

Australian Development Studies Network
Australian National University
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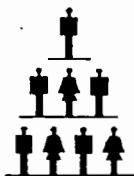
DEVELOPMENT BULLETIN



Inside this issue

- ❖ New World Order or recipe for disorder?
- ❖ Briefing Paper No. 21 - The Kurdish Calamity
- ❖ Book Reviews, Conference Reports and Calender
- ❖ How gender sensitive is Australia's Overseas Aid Program?

The Network



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

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

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

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

Correspondence



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

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

Development Bulletin

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Deadlines



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



Editor's Notes

Dear Friends

This bumper edition of *Development Bulletin* reflects the enormous response to requests for conference reviews, book reviews and resource information. Terry Hull has submitted a somewhat entertaining and informative conference review of the *SID 20th World Conference* in Amsterdam. Martin O'Hara reports on the *Asia Pacific Insight*, while Greg Barrett reviews *Getting the Message Across, a Conference for NGOs and Parliamentarians*. The 'New World Order' or rather 'Disorder' is discussed in Greg Barrett's Briefing Paper in this edition. David Purnell has also contributed to this discussion with his review of the conference; *Who's New World Order? What role for the UN*. Val Brown reviews the *Commonwealth Expert Group on Environment Concerns of the Commonwealth*, and Ethan Weisman discusses *The Bougainville Crisis*.

The second Briefing Paper in this edition of the *Development Bulletin* is concerned with the plight of the Kurdish people, particularly those in the refugee camps along the Iraq/Iran border following the Gulf War. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been involved in the crisis. Dr Robyn Groves, from the UNHCR discusses their concerns in *The Kurdish Calamity*.

This edition's controversial Feature is by Laurie Zivetz, from ACFOA. '*How gender sensitive is Australia's Overseas Aid Program*' is a comment on AIDAB's commitment to womens development issues.

The next edition of *Development Bulletin* will be focusing on the Australian Government cuts to aid funding. Please contact me if you are interested in submitting short articles, briefing papers or book reviews on this topic.

Jo Victoria
Editor



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Main Heading (BH)



Feature

(MH)

How gender sensitive is Australia's Overseas Aid Program?

By Laurie Zivetz,
Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

The Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) has had a Women in Development policy in place since the mid-1970s. In recent years this has taken the form of WID training in Bureau staff, a small fund for small WID projects (which have primarily gone to Non-government Organisations), and, in the last financial year approximately \$400,000 for activities meant to stimulate greater gender sensitivity in AIDAB's bilateral program. Extensive reviews have been carried out on some country programs, as well as the Equity Merit Scholarship Scheme. In the last three years the level of staff time devoted directly to gender issues has fluctuated significantly from no one with gender expertise to one full time person devoted to WID. Last year \$7 million was earmarked for WID, compared to \$20 million for the International Banks. The UN Development Fund For Women (UNIFEM), has received the same allocation from the government for the last four years - a cut in real terms in 1990 of 8 percent, and over four years of 25 per cent.

NGOs are concerned about the pace and commitment of the Bureau in affecting real change on gender issues in Australia's overseas aid program. Over the last 18 months, AIDAB and NGOs have held three consultations to discuss how NGOs might support the Bureau's initiatives and strengthen implementation of the WID policy. NGOs have expressed this concern in the context of AIDAB's overall commitment to humanitarian and community development.

The proposal for a "WID audit" - an initiative taken by other European government aid agencies - was suggested at the last NGO/AIDAB consultation. The concept met with considerable support by NGO representatives. It was viewed as an opportunity for NGOs - and in particular NGO partners who have a far greater awareness of the micro and macro political, social and economic potentials and constraints to greater gender equity in their own countries - to play a role in assessing the potential and actual impact of Australia's bilateral program on women. Although no firm commitment to pursue the concept of a "WID audit" has been forthcoming, and no invitation for NGO involvement has been made, the concept is viewed as an opportunity for agencies with on the ground expertise to have a constructive input into strengthening the impact of AIDAB's program on the poor. Women, after all, are the primary producers and reproducers in the Third

World, although they have less access to political and economic opportunities.

What are NGOs asking for?

- An allocation of at least \$1.5 million for small projects for women;
- A WID audit of the bilateral program as well as Australia's contributions in this audit.

The relationship between NGOs and AIDAB on this vital and sensitive issue highlights both the growing level of consultation and cooperation between the two communities, and ironically also the level of inconsistency in approach and philosophy between the largely commercial concerns of the government and the poverty-focus of publicly supported development agencies. It will be revealing to observe whether in fact these discrepancies in vision and objectives can be overcome in the months and years to come in favour of a more equitable program of assistance for the poor, and in particular poor women.



Conference Reports

"Getting the Message Across" a Conference for NGOs and Parliamentarians.

Review by Greg Barrett
University of Canberra, March 1991.

In March this year a unique conference was arranged for NGOs by John Langmore, MP and the ALP Third World Forum. The conference, held at Parliament House, brought together 70 participants from about 30 NGOs to learn about getting their message across in the nation's parliament.

The participants are actively involved in NGO media and development education work and came to Canberra to polish their media skills and seek the advice of top parliamentarians on how to make the right impression in the parliament.

Parliamentarians from all parties gave time both to speak and to meet conference participants. Speakers included John Langmore, Robert Hill, Chris Schacht, Fred Chaney, Bob McMullan, Philip Ruddock, Stephen Loosley, Jim Carlton, Janet Powell, Vicki Bourne and Michael Cobb. The quality of the speeches was particularly high, with very practical advice on how to get the message across to parliamentarians. Humorous anecdotes on what not to do were particularly appreciated.

Five prominent journalists from radio, TV and print gave valuable advice on how to get the message into the

media. Glenys Rogers (UPI), Mathew Frost (SBS TV), Pilita Clark (SMH), Julie Flynn (2UE) and Tim Colebatch (Canberra Times) ran workshops of simulated interviews with selected participants based on actual NGO press releases. The critiques they gave of the press releases and the interviews gave participants valuable insights into these crucial techniques.

AIDAB's Ali Giles and ACFOA's Janet Hunt assessed the lessons of the One World Campaign and experienced lobbyist Peter Cullen shared the secrets of his trade.

Lessons were learnt and the participants went away more competent to work with parliamentarians and more excited at the opportunities to do so. The conference has helped NGO participants build more positive relationships with parliamentarians from all political parties. In the future getting the development message across in the Australian Parliament should be easier and more effective.

The Asia-Pacific Insight

May 1991

Review by Martin O'Hara

The Australia-Japan Research Centre, the National Centre for Development Studies, and the Department of Economics within the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University arranged a major information seminar for the public and business sectors in Australia on the Asia-Pacific region. A firm of chartered accountants, Ernst and Young, joined with the ANU partners in the organisation of the seminar held at the Hyatt Hotel in Canberra on 15-16 April 1991.

Leading economists from the region (covering Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam, Papua New Guinea and the Southwest-Pacific, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and Japan) gave an overview of economic development in their country with a focus on trade and investment interests.

The briefings were structured to provide the Australian business community and government with the international perspective needed to enhance economic involvement in the Asia-Pacific region. The 150 participants at the briefings received Asia-Pacific Profiles, a substantial and authoritative country by country analysis of critical economic trends in the region. Copies of the Profiles can be obtained through the National Centre for Development Studies.

In addition to the country briefings, Asia-Pacific Insight included a lunchtime address by the Shadow Minister for Industry and Commerce, a review of investment opportunities by the Managing Director of CRA, a dinner address by the Prime Minister at Parliament House, and breakfast workshops. The organisers have been encouraged by the success of the 1991 Asia-Pacific Insight to continue to make the briefings the

foremost annual event in Australia for discussion of regional trends.

Society for International Development

"One World or Several: Towards a Strategy for Growth, Sustainability and Solidarity in an Interdependent World."

Twentieth World Conference

Amsterdam, May 6-9, 1991

Review by Terry Hull

Amsterdam provided an ideal venue, the organisers provided an excellent organisation, and the participants provided a full menu of controversy, dialogue, ideas and ideals. All in all, the Twentieth World Conference of the Society for International Development was a great success, and the Society has emerged stronger and more energised than it has been in years.

The Conference drew a good program of luminaries for presentations to the plenary sessions. It began with a challenging address by H.R.H. Prince Claus, who, in the post-Gulf War environment, reminded delegates that 'from the perspective of the South, the "new world order" looks little different from the old.' He also called for 'new analytical paradigms and conceptual apparatus' which demonstrate far greater sensitivity to questions concerning the distribution of opportunity and wealth, both between and within nations.

Among those speakers who followed Prince Claus in calling for new ideas were Bernard Chidzero, the Finance Minister of Zimbabwe, Emil Salim of Indonesia, Nurul Islam from Bangladesh, Mahbub ul Haq, Maurice Strong, and Gro Brundtland. While there was no clear consensus on the way ahead, the need for change, and the demand for greater equity, democratisation, and protection of the environment were themes taken up by almost all the speakers in the plenary sessions.

Each morning the previous day's proceedings were reported in Global Affairs, a daily 8-page tabloid produced by journalism students. Provocative and comprehensive, it ensured that some of the 'corridor debates' were inserted into the agenda. While many people insisted that they were misquoted, few actually denied the reports, and many used the opportunity of a story to stir the possum in meetings and over meals.

Twenty-two sponsors (including AIDAB) ensured that a large number of delegates from Third World countries were able to attend and contribute to the proceedings. While the audiences reflected the wide range of nationalities, classes and cultures of the Chapters, there were still quite vocal and effective complaints about the representativeness of the meeting and the organisation. Marie-Angelique Savane from Senegal, a member of the Governing Council, and former Vice-President of SID declared 'this conference and this city are out of reach for the grass roots'. While numerous delegates complained that the organisation's procedures for selecting leaders inevitably produced the same

people, and effectively excluded women, local activists, and even popular members like Gro Bruntland from the presidency.

However, while the criticisms in the corridor were reported in very provocative ways in the newspaper, the real emotion of the conference erupted in one of the Open Sessions on 'The New World Order After the Gulf War'. Erskine Childers' paper was an impassioned call for support of the United Nations system in the post-Gulf War era, and a defence of that system against crass manipulation by the only remaining superpower. His closing words, 'In the wake of an apocalyptic war neither "just" nor necessary, let us decide now, and say continuously until they are deafened, no more tricks with standards: never again', brought the hall to a spontaneous and extended standing ovation.

There followed two speakers who could not rival Childers in logic or content, but who rather broadened the theme to an unstructured series of complaints about the situation of the Middle East over decades, entirely from the Palestinian perspective. The Israeli SID members, and a number of other nationals began to protest the direction of the session from the floor, and then staged a walkout which shifted the focus of debate to the foyer, where about fifty delegates shouted arguments back and forth for nearly half an hour. Though welcomed by the television crews who were becoming bored by the proceedings in the hall, the incident was a matter of embarrassment and regret for the organising committee who had not intended the Open Session to broaden beyond the specific issue of Iraq, the Arabs and the Allies. For the onlookers the session seemed to symbolize the very heart of the Middle East dilemma facing the world in 1991.

The Australian representation was high. The Member of Parliament for Fraser, John Langmore presented a well received paper on the importance of reducing military expenditure so as to release scarce funds for much higher priority economic and social programs.¹ President of the Canberra Chapter, Terry Hull, contributed to the session on 'Young Women and Life Choices', 'Human Rights and Democracy', and chaired the Chapter Leader's Meeting. Don and Joan Anderson of Canberra attended the conference, made important interventions at some of the sessions, and promised to join SID on their return from their sabbatical in Amsterdam.

The South Australian Chapter President, Simon Williamson, presented a paper to the session on 'Strategies for Global Environmental Development', while Peter Van Dierman's paper was in the section 'Private Sector Development and Small Scale Industries'. Professor Reg Appleyard of the University of Western Australia participated in a session on 'Global Migration', and is now hoping to set up a Chapter of SID in Perth.

1. John Langmore's paper will be distributed as a Network Briefing Paper.

Wendy Harcourt, who works at the SID office in Rome, was instrumental in putting together some exciting sessions on women in development and assisting people from the East Asia Region in their discussions of Chapter development.

The Australian Chapter representatives joined with other Chapters from the region in a number of informal discussions to develop an agenda for cooperation in the coming three years. It was decided that emphasis should be placed on encouraging the formation of new Chapters, with particular emphasis on the countries of Indo-china, but including Burma, the South Pacific Island nations, and China. A workshop is planned for Bangkok at the end of November 1991, at which established Chapters will meet with potential leaders from those countries to help 'midwife' new groups into existence.

At the same time the indefatigable Simon Williamson will be working with youth wings of other Chapters to promote the role of younger members of SID in the organisation. The fatigable Terry Hull will continue his quest for people interested in establishing Brisbane, Perth, Hobart, Darwin, and other places in this wide brown land where interest in development issues flourishes.

Terry Hull is a Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Political and Social Change, R.S.Pac.S., The Australian National University. For further information on SID, he can be contacted on Tel. (06) 249-2817, Fax (06) 2257-1893.

"Whose New World Order: What role for the United Nations?"

Canberra 14 May 1991
Review by David Purnell

This was the title of a one-day public seminar held in Canberra on Monday 13 May 1991, organised jointly by Federal UNAA and the ANU Centre for International and Public Law. Over 120 people were present at the meeting, which examined issues such as reform of the UN, the implications of the gulf war, North-South dimensions, and resolving international disputes.

The seminar was opened by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Senator Gareth Evans. Dr Peter Wilenski, present Australian Ambassador to the United Nations, gave a detailed account of reforms proposed for the Security Council, the General Assembly, peace-keeping, economic structures, and the Secretariat. He stressed the growing professionalism of UN management and the commitment to making it more effective. He spoke of Australia's contribution to the moves for reform, such as proposing target levels for the employment of women within the UN.

In a session on the gulf war, Elaine Darling MHR, questioned whether the 'new world order' would assist the poor and oppressed, given its legacy of refugees, debt, and militarisation. Amin Saikal (Politics, ANU)

analysed changes in Middle East politics as a result of the war, and identified positive and negative trends. Ivan Shearer (Law, UNSW) said the international response to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq could be seen as a precedent for future responses to crises. Philip Alston (International Law, ANU) stressed the inadequacies of processes to protect human rights during the crisis, and urged that better structures be put in place for the future.

