This issue of the Newsletter reports on a number of recent national and international conferences covering a range of development issues from health interventions and mortality change in developing countries to finance and business opportunities in the South Pacific. It also summarises the development-related sessions at the Asian Studies Association of Australia's (ASAA) bicentennial conference and the UNESCO regional seminars on barriers to change and the provision of shelter for the homeless by the year 2000. The Network special report covers the World Bank's Evaluation of Its Rural Development Experience 1965-1986. The newsletter also includes information on other newsletters of interest, new research programs, recent publications concerned with social and economic development and forthcoming conferences.

If you have information you wish to share, conferences or publications you wish to publicise among the 2300 people on the Network mailing list please contact the Australian Development Studies Network

CONTENTS

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Asian Studies Association of Australia
Bicentennial Conference, February 10-15, 1988, Canberra

This large conference which attracted over 500 participants covered a very broad range of issues including history, art, language, film making, music and cuisine. As well as four major sectors on social and economic change the conference included a series of films which provided important insights into the impact and constraints of social and economic development in Asia.

The conference was opened by the Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. Mr Bob Hawke who stressed the growing importance of social and economic links between Australia and Asia. Australia, he said, had been slow to realise that its place in the future was in Asia and that perhaps the single most important event in our time was the emergence of China. Australia's trade and investment opportunities, he said, had grown enormously in the last twenty years and 'as we enter our third century the challenge of finding our place in Asia is the most important issue facing us.' Mr Hawke pointed out that high protection had dulled Australian manufacturing productivity and quality and that Australia now needed to lift productivity, ensure continuity of supply and improve marketing techniques if it was to compete in Asian markets. 'We need greater knowledge of Asian languages and business patterns ... and we need to reform our educational system to give more emphasis on language and business skills. Mr Hawke stressed that the five major markets in Asia were not English speaking. 'We can no longer rely on others speaking English or on using interpreters' Mr Hawke said, 'we must strengthen Asian studies in Australia and support Asian studies and Asian language teaching'. Mr Hawke stated that for 1988-89 $28 million was allocated for languages policy and that a national secondary school curriculum for Asian Studies is being undertaken with the aim of making Australia
'Asia literate' by the year 2000. Mr Hawke also expressed the importance of Australia supporting social and economic development in Asia and providing assistance for humanitarian concerns. He concluded by saying that Australia relied on the participants at the conference sharing their experience and helping increase the knowledge of Asia in Australia.

**The Changing Asia-Pacific Power Balance**

The four papers in this session covered Asian and Australian perceptions of the balance of power, security issues, the changing role of China and ASEAN perceptions of Japan.

'China and her Neighbours to the Year 2000' (Garry Woodward, University of Melbourne)

While it was hard to predict China's future role in Asia, Dr Woodward said that China, regardless of the continued age-old ambivalences to the social and economic effects of 'things foreign', has embarked on a course from which there may be detours but no turning back. 'It is possible' he said, 'that Sino-Soviet rivalry, which has changed the strategic equation, will accelerate economic and political change.' The institutionalisation of Chinese foreign policy-making and the theoretical framework based on the 'theory of three worlds' adds significantly to predictability.

Discussing China's relations with South East Asia to the year 2000 Dr Woodward pointed out that Chinese policy in South East Asia was an aggregation of its bilateral policies and that now the turmoil of independence and liberation movements had settled China's relationships with South East Asian countries have resumed traditional patterns which include: hostility between China and Vietnam; a protective relationship with Thailand; involvement in the major internal security problems in the sub-region; use of China's power and prospective power by some South East Asian countries to justify methods of rule and large and influential security intelligence machines; a hostage role for overseas Chinese communities whom China is largely helpless to assist (although it took effective military action in Burma in mid 1967 and in Vietnam in 1979).

Vietnam, Dr Woodward said, appears to hold the key to significant change in the sub-region. An economically poor Vietnam, dragging down Cambodia, would still be a thorn in China's foot up to the year 2000. A Vietnam seeking to be less dependent on the Russians and to draw closer to ASEAN, particularly Indonesia and Malaysia with their deep reservations about China, would have better prospects of establishing acceptable suzerainty over Cambodia while inhibiting China's claim to be involved there.

Speaking on China's relations with South Asia to 2000 Dr Woodward pointed out that Gorbachev's Asian/Pacific policy allows Russia to extend an olive branch to China, winning international credit, while feeling secure that the countries in the region now closely associated with Russia have fundamental conflicts of interest with China. China has a serious and long-term security problem in Tibet and on the Indian border and these concerns are increased by Russia's close relationship with India and its involvement in Afghanistan. India's ambitious defence program costing 15-19 per cent of the national budget is likely to place pressure on Chinese policy-makers and to reinforce rivalries for influence and competition for international aid between the two countries. Bilateral relations do not look promising and generally, in relations with the sub-continent, China has a weak hand.

China's relations with the superpowers is not likely to change, Dr Woodward said, and the current policy of independence of the superpowers will be retained. Improvements in Sino-Soviet relations would be mutually advantageous and there appears to be Chinese willingness to respond to real Soviet concessions. However up to the year 2000 the US will remain of key importance to China in maintaining a stable balance of power, in technology transfer and as an investor and market.

'ASEAN Perceptions of the Japanese Role in Southeast Asia' (Lee Poh Ping, University of Malaysia)

Dr Lee explained that ASEAN perceptions of Japan differed between those in official and semi-official positions. Those in official positions thought that as the most technologically developed nation on earth Japan would use her assets and skills to aid the modernization of developing countries with special reference to ASEAN, however semi-officials believe that Japan wishes to achieve domination of Southeast Asia. This, they believe, would be achieved by creating a classical colonial economic situation where Southeast Asian countries provide raw materials and minerals for Japanese industries and act as a market for finished products. Japan would use economic power to achieve political ends. While there has been no marked application of this to date, Dr Lee suggested that expansion in the future could not be dismissed. Currently Japan is creating a dependency situation in ASEAN, as both a trading partner and as the major source of aid and investment. It is likely that
increasingly decisions affecting ASEAN economic development will be made in Tokyo, Dr Lee said. However, the fact remains that dependence is a two-way situation and Japan remains dependent to some extent upon raw materials from the developing countries.

Balanced against this, Dr Lee stated, is the simple fact that the ASEAN economies, hit by the drop in commodity prices and in need of industrialised assistance to help them modernise, rely increasingly on Japan to provide this assistance. Dr Lee supported this by pointing out that at the recent Manila Summit of the six ASEAN countries the only outside leader invited was the Japanese prime minister.

Discussing Japan's economic surplus Dr Lee suggested that 'Japan should recycle some of its surplus to developing countries, particularly Southeast Asia instead of channelling it to unproductive activities like investment in American and Japanese real estate, the American budget deficit and in Van Gogh paintings ... paying US$40 million for a painting is ridiculous however great a work of art it is and there is something obscene about buying US bonds to encourage the maintenance of a budget deficit in the richest country in the world, particularly when there is so much extreme poverty in parts of the developing world'. Japan should formulate its own version of the Marshall Plan for Southeast Asia' Dr Lee recommended.

