricultural Communications is the Newsletter of the International Agricultural Communications Network, which 'represents a wide range of interests across many countries, climates, aspirations and languages'. The first issue contains one-page resumes of delegates at the February Communications in Agriculture conference, and includes a questionnaire seeking resumes to be included in the next issue.

For further information, write to Russell Griffin, Editor, Agricultural Communications, 8 Fay Street, Frankston North, Vic., 3200. Tel: (03) 786 4066.

Ecos is the quarterly science and environment magazine of Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). The Winter 1989 issue contains two articles on *Eucalyptus* plantations. The first, 'Matching trees to climate', discusses computer techniques devised by Australian researchers to better select the most appropriate species for different climatic conditions. The second, 'Eucalypts abroad: saviours or sinners?', discusses the 1985 FAO report on the ecological effects of eucalypts. The review article argues that the effects, both ecological and socio-economic, depend on the circumstances. Indeed, it is suggested that ecological damage may have been overstated by some critics of the socio-economic effects in order to discredit tree planting schemes.

Subscriptions for 1 year are A\$14.00, to *Ecos*, PO Box 225, Dickson, ACT, 2602.

Gender and Geography is the twice-yearly newsletter of the Gender and Geography Study Group of the Institute of Australian Geographers. Newsletters will be edited by Study Group members from different states. The newsletter aims to inform readers of recent developments which concern women in the discipline, report on past conferences and announce those forthcoming and provide a list of recent publications on gender, which

geographers can incorporate into their teaching. Each issue will also give general information and provide opportunities to focus on changes in a particular state.

If you wish to be placed on the mailing list, write to Dr Stephanie Fahey, Humanities Department, Footscray Institute of Technology, PO Box 64, Footscray, Vic., 3011.

Northeast Asia Program Newsletter. The Northeast Asia Program is conducted under the auspices of the Research School of Pacific Studies of the Australian National University. Its aim is to be a catalyst for research in association with collaborating units. Its first Newsletter reports on the Program's June seminar on China's political crisis, outlines the activities and interests of the Program's staff and students, announces the creation of a register of Northeast Asia research within the ANU, and lists seminars, past and planned.

For information, write to Bruce Major, Northeast Asia Program, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Pacific Economic Bulletin is published twice a year by the National Centre for Development Studies at the Australian National University. Every six months, the NCDS sends economists well-versed in Pacific affairs to the region to evaluate trends. The *Bulletin* reports their findings. Articles cover a diverse range of sectoral and macroeconomic questions. The latest issue, 4(1), includes an article by Savenaca Siwatibau (Governor of the Reserve Bank of Fiji until shortly after the coups) writing from his vantage point as Head of the ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre at Port Vila, Vanuatu. Other articles discuss vanilla, forestry in the Solomon Islands, South Pacific migration to Australia and Tonga's successful garment industry. Other features are book reviews and an up-to-date statistical annex of Pacific data providing key economic indicators in time series.

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

People is the quarterly magazine of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Recent issues have looked at safe motherhood, prospects for China, messages for youth and problems within Eastern Europe. The magazine also incorporates *Earthwatch*, which reports on the connection between people and the environment, and *AIDS Watch*, which describes new approaches in the fight against AIDS.

A special introductory offer gives four issues for the price of three. Subscriptions cost £15.75/US\$34.00 (normally £21.00/US\$45.00) plus postage, from Promotion Department, Longman Group UK Ltd., Westgate House, Harlow, Essex CM20 1YQ, England.

Philippine Human Rights Update is the monthly journal of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines. Each issue is devoted to a particular topic. The May-June issue discussed the internal refugees of Negros; the June-July issue asked whether political detention should be a state prerogative.

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

Philippine Issues, which comes out six times per year, is published by the Philippines Resource Centre. The PRC was established in Australia in 1982 as a national research and information centre focussing on the Philip-

piners. The PRC specialises in researching and documenting the many facets of Australia's economic, political and strategic relationship with the Philippines. The May-June issue includes articles on the Philippines' national debt, Australian MPs' expressions of support for an urban vigilante group, trade unions under Aquino, human rights lawyers caught in the crossfire, and cases of *desaparecidos* (disappearances).

Subscriptions, at \$15.00 per year, are available from the Philippines Resource Centre, PO Box 5, Fitzroy, Vic., 3065.