Speaking on the economic and trade aspects of the 'new world order', Alan Oxley (International Trade Strategies group) said that the North-South dichotomy was no longer relevant, and asked that we focus more on specific problems and particular countries. He saw trade liberalisation as essential for all countries to benefit. Janet Hunt (ACFOA) warned that many development strategies were inimical to the poor and that people on the receiving end of such policies were resorting to self-reliant methods to survive. Ruth Pearce (DFAT) spoke of the GATT model as having the cooperative elements of the 'new world order' and transcending old blocks and alliances. She felt that regional and multilateral approaches should complement each other.

The final session highlighted the need and opportunity for better methods of resolving international disputes before they become war. Senator Robert Hill (Shadow Foreign Minister) expressed the hope that the UN would take a more preventive role in potential crises, as well as extending its nation-building role (e.g. Cambodia) to Burma. Connie Peck (Psychology, La Trobe University) outlined the options available for 'interest-based' negotiation among nations to replace the prevailing 'position-based' approach. She advocated a UN Dispute Settlement Commission to create an institutional base for mediation and conciliation. John Braithwaite (Law, ANU) drew analogies between present and past wars and explained how the humiliation of a defeated country in one war could sow the seeds of the next war. He advocated a UN role which would be based on a credible inventory of conflict-resolving skills and resources. The session concluded with the question whether the international community is yet mature enough to move towards new methods of resolving conflicts.

The participants in the seminar included diplomats, students, UNAA members, NGO officers, government officials, interested citizens, academics, UN agency representatives, and Members of Parliament. There will be a booklet published soon containing edited material from the seminar, to encourage wider public debate before the Federal UNAA conference in September, when many of the issues raised will be explored in greater depth.

"The Bougainville Crisis, 1991 Update Conference"

Coombs Lecture Theatre,
Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU

Friday 17th May 1991

Review by Ethan Weisman

The Research School of Pacific Studies one day conference on the crisis in North Solomons Province, Papua New Guinea, gave insights into the brutal eruption of violence and social devastation which has taken place since 1989. The violence which spread from Bougainville to Buka Island led to severe health problems and will continue to have social ramification for at least a generation. The economic prospects for the local Bougainville community will have to rely upon agriculture. There is no prospect of the BLC mine reopening. Present estimates of the costs of mine reopening run around 250-300 million Kina. But a first *sine qua non* relates to the willingness of Bougainvilleans to have mining in the Island. Regardless of the future of the Panguna mine, the economic impact of the BLC closure has taken a second seat to the government's handling of rapid and large mineral and oil developments nationwide. Political solutions to the secessionist movement on Bougainville still appears distant. The antagonism between the central government and the self proclaimed government on Bougainville Island remains. Although the blockade against the Island by the national Government has been lifted, social services and transport and communications links remain weak.

Some of the notable speakers included Pauline Onsa, Lissa Evans, Don Carruthers, Mechail Ogio, Oses Havini and Colin Filer. Ms Onsa is a resident of Buka Island. She spoke of the pain and suffering caused by the BRA, BLF and PNGDF from first hand experience. Ms. Evans visited Bougainville Island and bordering islands in the neighbouring country of Solomon Islands as a representative of Community Aid Abroad. Although she noted the high incidence of medical problems, she was unable to compare these levels with pre-BCL closure or pre-mining days. Medical problems obviously need attention, and Australian aid can support the work of NGOs if the Government of Papua New Guinea agrees, but one is left with nagging questions such as are medical conditions worse in other regions of the country, which have been ignored because they are distant from mineral activities?

Interestingly, political positions were forwarded by Messrs. Ogio and Havini. It is evident that consensus has yet to be achieved.

Mr Filer (Anthropologist, UPNG) described a model of occasional disruption due to disputes among landowners, lack of positive reaction by the central Government (which does not act as a monolithic agent anyway) and necessary intervention by the mineral company. This may settle things temporarily until another local level dispute arises. This model was consistent with Mr Carruthers (CRA Ltd) speech given earlier

in the day. All actors need to pull together for a successful minerals venture to have positive impacts. It remains to be seen if the central Government can act in a planned manner to exploit the benefits of the potential boom facing the Papua New Guinea in the mid 1990s. Government can act in a planned manner to exploit the benefits of the potential boom they are facing.

Although the outlook for political, social and economic reconstruction remain remote, participants hope that next year's conference will be an historical review of the crisis rather than an update.

Commonwealth Expert Group on Environmental Concerns of the Commonwealth

Australian National University
7-9 May 1991.

Review by Valerie A. Brown
Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies

A group of 16 environmental experts and senior policy makers from Commonwealth countries met in London from 7 to 9 May 1991, to discuss the Commonwealth's environmental concerns and advise on further Commonwealth action to protect the environment.

The Expert Group has been set up by the Commonwealth Secretary-General at the request of Commonwealth Heads of Government who, at their meeting in Malaysia in 1989, expressed the need for such a group to monitor developments concerning climate change and deal with other environmental issues as they arise.

The objective is to consider the issues arising from sustainable development, and the Commonwealth Report on Climate Change with respect to a Commonwealth Brief for UNCED 92; the special needs of small States; and the needs and contributions of women.

The group has 16 members, 2 from developed countries (Canada, and myself from Australia), 4 from small Commonwealth States and 4 women. Most are government advisers: the majority were ecologists, with some lawyers and economists. All were well-briefed on UNCED and needs of small states. Few came briefed on women's issues.

Products of the meeting will be advice to the Commonwealth heads of Government Meeting in Harare in 1991; advice to the Secretariat for UNCED 92, and a Commonwealth Special Report on our conclusions.

The main issues were identified as:

- the need for mechanisms for technology transfer, and for allocating energy quotas between large and small states;
- effects of sea-level rise on countries nearly all beach;
- the need to plan for ecological refugees;
- the inequity in access of women to land, credit, and appropriate technology;

- women's contributions to education, and care of the environment being out of proportion to their access to decision-making, and appropriate education.

Solutions were seen to lie in changes to current institutional arrangements. Examples of changes suggested were:

- environmental officers in all portfolios and industries;
- close relation between environment, finance and planning agencies;
- global 'focal point' contact system between countries;
- full cost accounting of natural resources at national and international levels;
- full valuing of social and traditional resources, including traditional unpaid work and the work of women;
- greater acceptance of contribution of NGOs to environmental management
- development of concept of Primary Environment Care.

Opportunities for Australian contributions include:

- training projects for environmental policy officers;
- training projects on environmental policy, management and education for women;
- creation of a special advisory mode for Commonwealth countries, and
- skill-sharing projects in partnership with developing countries.

I would be glad if anyone interested in these issues would contact me at CRES. I will be contributing to the report between now and the next meeting, August 2-4.

For more information contact:
Valerie A. Brown
CRES, ANU
GPO Box 4
Canberra 2601.

↑
Address (AD)

Leave as body.

Poem

'Where are my first-born,
said the brown land, sighing;
they came out of
my womb long,
long ago.

They were formed of my dust -
why, why are
they crying
and the light
of their being
barely aglow?'

(Jack Davis: Aboriginal playwrite from

Aboriginaland Big Red Diary, Land is Life 1988).



Calendar

Feminist Geographers Study Group and Industrial Change Study Group

Melbourne 12-14 July 1991

The conference will consider the issues related to class, ethnicity and gender.

Questions to be discussed include: How do the three get put together in empirical or theoretical work in which you are engaged?; Since 'adding up' is not enough, how do you operationalise the relations between them?

The conference will have the following format:

- Friday AM: Guest - paper and discussion
- Friday PM and Sat: formal/informal papers; group discussion of set texts.
- Sun AM: conclusions and wide ranging discussion.

For more information:
Michael Webber, Department of Geography, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052

Joining Hands for Quality Tourism Honolulu.

Hawaii 4-8 Nov, 1991

The Third Global Congress of Heritage Interpretation International announces and calls for program proposals for its forthcoming conference titled 'Joining Hands for Quality Tourism-Interpretation, Preservation and the Travel Industry to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii from 4 to 8 November 1991.

'The congress theme will be of interest to those concerned about preserving cultural and natural heritage while providing opportunities for public enjoyment. By working together professionals in heritage interpretation, preservation and travel industry can play a major role in the conservation and sustainable development of the world's natural and human resources.'

For more information, contact: Gabe Cherem, Department of Geography and Geology, Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan 48197, USA. Telephone (1-313) 487 0218. Fax (1-313) 485 1980. (Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol 5 No 1 Page 10)

The Refugee Crisis: Geographical Perspectives on Forced Migration

King's College London 18-20 September 1991

This conference is sponsored jointly by the Population Geography and Developing Areas Study Group of the Institute of British Geographers. Financial support of the Nuffield Foundation is greatly appreciated.

The conference will be of interest to anyone working within the broad fields of migration, development studies, and social and economic geography. Representatives of government and voluntary agencies working in the refugee field are particularly welcome to attend, in order to help stimulate dialogue between researchers and those involved in refugee policy. Themes to be developed include: Geopolitical and historical context to refugee migration; The impact and integration of refugees in receiving areas, especially in poorer countries; Reception and resettlement of refugees, and refugee experiences in the developed world; Environmental refugees, and other 'refugee-like' situations.

Registration will be from 10am onwards on Wednesday 18 September. The conference will begin at 2pm, and run until lunchtime on Friday. Papers will be made available to participants in advance of each session. Individual presentations will then be briefly summarized, allowing ample time for discussion.

Full registration fee is £35 and includes administration and photocopying charges, or students/unwaged fee £10. Accommodation is £50 for 2 nights. These details should be forwarded no later than July 31st 1991.

For further information contact: Dr Richard Black
Refugees Conference Office, Department of Geography,
King's College London, Strand London WC2R 2LS, UK.
Tel: 071 873 2865. Fax: 071 873 2287.

The South Pacific: Meeting the Challenges of the Future,

University of South Pacific, Suva.
September 1991

This conference, originally scheduled for late 1990, has now been rescheduled to September 1991. Themes will include: business, industry management and marketing; economic issues of sustainable development, trade and aid; public sector; health and nutrition; land administration; marine resources; political and administrative issues; population; regional integration; and women and development.

Further information or expressions of interest may be sent to Dr Vijay Naidu, Conference Co-ordinator, School of Social and Economic Development, University of South Pacific, PO Box, 1168 Suva, Fiji.

Strategic Studies in a Changing World,

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre,
Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU.
29 July-1 August 1991

How important have strategic studies been during the last 25 years? In a rapidly changing world is research on strategic and security issues even more important? If so, what are the security issues concerning the nation, the region and the world that they will be looking at in the years to come?

The conference reminds us that in the midst of change it is important to pause and to take the long view. It brings together an outstanding group of specialists - both academic and practitioners - who will bring global, regional and Australian perspectives to a range of issues that will be important in the next decade.

Speakers and topics include:

'World Order in the 1990s: towards a global security', by Prof. Robert O'Neill; 'Security Issues in North-east Asia', by Prof. Stuart Harris; 'Strategic Developments in Southeast Asia', by Prof. Kusuma Snitwongse; 'Strategic Development in the Southwest Pacific', by Sir Anthony Siaguru; and others.

Venue: All conference sessions will be held in the lecture theatre in the H.C. Coombs building on the Australian National University campus. The Conference Dinner will be held in the adjacent University House.

Fees: conference sessions (including papers) \$125.00, Students (including papers) \$40.00, Conference dinner \$45.00, conference Papers only \$50.00.

For more information contact:
The Conference Secretary
Dr David Horner
Strategic and Defence Studies Centre
Australian National University

GPO Box 4 Canberra ACT 2602.
Telephone (06) 2492174/2493690.
Fax. (06) 2571893. Telex AA62694 SOPAC.

NARU Conference: Planning for environmental change; conservation and development in North Australia

16 - 18 September 1991.

The aim of this conference is to bring together those people involved in using and conserving the environmental resources of North Australia. At present the conference includes speakers from the private sector, such as Ranger Uranium mines; public sector contributions from the Department of Aboriginal and Islander Affairs as well as researchers from CSIRO, Conservation Commission of the NT and six Australian Universities. The full program of the event will be issued soon. Registrants will be provided with a book of conference abstracts and tea and coffee during the morning and afternoon sessions. The fee for the 3 day conference is \$50 or \$20/day.

People wishing to attend contact:
Mrs Janet Sincock, NARU,
PO Box 41321,
Casuarina NT 0811.
Phone (089) 275688 or Fax (089) 450752.

Australian Tropical Health and Nutrition Conference, Brisbane

4-6 November 1991.

This conference is organised by the Tropical Health Program (University of Queensland), and the Nutrition Program (Queensland University). The main theme of this conference will be Acute Respiratory Infections. In addition, special interest group sessions will cover the following topics: Aboriginal health; Health Information Systems; HIV/AIDS; Immunization Nutrition Vector-Borne Diseases.

The conference will be held at the Hotel Ridge, 189 Leichhardt Street, Brisbane, Queensland 4000 Australia.

Registration Fees: standard registration - \$180.00, full-time student/pension registration - \$50.00, part-time student registration - \$100.00, half day registration - \$50.00.

For further information contact:
Wendy Cardiner or Gail Cohen Tropical Health Program,
University of Queensland Medial School, Herston Road,
Herston, Queensland 4006, Australia. Telephone (07)365-5408. Fax (07) 365-5599.



The Australian Development Studies Network

- The Network offers a forum for discussion and debate of development issues.
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Mechanisms of Socio-Economic Change in Rural Areas

ANU Canberra
25-27 November 1991,

This conference is sponsored by the Australian Development Studies Network, The Society for International Development, The Australian Agricultural Economics Society and the Australian National University.

The Conference is being organised as a forum for persons in Australia involved in studying village level improvement in poorer countries. Such improvement is a difficult task, but academic studies have nonetheless offered some advances in our understanding of how to proceed.