In conclusion Dr Lee asked whether Japan's role through history did not demonstrate that a nation can become an economic superpower without being either a political or military superpower. Will economic supremacy in Southeast Asia lead to military and political domination as was the case with Europe in Southeast Asia in the nineteenth century? While many in ASEAN consider that the real superpower of the twenty first century will be Japan, they are unsure whether Japan can avoid the military path.

Asian Studies and Education

(This report from Elaine McKay)

The three speakers addressing this session were Dr Peter Sheargold, Director of the Office of Multicultural Affairs, Mr Joseph Lo Bianco, Commissioner of the Australian Schools Commission and author of a National Languages Policy for Australia and Dr Garth Boom, Chairman of the Australian Schools Commission.

The three important issues emerging from the papers and discussion were: the relationship between established multicultural education policies and the new emphasis on Asian studies; language learning in Australian educational institutions and the need for more innovative methodologies; and the process of educational change and the need for sustained structural support and resources.

It was pointed out that while the rationale for multicultural education programs rested on considerations of equity and justice the rationale for new developments in Asian studies and teaching Asian languages rested on economic arguments. 'It is no coincidence that this new interest in Asian studies comes at a time when more than fifty per cent of our trade is with Asian countries and our percentage of Asian countries trade is falling'. It is clear that the push for Asian studies can be argued in national rather than narrower sectional terms.

In relationship to the second issues - language learning - it was stated that from the $28 million allocated to the National Language Policy, the Asian Studies Council received $1.5 million in 1987-8 and for 1988-9 $7.5 million has been earmarked for 'Languages other than English' (LOTE) teaching generally, some of which will be devoted to Asian languages. Although the total budget allocated to language policy and teaching is generous given the educational budget restraint, second language learning in Australia remains a marginalised, undervalued activity compared to most other countries where it is an expected and sustained part of the educational system. It was suggested that changing Australian attitudes was fundamental to improving language skill not just how much money should be devoted to them. The question is 'should the study of LOTE be mandatory for certain jobs and for university entrance, or should it depend solely on the incentive of employment?'. It was agreed that if many more Australians are to become proficient in a second language, we cannot depend on past methodologies of tertiary modern languages departments but must move to highly concentrated or total immersion programs.

Discussing educational change the speakers identified pre-conditions which must accompany change if it is to last. These included policy support, detailed planning of targets, structural support and resources for the innovators. As well as official support, the public and school climate must be supportive of the changes. However vested interests often made change slow and difficult.

Finally, discussing the importance of high quality language teaching Dr Boom called for curriculum changes in language teaching. 'We
badly need reform in languages teaching
towards what I call the engaged or applied
model where language is taught in use for
real purposes, as opposed to a kind of
academic code cracking. Educational change,
as with most innovations, requires time. Past
changes have taken fifteen to twenty years
to be properly integrated into schools. It is
vital therefore that these new policies be
developed in such a time-frame, have
consistent funding and are therefore bi-
partisan'.

Women's Reproductive Health

The session on women's reproductive health considered the major health problems facing Asian women, the impact of these problems on social and economic development and ways in which priority problems could be overcome.

In an overview of women's reproductive health Adrienne Germaine, vice president of the International Women's Health Coalition, pointed out that the problems Asian women face in their reproductive years did not start with menarchy but at birth. The way in which female children were nurtured, their status and role in society all influenced their later ability to bear and rear healthy children and to remain in good health themselves. As it was widely recognised in most Asian countries that female children were considered less valuable than male children female children were more likely to suffer nutritional problems and their health problems were less likely to be attended to. Female children were given less opportunity for education and often worked physically harder than males. Their early childhood experience influenced their later lives. Ms Germaine called for greater equality in the treatment of male and female children.

'Approach to the Gynaecological Problems of Rural Women' (Rani Bang)

Presenting the results of a study on gynaecological morbidity in rural India Dr Rani Bang said that although the real distribution of morbidity in the population was not known, it was known that a large amount of gynaecological morbidity existed. The problems remain undetected and untreated. The goal of the study was to make facilities for prevention, early detection and treatment of common gynaecological problems available to rural women as part of primary health care. Bang said that a large proportion of women are unaware that they are suffering from gynaecological diseases, as evidenced by the fact that only 7.8 per cent of women in the study had ever had a gynaecological examination and, of those who did not have any gynaecological symptoms, 88 per cent had gynaecological diseases.

As Bang pointed out: 'With 94.3 per cent of women suffering gynaecological diseases and each woman having an average of 3.8 gynaecological problems this area of ill health and human suffering (rather, woman suffering) becomes important'.

Most of these diseases are non fatal and therefore tend to be neglected. This neglect gives rise to a range of ill effects such as decreased productivity due to chronic backache, anaemia, sterility, and neonatal infections which result from birth canal infections.

The majority of gynaecological problems can be prevented. Bang suggested that improvements could be made if there was health education for women, early detection of disease, training of relevant health care workers, the establishment of facilities for referral care, improvements in obstetric care, and the implementation of programs for nutritional anaemia, vitamin A deficiency and education on sexually transmitted diseases.

'Reproductive Mortality in Indonesia: An Overview of Recent Evidence' (Gulardi Wiknjosastro)

The high rates of maternal and infant mortality in developing countries reflect health care conditions. Wiknjosastro estimated that maternal mortality might be 40 times higher and perinatal mortality 5 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries. Indonesia has higher maternal and infant mortality rates than other countries in the region and, within Indonesia, differences in health service facilities, socioeconomic and geographic factors give rise to regional variations.

The majority of maternal mortality is preventable and tends to result from haemorrhaging, hypertensive disease and infection. Anaemia, labour lasting more than 18 hours, low birth weight and breech position births all contribute to perinatal deaths.

The importance of antenatal care can be seen when the rates of perinatal death in high risk and low risk groups are compared. In the low risk group (women between 20-34 years who had had fewer than 4 children), the perinatal mortality rate was 73.5 per cent compared with a rate of 98.5 per cent in the high risk group. The rates of perinatal mortality in both groups were drastically reduced, however, when women had some antenatal care (16.8 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively).

Age and education play a crucial role in determining whether women attend antenatal
clinics and the length of time they breast feed. The older the woman (up to 34 years) and the higher their education level, the more likely they were to attend antenatal clinics and to breast feed for a year or more.

Based on recent data, Wiknjosastro suggested a number of methods which could be used to decrease maternal and perinatal mortality. These included greater access to appropriate technology at the primary health level (e.g. sterile disposable health kits); the promotion of health education, particularly nutrition; the screening of high risk pregnancies at the primary health care level to ensure early referral to hospitals; prevention and treatment of premature births at all health care levels in order to reduce the proportion of low birth weight babies and increase the rate of perinatal survival; and regionalization of perinatal care to enable the monitoring of maternal and perinatal care in health centres and communities at the district level.