Source is a new quarterly journal of the UN Development Program (UNDP). It addresses the issues of water and sanitation. The June 1989 issue includes a country profile of Guatemala, balancing tourism and water supply in Grenada, latrine building in Zimbabwe, articles about water and sanitation technology and health, a donor profile discussing Canada's water and sanitation strategy, and short news articles and publication announcements.

Source is available from the Division of Information, UNDP, One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA.

World Food Programme Journal is a quarterly journal. The January-March 1989 issue includes articles on alternative farming methods, food and health in the Dominican Republic, a series of articles on food transportation, the use of 'triangular transactions' to extend the impact of food aid, and Malawian assistance to refugees from Mozambique.

The Journal is available free of charge from Journal, World Food Programme, Via Cristoforo Colombo, 426, 00145 Rome, Italy.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)

Aid and the Environment. This AIDAB Development Paper reports some recent significant developments in aid and the environment. It presents a statement of Australia's environment policy, and a description of AIDAB's environmental measures to date and prospects for the future.

Australian Environmental Expertise. Australia has developed a variety of environmental management responses to its wide range of geographic and climatic conditions. This booklet illustrates areas of Australian environmental expertise that may be shared with developing countries. Chapters include: Environmental practice in Australia; Environmental problems in developing countries; Areas of Australian expertise; and Environmental management in the Australian aid program.

Environmental Assessment of Official Development Assistance. This booklet details the environmental screening guidelines which AIDAB has adopted for application to all AIDAB projects. The guidelines are designed to ensure that environmental impact assessment occurs

at the project identification stage, allowing environmental problems to be 'designed out' or mitigating measures to be 'designed into' an aid activity.

Australian Media's Treatment of the Developing World: How does it rate? is a collection of essays examining the way in which Australian newspapers, radio and television cover the news and issues emanating from the Third World. The editor, Annmaree O'Keefe, paints the broad Australian picture and relates it to international developments in thinking on how the Western world's media treats the developing world. Correspondent and press secretary Dominic Nagle discusses press freedom, not just in the developing world but in Australia, and addresses the issue of objectivity. Graeme Dobell of Radio Australia discusses Australia's coverage of the South Pacific and examines the problems of providing a news service based on Western journalistic ideals for audiences in countries which have a different tradition. Sean Dorney, the ABC's correspondent in Papua New Guinea, provides an in-depth view of what it is like working as a correspondent in a developing country. Julianne Schultz, journalist and lecturer, argues that journalists need to be educated in development issues. Finally Tom Krause, news editor of Nine Network's program *Sunday*, contrasts the satellite riches of the commercial television stations with the dearth of their overseas correspondents. He discusses the problems of Australia's 'Eurocentric' press and 'Amerocentric' television, but ends on a note of optimism about the future treatment by his industry of news from at least Asia.

Australians' Attitudes to Overseas Aid: report from the National Social Science Survey. This report gives the most comprehensive picture yet available on the Australian public's views toward foreign aid. Questions related to: support for aid; types of aid; targeting aid; what aid can do; aid as a moral duty; the government; and knowledge about aid. The report concludes with a discussion of the findings.

Activity Guidelines for Livestock Projects. AIDAB prepared these guidelines to improve the effectiveness and consequent impact of livestock projects. It is used in conjunction with the *Livestock Projects Design Handbook*, which contains actual case studies of points made and sets out the strategy, steps and key tables which should be prepared during the design/analysis phase of project preparation.

Bridges for Development: the Indonesia-Australia steel and concrete bridges projects. In order to assist Indonesia to develop its national transport infrastructure, Australia supplied four pre-cast concrete factories for the production of bridge components, and prefabricated steel bridging sections. This booklet presents the evaluation of that project.

Centre for Pacific Development and Training Annual Report 1987-88. The Centre, known as ACPAC, is part of AIDAB. It contributes to the identification, design and delivery of development assistance in the Pacific, particularly with regard to non-formal training and bilateral and regional development projects. The Annual Report explains the evolution of ACPAC's functions. It gives details of projects and programs and provides profiles of ACPAC staff members.

Debt and the Developing World: the Treasury and AIDAB submissions to the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade. This publication reproduces the submissions from the Treasury and AIDAB to the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade's Sub-committee enquiry into 'Australia, International Trade and World Debt'. The submissions analyse the implications of the Third World debt crisis for Australia and our region.

Directory of Australian Forestry and Forest Industry Expertise was prepared by the Forestry Branch of the Australian Department of Primary Industries and Energy on behalf of AIDAB, and is presented in two parts. Part 1 identifies the availability of forestry and forest industry expertise by main subject headings and Part 2 by agencies.