The aim of the Conference is to review current theory about mechanisms of socioeconomic change in such contexts, and to scrutinize empirical applications in light of that theory. There will be 14 sessions over two and a half days, giving time for substantial discussion in each case.

A group of distinguished speakers has already agreed to give papers, and their names will be announced in the next circular. There will be four main topics within the general theme. For each topic there will be a 'lead' paper discussing more basic theoretical aspects, and two 'applied' papers dealing with empirical applications in light of theory.

The Conference Themes include: The Household and Village Economy; The Economics of Institutional Change; The Economics of New Technology Adaptation and Adoption; and overall Planning and the Economics of Human Resource and Infrastructure Development.

The cost is \$20.00 for full-time students, and \$35.00 for other participants, payable in advance and at the latest by the opening of the Conference. These fees will cover the costs of morning and afternoon snacks, but not lunch or other meals.

Accommodation is available at moderate rates at Ursula College and University Hall, as well as at local hotels/motels.

For further information, contact:
Jo Victoria
Australian Development Studies Network,
ANU, GPO Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601

An International Forum: Learning Together/Working Together: A North-South Dialogue

Washington DC, USA
20-24 November 1991

This conference is organised by the Association for Women in Development and will be held at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington. Presentations will be

accepted in various formats: workshops; debates; panels; roundtables; videos; and films. Presentations will be given priority if they include a combination of practitioners, academics and policy-makers to address a particular issue aims to include people from the South and the North; involve people from the community level; and emphasise an action agenda - developing next steps, new strategies and new conceptual frameworks.

For further information contact:
Dr Suzanne Kindervatter, Programme Chair, OEF International, 1815 H Street, NW 11th floor, Washington DC 20006, USA.
Tel: (202) 466 3430; Fax: (202) 775 0596.

AFSAAP Conference 1991

University of Western Australia
Call For Papers

This year's conference will be held at the University of Western Australia on 1st-4th December. Offers of papers on any African topic are welcome. Send proposals, including a one paragraph summary to:

Professor Norman Etherington
History Department,
University of Western Australia,
Nedlands, WA 6009, Australia.

Among the distinguished speakers at the conference will be Professor Shula Marks, Director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, talking on the roots of ethnic violence in South Africa; and

Professor Hermann Gilliomee of the University of Cape Town who is well known for his studies of African Political Thought and Constitution Change in South Africa.

Paris NGO Conference: Preparing for the Earth Summit

La Villette, Paris
17-20 December 1991

The objective of this conference is to bring together NGOs and grassroots groups working in the fields of environment and development and from the North and South. It hopes to highlight the role of grassroots groups and to help strengthen their capacity for action. The conference also aims to increase the understanding on environment and development issues and adopt resolutions related to the UNCED programme and develop 'common peoples' strategies of issues of global concern. It also hopes to debate and adopt guidelines for the program of action of NGOs up to and beyond 1992.

For more information contact:
Ravi Sharma, Programme Coordinator, NGO International Steering Committee for 1992 Secretariate, PO Box 72461, Nairobi, Kenya.
Tel: (254) 256015.

Contributions Needed

Primary Health Care in Health Promotion

Contributions from people interested in primary health care and health promotion are sought for a major review of the role of primary health care in health promotion in Australia.

Funded by the National Better Health Program, the Review will be conducted by Dr David Legge, of the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health in March 1992.

Interested parties can contribute to the Review by:

Responding to a Background Paper on concepts and standards in the area; describing ways in which their practice illustrates how primary health care can contribute to health promotion; writing a submission; or meeting Review team members.

The Review will describe what is happening in a range of settings around Australia and will define policy options for strengthening the contribution of primary health care to health promotion.

The background paper, *The Role of Primary Health Care in Health Promotion: Building a Picture*, as well as other information on the Review, is available on request by letter, fax or telephone. An indication of your area of interest in primary health care or health promotion would be appreciated.

Contribution will be welcome throughout the course of the Review, but would be most useful if received before the end of July 1991.

Contact Ms Christine Benger
Primary Health Care Review
National Centre for Epidemiology and
Population Health
The Australian National University
GPO Box 4 Canberra, ACT 2601
Tel: (06) 249 5613; 2490534; Fax: (06) 249 0740.



Courses

Bachelor of Arts (Community Development) -

Asia Pacific Stream, Social and Cultural Studies Department, Victoria University of Technology, Western Institute

Western Institute currently offers a 3 year Bachelor of Arts degree course in community development. In 1992, it will be offering a new Asia Pacific stream of the course for both Australian and overseas students who intend working in community development roles in Asian and Pacific countries.

The vocational fields for which the course is relevant include:

- coordinators and extension workers in community-based agencies, i.e. in health, urban and rural development, community education, youth or women's services;
- youth and youth accommodation workers;
- research and policy workers in the community services;
- environmental workers;
- field staff and project workers in non-governmental development agencies.

Knowledge and skill areas covered in the Asia and Pacific stream of the course include: analysis of models of community development relating to the region; understanding of regional and national social, economic and political structures; interpersonal and groupwork skills; project management and budgetary skills; human and community services structures and processes; and research and policy skills. Specialist fields of practice available in the course include: community health; community education; women's services and programs in the Pacific; development studies in Southeast Asian and South Pacific contexts; youth issues; environmental issues; and appropriate technology. There is a strong emphasis throughout the course on participatory and democratic styles of community work and social action, and maximum utilization of case studies and resources relating directly to the Asian and Pacific regions.

Entry to the course requires: demonstrated interest or experience in community work; personal selection interview; written exercise; and English proficiency. Applicants under 21 additionally need to demonstrate successful completion of an equivalent to the Victorian Certificate of Education.

To promote teaching expertise, resources and staff and postgraduate research on the Asian and Pacific regions, Victoria University of Technology has established a Centre for Asia Pacific Studies. The Centre is staffed by specialists in both the South East Asia and South Pacific regions.

For further information contact:
Dr Michael Hamel-Green, Faculty of Humanities,
Victoria University of Technology,
Western Institute, McKechnie St, St Albans,
Victoria 3021 Australia.
Tel: Access code plus 61 3 3652139,
Fax: Access code plus 61 3 3652242.

Social Issues in Southeast Asia (SISEA) Programme, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

The SISEA program was established at the Institute in 1986. It addresses itself to the study of the nature and dynamics of ethnicity, religions, urbanism and population change in Southeast Asia. These issues are examined with particular attention to the implications for, and relevance to, an understanding of problems of development and of societal conflict and co-operation. SI-

SEA is guided by a Regional Advisory Board comprising senior scholars from the various Southeast Asian countries. At the Institute SISEA comes under the overall charge of the Director while its day-to-day running is the responsibility of the Co-ordinator.

The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies is a regional research centre for scholars and other specialists concerned with modern Southeast Asia, particularly the multifaceted problems of stability and security, economic development, and political and social change.

For further information write to:
The Institute of Southeast Asian Studies,
Heng Mui Keng Terrace,
Pasir Panjang Road,
Singapore 0511.

Masters of Science Programme, Ecological Agriculture,

Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands.

The University

Wageningen Agricultural University was founded in 1876 as an agricultural secondary school and obtained university status in 1918. Its 6,400 students include MSc and PhD candidates. This single faculty university has 700 teaching staff. Many have extensive international experience obtained through bilateral and multi-lateral projects, consultancies and faculty building in developing countries and through staff exchange programmes with other European countries or the USA. The university's teaching and research covers more than what is traditionally regarded as agriculture. As well as classical fields such as plant and animal sciences and forestry, it includes fields such as nutrition and food sciences biotechnology, rural sociology and economics and environmental sciences.

The International Education Programme is intended for students from developing countries as well from Europe and North America. The MSc Programme Ecological Agriculture is very flexible: It is divided into three periods; the introduction (4 months), the core (8 months) and the specialisation (10 months), so if the whole programme is followed it takes 22 months to obtain a Master of Science degree. But the curriculum has been developed to give three entry points to the programme. Recent graduates with only a Bachelor's degree must complete the introductory period. Holders of a higher degree or graduates with two to four years of work experience may enter at the beginning entrance exam and preferable, an interview with the Board of Examiners. In all cases, students are accepted only if their knowledge of English is satisfactory.

Ecological Agriculture is applied generally to alternative, biological, organic low-input or sustainable agriculture. These types of agriculture have very much in common and have more or the less same approach to the environment and nature. Ecological agriculture at-

tempts to develop sustainable agricultural systems. The general characteristics of such systems are:

- avoiding the use of chemical (fertilizers and pesticides) that are alien to the system, to minimize the burden on the environment;
- seeking to develop and maintain agro-ecosystems in which natural processes are regulated in such a way that soil fertility can be maintained or improved and the occurrence of weeds, pests and diseases can be controlled.

Course Outline

The MSc programme Ecological Agriculture focuses on the establishment and development of sustainable agricultural systems. The term 'sustainable' is used in the sense of ecology as well as in the socioeconomic and political sense. The basic characteristics of the programme and its approach to ecological agriculture are:

- analyses of ecological agricultural systems; practices, potential, limitations and concepts;
- exercises in the use of integrating methods in agriculture research;
- analyses of the role of socioeconomic and political structures at national, regional and local level to support ecological agricultural systems.

For Application forms contact:
Ir. C. van Veluw
Coordinator of the MSc-programme
Ecological Agriculture
Wageningen Agricultural University,
Department of Ecological Agriculture,
Haarweg 333 60709 RZ, Wageningen
The Netherlands
Telephone: 31(0) 83 70 84676/83522.
Fax: 31 (0)8370-84575.

Faculty of Agriculture and Rural Development

University of Western Sydney - Hawkesbury

The Faculty of Agriculture and Rural Development has a range of students from Thailand, Philippines, Iran, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and we are soon to get students from Cambodia and Vietnam. These students are completing postgraduate degrees at the diploma, masters and doctoral level in development related studies. It is the Faculty's intention to expand developments in this field. To this end it has recently recruited social scientists (a social anthropologist, a political scientist and a rural sociologist) with specialists research experience in a range of Third World societies.

In the Faculty much emphasis is placed on experiential learning and participatory action research in the context of systems agriculture. The faculty expects that both students and staff engage in forms of research where all parties to the research - whether they be traditional subsistence based farmers or salaried scientific and technical personnel - must actively participate in the research project. Already projects in Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands have either been completed, or are in the process of be-

ing completed, utilising this research methodology. The purpose of our international development education program is not to duplicate the already good academic programs in place at some other Australian Universities, but rather to equip our graduates with the necessary skills to develop their own action research programs back home.

It is recognised that there are some structural obstacles to the forms of co-inquiry we promote. For instance, antagonistic social groups are most unlikely to work in a collaborative sense with one another. It is also recognised that the 'political culture' or 'bureaucratic political practices' of many Third World societies make such collaboration on a grand scale extremely difficult. Nevertheless, past experience has demonstrated that it is possible to have some significant effects at the institutional level. Our recent graduates in their feedback to us report that now they work better in diverse groups, communicate more effectively, and are more sensitive to a wider range of development issues.

The Faculty would appreciate input from other groups involved in development issues. It would also welcome visits from interested groups or individuals. The Faculty would also be interested in conducting seminars, workshops and providing keynote speakers for other providers of development education interested in the approach to researching development issues undertaken by Hawkesbury.

For more information about Hawkesbury international development education program please contact:
Dr. Shane Tarr, Faculty of Agriculture and Rural Development,
University of Western Sydney - Hawkesbury, Bourke
Street, Richmond, NSW, 2753.
Phone: (045) 701255, Fax: (045) 885538.

AIDAB Courses

The AIDAB Centre for Pacific Development and Training (ACPAC) was established in December 1987 and occupies the Mosman Campus of the former International Training Institute.

ACPAC's objective is to support AIDAB's development assistance program with a particular focus on the Pacific through specialist technical advice, identification of human resources development needs and delivery of non-formal training.

Training

Courses provided by ACPAC focus on regional and country-specific training in the areas of education, finance and management. Some multi-country courses are also conducted.

Learning Resources Centre

The Learning Resources Centre comprises the Halstrom Pacific Library, the Media Production Centre and an audiovisual area. There is one permanent member of staff and part-time assistance is provided by the Administrative Unit. The Library contains over 30 000 volumes of monographs and bound periodicals and 300

periodicals title are held. The audiovisual collection holds over 1,000 items of software and hardware.

For more information contact:
ACPAC Executive Director,
AIDAB Centre for Pacific Development and Training,
Middle Head Road Mosman NSW 2091, Australia.
Telephone: (02) 960 9500.
Telex: 27293. Fax: (02) 960 2942.
(Extracts from ACPAC Annual Report 1989)



Organisation profiles

Women's Exchange Programme International

The Women's Exchange Programme International (WEP International) was set up in 1983 following the first women's studies project in the Mediterranean region at the Dutch Festival in Athens, Greece. Discussions between the Greek and Dutch participants led to the conclusion that the need for international exchange of information and experience between women and women's organisations was overwhelming.

Ever since WEP international has functioned as an international women's support network for the organization of numerous local, national, regional and international exchange programmes and has developed from an international network for receiving and disseminating information between women in the Netherlands and abroad into a foundation with a well established infrastructure and regional and international channels of communication.

For more information contact:
Fors van Houwelingen Managing Director,
Mathenesserlaan 177, 3014 HA Rotterdam,
The Netherlands.
Tel: 31-10-4360166.
Fax: 31-10-4360043.
Correspondence: PO Box 25096.

World Vision of Australia

Information Centre

World Vision of Australia Information Centre in Melbourne is the largest nongovernment resource centre in Australia specifically covering the developing world.

Its collection contains over 750 serials and more than 10,000 books together with other non-serial items such as press clippings, videos, software, posters and kits. Emphasis is on poverty, grassroots development and aid. Issues covered in some depth include social justice, food and hunger, refugees, children and women in the developing world, health and nutrition, appropriate technology, NGO's and urban and environmental issues. Information on 80 countries where World Vi-

sion has projects is also held. Recently-published resources are a particular strength. Periodicals in the collection have been analysed and listed in 'The Periodicals Access Network: A directory of overseas periodicals held by environmentally and socially concerned organisations and individuals in Melbourne'.