'Enhancing the Quality of Women's Reproductive Health Care: An Experimental Approach in Indonesia' (Ninuk Widyantoro)

While there has been a rapid development of women's reproductive health services in Indonesia in the last 18 years, there are problems of unequal access and limited service, particularly with respect to young unmarried girls coming to clinics in search of help to terminate unwanted pregnancies, said Widyantoro.

With this in mind, a preliminary survey has been conducted at clinics in Bali and Jakarta to determine the characteristics and attitudes of unmarried girls attending these clinics. The results of the survey suggest that most of the unmarried women are young, well educated and involved in relatively long standing relationships with their partners, but that they lack adequate understanding of contraception.

'Sensitization to Illness and the Risk of Death: An Explanation for Sri Lanka's Approach to Good Health for All' (John Caldwell, Indra Gujanayake, Pat Caldwell and Indrani Pieris)

Discussing the unusually low levels of infant and maternal mortality in Sri Lanka, Caldwell pointed out that levels of mortality are not determined simply by income levels and the provision of modern health services. Rather, there are sociocultural factors which effect the use of health services. In Sri Lanka in 1980 the life expectancy was 68 years - 15 years longer than that in countries with similar annual per capital income and density of health services (e.g. Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, Philippines, Sudan, Thailand, Yemen, PDR, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

The low death rates in Sri Lanka were found to be based on a high level of sensitivity to illness and the risk of dying. Caldwell considered that: 'This sensitivity was not sufficient to produce low death rates in conjunction with traditional medicine but only with modern medicine.' Although both traditional medicine and modern medicine are employed to treat illnesses, in recent years western medicine has become both cheaper and more accessible and is therefore used more frequently than previously.

The main factor contributing to the low mortality rate appears to be the Sri Lankans' apprehension about illness and death said Caldwell. This leads them to seek treatment quickly and to change unsuccessful treatment rapidly.

The study relates the levels of health in Sri Lanka to education (particularly to the high level of women's education), social attitudes and to the health facilities available. It was found that the low level of mortality in Sri Lanka was a result of a combination of these factors.

Government and Finance in Contemporary South Asia

'Privatisation Policy and the Problem of Industrial Development in Bangladesh (A.M. Quamrul Alam, Flinders University)

In a paper which explored recent changes in Bangladesh industry, trade and commerce, Dr Alam pointed out that successive regimes had taken special measures to promote industrial growth employing substantial amounts of investment capital, most of which came from external sources such as loans to government, not as foreign or local private investment. The outcome has been disastrous for the Bangladesh economy. The impact of denationalisation and dis-investment (policies supported by the World Bank) has been for government to hand over industrial units, banks, and insurance companies to the private sector thus assisting the Bengali rich accumulate capital. Tax holidays and incentives were offered and industrial financial institutions were directed to provide equity to support prospective industries. The government revised the income tax policy to encourage people who earned illegal money to invest it in industry by declaring that black money would not be taxed If it was used to buy disinvested industries. Frequently ex-owners got their industrial units back paying only 10 per cent of the estimated value which they borrowed
from the national commercial banks. However, the transfer of industrial units to the private sector and the massive financial aid they received did not improve their performance or profitability. Of the thirty-nine disinvested units surveyed, nineteen registered an increase in output, eleven a fall and five enterprises closed down. The performance of loan repayment on industrial projects Dr Alam said 'indicates that the industrial sector is in disarray. Of 511 industrial projects financed by development finance institutions only 3.9 per cent had fully paid their dues, 31 per cent had paid nothing'.

The inequitable distribution of assets and of income has been an important cause of the low level of savings in the private sector. The majority of people live below subsistence level while government policies encourage expropriation of unearned income. Government has neither been able to mobilise private capital nor to properly utilise its foreign capital that comes as loans. As the State's economic policies are influenced by the newly rich most of the industrial loan money has gone either to inexperienced industrialists or the wrong projects. To date the banks have not developed sound project appraisal structures and the lending institutions have not been given autonomy to select their borrowers or projects but are instructed to whom to lend. The banks' incentives remain based on the size of disbursements not the likelihood of recovery.

In conclusion Dr Alam pointed out that in spite of the disastrous performance of the DFI financed industrial projects, the government of Bangladesh has failed to take any effective measures to establish minimum economic discipline. Although the Bangladesh Shilpa Bank filed 400 cases against defaulters, government was reluctant to take action because it feared it would destabilise the newly created entrepreneurs on whom the military and bureaucratic elements of the state rely for political support.

ASAA Women's Caucus Workshop
(This report from Pauline Keating)

The three panels that constituted the ASAA Women's Caucus Workshops addressed methodological and other issues related to research about Asian women. At the panel 'Women as Researchers in Asia' five speakers described a variety of research experiences in Fiji and Indonesia. Norma Sullivan discussed fieldwork as a white, married woman in downtown Jogjakarta; Krishna Sen spoke of work as a single Indian woman living among urban middle-class Indonesians; Shireen Lateef explained research as an Indian-Fijian returning home to Suva; Glen Chandler discussed working as an Australian woman geographer researching markets in Java and Justine Boow as a white, single women living and working with batik factory workers in central Java. In all cases factors of class, ethnicity, institutional associations and age combined with gender to both facilitate and limit research. Discussion raised questions about the extent to which gender-related problems determine the kind of research women fieldworkers can undertake. It was widely felt that supervisors do not adequately understand the special problems of women engaged in fieldwork.

In the session 'Doing Feminist Research in Asia: Women as Objects', the central focus was on the extent of Eurocentric prejudices within feminist theoretical writing about Asian women. Maila Stivens pointed to the failure of feminist theory to account for and accommodate the experiences of Asian women and suggested that a solution might be more cross-cultural research which would produce distinctive epistemologies for non-western women. Kalpana Ram used feminist writing on the Tamil Nadu women to illustrate the distorting effects of the imposition of western anthropological constructs on non-western peoples, in particular the treatment by western scholars of shakti 'divine power' with which Tamil Nadu women are said to be uniquely endowed. Kathy Robinson presented an analysis of the way in which feminist discourse on women's power and powerlessness has entailed a 'mining' of non-western women's experience to provide fuel for western women's political struggles. This has resulted in a misrepresentation of women's positions and power relations in pre-modern societies. This raised questions about the usefulness of concepts like 'patriarchy' for researchers in the Asian field and about the way in which western women might engage in feminist discourse with Asian women rather than set 'feminist agendas' for them.