Papua New Guinea: economic situation and outlook. This report presents a survey of recent developments in, and prospects for, the Papua New Guinea economy. It draws together information from a wide range of government, international agency and academic reports and publications, and presents an overview of some of the most important developments and issues.

Review of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau and Australia's Overseas Aid Program, February 1989. This review by the Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade examined the effectiveness of AIDAB as Australia's overseas aid unit, changes in aid policy and management implemented as a result of the Jackson Committee, and the appropriateness of the present amount and distribution of the funds Australia spends on aid. Section 1 presents the background to the review and discusses the objectives of the aid program. Section 2 examines the effectiveness of AIDAB as Australia's overseas aid unit in terms of managing the aid program and accountability to the public. Section 3 addresses the amount and distribution of aid, looking also at equity and benefits to Australia. Section 4 presents the Committee's conclusions and recommendations.

Teachers, Trainers: Students, Workers: The Indonesian-Australian Technical and Vocational Education Project. The Indonesian-Australian Technical and Vocational Education Project (IATEP) was implemented from 1980 to 1987. The project had the objective of assisting in the development of a skilled workforce through an increase in the number and quality of teachers, by improving the curricula for teacher training and by strengthening the planning and management capacity of the Directorate of the Ministry of Education and Culture responsible for Technical and Vocational Education. The objectives of the evaluation study were to assess whether the long-term objectives of the project had been met through IATEP assistance, to gauge the impact and the benefits of that assistance and to consider the degree of sustainability of these benefits following the conclusion of the project. The study also sought to provide guidance for consideration of any further assistance by Australia to the technical and vocational sub-sector in Indonesia.

For information about availability and price (many AIDAB publications are available free of charge), write to the Director, Development Education and Public Information Section, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

CSIRO

CSIRO International Activities 1986-1988 includes a listing of aid projects, mostly funded by AIDAB and ACIAR. Projects are listed under rural production and processing; information and communication technologies; natural resources and environment; and industrial technologies. The report also summarises individual projects, providing the aim, list of overseas collaborators and a note on each project's recent activities.

For further information, write to CSIRO Centre for International Research Cooperation, PO Box 225, Dickson, ACT, 2602.

North-South Institute is an independent non-profit, non-partisan corporation established in Canada in 1976. Its objectives are to promote and encourage a greater understanding of the problems and opportunities in the field of world development.

The Institute publishes reports on North-South relations, trade, international finance, aid and other topics. Titles include:

- 127e. *Women in industry: North-South connections*, 1985, \$8.50.
- 130e. *The Great Escape? An examination of North-South tourism*, English, E.P., 1986, \$9.50.
- 136. *Forced adjustment: the export collapse in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Culpeper, R., 1987, \$6.50.
- 137e. *Bridges of hope? Canadian voluntary agencies and the third world*, Brodhead, T. and Herbert-Copley, B., 1988, \$14.00.
- 141. *The debt matrix*, Culpeper, R., 1988, \$7.50.
- 142. *Structural adjustment in Africa: external financing for development (seminar summary and background papers)*, 1988, \$6.50.
- 146. *Trade in services: the negotiating concerns of the developing countries*, Mark, J. and Helleiner, G., 1988.

The Institute also publishes **Briefing Papers**. Some recent Briefing Papers include:

- B-17e. *The Uruguay Round: issues for multilateral trade negotiations*, March, 1987, \$3.00.
- B-18e. *Beyond Baker: the maturing debt crisis*, May, 1987, \$3.00.
- B-20e. *Commodity trade: the harsh realities*, May, 1988, \$3.00.
- B-22e. *Telecommunications and development: a call from the Third World*, April, 1989, \$3.00.

For more information, write to The North-South Institute, 55 Murray, Suite 200, Ottawa, Canada K1N 5M3.

South Pacific Commission

Fourth Regional Conference of Pacific Women, Suva, Fiji, 17-23 September 1988. This report contains the papers presented at the conference, as well as summaries of the discussions and recommendations of the various workshops and plenary sessions. Workshops discussed: women's health; appropriate technology; employment and self-employment through income generation; development planning; women as decision-makers; women and the law; agriculture, fisheries and forestry; the role of women's organisations in environmental education; networking and communication; and women in education.

For further information, write to the South Pacific Commission, B.P. D5, Noumea Cedex, New Caledonia.

Manuscripts

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

Style

Quotation marks should be single; double within single.

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

Notes

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

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

Reference list

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

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

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

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

Publication/resource listings

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