An on-line catalogue provides ready access to the Centre's collections. To visit the Information Centre or arrange to use its study facilities, phone: (03) 2872299. A sheet describing its resources and services is available on request.

Research and Writing

Country profiles and several series of topic sheets are available. Sheets are currently being produced on AIDS, child exploitation and appropriate technology. A 29 page paper 'Africa: continent in crisis' was completed in April 1991 analysing underlying causes of the famine in Africa. Annotated bibliographies on AIDS, and third world debt were prepared in 1990.

World Vision Bookshop

World Vision has recently opened a bookshop which provides mail-order and over-the-counter sales of books and videos. Resources sold include popular books on development, children's books, videos on appropriate technology and significant titles on community development. The Bookshop has recently become the Australian and New Zealand agent for Kumarian Press, a major publisher of people-centred development resources. Kumarian titles include David Korten's 'Getting to the 21st century: voluntary action and the global agenda', the award-winning 'Change in an African village' and 'Gender roles in development projects'. A catalogue of Kumarian Books titles, including software, is available on request.

For more information call:
(03) 2872297 to request lists of books available.

Academic Resources Centre,

Chulalongkorn University

The Academic Resources Centre has a staff of 98, these include librarians, information specialists, and administrative officers. Its facilities include a Central Library; the Thailand Information Centre; the Audio-Visual Centre; microcomputers; photocopy machines; A.V. materials and equipment. The Centre specialises in education; humanities: science and technology; social sciences and related fields. Dr. Prachak Poomvises (Associate Professor) is Head of the Institution.

For more information write to:
The Academic Resources Centre, Chulalongkorn University,
Phaya Thai Road, Bangkok 10330, Thailand.

Foundation of Women

The Foundation of Women was established in 1985 in Bangkok. It specialises in the field of women in devel-

opment and women's rights. The Foundations functions include providing information and news, giving advice to women planning to work abroad or marry foreigners and helping women when they get into difficulties abroad and producing media for educationally underprivileged women. It also provides temporary lodging for women being beaten by their husbands or sexually assaulted, as well as providing vocation training. Facilities include: information services; microcomputer; TV and video. The Foundation of Women publishes a Women's Information Centre Newsletter (quarterly, in Thai).

For more information contact

Srisawang Paowongpaet
35/267 Soi Wat Poalohit,
Charan Senitwong Road,
Bang Gang Plad, Bangkok 10700 Thailand,
PO Box 7-47, Bangkok 10700

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch is an organization that links the five Watch committees - Africa Watch, America Watch, Asia Watch, Helsinki Watch and Middle East Watch and coordinates and supports their efforts. Human Rights Watch and its regional Watch Committees monitor the human rights practices of governments: murder; 'disappearances'; kidnapping; torture; imprisonment or other reprisals for non-violent expression or association; exile; psychiatric abuse; censorship; denial of the right to assemble peaceably; denial of freedom; violation of due process of law; discrimination on racial, ethnic or religious grounds and destruction of ethnic identity. In situations of sustained armed conflicts within a country. Human Rights Watch monitors violations of the laws of war by both sides. Though most of the work of Human Rights Watch focuses on politically motivated abuses of human rights, we also monitor such abuses as summary executions, torture and cruel conditions of imprisonment. Human Rights Watch regularly issues reports and newsletters that provide the most up-to-date human rights information available on such topics as censorship during the gulf War, independence movements in the Baltics, prison labour in China, rural violence in Brazil, or academic freedom in Africa.

For information contact
Human Rights Watch
485 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10017 USA
Tel: (212) 972-8400. Fax: (212) 972-0905.
Telex: 910240 1007 FFFEXPSN NY

The Women's Feature Service

The Women's Feature Service is centrally managed from Rome, Italy and regionally from Costa Rica, France, India, Jamaica, Philippines and Zimbabwe. It has a network of almost 150 journalists, editors, translators and managers from 60 countries.

The Women's Feature Service can also prepare custom made dossiers on the following issues and more:

environment; health community organizing; local movements; migration; changing values and norms; workers rights; ethnic conflicts and refugees.

The Women's Feature Service is of interest and use to: mainstream media; policy makers; institutions; magazines; journals and individuals.

For more information contact:
The Women's Feature Service,
Inter Press Service 207 Via Panisperna,
00184 Rome, Italy.

Australian National University Thai Studies Centre

The ANU is to establish a Thai Studies Centre based in the Faculty of Asian Studies. The new Centre will have strong links with other tertiary institutions. By establishing the Thai Studies Centre at the ANU, the University will contribute to the acceleration of a national effort to overcome the shortage of Australians with Thai language skills and with an understanding of Thai social, economic and political affairs. The Centre will also respond to government and private sector needs for applied research, education and training related to Thailand and its languages.

Contact the Faculty of Asian Studies
The Australian National University
GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601 Australia
Telephone: (06) 2495 111.

School of Development Economics

National Institute of Development
Administration Klong Chan

The School specializes in the following fields:

Regional and urban planning; economic planning; project analysis and appraisal; international economics; econometrics; public finance; monetary economics; industrial and labor economics; economics of population and human resources; agriculture economics; natural resource and environment.

The Courses offered include: a Master's of Science in Development Economics; a Graduate Diploma in Project Planning and Evaluation; a training course for government officials on Development Economics; a training course under continuing education programme on Project Analysis and Appraisal.

For more information contact:
Prasit Tongyingsiri, School of Development Economics, National Institute of Development Administration Klong Chan, Ban Kapi, Bangkok 10240, Thailand.



Book Reviews

Maori Women in the Economy

Ann Horsfield and Miriama Evans. Ministry of Women's Affairs, Wellington (NZ), 1988. (ISBN 0-478-04050-4).

Reviewed by Linda Allen

This book is part of a larger research project on the economic position of all New Zealand women, prepared for the Ministry of Women's Affairs. It surveys existing data and literature on the economic position of Maori women in New Zealand. The book begins by pointing out that if the spirit of the Treaty of Waitangi is to be honoured then disparities in the levels of income, employment and unemployment between Maori and non-Maori people must be addressed. Chapters on these topics illustrate the extent of the disparities as they relate to Maori women.

Throughout, statistical comparisons are made between both Maori and non-Maori women and Maori men. These data, and the chapter on the demographic characteristics of the Maori population point to the uniqueness of Maori women as a group in New Zealand. On average Maori women are younger, bear more children at a younger age, suffer poorer education levels and more often occupy the lower occupational segments.

Maori women have a broad range of occupations, but are more likely to be employed in community services and manufacturing. They are employed less often in sales, clerical, professional, administrative and managerial positions than non-Maori women. Maori and non-Maori women have similar labour force participation rates. The unemployment rate for Maori women is twice that for other women. Their median income is twenty percent lower than that of non-Maori women and they are twice as likely to receive their income from social security benefits. Most Maori families live in urban areas, but few own their own houses, and their assets are often in the form of land holdings in the relatively depressed rural areas.

The chapter on unpaid work reveals, interestingly, the large economic contribution which Maori women make not only in term of their domestic work effort, but also in terms of their voluntary work in Maori tribal and community organisations which are active in health, education and social work.

Policy makers will find this book worthwhile as it provides both analysis of the economic position of Maori women and some policy recommendations. It is also valuable for the insights it provides on New Zealand society and the contribution it makes to the international literature on forth world peoples.

There is a shortage of literature based on quantitative data on women and their place in, and contribution

to their country's economy. Women's role in the economy, especially their contribution in the form of unpaid work often remains unrevealed or unrecognised. Thus, this book on Maori women in New Zealand is particularly welcome.

Editor's Note -

As far as I know, this book is unavailable in Australia. However it is available from the Ministry of Women's Affairs, PO Box 10049, Wellington, New Zealand, cost: \$NZ15.95

Selected Readings in the Cultural, Social and Behaviour Determinants of Health

Edited by John Caldwell and Gigi Santow,
Health Transition Series No 1. Health
Transition Centre, National Centre for
Epidemiology and Population Health, ANU
\$14.95

Review by David Legge

Primary Health Care, the leading strategy for achieving 'Health for all by the year 2000' was launched with high hopes on 12 September 1978 in Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

The main concern at Alma Ata was the international health gap: the extra burden of premature death and morbidity carried by Third World countries, as compared to the industrialised countries. The slogan and the rhetoric of primary health care was to draw policy makers away from the quick techno-fix and the hospital fetish towards recognising that ill-health is created in the cultures and the institutions in which people live and to be effective, caring for health must take place there too.

Unfortunately, Alma Ata was all too soon overtaken by runaway inflation, the ascendancy of the monetarist and the Reagan policy of borrowing big in order to stand tall. The progressive rise in world wide interest rates throughout the 1980s dealt a devastating blow to the economies of many Third World countries, reinforced by the austerity programs imposed by the IMF.

From 1984, just six years after Alma Ata, the net flow of capital from rich to poor world was reversed: since that time, the poorest of the poor in Third World countries have been subsidising the continuing over-consumption of the rich world. The implementation of primary health care was an early sacrifice.

Does this mean that Alma Ata was misconceived?

Against this background one reaches with enthusiasm for a book about the 'cultural, social and behavioural determinants of health'.

This collection of selected readings has been put together by Professor Jack Caldwell and Dr Gigi Santow as the first of a series from the Health Transition Centre within the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health at ANU.

The main focus within this collection is on Third World countries. If there is a single theme it is the influ-

ence of maternal education on child survival although whether 'maternal education' is actually a surrogate for female autonomy and social participation is one of the controversies reflected in the papers included in this collection.

For this reviewer, the highlight of the collection was the opening piece by Caldwell on Routes of Low Mortality in Poor Countries. Caldwell explores the experience of three states with exceptionally good mortality improvements (Kerala, Sri Lanka and Costa Rica). He demonstrates that periods of rapid improvement (health transitions) were associated with the introduction of primary health care in these countries but goes on to demonstrate that the success of primary health care was determined by a complex of historical, geographical, cultural and political factors.

The paper by Lindenbaum et. al. from Bangladesh throws more light on the significance of education as a support for the more autonomous participation by women in society. Four villages were studied at close range to learn about the way in which female education affected the ways in which things are done and at different social economic levels.

This collection provides a good introduction to an important sector of current writing on the determinants of health in poor countries and the condition for their 'health transitions'. There are extensive references provided with all of the papers.

Simons' paper is perhaps the most extreme example of the orientation or voice of most of the researchers included in this collection. It is a voice of the objective outsider studying down, production information and insights that are designed for development planners and high officials, not as empowering resources for the 'researched upon'. The central tenet of primary health care as launched at Alma Ata was community involvement. People and communities taking charge of their own development, including health development. There is a certain ingenuousness about researchers declaring primary health care (a la Alma Ata) to be dead (as does Mosely in this edition) when by their focus and style of research they are contributing to its demise.

Research, such as that represented in this collection, should be a vital resource for Third World peoples in achieving their health transitions. The editors of this volume are to be commended for providing access to this important sector of current research. The next collection in the series might encompass also the political and economic determinants of health and perhaps in a voice which identifies more clearly with the people whose health it is.

Order from
Bibliotech, ANUTech Ltd, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT
2601. Telephone (06) 249 2479. Fax (06) 257 1433

Editor's notes -

David Legge is a Visiting Fellow in the National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health.

This review was also published in The ANU Reporter wed. 10 April 1991:6.

Book heading (BH)

Small Book
Heading

(BS)

Technology, Gender and Power in Africa

Stamp, P. Technology Study 63e,
International Development Research
Centre, Ontario, Canada, 1989)

Review by John W. Forje, Research Fellow,
Institute of Human Sciences, Yaounde,
Cameroon.

'*Technology, gender and Power in Africa*' looks at Gender relations and the power of women in the process of development. The interactive relationship between technology transfer and gender factors is explored by using case studies and examples from literature in health, agriculture and education.

The publication pays particular attention of the dialectical nature of technology transfer, a process which can either disempower or empower village women to engage in genuine development. The book asserts that the problems that technologies are designed to solve are in themselves a social contract. The push and pull effect of technology has yet to be properly studied.

In this regard, the scientific accuracy of each development approach, or the degree to which it value-laden, could be tested by investigating whether gender has been properly accounted for. Thus, the book indicates that technological change is a social process which requires due consideration to its dialectical nature.

Technology transferred from the West does not carry with it a proper understanding of the social organization of the society or the environmental setting of the place of application. It goes without saying that the technology transferred must be designed and imported on the basis of real needs as perceived by the importers. More often than not, the technology imported does not meet the needs of the people nor does it consider either the woman's traditional family responsibilities or her new development-linked responsibilities.

The stark reality is that many aspects of 'development' and technology transfer remain an indictment of Western attitudes and actions toward the socio-economic transformation of the African continent. That attitude has to change, but the book is silent on this.

In conclusion, the book constitutes a substantive contribution to the growing body of research on the role of women in development and impact of technology on their lives.

Furthermore, it strengthens the reader's grasp of one of the fundamental issues of our time. The question, of course, is how long will society continue to neglect and to undermine the significant contribution of the female gender in the process of development?

(N.E.W.S. Letter March 1991:6)

Editor's Notes -

For information on purchasing details contact me,
Jo Victoria, ADSN, NCDS, ANU, GPO Box 4, ACT,
2601



General Books

Technological Advance in the Third World

Bhagavan, M.R., 1990, price £9.95.

'Zed Books in their series on development economics have published M.R. Bhagavan's *Technological Advance in the Third World* 1990. Doctorate in Nuclear Physics University of Munich, examines the gap in technological growth in North and South. He suggests that the current new wave of industrial technological change - in micro electronics, plant and animal genetic, biotechnology and the new materials science - heralds a further widening of this gulf. Bhagavan seeks to develop new strategies which will be required if Third World countries are to keep abreast of the changes. His book advocates a rapid expansion of domestic mass markets by raising the purchasing power of the poor and raising the technological level of the majority of the population.'

Write to ZED Books, 57 Caledonian Road, London, N1 9BV, England. (from *Development* 1990:3/4-Journal of SID p156)

Aborigines in the Defence of Australia

eds. Ball, D. 240pp, \$28.00 per copy
(ISBN:0 08 034419 4).