The third panel considered the presence and position of Asian women academics in higher education institutions in Asia and Australia. It was pointed out that in the Philippines 53 per cent of tertiary college academics are women and a substantial proportion of senior administrative positions in education were held by women. The point was made however that academic salaries are low relative to other professions in the Philippines. In Malaysia women constitute about 30 per cent of university faculty members. Cultural factors and Islamic religion in particular stifle assertiveness in women and currently there is little concerted
action by women to change the situation. In Pakistan where Islam is more oppressive and is increasing under successive military governments women in schools and universities must wear the chador and there is a proposal for a separate women's university. Such an institution would totally segregate professional women, and would set back the progress of Pakistani women by 20 years. In China, although some women held secure academic positions through family connections, many failed to achieve senior positions because of deferential and compliant attitudes. It was suggested that the new 'open' economic climate in China was resulting in new prejudices against professional women.

For further information on the ASAA Women's Caucus contact Pauline Keating, Far Eastern History, RSPaCS, Australian National University, Canberra.

UNESCO Regional Seminars on Barriers to Change and the Provision of Shelter for the Homeless by the Year 2000, University of Melbourne, November 1987

These two seminars conducted jointly with the International Symposium on Self-help Housing covered a wide range of issues influencing (1) the ability of the poor to attain housing and (2) the factors that influence planned change.

In the keynote address to the housing seminar Dr Aprodicio Laquian, UNDP, China, said that in 1987, the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1.2 billion people did not have adequate shelter and of these 100 million were absolutely homeless. In other words one person of every four in the world today has either inadequate housing or none. Almost all live in developing countries where both overall population and the urban population in particular are increasing more rapidly than elsewhere, leading to severe housing problems. Dr Laquian said that the International Labour Organisation estimated that to provide basic amenities for today's squatters and slum dwellers would cost US$116 billion. Although there had been a few success stories, Dr Laquian said that most public housing programs in developing counties had not succeeded in providing adequate shelter for those who most needed it. Most housing schemes intended for the urban homeless or slum dwellers fell below the original target and housing was priced well above what the average urban householder, let alone the poor, could pay. Such schemes also failed because of political favouritism in allocations and often suffered from high rates of payment defaults, lack of maintenance, rampant vandalism and general mismanagement. Attempts to increase and improve housing for the poor through community upgrading and providing sites and services had also been unsuccessful. 'Ten years and 150 World Bank projects later, the shortcomings of these approaches are now apparent. Even the lowest cost projects were too expensive for the very poor. When such projects are introduced into a low income communities, the poorest of the poor are displaced. The cheap rental accommodation that they could afford is often taken out of the market'.

Not surprisingly, Dr Laquian said, most housing in developing countries is built by squatters and slum dwellers themselves. 'It is estimated that 46 per cent of houses in Mexico City, 55 per cent in Manila, 60 per cent in Kinshasa and 67 per cent in Calcutta are built by squatters and slum dwellers themselves.'

'From international experience the most successful self help and mutual aid efforts to achieve shelter for the homeless are still those where the urban poor take matters into their own hands, set up their homes on neglected or unwanted lands, build their houses and community structures themselves, tap public services directly and organise their own communities to maintain peace and order'. However, the idea of self help goes against the conventional view of delivering housing as a finished product, after utilising architects, professional builders, carpenters and contractors. Self help housing should be able to utilise non-regulation materials like rusty galvanised iron and flattened out oil drums, cardboard and plastic. 'Progressive development' or the growth and improvement of a shelter over time should be encouraged.

A new strategy for assisting the very poor, Dr Laquian said, attempts to make self-help conditions and mutual aid as favourable as possible by providing service and shelter options, changes in land policies, building materials, housing design, training and technical assistance and institutional and organisational structures. 'Governments would be wise to support these self help efforts and enact enabling strategies that would tap local energies and resources for solving common goals'.

'Low-cost Housing Development in Urban Settlement in Thailand', (Professor Smith Kamperpool, Thai Institute for Scientific and Technical Research)

Professor Kamperpool stated that in Thailand policies and strategies for improving housing had undergone considerable development over the last ten years and that both the government and the private sector were working on housing programs which focussed on the demands of low income
groups. While the private sector was active in this field to provide the very large scale housing improvement needed, massive long-term financial subsidies were required.

Barriers to Change

This seminar focussed on identifying and understanding the constraints to 'beneficial' change in the hope that in future some constraints may be overcome. The topics discussed were 'Risks and Barriers to Technological Transfer and Change' and 'Energy'.

'Risk-A Vehicle for Change, but a Barrier to Change' (Don Mansell, University of Melbourne)

Although change always involves some degree of risk, Dr Mansell stated, most of the literature relevant to technological development avoids this when deciding whether or not change should be introduced. Instead it focusses on the purpose and means of change but pays little attention to consequences other than the intended change. Failures of development projects are attributed to lack of interest or opposition on the part of the proposed beneficiaries. The reason for this response is seldom considered in light of their perceptions of the risks involved. While there are many other reasons why projects fail, because they usually concern the non-human aspects of projects they receive more attention.

A willingness to accept risk is a necessary characteristic of people wishing to effect or participate in change, however some are fearful of risk, are intimidated by it and doubt their ability to benefit from it. These people usually only respond to change when they perceive some protection against the consequences of failure. On the other hand some people enjoy risk - they are usually the entrepreneurs in society. To date however little research has been undertaken into assessing risk or people's perceptions of it. In his conclusions Dr Mansell recommended that technologists and others involved in technological development should take time to perceive the risks involved from the perspective of the recipients of the development. Empirical evidence of such risks needed, he said, and should be gathered.

Professor Alex Wearing of the University of Melbourne explained that the reasons why people are averse to risk had origins in human biology and psychology as well as in social systems. As humans have a biological dependency on learning and memory they are slow to adapt to change, disliking uncertainty. Individuals have a psychological need for control over their own lives and like change to be slow. To overcome these barriers it is necessary to provide education to increase confidence in individuals' control over their environment; to effect change incrementally to maintain feelings of confidence; to provide a reward system that encourages people to accept change; and to institute insurance mechanisms to reduce the negative consequences of change.

Health Interventions and Mortality Change in Developing Countries, British Society for Population Studies, University of Sheffield

This conference brought together health researchers from Europe, Africa and Asia to discuss the impact of a broad range of health interventions and ways in which interventions could be most accurately measured. The papers included those on the impact of intervention on maternal mortality, the impact of measles immunization on child mortality in rural Gambia, oral re-hydration therapy on child mortality in Egypt, the effect of maternal education on infant mortality, community based intervention trials, and appropriate information systems for primary health care.

'Epidemiological and Sociological Aspects of HIV-Infection in Developing Countries' (Michel Carael, Universite Libre de Bruxelles, and Peter Piot, Institute of Tropical Medicine, Belgium)

Research into the transmission of AIDS and HIV infection has shown that the major epidemic foci of infection are presently in Africa and the Caribbean where reported seroprevalence rates vary between 0.5 per cent and 18 per cent and between 8 to 88 per cent in high risk groups. Although the biology and modes of transmission of HIV infection are basically the same in the developing world as in America and Europe, Drs Carael and Piot found striking differences in the epidemiology and clinical features of AIDS in different parts of the world. In addition, they found that the social and cultural context of the infection also varied between societies. This pointed to the need for culturally appropriate control efforts.

Giving the example of Zaire they said that the current ratio of female to male cases is 1.1 but this varies with age group. In cases aged between 15 and 30 the ratio is 8:1, falling to 0.6:1 for patients over 30 years of age. In Haiti the proportion of women with AIDS has increased to a male ratio of 1:1.8, suggesting that heterosexual transmission is becoming increasingly important. While in Zaire no correlation was found between socio-economic status and AIDS, in Ruanda and Zambia there was a higher proportion of educated patients. While
in some countries AIDS was confined largely to the urban areas in others there were large outbreaks in rural areas.

While in Europe and North America the overwhelming majority of AIDS cases acquired the infection by homosexual contact or intravenous drug use, heterosexual transmission is the major mode in Africa. Infection is also more frequently spread by blood transfusions in Africa than in Europe or America. As disposable needles and syringes are seldom available in Africa and sterilisation practices are often poor, transmission through needles and through the widespread practices of scarification, circumcision and tattooing is likely to increase rapidly.

Age of marriage and age of first sexual contact were other factors which have implications for the spread of AIDS and which varied between societies. In conclusion the authors recommended that behavioural research must be included in epidemiological investigations of AIDS and that the findings should be utilised in educational programs.

'Measuring the Mortality Impact of Health Interventions in Developing Countries: Why Bother?' (Wendy Graham, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

Discussing the complexities and utility of measuring the mortality impact of health interventions Dr Graham pointed out that failure to provide measurement has led, on the one hand, to a proliferation of largely unsubstantiated claims of the achievements of health interventions, and on the other, to disillusionment about the prospects of demonstrating impact. As measurement has been almost exclusively confined to infant and child mortality the techniques for this research are more advanced, but are still of doubtful value. In the past evaluation was essentially concerned with the efficacy of control measures since these were usually 'campaigns' of one sort or another imposed on populations in the developing world, rather than made available to them. Mortality impact was measured in terms of temporal changes in crude or age-specific mortality rates in the local population with data gathered through epidemiological surveillance. However, Dr Graham said, with the broadening of the concept of health and a more prevention-oriented approach, with a variety of goals which include reduced infant mortality, measurement is now considerably more complex. As a result few attempts are made to evaluate these projects and those that do are largely inconclusive, raising the question 'Of what real value is measurement?'

In the early 1980s the focus moved to measuring 'packages' and 'processes', such as immunization coverage. However even the 'why' and 'when' of measuring mortality impact are not clear. When the reasons why mortality is measured there is a discrepancy between objectives and achievements which varies according to the users of the information. International donors have different requirements for information from national governments and program managers.

'The most neglected evaluators of mortality impact are the populations concerned and it is only recently that serious attention has been paid to community assessment and informing them of program achievements.'

In conclusion Dr Graham said that in high mortality situations such as those found in developing countries the major health strategies became mortality driven and success became synonymous with mortality reduction and contributed to the emphasis on medical technology - on 'gold bullets'. Mortality impact became the goal, not just the measure. However as knowledge has accumulated on the complexity and interaction of mortality, morbidity and malnutrition and the 'proximate determinants' of death and disease, 'why mortality impact should be measured' has been challenged. There remain few reliable demonstrations of impact and most study designs have severe cost implications.

'The Effect of Maternal Schooling on Childhood Mortality: the Search for an Explanation' (John Cleland, ISI Research Centre, Netherlands)

Maternal education is now widely recognised to have a major impact on infant mortality. With increased maternal education, infant mortality declines. What is not clearly understood is why or the ways in which maternal education influences health and survivorship. It has been suggested that the age at which educated mothers have their children influences survival as they tend to give birth at low risk ages by postponing marriage and stopping childbirth at earlier ages. In some countries educated women space births at wider intervals than uneducated women, who tend to bear children earlier, later and more frequently. However, Dr Cleland suggested, the major impact of maternal education was not in infancy but in childhood. In contrast the adverse consequences of maternal age and birth spacing are seen most strongly in infancy, a pattern which suggests that a mother's nutritional status, and foetal development, rather than overcrowding, sibling competition and cross-infection, are the major mechanisms for differentiation. While educated mothers are better nourished,
are more likely to flout food taboos during pregnancy and are less subject to heavy manual work than their less educated counterparts, nutritional status cannot be a major linkage, because it implies a stronger educational influence in infancy than childhood - the opposite of what was observed.

Discussing the effect of income on childhood mortality Dr Cleland said that research had shown that the economic advantages associated with education, including water and latrine facilities, clothing and better housing accounted for about one-half of the overall educational mortality association. The relationship between education, the greater use of health services and infant health was extremely variable Dr Cleland said as there are countries where the primary health care services are good and in part outweigh the advantages of education, while in others differential access accentuated educational disparities. He agreed with John Caldwell that 'the key to low mortality at the societal level may be a synergy between mass education and egalitarian politics which lead to demands for a health service that caters to the needs of all'.

The papers from this conferences are available from: The Centre for Population Studies, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, 99 Gower Street, London WC1E 6AZ.


This three-day workshop organised by the National Centre for Development Studies, and sponsored by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the World Bank, examined investment opportunities and economic growth in small island states with special reference to the South Pacific. Participants included representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat, private and public investment organisations, island entrepreneurs and economists from the public and private sectors. Case studies of private and government business ventures in Tonga, Western Samoa, Kiribati, Barbados, the Maldives, Mauritius, New Zealand and Ireland, together with examples of the impact of national economic policies on investment led to hard-hitting debates about the real world of business and investment in small, often isolated states with limited human capital, limited or no local investment and often no structure for capital accumulation.

In his opening address Sir Peter Marshall, Deputy Secretary General (Economic Affairs Division) of the Commonwealth Secretariat said that the small island states could learn from some of the smaller developed countries like New Zealand and Ireland which have had to overcome obstacles of small market size and relative isolation from major markets. 'While in the past' Sir Peter said, 'government attitudes may have discouraged private investors, there is now a desire to discuss these issues.' In major agencies like World Bank and UNDP there has been a growing preoccupation with the question of how to tap the entrepreneurial resources of the private sector and harness them for development. While there had been changes in developing countries, Sir Peter reminded participants that it was incumbent on the developed world to recognise genuine sensitivities about imbalances in bargaining power between large international private corporations and the governments of small states and to recognise that it was useless to promote private investment in developing countries on one hand and to undermine it on the other by denying its exports access to markets.