'This book is designed to provide all the information required for informed consideration of the potential role of Aborigines in the defence of Australia, for clarification and resolution of the disparate and complex issues involved, and for the design of policy initiatives to realise the potential of Aborigines in Australian defence planning and operation.

It includes: a comprehensive account of the contribution made by Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders to Australia's defence during the Second World War; a detailed description of the demographic and socio-economic aspects of contemporary Aboriginal settlement in the Northern Territory; a case study of East Arnhem Land; and authoritative discussion of the legal aspects of defence operations on Aboriginal land; and proposals for realising the potential which Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders offer for the defence of Australia.

It argues that there are sound defence grounds, in addition to the interests of justice, for supporting Aboriginal recovery - including the return of aboriginal lands. This book is essential reading for Australians interested in defence issues as well as those concerned about justice for our Aboriginal citizens.

The editor, Desmond Ball, is Australia's foremost strategic and defence analyst. The other contributors - Robert Hall, Rhys Jones, Betty Meehan, Graeme Neate and Elspeth Young - are leading authorities on Aboriginal issues. Ken Colbung, President and Chairman of

the Council of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, has contributed the Foreword.'

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The Far East and Australasia 1992: a survey and directory of Asia and the Pacific

To be published in December 1991 by
Europa Publications Limited. Pre
publication price £125.

The Far East and Australasia 1992 will be the twenty third edition of this authoritative reference work. Among the many experts from all over the world who have contributed articles to the Far East and Australasia are Bryant J. Allen, Lok Raj Baral, Joseph Chung, Dean Forbes, Jeanine Graham, Christopher Howe, Linda Low, Sharif al Mujahid, Geoffrey Parrinder, Jan Pluvier, Alan Sanders, Brian Shaw, Ralph Smith, C. Mary Turnbull, Richard Vokes, Dick Wilson, Micheal Yahunda and Malcom Yapp. In addition to specially commissioned articles, the latest statistical information and directory material on each country are included.

The first part of *The Far East and Australasia* is a general introduction to the area as a whole and deals with such topics as population and social, aid development, trade, resources and religion. This is followed in Part 2 by detailed information on international organizations operating in, or concerned with the area. Part 3 includes separate chapters on each country in *The Far East and Australasia*.

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MARU Publications

Aboriginal Women and Violence

Bolger, A. 1991, North Australia Research
Unit, ANU.

Aboriginal women constitute only 11% of the total population in the Northern Territory yet in 1987 they were the victims in 44% of homicides in the Territory. They were also disproportionately represented in police statistics of victims of assault and in health statistics of hospitalization for injury due to assault.

In this book some of the reasons for these horrifying statistics are discussed. It is argued that many contributing factors have led to the present situation where, as one woman remarked: 'There are now three kinds of violence in Aboriginal society - alcoholic violence, traditional violence, and bullshit traditional violence' and women are victims of all to three.

Aboriginal women from communities, camps and towns around the Northern Territory relate their experiences of violence, their concerns about it and their attempts to deal with it. The policies and practices of public sector agencies in relation to Aboriginal victims

of violence are also critically examined. Finally, some suggestions for action to assist in alleviating the problem are canvassed.

The Politics of Northern Frontiers

Jull, P., 1991 (\$14.00 + postage).

This book looks into the current problems and historical development of outback and northern Australia and the north in Canada and reaches some clear conclusions about the inadequacy of current government policies. It also shows that while Australia and Canada treat the North as unique and peculiar, these regions are part of a wider experience of European civilisation reaching into remote hinterlands, in Alaska, Scandinavian, Greenland and the North Atlantic islands like Shetland, Faroes and Iceland. But there is a message of hope, and a set of guide-lines for resolving some of our oldest national embarrassments. The author speculates in conclusion that a new approach to 'northern development' whether in Queensland or the Top End, in arctic Canada or Alaska, could set our Western countries on course to cope more intelligently with the emerging world order of which these northlands are already part.

The Challenge of Northern Regions

eds. P. Jull and S. Roberts, 1991. (\$14.00
+ postage)

The north of Australia shares many problems with the cold regions of northern hemisphere countries. In this book a number of leading Australian authorities, together with international specialists, take a look at this remarkable similarity and draw some surprising conclusions.

The oldest 'northern development' experience of all is Norway's thousand years of trial and error in Lapland. The Norwegians are still wrestling with problems typical of North Australia today, but in some matters they have lessons for the rest of us. Other chapters look at recent and emerging trends in Alaska, in Canada's Yukon and Northwest, and in the emerging new Canadian Aboriginal territory called Nunavut. Some major themes are also explored across national boundaries - mining, economic development and land rights. Included also are thoughtful pieces on the underlying trends and needs - and a look at the future - of the northern half of Australia.

Health Services in the Northern Territory - A history 1824-1970

E. Kettle. (\$55 00 + postage).

These two volumes trace the development of health services in Australia's Northern Territory from the time of earliest European settlement. Early policies on public health and the control of infectious diseases are described from a perspective of tropical living conditions in small Territory townships and mining camps, and on pastoral properties and Mission.

The contributions of Commonwealth and Mission medical staff to the provision of health services and facilities throughout the Territory are examined and in-

terspersed with a wealth of personal reminiscences by Ellen herself and a host of other well known Territory health personalities. Accounts of field hospital provision and medical procedures to deal with the flow of casualties and evacuees from the Pacific campaigns of World War Two, including the bombing of Darwin in 1942, are particularly detailed. Health care for remote locations, including pastoral properties, Aboriginal communities and mining townships and the role played by the Flying Doctor Service, are also reviewed, as are community health, dental services and nurse education. The result of painstaking research, this historical account helps 'round out' the picture of Territory life and community from early European settlement to modern times.

Copies of this book are available from the North Australia Research Unit, cost \$14 plus postage. Inquiries should be directed to:

Mrs Janet Sincok
North Australian Research Unit
PO Box 41321
Casuarina NT 0811 Australia.
Tel: 089-275688
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Asian Collections - Pacific Affairs
Current Awareness Bulletin.

Pacific Community and Trade

'The role of the United States in the evolving Pacific Rim Economy. Drobnick', R. Business Week, Nov 12 1990:84J-P (3). Pacific rim countries: commerce; international trade; economic aspects; United States and relations with developing countries. Sq330.97305 BUS

The Pacific Century: Europe can't stop it

Business Week, Dec 17 1990:125 (4). International economic relations; forecasts; United States; economic conditions.
Sq330.97305 BUS

Pacific Dreams.

Economist, 317 (Nov 24)1990:36 (1). Islands of the Pacific; natural resources; economic assistance; developing countries. Sq 330.5 ECO.

The Pacific in the 1990s:

Economic and strategic change, eds. Janos Radvanyi and M.D. Lanham, Centre International Security and Strategic Studies, University Press of America, 1990. ISBN 0819179000: ISBN 0819179019. YY330.99 P117

International Cooperation and Foreign Affairs

Australian intellectuals and the image of Asia: 1920/1960. Brown, R. Australian cultural history, (9)

1990: (80)-92. Australia: foreign relations; Asia; foreign relations. N994 AUS.

Australia: the view from the Pacific. Hill, H. (Report from the South Pacific Forum), 1990 Australian Society, 9 (9 Sept.) 1990:9-10. Pacific ocean region; foreign relations; Australia; foreign relations. N301.0994 AUS.

'Sir. Till death us do part?' Siaguru, A. In: The PNG/Australia Relationship: Problems and prospects (1990): 58-63. Australia: foreign relations; Papua New Guinea; foreign relations; Indonesia; foreign relations; international aid. NLPf327.953094 P738.

'Meeting Mikhail: attitudes towards Soviet involvement in Pacific cooperation.' Woods, L.T. Pacific Review, 3 (3) 1990:214-21. Soviet Union: foreign relations; Pacific region; foreign relations; regional organizations. SqO52.091823 PAC

Political Science and Defence

'Arms controllers v. Greenpeace.' (to destroy chemical weapons on Johnson Island in the Pacific), Bulletin of The Atomic Scientists, 46 (Nov) 1990: 4(3). Greenpeace; political activity; arms control; international co-operational chemical weapons; international cooperation. S541.205 BUL:mfm1081.

'Do we need to reassess the Chinese regime after the events of mid 1989?' Brugger, B. Asian Studies Review, 14 (1 July) 1990:36-40. China: politics and government: modernisation. N950.05.

'Voices from the protest movement, Chongqing, Sichuan' (the 1989 democracy movement in the provinces of China). Chan, A. and Unger, J. Australian Journal of Chinese Affairs (24, July) 1990: (259)-279. Demonstrations; China: politics and government; Tiananmen square massacre. N320.95105 AUS.

'Coups, democracy and human rights: Australia and her neighbours.' Crouch, H. In: Observing Change in Asia. Essays in honour of J.A.C. Mackie (1989): 201-211. Political ideologies; civil rights; foreign relations. NL959 MI58

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Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

Ethnic Groups across National Boundaries in Mainland Southeast Asia.

eds. Wijeyewardene, G. 1990, 220pp
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. Soft
cover, S\$29.50/US\$18.00, ISBN 981-3035-
57-9. Hard cover, S\$39.50/US\$24.00, ISBN
981-3035-61-7.

The contents of this book include: Language and Ethnicity: The Mon in Burma and Thailand by Christian Bauer; Thailand and the Tai: Versions of Ethnic Identity Gehan Wijeyewardene; A Comparative Study of Structure and Contradiction of the Austroasiatic System in the Thai-Yunnan Periphery by Cholthira Satyawadhna; Ethnicity, nationalism, and the nation-State: The Karen in Burma and Thailand by Ananda Rajah; Capitalism and Structure of Yao Descent Units in China and Thailand: A Comparison of Youling (1938) and Pulangka (1968) by Douglas Miles; Squatters or Refugees: Development and the Hmong by Nicholas Tapp and Afterward: 'Ethnicity and Anthropology' by Rozanna Lilley.

Buddhism, Legitimation, and Conflict: The Political Functions of Urban Thai Buddhism.

Jackson, P.A. 1989, 246pp. Institute of
Southeast Asian Studies. Soft cover
S\$32.00/US\$18.00, ISBN 981-3035-20-X.
Case, S\$44.00/US\$25.00, ISBN 981-3035-
21-8.

Buddhism, Legitimation, and Conflict analyses functions of institutional Buddhism in Thailand in this century. The fundamental premiss of this study is that the Buddhist sangha and Buddhist teachings lay a key symbolic role in Legitimizing the exercise of secular power in Thailand. The author argues that a clear appreciation of the political legitimacy function of Buddhism provides the key to understanding the major theoretical and administrative changes that have taken place within Thai Buddhism in this century.

The author analyses both the history of state-snagha relations in the twentieth century and a number of the Buddhist sects which have come to prominence in Thailand in the past decade, in particular, the Santi Asok and Wat Phr Thammakaa movements. The author concludes that the political legitimacy function of Thai Buddhism is as important now as in any previous period of Thai history. However, the author proposes that the theoretical and organizational forms of Buddhism which perform this symbolic function have altered significantly in recent decades, in response to the changes which have transformed Thailand's economy and political institutions since World War II.

Readings on Islam in Southeast Asia

Compiled by Ibrahim, A., Siddique, S. and
Hussain, Y. Institute of Southeast Asian
Studies, 1990, 407pp. S\$45.40/US\$22.40
ISBN 9971-988-08-9.

Southeast Asia is a home of all the major religions of the world - Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, and Hinduism - but the geographical spread of these is such that the bonds binding their adherents defy and accentuate political and territorial divides and boundaries. The case of Islam is especially striking in this respect, as its followers are present in significant numbers in almost every Southeast Asian country. Moreover, as Islam is both a religion and a way of life, its ramifications in the region are wide and far-ranging whether viewed in terms of inter-group and interpersonal contacts, or even market-place and international relations. This volume of selected readings on Islam is therefore a portrait of the Southeast Asian Islamic mosaic, with emphasis on the contemporary period. The collection of articles also serves to reflect the broad thematic interest of scholars - not only indigenous and foreign, but also Muslim and non-Muslim - who have contributed to an understanding of Islam in Southeast Asia.

Islam and Society in Southeast Asia

eds. Abdullah, T., Siddique, S., Institute of
Southeast Asian Studies, 1986, 348pp.
S\$36.80/US\$20.70, ISBN 9971-988-31-3.

The study of Islam and society in Southeast Asia yields a complex tapestry. In this region, Islam has a history of seven centuries, arriving peacefully, persuading through logic and relevancy, gaining territory by acquiescence rather than military domination. As a result it has been contextualised into its unique Southeast Asian environment with the immutable principles of a world religion confronting the inegeneration process. One aspect of this is the tension between universal Islam and state formation. The result is different political models based on their relevancy for national populations causing tension in areas of political structure, administration and the body of laws by which the nation is governed. This volume presents several of the threats on Islam and society which concern contemporary Southeast Asian scholars.

Muslim Society, Higher Education and Development in Southeast Asia

eds. Ahmat, S. and Siddique, S., Institute
of Southeast Asian Studies, 1987, 219pp.
\$S21.00/US\$11.50 ISBN 9971-988-90-9.

Muslim societies in Southeast Asia are perceived to be relatively backward. Despite their significant numbers, Muslims are often on the periphery in terms of their contributors to national development. Reasons offered to explain this phenomenon - both in historical and contemporary perspectives - generally centre on educational policies. In this book, the theme of Islam and higher education action is explored in various Southeast Asian national contexts, and not in terms of the philosophy of Islamic education as such (without denying its importance or relevance). Although there is no complete uniformity in the presentation of papers in this

volume, each touches upon four important areas of concern: Islam and education; national development plans; the link between higher education and development; and the participation of Muslim society in development.

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The Managing Editor, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies,
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EWEB Books

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Corruption and Politics in Contemporary Mexico

Morris, S. D., 1991, 192pp, \$US18.95
(paper) ISBN 0-8173-0525-4

Morris questions whether in fact corruption has enhanced or diminished the stability of the Mexican government, and examines the reasons for the failure of many anti-corruption efforts.

University of British Columbia Press

Fiji: Race and Politics in an Island State,
Howard, M.C., 1991, 416pp, \$US14.95,
ISBN 0-7748-0368-1.

This book traces the evolution of Fijian politics from the precolonial chiefdoms, through the colonial era and into the postcolonial period, emphasizing the developments during the latter half of the 1980s. The author documents how the ruling elite has secured its position through force, appeals to communalism, and other factors in the face of an array of oppositional elements.

Duke University Press

Some Write to the Future: Essays on Contemporary Latin American Fiction

Dorfman, A., Translated by Shivers, G.,
1991, 272pp, \$US24.95 (cloth) ISBN 0-8223-1130-5.

Attentative to the relationship between culture and politics, Dorfman looks to the important role literature can play in the liberation of the people of Latin America and in the formation of national consciousness. At the same time, he explores the ways in which contemporary fiction subverts prevalent power, or submits to it, revealing its underlying character.

International Development Policies: Perspectives for Industrial Countries

Dell, S., 1991, 352 pages, \$US49.95
(cloth), ISBN 0-8223-1079-1, \$19.95
(paper) ISBN 0-8223-1097-X.

Tracing the fundamental changes of the last forty years in international development policies toward the Third World, Dell details the transformation from a policy of collective responsibility on the part of the international community to the current status, in which the commitment of governments of industrial countries to Third

World development is greatly diluted. He examines the growing conflicts in world trade and analyses the failure of the international economic community to develop a long run strategy for dealing with the world debt crisis.

University of Florida

Eritrea, a Pawn in World Politics

Yohannes, O., 1991, 352pp, \$US34.95
(cloth) ISBN 0-8130-1051-9.

Despite decades of bloodshed and relentless famine, the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict continues, the longest contemporary war of liberation on the African continent. This provocative work examines the Eritrean nationalists movement in the context of the political and diplomatic struggle.

University of Georgia Press

Anthropology and Food Policy: Human Dimensions of Food Policy in Africa and Latin America

eds. McMillan, D. E., Harlow, J., 1991,
208pp, \$US30.00 (cloth) ISBN 0-88203-1287-8, \$US15.00 (paper) ISBN 0-82-03-1288-6.

Among the issues discussed are the frequent sacrifice of nutrition goals for increased crop production levels, the needs to implement explicit nutrition goals rather than view them as a by-product of other goals, and the recognition of heterogeneity among individuals affected by food policies.

University of Hawaii

Economic Development in the Republic of Korea: A Policy Perspective

eds. Lee-Jay Cho and Yoon Hyung Kim,
1991, 680pp, \$US49.50 ISBN 0-86638-131-7.

During the rapid growth period of 1961-1979, the South Korean government, under the leadership of the late President Park Chung Hee, intervened extensively in the economy. This study provides a detailed analysis of the major economic policies formulated and implemented during the Park years. Each of the eighteen policy cases studies illuminates the government-business relationship in formulating and implementing policy, the objective and actual effects of the policy measures, and the role of planning in economic development.

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Describes the scale of the problems of health and housing in Third World Cities and shows how much can be achieved by empowering people to improve their own conditions.

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(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol. 5 No. 1, Page 12)

Making Sense of Hierarchy: Cognition as Social Process in Fiji

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(Centre for South Pacific Studies
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Education For All. Conference Report

(ISBN 0 7245 2500 9) 'Education for All' is a Conference Report of the Unesco sponsored meetings of the South East Asia and South Pacific Sub-Regional Conference, held in Darwin from 14 to 19 October 1990. The 218 page document is edited by Dr. Brian Devlin and contains full details of the Conference, its programmes, resolutions and Action Plans. Appendices contain the Opening Address of the Minister for Education of the Northern Territory, a South East Asia and South Pacific Regional Action Plan, a National Literacy Strategy for Australia and the list of participants. Further details on the Conference and this publication may be obtained from: Executive Officer Education for All Conference, Department of Education, GPO Box 4821, Darwin NT 0800. Telephone: (089) 89-5710.'

(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol. 5 No 1 page 14).

The Samoa Reader: Anthropologists Take Stock

eds. Caton, H., 1990, 351pp., H/B \$45.00;
P/B \$25.50 postage paid. (ISBN 0 8191 7720 2)

'The Samoa Reader' is a source book on the most extensive controversy in the history of anthropology, touched off by the publication of Derek Freeman's Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth. Sixty-five selections from the literature of the controversy and from unpublished sources, plus an extensive bibliography, make this volume an important contribution.' The book is distributed in Australia and New Zealand by:

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(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol.5
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UNICEF: The State of the World's Children 1991

Grant, J.P. UNICEF, £3.75 Oxford University Press.

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Getting to the 21st Century: voluntary action and the global agenda

Korten D.C., 1990. 254pp, paper \$22.50 + postage. (ISBN 0-931816-84-X).

This visionary book provides a challenge to all concerned with the future of development to re-examine our role in confronting the problems of the past and present decades: dehumanising poverty, collapsing ecosystems, and widespread violence. The author shows us the visions and strategies of the citizens' movements dedicated to peace, environment, women's equality, consumer protection, and human rights. He examines alternative approaches to building a just, sustainable, and inclusive society for the 21st Century.

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By Ian Mayo-Smith 1990 (paperback, \$15.95 and postage).

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Working Together: Gender Analysis in Agriculture. Volumes 1 and 2

eds Sims Feldstein, H. and Poats, S.V.
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Training for Development second edition

By Lynton, R.P. and Pareek, U., 1990.
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By Mann, C.K. et. al., 1989 (paperback \$39.95 + postage)

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Change in an African Village - Kefa Speaks

By Sjonsberg, E., 1989. (paperback \$24.95 + postage)

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Opening the Marketplace to Small Enterprise - Where Magic Ends and Development Begins

Ton de Wilde et al., 1991 (paperback \$28.95 + postage).

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The Water Sellers - A Co-operative Venture by the Rural Poor

Wood, G. D. et al. 1991 (paperback \$32.95 + postage)

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The book takes a comprehensive look at the critical role of NGOs in development projects, changing social

relationships within villages, the struggles to obtain credit, and the need for appropriate technology.

People Centred Development - Contributions Toward Theory and Planning Frameworks, eds. D. C. Korten and R. Klaus 1984 (paperback \$26.50 + postage)

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Gender Roles in Development Projects - A Case Book

ed. C. Overholt et al., 1985 (paperback \$26.50 + postage).

This collection of technical papers, edited under the auspices of the Harvard Institute of International Development, provides scholars and practitioners in all fields of international development with a clearer picture of the pivotal role that women play in the success or failure of any development project. Examples are drawn from a wide range of cultural and political environments including family planning/nutrition in Indonesia, problems of agricultural technology and training in Africa, and bank loan programs in Peru. The book gives a very good understanding of how women's needs and activities may better be incorporated into development planning. It has been successfully used in training in Australia.

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The Violence of the Green Revolution: Ecological Degradation and Political conflict

Shive, V., 1991 192pp. \$US49.95 (hardback) ISBN 0-86232 964 7, \$US17.50 (paperback) ISBN 0 86232 965 5.

As recent advances in biotechnology lead many countries towards a second green revolution, this book considers the catastrophic impact of the first green revolution on India. Vandana Shive shows how the 'quick fix' promise of large gains in output pushed aside serious pursuit of an alternative agricultural strategy, grounded in respect for the environmental wisdom of peasant systems and an egalitarian, needs-oriented agriculture consistent with the political traditions of Gan-

dhism. Vandana Shive documents how the green revolution destroyed genetic diversity and soil fertility, and has contributed to the acute conflicts in the Punjab. In the context of a sophisticated critique of modern science, she analyses a new project to apply the latest genetic revolution technology to India, and warns of the further environmental and social damage that will follow.

Staying Alive: Women Ecology and Development

Shive, V., 1991, 240pp, \$US49.95
(hardback) ISBN 0 86232 822 5.

'Vandana Shive is one of the world's most prominent radical scientists...in *Staying Alive* she defines the links between ecological crises, colonialism and the oppression of women. It is a scholarly and polemical plea for the rediscovery of the "feminine principle" in human interaction with the natural world, not as a gender-based quality, rather an organising principle, a way of seeing the world.' (Guardian).

War on the Land: Ecology and Politics in Central America

Weinberg, W., 1991, 192pp, \$US49.95
(hardback) ISBN 0 86232 946 9, \$US15.00
(paperback) ISBN 0 86232 947 7.

War is a byword in Central America. This dramatic book shows how war between people has become war against the land. Central America is environmentally rich and diverse. But today its cotton fields take 10% of all US pesticide exports, and cotton and coffee cultivation have pushed the Indians and peasants off their fertile land. The beef export industry for North American hamburgers has hugely accelerated deforestation. The latest threat is the mass dumping of US industrial and urban waste. The result is environmental disaster and human tragedy of poverty, poisoning and war.

A World of Waste: Dilemmas of Development

Gourlay, K.A., 1991, 256pp, \$US55.00
(hardback) ISBN 0 86232 988 4, \$US17.50
(paperback) ISBN 0 86232 989 2.

Our world is dominated by waste-domestic rubbish, sewage, toxic chemicals, radioactive emissions and waste from nuclear installations, and waste gases from cars, power stations, factory chimneys and personal aerosols. In industrialised countries there are no longer enough holes in the ground to bury the waste produced and many existing landfills have become dangerous sources of pollution. Incineration only adds potentially poisonous fumes to gases already causing acid rain and the greenhouse effect. Dumping at sea poisons the already overburdened oceans. This book is unique in bringing together all aspects of the waste problem from generation to disposal. It challenges existing political assumptions that growth is possible under present waste producing systems and outlines the dilemmas facing the planet if Third World countries at-

tempt to emulate the industrial patterns of Western consumerism.

The Poverty of Nations: A Guide to the Debt Crisis - from Argentina to Zaire

eds. Altvater, E. Hubner, K., Lorentzen, J.,
Rojas, R., 1991, 272pp, \$US55.00
(hardback) ISBN 0 86 232 948 5,
\$US17.50 (paperback)
ISBN 0 86232 949 3.

The debt crisis is a 'time bomb' at the heart of the world economy. Extending from the countries of the South to the gigantic external debt of the USA, it has brought suffering to the poor and huge losses to the banks. This guide brings home exactly what is happening. It clearly explains the international financial system, the role of the USA, the German banks, and increasingly Japan. There is a chronology of debt, and a simple explanation of the specialist terms we read every day in our newspapers about debt. With graphic examples from the Third World and Eastern Europe, it counts the economic and environmental costs of the crisis, and offers us solutions. The debt goes on growing, yet it is clearly unrepayable. Whilst the North prospers, the South faces economic disintegration and environmental destruction.

Lent and Lost: Foreign Credit and Third World Development

Payer, C., 1991, 176pp., \$US49.95
(hardback) ISBN 0 86232 952 3, \$US15.00
(paperback) ISBN 0 86232 953 1.

Cheryl Payer, one of North America's most prominent critics of the IMF and the World Bank, provides a trenchant critique of any economic strategy that encourages a poor country to borrow foreign capital to finance its development. She takes the arguments of orthodox development economists and shows how the logic of their policy prescriptions sooner or later must lead countries into foreign debt crises.

It is not sufficient, she argues, to 'solve' the present intractable debt crisis. Rather, the South must break with any development strategy that relies on access to capital by means of overseas borrowing. Instead, the capital constraint has to be replaced by a combination of overseas grants on a significant scale and by tapping domestic sources.

No Life Without Roots: Culture and Development

Berhelst T.G., 1991, 272pp, \$US49.95
(hardback) ISBN 86232 848 9, \$US17.50
(paperback) ISBN 86232 849 7.

In this powerful new analysis of development strategies and projects, Thierry Verhelst draws on his unrivalled experience of grassroots development worldwide. Published during the UNESCO Decade on Culture and Development, this book stresses the cultural dimension of any meaningful effort towards self-reliance. Too frequently, Western aid takes on an ethnocentric bias that assumes that one model of society is valid for all. This critical but optimistic analysis argues that local knowl-



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edge and values must be the starting point for a people centred path of development.

For more information contact Zed Books distributors in Australia - Wild and Woolley Ltd. 16 Darghan Street, Glebe, NSW 2037, or Zed Books 57 Caledonian road, London N1 9BU Tel:(071) 837 4014/8466. Fax:(071) 833 3960

National Centre for Development Studies

Authority and Academic Scribblers

Sylvia Ostry eds. International Centre for Economic Growth, San Francisco, Spring 1991. Approx. 200 pp. cloth US\$24.95 ISBN 155815-133-8. Paper US\$12.95 ISBN 1-55815-132-X.

An executive summary of Authority and Academic Scribblers will be available for US\$2.00.

This volume looks at the nuts and bolts of economic policy making in eight East Asian countries. By examining the role of policy research in formulating economic policy, this book responds to the growing interest in the relationship between academic growth achieved by some East Asian countries. The authors discuss the types of policies most conducive to growth and the types governmental and nongovernmental organisations most effective at conceiving and implementing such policies. In many countries the work of policy researchers often fails to meet the needs of policy makers; the authors discuss why this is so and suggest straightforward ways of improving the problem.

Sylvia Ostry is senior research fellow at the Centre for International Studies at the University of Toronto. Her most recent publications include International Economic Policy Coordination (with Michael Artis). Interdependence; Vulnerability and Opportunity, and The Global Economy: America's Role in the Decade Ahead. Available from ICS Press, 243 Kearney Street, San Francisco, California 94108 USA or fax order (800) 326-0236 (within USA) or (415) 986-4878 (outside USA). Postage and handling: North America (air mail) and foreign (surface mail) \$US3.00 for one book + \$US0.75 each additional book; foreign (air mail) \$US10.00 for one book and \$US6.00 each additional book.

NGO Communities: Doing Good or Feeling Good?