In his paper 'Competition for Foreign Investment: Pacific v the Rest of the World' Vincent Cable, of the Commonwealth Secretariat raised the question of what incentives or opportunities Pacific Island states could offer to attract foreign investment at a time when there was rising demand for investment among developing countries, particularly from China and the NICs which could offer large markets, low labour costs, stable political and economic conditions and proximity to Far Eastern markets. Major constraints to attracting foreign investment were the decline in development finance investment available because of high yields available on financial assets in developed countries and the impact of protectionism, and the increase in specialised investment. Currently large investors like multinational mining companies preferred to invest in developed rather than developing countries. The countries that were good at attracting capital were those with well developed indigenous businesses. However, there were some new investment opportunities opening up for the lesser developed countries which were particularly relevant to small island states. These were portfolio investments through diversified or single country funds; privatisation of state or para-statal organisations, off-shore banking facilities and the establishment of investment codes which demonstrate minimum entry barriers, good dispute procedures, easy repatriation of income and capital, export
subsides and relative freedom from labour disputes. While it was conventional wisdom that investment incentives, like tax holidays or tax rebates, attracted investment, Dr Cable considered this to be ineffective and costly to small island states.

He pointed out that the big multinationals are no longer the major investment force but have been replaced by the middle-sized companies which are more flexible. Advising on how to attract investment in a competitive environment Dr Cable recommended political stability, a high level of education and skills (all of which take time to establish), a good reputation in inflation control, a liberal trade policy, development of local capital and money markets and the introduction of specific policies tailored to foreign investment.

Thomas Parry of the University of New South Wales in his paper 'Foreign Investment and Industry in the Pacific Islands' stated that foreign investment formed only a very small part of capital inflow into the South Pacific where the major inflow was aid. This led to considerable problems including 'Dutch disease' - a situation where a single booming economic sector distorts the entire economy. Since 1980 there has been a move away from reliance on New Zealand and Australia as the major markets and sources of investment to an increase in Japanese and Taiwanese investment. Apart from tourism in Vanuatu there was no new investment activity, Dr Parry said. Overall, import replacement activity was declining as it was seldom cost effective.

In conclusion Dr Parry stressed the importance of the correct macro-economic policies if Pacific Island states wanted to attract, and benefit from, foreign investment.

Wolfgang Kaspar of the University of New South Wales said that Pacific Island states should now be aware that investment in itself is not a sufficient factor for economic growth and that the major question facing the workshop was how to ensure that investment led to greater social and economic development. For the Pacific, he said, physical capital, markets, skills, technical knowhow and innovation were more important than financial capital. Professor Kaspar recommended that Pacific Island states should encourage investment in the private rather than the public sector as public enterprises seldom function efficiently. He also suggested that governments should not provide backing or protection for private entrepreneurs. 'While this is good for the entrepreneur it is bad for the country as a whole and is one of the reasons why there is such low economic growth in the developing countries'. Generally in the Pacific, Professor Kaspar said, there is a private enterprise deficiency and that to attract genuine growth-creating enterprise there needs to be better administration, deregulation of markets and the removal of government-made obstacles. 'Rather than offering tailor-made preferments which just attract carpet-baggers, governments can introduce good commercial legislation, keep their currency level, ensure that land and capital are secure and decide how much foreign investment they want ... governments should not try to pick winners' Professor Kaspar said, 'they can't do it'. In conclusion Professor Kaspar said that for long-term economic growth the Pacific Island states should attempt to attract small, competitive enterprises not the multinationals. 'In time their entrepreneurial skills will rub off'.

Roger Gillbanks of Kina Gillbanks and Co. Pty. Ltd., Rabaul, said that in Papua New Guinea the tendency to over-regulate together with conflicting signals from the political arena frightens off local and overseas investors. There were several forms of foreign and local investment including exploitative industries like forestry and mining, as well as limited industry and large and smallholder agriculture. However there are major problems in providing equity for investment in largescale agriculture, and foreign aid is not available to private entrepreneurs.

Among those representing private finance and investment organisations were Margaret Nakikus of Kina Securities, Papua New Guinea, John Boyle of Pacific Corporate Services Ltd., Western Samoa, and those representing government or semi-government lending or development organisation, Paul Cardwell and Malcom Hodgson of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; Colin Melior of Austrade; Edward White of UNDP; Dr Nick Hope of World Bank; Don Stewart of SPEC; David Bartle, Nigel Moore and Michael Pointer of the New Zealand Department of Foreign Affairs and Trevor Kanaley, Michael Commins and Rod Irwin of the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau.

Margaret Nakikus, speaking of investment services in PNG, said that Kina Securities had been established two years ago to provide an investment and commercial service; to put together packages for investment and loan finance; and to create a share trading service for local and foreign investors. It was the first financial service of this kind in the Pacific and provided an opportunity for consolidation of local capital. To date however the local shareholding in public companies has been very, very small and it was therefore not profitable to
provide a share market service. However the availability of shares in the agricultural and mining sectors has allowed Papua New Guineans to invest and make money and this has created an awareness of investment among the public.

Paul Cardwell outlined the Commonwealth Development Corporation's new 'Venture Fund' established to provide investment finance for small to medium sized companies. The fund provides up to $900,000 with CDC providing minor equity. To date CDC has looked at 100 projects, only six of which were from foreign companies. As there is a shortage of management expertise in PNG, he said, companies resort to recruiting expatriates and most of the small to medium private investors were expatriates who had lived in the country for some time. Generally, they are not looking for handouts or exemptions and in the long-term provide expertise and training for Papua New Guineans. 'Government should encourage small overseas entrepreneurs who are living locally as this provides a transfer of skills'.

Among Pacific Island entrepreneurs participating were Papiloa Foliaki, of The Friendly Islanders Hotel, Tonga; Louis Pogoni, of South Pacific Manufacturing Company Ltd., Garry Cooper, of Niue Industries; Vincent Ingram of Mainline Brown Construction (Pacific) Ltd., of the Cook Islands.

Papiloa Foliaki said that contrary to outside expectations there are many small entrepreneurs in Tonga but a major problem stifling innovation and expansion was lack of innovation in government. Outside control through the aid program was also a problem, she said. For small scale companies it was difficult to find partners as the trade missions 'whirl through like tornadoes' and provide no opportunity for adequate consultation. Generally, investors need to respect Tongan and other Pacific Island cultures and often businesses fail in Tonga because foreign investors are arrogant and impatient. 'It is true', she said, 'that in Tonga we need to cut red tape, although this can usually be cut quicker by foreign investors than local ones and we need basic training if we are to improve the business sector.'