Laurie Zivetz and others, Allen and Unwin (forthcoming). Non-government agencies internationally send approximately A\$5.5 billion in aid to developing countries annually. The last decade has witnessed an increased interest in the work of NGOs because of their perceived effectiveness in reaching and mobilizing the poorest segments of nations in need. They provide a channel for reaching the poor in ways that are sympathetic to culture and to social circumstances. But are they? There is considerable mythology about NGOs

both within and outside the development community. It is a mythology based more on perceptions than on documentation and research. This study attempts to replace some of the mythology about NGOs today. It looks closely at what they believe, how they operate, whom they represent and some key issues related to fundraising, development education, partnership, relations with government and with each other.

Available from Allen and Unwin, 8 Napier Street, North Sydney, NSW, 2059, Australia. (Approx cost is \$A20.00).

For further information on N.C.D.S. publications contact: Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

News Release

Importation of Third World Labour to Darwin

'Report Reveals Failure to Prepare for Trade Development Zone Labour Problems'

A report for the Bureau of Immigration Research, Immigration and its labour Market Impact in the Northern Territory, concludes that there was inadequate preparation for the settlement and welfare problems that arose through importation of Third World Labour to Darwin's Trade Development Zone (TDZ).

The Report says the failure to prevent the underpayment and human rights abuses of Chinese workers employed in Chinese joint ventures at the zone was due to "muddled relations" between Federal and Territory departments and the lack of a clearly defined and accepted role for the Trade Development Zone Authority.

It says the Trade Development Zone Authority's perceived main purpose had been to streamline bureaucratic procedures and reduce any obstacles which might confront prospective investors. "Given the fact that part of this task was to assist in sponsoring visa applications and provide the main point of contact with prospective employers, the Zone Authority's facilitating role appears to have consisted not so much in turning a blind eye to company activities but simply not bothering to ask appropriate questions in the first place". The report says the nature of employment and labour management in Chinese joint ventures were reasonable well documented as were the social and labour practices of multinational enterprises in export processing zones and in the textile and clothing industry. The report was prepared for the Bureau of Immigration Research by Dr John Taylor, while a research fellow at the Australian National University's North Australia Research Unit in Darwin. Dr Taylor is now a senior research fellow with the Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research at the Australian National University in Canberra.

Dr John Taylor's report for the Bureau of Immigration Research, Immigration and its Labour Market Research Impact in the Northern Territory, is available at all Australian Government Publishing Service outlets, Canberra address is: Australian Government Publishing Service, GPO Box 84, Canberra, ACT 2601.

Briefing and Working Papers

Health Transition Centre Publications, National Centre for Epidemiology and Population Health, Australian National University.

Social context of human immunodeficiency virus transmission in Africa; historical and cultural bases of east and central African sexual relations, Larson, A. 1989. *Review of Infectious Diseases* 11, 5:716-731.

Experimental research on sexual networking in the Ekiti district of Nigeria. 1990. Orubuloye, I.O., Caldwell, J.C., Caldwell, P.

Changes in the nature and levels of sexual networking in an African society; the destabilization of the traditional Yoruba system. 1990 Caldwell, J.C., Orubuloye, I.O. and Caldwell, P.

The family and sexual networking in sub-Saharan Africa; historical regional differences and present day implications. 1990 Caldwell, J.C., Caldwell, P. and Orubuloye, I.O.

Research Priorities; Behavioural Research, 1990, Caldwell, P.

Gender implications for survival in South Asia, 1990, Caldwell, P. and Caldwell, J.C.

The impact of family and budget structure on health treatment in Nigeria. 1991. Orubuloye, I.O., Caldwell, J.C. and Caldwell, P.

Underreaction to AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa, 1991, Caldwell, J.C., Orubuloye, I.O. and Caldwell, P.

Working Papers are available
The Health Transition Centre.
ANU GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT
Australia 2601.
Telephone: (06) 249 2376.
Fax: (06) 249 0740.

Health Transition Series

Selected Readings in the Cultural, Social and Behavioural Determinants of Health. eds Caldwell, J.C. and Santow, G. 1989, Canberra: Health Transition Centre, ANU, xix 305pp.

What we know about Health Transitions; The cultural, social and behavioural determinants of health, Caldwell, J.C., Findley, S., Caldwell, P. and Santow, G., Cosford, W., Graid, J. and Boers-Freeman, D. 1990, Canberra: Health Transition Centre, ANU, xix 933pp.

The measurement of health transition concepts, eds Cleland, J. C. and Hill, A. G. (forthcoming), Canberra: Health Transition Centre, ANU.

Health Transition Series available through
Bibliotech Pty. Ltd. ANU.

National Centre for Development Studies

The Australian National University

91/2 *The labour market and the Vanuatu Institute of Technology*, Gilles Blancher. 29pp.

91/1 *Macro-environmental standards approach to resource allocation and management*, P. N. Lal. 32pp.

NCDS Working Papers

91/4 *Wage determination in low income surplus labour economies; a review of theories and evidence*, Rushidan Islam Rahman. 25 pp.

91/3 *Developing countries and the trading system in the 1990s*, David Roberston. 20pp.

91/2 *Poor womens' access to economic gain from Grameen Bank loans*, Rushidan Islam Rahman. 19pp.

91/1 *Labour supply functions and the determinants of employment in a labour surplus situation; insights from an analysis of female wage workers in rural Bangladesh*, Rushidan Islam Rahman. 13pp.

China Working papers

91/1 *Reforming the agricultural sector in China*, Justin Yifu Lin. 25pp.

These working papers are available from Bibliotech, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. All papers are \$7.00.

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies

The Australian National University.

Canberra Papers of Strategy and Defence

CP No. 72 *South Pacific Security: Issues and Perspectives*, Henningham, S., and Ball, D., eds. Mar/April 1991 \$15.00 plus packaging and postage.

'During the 1980s, the South Pacific was characterised by bitter internal conflicts in several countries, a new assertiveness by island country leaderships, and increased interest in the region by external powers. Economic problems worsened in most island countries and the South Pacific was affected by trends in the broader Asia/Pacific region. The implications of these developments for regional security provide the subject of this Canberra Paper.

Topics discussed include: trends and prospects in the broader Asia/Pacific security environment; economic characteristics and prospects of the South Pacific island states (with particular reference to the role of regional cooperation); foreign and defence policies of the South Pacific islands states; the part played by Australia and New Zealand in the region; aims and activities of external powers; and the issues associated the French presence.

SDSC Working Papers

WP No.225 *India's Strategic Posture; 'Look East' or 'Look West'?* Gordon, S., 1990, \$3.00 plus packaging and postage.

'With the advent of the so-called "multipolar" world, the role of regional powers is set to change. In light of these changes, how is the growing power of a nation such as India likely to affect the strategic situation in its region? In particular, how is India's power likely to moderate two important strategic subsystems within the Indian Ocean, the Gulf and Southeast Asia?

This paper assesses India's regional role by examining the disposition of its military and diplomatic resources between the eastern side of the peninsula and the western. It concludes that India is presently heavily engaged to its west and that there are no early signs that this pattern of engagement is likely to change. In some circumstances, however, India might be forced to concentrate more heavily on the strategic situation to its east. The paper examines what these circumstances might be and identifies China as a likely key factor in any such shift in India's attention. Eventually, India is likely to build up its resources in the east as a matter of course as it overcomes its present difficulties and develops further as an Indian Ocean power. Any such build-up would not necessarily be an expansionist move or a move that is directed at any one of India's neighbours, but that assessment would need to be made nearer the time.'

WP No. 226 *Index to Parliamentary Questions on Defence for the Period 1989 to 1990*, Brown, G., 1991, \$3.00 plus packaging and postage.

'The right of Parliamentarians to ask Questions, with or without notice, of Ministers is a pillar of Westminster democracy. In the defence and national security area, where much data is classified, the answers provided to such questions constitute a substantial but little-known information resource.

This Working Paper contains summarised answers to questions asked in the Federal Parliament of Australia on defence and related matters from 1989 to 1990. It gives their locations in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Debates (Hansard). The answers are indexed under headings developed by the author and his colleagues for use by the Defence research Group of the Parliamentary Library in Canberra. Substantial explanatory material is included in introductory pages. The is a supplement to Canberra Papers on Strategy and Defence No.58, Index to Parliamentary Questions on Defence, covering the period 1981 to 1988.'

WP No.227 *Australia and Papua New Guinea: Foreign and Defence Relations since 1975*, Bullock, K., \$3.00 plus packaging and postage.

'This paper examines the nature and scope of Australia's foreign and defence relations with Papua New Guinea since PNG Independence in 1975. Australia has maintained substantial defence links with Papua New Guinea, culminating in the signing of a formal Defence

Treaty in 1987. The paper argues that, given Papua New Guinea's geographical proximity to Australia, it will remain an important element in Australia's security outlook and planning. In this context, it focuses on two crises which provide litmus tests for these policies. The Indonesia Papua New Guinea border dispute and the Bougainville crisis. It is argued that Australia's responses to the two crises have been complicated by Australia-Indonesia relations, divisions within the Australian government, and the view that the Bougainville crisis is an internal Papua New Guinea problem.'

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Newsletters and Journals

Te Amokura, the red tailed tropic bird, is Massey University's Development studies newsletter, published in May, August and December each year. The eight page A4 size newsletter contains NZ and local Development Studies news and many brief, informative items called from international sources. Previous issues have included special features on the environment, the Pacific Islands and AIDS. Te Amokura is free but donation towards costs and postage are appreciated. Write to: Director, Development Studies, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand. Fax: (063) 505 627.

Report on Guatemala

Report on Guatemala is published four times annually by the Guatemala News and Information Bureau. It is the publication of the Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala. The Network was formed in 1981 and consists of 250 Guatemalan, Central American and Latin American committees around the country. Subscription rates are \$10 regular, \$25.00 sustainer, \$15.00. Send cheque or money order to: GNIB, P.O. Box 28594, Oakland, CA 94604. Ph: (415) 835 0810.

Communication Newsletter.

This is the publication of the Scientific Development Research Institutions in Developing countries at the Institute for Development and International Relations.

It contains profiles on research institutions, their research activities, information on meetings and conferences as well as on new publications.

For more information contact The Network of Scientific Development Research Institutions in Developing Countries, Institute for Development and International Relations, UI.*. maja 82/11, PO Box 303, 41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Telephone: 22273 YU IZUR: Fax: 444-059.

Campesino

Campesino is published six times a year by Central American Mission Partners, a California non-profit corporation. Founded in 1984, CAMP co-operates with the nationals of each country to develop projects which will lead to a self-determined future. Internationally, CAMP strives to serve as a voice for the concerns of Central Americans, providing educational opportunities through resources and organised visits to the region. For more information contact; CAMP (Central American Mission Partners) P.O. Box 10206, Oakland, CA 94610 USA.

Culture+: World Decade for Cultural Development Newsletter

'Culture + (ISSN 1014-6962) is the quarterly Newsletter of Unesco's World Decade for Cultural Development, currently underway.' Previous issues have included, 'articles on the organisation of Unesco's World Decade, including interviews with those responsible for its implementation, details of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture implementation, and details of the International Fund for the Promotion of Culture. A brochure on the fund is available by contacting: Director, International Fund for the Promotion of Culture, Unesco 75700 Paris, France,' Telephone: (33-1) 45 6842 64, FAX: (33-1) 42 73 04 01.

(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol.5 No 1 Page 14)

The Rapa Nui Journal

(ISSN 1040-1385) 'The premier source for current Easter Island events and scientific studies'... In previous issues, the Rapa Nui Journal has included feature articles about Easter Island; translations from Chilean newspapers about current affairs there, such as the hijacking of a LAN-Chile airliner, in protest over high

charges for freight and travel; professional papers and other reports.

The annual subscription for issues is \$US15.00, with foreign airmail at \$US25.00. Further information is available from Dr. Georgia Lee, Publisher and Editor, Rapa Nui Journal PO Box 6774, Los Osos CA 93412 USA.

(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol 15 No 1 Page 15).

Asia Pacific Youth and Community Alliance for Health Newsletter

'The Newsletter contains information about APYCAH plans. There are several ideas for conferences and activities mentioned and a request for interested persons to affiliate. APYCAH is associated with the Philippine Youth Health Programme and the Maori Women's Centre.'

For more information contact:
APYCAH c/o Student Initiatives in
Community Health
PO Box 65
Bondi Junction NSW 2022 or
The Philippine Youth Health Programme*
PO Box 1330, 1099 Manila, Philippines

Isla: A Journal of Micronesian Studies

'The University of Guam announces the formation of a journal about the Micronesian region of the Pacific Ocean. To be published semiannually, ISLA: A Journal of Micronesian Studies will be a refereed publication and multidisciplinary in character. ISLA cordially invites authors to submit original research, policy analyses, book reviews, analytical essays, bibliographic notes, notes and comments and other papers which advance scholarship about Micronesia. Papers that provide new insights into educational and health systems of this rapidly developing region in the Pacific are especially solicited. Book reviews are also solicited, including both focused reviews of single recent books pertaining to Micronesia and review essays commenting on related subject matter covered in several books about the region'.

Subscription rates are US\$15.00 Individuals and US\$25.00 Institutions.

Further details are available from:
Isla Editorial Office
Graduate School of Research
University of Guam, UOG Station Mangilao,
Guam 96923 USA.

(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol.5 No 1 Page 18)

The Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development.

'CIRDAP (Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific) will bring out a journal entitled "the Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development" every six months beginning July 1991. This journal will be an interdisciplinary one devoted to rural development in the Asia-Pacific region. The journal will accept articles on poverty issues and rural transformation in the areas of: 1) Agrarian Development; 2) Institutional Infrastructural Development; 3) Resource Development including Human Resource Development; and 4) Employment. Eminent scholars and practitioners in the area of rural development in particular and development in general have agreed to associate themselves with the journal as Editorial Advisory Committee members.'

For more information contact:
Centre on Integrated Rural Development for
Asia and the Pacific
Chameli House
17 Topkhana Road
CPO Box 2883 Dhaka 1000 Bangladesh.
Tel: 238751. Fax: 880 2 833321.

Pacific Economic Bulletin

Pacific Economic Bulletin is edited by R. V. Cole and G. Dorrance. Articles in Vol. 6, No. 1 June 1991 include: current economic trends in selected South Pacific countries; Central Bank of Solomon Islands; New Zealand's links with Pacific Islands countries; report on workshop to consider future role of statutory marketing authorities in South Pacific island nations; Free trade zones and their possible application in Papua New Guinea; a review experience; Pacific islands commodity prices; and statistical annex.

A\$20.00 for 2 issues, including postage (subscribers in Australia), US\$15.00 (subscribers in all other countries), single issues A\$10.00. Payment is required with order. Please make all checks payable to Bibliotech. Overseas customers please pay by bankdraft in Australian dollars.

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Other resources

UN Brochure

A colour brochure explaining the background and objectives of UNCED, the preparatory process and the issues at stake has recently been released by the UN Department of Public Information. Now available in English, the brochure will soon be issued in other languages. Organisations listed as contact points in Network 92 and other NGOs have been mailed copies. To request copies, contact the UN Information centre in your country, or write to: The Department of Public Information, Roo S-1040, United Nations, New York, New York 10017, USA. Tel: (212) 963 6870: Fax: 963 4556.

Family Planning Resource Catalogue

'A 75 page catalogue of free materials on family planning and maternal and child health has been published by the International Training in Health (INTRAH) programme of the University of North Carolina, USA. The catalogue lists material available from NGOs in developed and developing countries around the world, some of which are published in as many as six languages. INTRAH does not distribute the resources described in the catalogue.

Contacts: Catherine Murphy, Training Materials Officer, Intrah, 208 N Columbia Street, Chapel Hill, NC, USA. Pauline Muhuhu, Director INTRAH/Anglophone, PO Box 66599, Nairobi, Kenya. Pape Gaye, Directeur, INTRAH, Francophone, BP 12357, Lomé, Togo.

(IPPF Open File Feb 1991:10)

UNICEF Resources

A Day in the Life of a child

Code: 972 (1990)

A Teachers' Resource, a UNICEF-ABC co-publication. Background information, focus questions, resources, activity sheets for an integrated approach to the UNICEF-ABC TV series. Each half-hour program looks at a day in the life of a child in Bali, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Morocco, Iraq, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Brazil.

Slide and Information Kits

Resources materials, valuable in the study of geography, history, social studies, economics, religious studies, domestic science and general knowledge.

Each kit includes a collection of teacher's notes, classroom activities, stories, examples of songs, recipes, handicrafts, games and a set of colour slides and a commentary.

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| (Desert Child) (1983) | \$10.00 |
| 520 Growing up in Zimbabwe (1984) | \$10.00 |
| Asia and the Middle East | |
| 516 Nabil of Lebanon (1983) | \$10.00 |
| 519 Pauline of Malaysia (1984) | \$10.00 |
| (Rain Forest Child) | |
| Central and South America | |
| 511 With Antonio in Guatemala (1981) | \$10.00 |
| 518 Oscar of Peru | |
| (Mountain Child) (1983) | \$10.00 |
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| Code 944 | \$4.00 |
| (1984) How appropriate is all the technology now available in satisfying our basic needs? We need water, food, shelter, energy, health, communication and disaster survival. | |
| Community Development and Children | |
| Code 945 | \$4.00 |
| (1985) A 50 page loose leaf kit provides information, about community development and children, case studies, wall charts, questions and activities. | |
| For more information and order forms write to UNICEF Office 11 North Wharf Road West Melbourne Vic 3003 Telephone: (03) 629 1477. Fax (03) 629 8295. | |

Films

New Films from AIDAB

The Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) has just released two films in de-

velopment education, which they are making available to educational institutions and community groups.

Opting In "throws out a challenge to anyone prepared to watch and listen... How are you prepared to change the world?" Peter Garrett, Gareth Evans and Susan George explain their view of how the world works. Opting In was produced by Hand held films, with director Ivo Burum and producers Ivo Burum and Fionna Douglas. The film is available as a VHS video.

The People of the Sea is a 52 minute VHS video that looks at the impact of a changing world on the lives of (the peoples of Fiji, Tuvalu and Kiribati) The film looks at some of the ways that Australia contributes to the process of sustainable development... Australia has a strong commitment to help these remote island nations, mainly through the program of development cooperation managed by the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau. The People of the sea was produced by Kenyon Castle Productions.

For further details contact:
Kenyon Castle Productions Pty Ltd
319B Penshurst Street PO Box 191
Willoughby NSW 2068
Telephone: 417- 8239
Fax: 417-8252

(Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter Vol.5 No 1 Page 18)

Four Hours in My Lai

(UK, A Yorkshire Television Production, 1989, dist: National Library Lending Collection: rt; 63 mins).

This recent documentary from the UK is a reconstruction of the 1968 massacre by the US Army's Charlie Company of the inhabitants of the My Lai village in (south) Vietnam. It utilises contemporary interviews with various "survivors" of the Massacre- both Vietnamese people who managed to live through the event and US military personnel who were involved - in different ways - in the attack on the village.

The video's technique of giving multiple points of view allows a plausible and complex, but compelling coherent, overview to emerge....In the video, comparisons are drawn between US military training now (1989) and 1967 - the emphasis on how to follow orders and become a killing machine - on the "spirit of the bayonet"The video ends with the contemporary footage of US troops undergoing the same training, as if little has changed.

At the end of World War II Albert Camus published an essay called "Neither Victims Nor Executioners". He argued that the price the Allies had paid in defeating fascism had been too high - that, by embracing their enemies' very methods, the Allies had also stooped to their enemies' level of barbarism. Camus argued for "an ethic superior to murder" that there was a need for "a new social contract", one which renounced killing if authorised in the name of patriotism by one's own nation state.

I would highly recommend *Four Hours At My Lai*, particularly for courses in Asian studies, international and multicultural relations, military history, and peace studies....This video constitutes a searing indictment of the barbaric practices of contemporary nation states - the subjugation of citizens to "following orders", and the legitimization of murder as a calculated instrument of government policy.'

(by Peter MacGregor, in *Fil
mnews* March 1991:17)

Guatemala Resources

Horror, Struggle, and Hope: Guatemala Faces the 1990s.

This report, published by the Peace Education Division of the Latin American Program of American Friends Service Committee, presents an overview of recent developments in Guatemala. It recounts the history of the last few decades: enormous human rights abuses; de facto military rule; increasing concentration of wealth for a few and impoverishment for the many. But it also takes into account heroic resistance by individuals and organizations and political forces that may be impelling Guatemala toward change. Available from AFSC Peace Education Resources, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102, Copies are \$US1.25.

Guatemala: 1991 Calendar Children of Hope

This calendar, in both Spanish and English, contains beautiful black and white photos focusing on the theme of children in Guatemala. Produced by the Ayuda collective in Boston, all proceeds benefit Guatemalan children's projects. Available from, P.O. Box 1752, Boston, M.A. USA 02105. Cost \$US8.00.



The Kurdish Calamity

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**From the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees**

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There are normally 50 million people living in Iran. For more than a decade this included 2.35 million Afghan, 500,000 Iraqi asylum seekers and 1 and 2 million internally displaced people making Iran host to the largest refugee population in the world. Within a few days of April 2nd this year, that population grew by a further million and a half, as Iran absorbed a massive outflow of refugees from Iraq as the result of a wave of repression following the Gulf War.

On 17 April an Australian television crew flew to Iran to film the crisis engulfing the country. The international media had been focusing for two weeks on the horrifying situation of those Kurds stranded in the mountains on the Iraqi/Turkish border. Aid had begun to reach them. The world's gaze was focused there.

Media silence seemed to surround those in Iran, or straddling its border with Iraq, though UNCHR updates indicated a refugee population of up to three times the size of that on the Turkish border. If the media was at this stage absent, the chances were that significant international aid was, as well. This was the story we went to film. "Quite possibly the worst refugee crisis in recent history - for two reasons - scale and speed" was the summation of Omar Bakhet, Charge' de Mission for UNHCR's Tehran office. When we interviewed him, he'd just returned from a meeting with Mme. Danielle Mitterand, the French President's wife, well known for her dedication to the Kurdish cause and a welcome international observer in this largely unobserved tragedy.

Despite the undoubted genuineness of Mme. Mitterand's concern and that of the French Government and people, Mr. Bakhet had broken off an exhausting daily schedule of "crisis management" in Tehran to ask her, perhaps as a symbolic representative of the international allies who had conducted a successful military operation defending the liberty of half a million Kuwaitis, why the world community could not join forces as efficiently, to save the lives of millions of Kurds, Shia's and Assyrian Christians fleeing the same tyrant. It was a question which we heard over and over again as we travelled throughout West Azerbaijan Province for the next week, filming a refugee tragedy as it unfolded, before the world was able to react. It was also the question we took away from Iran, largely unanswered. At the outset of the Gulf conflict, the United Nations Regional Humanitarian Plan of Action had allowed for a possible 400,000 refugees resulting from that war. UNHCR drew up a budget needed to keep them alive for three months. While the world community responded energetically to the funding of the military exercise in the gulf, the humanitarian budget was largely ignored. The planning figure was necessarily scaled down to 35,000. As the war drew to a close, the refugee outflow which relief agencies had dreaded no longer seemed a threat. UNHCR staff mused on the financial cost of that international conflict. The first day's aerial bombardment of Baghdad was some \$US640 million. UNHCR's entire annual budget, in 1990, to assist 15 million refugees was only \$US530 million.

Suddenly in the first week of April, we were to witness very graphically the human cost of this paradox. Suddenly within a few days there were no longer

“planning figures” of 35, 000, but a very real million and half men women and children on the move, many struggling across snow and ice covered mountains on foot, with only the light clothing in which they fled. They looked to the international community to save them. In the first instance that responsibility fell to the Iranian Government and to the UNHCR. Although a quantity of emergency provisions, tents, tarpaulins, medical supplies had been propositioned DURING the Gulf conflict when the exodus began, neither the Iranians authorities nor UNHCR possess the human or financial resources to deal with a crisis on this scale: expertise yes, but money, vehicles, staff, fuel, enough food, and blankets - NO. And none were more aware of this gap, than those on the “frontline”. Pierre Vignet, a UNHCR field officer based in the provincial capital of Orimiyeh in Northern Iran said in despair when we asked him describe his work, “We are six. UNHCR has only six field staff in Iran,” this in week three of the crisis; two mobile teams of 3 to cover eight border crossings and thousands of kilometres, Their job was to monitor the protection of this million and a half people, to coordinate the sudden presence of a multiplicity of western non governmental organizations in Iran and to work with the Iranian Government and provincial authorities in this first phase of the emergency to channel all available health and nutritional assistance to a population battling to survive. In such cases, UNHCR is meant to provide coordination expertise, but the next time we were to see Pierre after our filming was complete, he was about to get into a truck and to hand out bread himself, where he could. There was no one else to do it. It reminded me of a moment a few days earlier, in the windswept mountain pass of Hazi Omran, a border crossing above Piranshar where for 100 kilometres back into Iran, the vast assortment of vehicles of those Kurds fleeing towns like Kirkuk which had been bombed, had to a dead halt. There is an illusion that someone in a car is basically safe. But where there is no food, water or sanitation and the nights are freezing and you have been here for up to two weeks, you will die in a car as surely as anywhere else. Just inside the Iranian border at this crossing there were 3 small tents erected by Medecins du Mond. We had heard that hundreds of children a night were dying here, and were being buried in the strangely beautiful mountain valleys, so we felt a huge relief to see medical assistance here at all.

When we filmed inside one of the tents, we saw one young French woman doctor work with infinite patience to save the lives, through simple oral rehydration, of three Kurdish babies. She knew that outside the tent were thousands of ill and starving people, “it's better than nothing” she said of her efforts. In this first agonizing and disordered phase of an overwhelming humanitarian crisis when a lack of resources can paralyse, Pierre Vignet, the Quebecois field officer for UNHCR and this young French woman are the international community, or at least as much of it as many of the Kurds will ever see. They deserve more support from us.

At the time of writing, the crisis is in its second month in Iran. A small amount of aid from the Japanese government, the Norwegians and the European Community began to arrive late in April. For the first time in a decade, an American plane load of aid has landed in Tehran. Non government organizations have also begun to appear to support the efforts, from the beginning, of the Iranian Red

Crescent Society: Medecins du Monde, Mediciens San Frontieres, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and as we left, Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund.

UNHCR's presence has, largely due to the generous support of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, been significantly expanded: 27 field officers have been dispatched to help distribute relief assistance. As at May 10, 82 UNHCR staff have been deployed in Iran with another 66 on the way. There is planning underway for a possible ass repatriation.

This is not to say that conditions in Iran are not still desperate. This international relief community, despite the best efforts of an impoverished Iranian Government which is spending \$US10 million a day - this crisis still represents a handful of people trying to keep more than 2 million alive. As the spring comes, disease, notable cholera, will replace exposure as the principal killer of those living under plastic sheeting in the mountains, or on the streets in the overwhelmed border towns of Iran. After one month of urgent international appeals, there are still nowhere near enough tents blankets, medicines or food for the Kurds. UNHCR needs \$US400 million; it has received \$US94.3 million.

In the three weeks since we left Iran, UNHCR has been able to gather some crucial support. We are left with the question, however, of how many of the children dying at a rate of two thousand a night might have been saved if that support had been faster i coming. Our film crew watched many children die. The most horrifying aspect of this was that we knew from looking at them that a few weeks earlier, they had been healthy children: This was no act of God, as the horror of famine or cyclone. is. This was the kind of evil only man can perpetuate. It need not have happened.

Tragically, as UNHCR's 4 decades of continued service in situations like this attest, it is likely to continue to happen. Our film, "The Kurdish Calamity" asked the question, when will the international community ever be ready for such crises? Why must UNHCR, delegated by the world community to deal with refugee crises, be reduced to begging at such times: Why, when 2,000 children a night are dying, is discussion of funding the crisis, limited largely to bilateralism?."

At the end of April, the Stockholm initiative on Global Security and government, jointly produced by members of the Palme, Brandt, Brundtland and south Commissions made a number of recommendations for a New World Order. These included a recognition of the need for a streamlined properly funded global emergency response system.

Such a structure is desperately needed to deal with man made political calamities like this one, which the powerful will undoubtedly continue to inflict on the powerless.

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

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

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

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