Speaking of private sector investment, Louis Pogoni said from his experience establishing a business in Tonga which now employs over 300 people, entrepreneurs must know their product and undertake thorough feasibility studies based on a knowledge of the culture and local perceptions. Foreigners establishing businesses in the Pacific needed to take special note of the availability of raw materials and access to transport as small islands are not always well served by shipping or airlines and weather conditions often cause hold-ups. He recommended that any entrepreneur must thoroughly check government incentives as legislation is frequently changed and to bear in mind that the incentive of cheap labour is not what it seems as work schedules can take twice as long as anticipated. Because industry is new to the Pacific staff have to be trained. Generally, staff turnover is high and if suitable levels of training are to be maintained training grants from outside are important. Mr Pogoni said that in Tonga the New Zealand Pacific Island Industrial Development Scheme (PIIDS) has been of valuable assistance, as has the EEC. 'Financial commitment must be higher than normal when investing in business in the Pacific to allow shipping, banking and material delays. Currently the Tongan Government allows a five year tax holiday as a business takes at least five years to become established in Tonga. Many companies fail because they hope sufficient funding will be generated to continue but the first five years should be considered as 'establishing cost' only. 'Too often', Mr Pogoni said 'those establishing businesses in the Pacific are people who have been there for a holiday, like the place and wish to set up a business and stay. They seldom have business skills. It is not surprising they fail'.

Providing an example of the impact of government policy on investment in Mauritius Premchun Mohith, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, pointed out that Mauritius now has three productive sectors - sugar, export processing and clothing. Government's import substitution policies had been unsuccessful and seventeen years ago an export processing zone had been established. Development had been uneven at first but currently the export of manufactured goods accounts for 30 per cent of the GDP and in absolute terms was expected to be worth $6 billion in 1988. There had been a fourfold increase in the number of industries in the EPZ from 125 in 1984 to 500 in 1988. Finance has been attracted from France, Hong Kong, UK, Germany, Holland, Singapore and Pakistan. Mr Mohith said that Mauritius was a multi-racial, bilingual society with a reasonably large body of skilled workers. From the Mauritius experience, he said, there were a number of barriers to attracting foreign investment. These were political instability, high costs, lack of infrastructure, strikes and delayed shipping turn-around. Foreign exchange constraints made it difficult to remit profits and too much control on local participation (Mauritius allows companies to have no local participation) discouraged
investors as did high tax, red tape, and lack of institutions which would assist investors to become established. Mauritius, he said, established the Mauritius Promotion Board to assist investors and provided buildings for foreign manufacturers.

The experience in the Maldives was similar to that in the Pacific Mr Yameen, Assistant Director of the Ministry of Trade and Industries said. 'Our islands are small and scattered, transport is a problem, our economy is very small and we have a limited, untrained labour force'. The most dynamic economic sector is tourism with investment from Japan, Western Europe and Australia. Fishing however is the mainstay of the economy with 44 per cent of the population engaged in fishing. In the past the Maldives exported frozen fish to Thailand and Japan but in an attempt to increase value added a fish cannery was opened in the early 1980s financed by Japan. As the capacity was underutilised, the Japanese pulled out and the Maldivian Government took over. 'We are producing 50 tons a day but now can't produce as much as we can sell. We will be opening another factory soon' Mr Yameen said. 'Currently the government is attempting to diversify the economy and although we had thought of textiles our labour force is too expensive and too unskilled. It will take at least ten years to develop a labour force sufficiently skilled for this. 'As yet we have made no effort to industrialise - we have incentives like a stable government, no red tape, a cheap labour force from Sri Lanka, but we have no infrastructure, therefore foreign investment is not forthcoming. Infrastructure is fundamental and we have to sort this out first'.

Workshop Conclusions

Following considerable forthright discussion amongst participants the main conclusions reached were: that the public sector in the South Pacific had acquired a too dominant role and that in future the private sector should be encouraged to play a greater role in providing employment and foreign exchange earnings; in comparison to other small island states like Mauritius, the Pacific Island states were unlikely to attract foreign investment because of high costs, protected import substitution, high wages, closed economies and lack of infrastructure.

It was agreed that foreign investment can have value in bringing together capital, skill, entrepreneurship and knowhow about how to gain access to foreign markets, however the attitude of some governments was equivocal and there seemed a lack of recognition that foreign investors are not charitable, aid-giving bodies. It was agreed that in comparison to South East Asia labour costs in the Pacific were high and that labour markets needed to be more flexible. Transport was a major problem facing the Pacific and while an open skies policy appeared to be of value to larger islands, there was disagreement about its value to small, isolated islands where governments had to offer exclusive landing rights to provide any form of air transport. There was disagreement about the value of incentives and tax holidays but a recognition that incentives were not a satisfactory substitute for sound projects that earned a satisfactory pre-tax rate of return. Developing countries with high personal or corporate tax were at a disadvantage in attracting foreign investment.

It was agreed that foreign and local investors placed high priority on security and stability and that governments should ensure their procedures and rules were simple and consistent. It was widely agreed that a key constraint in the region was lack of local entrepreneurship and a feeling among local business people that existing institutional arrangements were a barrier to investment. There was also a severe shortage of local equity as income, including remittances, were spent on consumer goods not on capital investment. Local entrepreneurship was also inhibited by lack of skills in project preparation and feasibility analysis, as well as in project management.

There was considerable potential in the region for tourism if an open skies policy was adopted, some potential in specialist manufacturing, in agriculture (where traditional land tenure and high labour costs could be overcome), in fishing and in providing off shore financial services.

It was agreed that finance was available through a variety of funds, including the New Zealand PIIDP, the Australian Joint Venture scheme, CDC, the Asian Development Bank, the South Pacific Trade Commission and the World Bank. A regional equity fund which would provide technical assistance for project preparation and capital for local private equity participation was discussed.

Symposium 'Developments in the South Pacific: Some Cautionary Tales', University of New South Wales, October 1987

Organised by the Centre for Pacific Studies at the University of New South Wales this symposium considered some of the economic and political dilemmas facing the South Pacific states. The speakers included Tom Mozina, John Lodwijks, Geoff Waugh, Greg Mahoney and William Sutherland.
'Papua New Guinea: Towards an Employment Oriented Development Strategy' (John Lodewijks)

Lodewijks looked at the employment problem in PNG and presented a strategy for increasing productive employment. He noted that Western concepts of employment and unemployment are inappropriate for developing countries, especially given the vast informal sector in a country like PNG. While many remedies have been proposed to solve PNG's employment problem, Lodewijk suggested that rapid rates of economic growth appear to be the only general solution.

It has been argued that wage gains in PNG have been restricted to a minority (e.g. public servants). It was considered that these levels, imposed by the Minimum Wages Board, were out of line with economic conditions and labour productivity gains. Although high minimum wages do not appear to be a major constraint for employment growth in PNG, Lodewijk suggested that their rate of growth should be restrained in order to reduce the rate of rural-urban migration.

In general, PNG's choice of technology for all economic activities should reflect its factor endowments and hence be labour-intensive (concentrating on small-scale agriculture rather than the manufacturing sector). Unfortunately, in the past its choices have too often reflected the experience of expatriate decision-makers. A move away from foreign (especially Australian) standards in all areas of production and consumption would create more employment opportunities.

'The Tuna War in the Pacific: The State of Play' (Geoffrey Waugh)

Tuna fishing in the central western Pacific is a valuable industry. The prize is the highly valued yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack and albacore tunas. The catch is approximately some 600-700,000 tonnes a year, valued around US$600 million. Skipjack, in particular, is an unusual resource: a highly mobile species, it spawns daily, is short lived (3 to 4 years) and is thought to be able to sustain a 10 fold increase in catch. This fishery remains one of the few underutilised fisheries in the world.

Waugh outlined the international game being played by the rich fishing countries in their attempt to snatch this resource from the accepted owners, the poorer nations of the South Pacific. He said that the game is a serious one, particularly as these island countries have low incomes and few other natural resources. One would expect, Waugh says, that given the economics of the industry, the best returns would be gained if the Forum countries employed the services of the capital rich distant water fishing nations to harvest the resource in return for licence fees. However this is not the case. Japan's sweep into the Pacific has been halted, because no fee agreements have been reached with the Pacific states. The United States appears to be unwilling to to pay at all and their illegal fishing activities continue unchecked.

'Financial Liberalization or Financial Repression: A Case Study of Fiji' (Greg Mahoney)

Mahoney presented a critical evaluation of the policy of mobilising and channeling domestic savings in Fiji. He said that it is argued by the advocates of this policy that a liberalization of rules governing the financial system will increase savings, improve efficiency and increase the rate of growth.

In his appraisal of the applicability of the policy to Fiji, Mahoney concluded that growth is liable to be demand constrained in Fiji. The paucity of village studies on rural credit by economists means that inappropriate financial policies are more likely to be adopted uncritically in a country like Fiji.

The theoretical and applied lines of argument converge on the key issues of the appropriateness of their theoretical foundations, the role of demand, and the applicability of a theory to a small island nation like Fiji. This indicates that reliance on policies of 'financial liberalization' and similar supply leading strategies (of financial development) are unlikely to be successful in Fiji. This conclusion means that policies directly aimed at increasing the rate of growth of domestic demand and promoting import substitution and growth of exports should be considered more favourably. Fiscal measures for the mobilization of the surplus and the direct or preferential allocation of funds to sectors on the basis of a planned growth of aggregate demand are to be considered instead of undue reliance on financial markets.

For copies of papers contact:
Associate Professor Grant McCall,
Department of Sociology, University of New South Wales, Kensington NSW 2033
A review of the World Bank's 21 years experience of Rural Development projects, completed in October 1987, has recently been published. Graham Donaldson, Head of the World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, and Hans Thias, Education Evaluation Specialist, visited Canberra in April to present the report to the Ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs and Trade. In a symposium arranged by the Network in association with the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau they discussed the Report and its implications for aid agencies.

This Network report reproduces the summary of the Bank's findings and a brief review of some of the issues raised in the symposium.

Introduction

Over the last 21 years the World Bank's rural development program has enabled the Bank to shift the focus of its development efforts towards smallholders and away from the previous strategy of supporting largely large-scale agriculture. The program from the beginning concentrated on those with productive assets, with only incidental benefits for labourers and the landless.

Trends in Lending

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FY74-79</th>
<th>FY80-86</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$Billion</td>
<td>(Number of Projects)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank/IDA Lending</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>157.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Sector</td>
<td>12.5 (446)</td>
<td>26.0 (497)</td>
<td>41.7 (1,162)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development</td>
<td>6.5 (251)</td>
<td>12.6 (247)</td>
<td>19.8 (605)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Development</td>
<td>2.5 (109)</td>
<td>3.7 (99)</td>
<td>6.3 (221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation</td>
<td>2.2 (72)</td>
<td>5.3 (68)</td>
<td>7.9 (140)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The main objective of the program was to increase smallholder productivity by 5 per cent per annum with parallel objectives of providing services and social investment to improve the quality of rural life. The operational goals of the Rural Development Strategy were 'improved productivity, increased employment and thus higher incomes for target groups, as well as minimum acceptable levels of food, shelter, education and health'. In contrast, for monitoring purposes, the Bank defined RD programs as those projects in agriculture where 50 per cent or more of the direct benefits were intended to go to the poverty target group. Consequently, Bank projects in several agricultural subsectors, like tree crops, livestock and credit, were classified as 'rural development' contrary to the common usage of the word. A large number of projects which, while satisfying the 50 per cent criterion, did not seriously take up the challenge laid down in the strategy and there was 'a degree of tokenism by relabelling the conventional project pipeline to conform with the RD project definition. Many successful infrastructure investments were made but their classification as rural development projects distorts the achievement.'

Over the 21 year period the Bank loaned a total of $US157.2 billion, $US41.7 billion of which went to agricultural projects and a further $US19.8 billion on rural development projects (Table 1).

Total project costs were estimated at $US50 billion. Bank lending for rural development projects rose sharply in the late 1970s but has declined recently with more emphasis now being placed on supporting national research programs, institution building and human resources development.

In total 184 (32 per cent) of 574 rural development projects financed by the Bank between 1965 and 1986 were evaluated and form the main analytical basis of the Report.

The following summary of the Bank's findings are reprinted here with permission of the Bank's representatives.
Report Results

'There is significant variation in results, depending on type of project and region.

While irrigation projects have prospered, half of audited rural development projects in Sub-Saharan Africa failed. Provisional data suggests that on a per dollar basis rural development projects benefited more people than non poverty projects. Some 63 per cent of rural development projects had acceptable economic rates of return (ERR) at project completion, but these varied with region. In Eastern Africa 45 per cent of projects had accepted reestimated ERRs, Western Africa 61 per cent and other non African regions between 68 and 83 per cent. These ERRs do not, however, capture unquantifiable benefits which contribute to the impact of many projects.

The most important findings of this review are:

(i) Rural Development Strategy

(a) Adopting the 50 per cent benefits criterion for defining a rural development project, while simple and convenient for monitoring purposes, introduced distortions to the RD portfolio in terms of project content. The definition confused both practitioners and observers as to the program's real objectives and thereby tended to undermine the program's integrity. A more comprehensive definition and more thorough monitoring of the strategy's production and social objectives, could have reduced some of these problems but would have required more resources. The Bank's poverty focus has been more broadly stated since 1985, but the simple definition of RD projects still appears to stand.

(b) The Bank proceeded rapidly from a generalized global strategy for rural development, with multiple objectives and modes, to project approval. Greater differentiation between regions and countries, with some selectivity as to project types, with more pilot projects in many cases, could have resulted in better approaches and projects. A more structured, phased approach, learning from experience through smaller scale operations, would have had less dramatic early impact and would have needed lower lending, but might have achieved more stable results in the long run. Such an approach, which appears partly to be recognized by emerging Bank practice, is still useful today as rural development efforts respond to undiminished need.

(ii) Bank Organization and Management and the RD Strategy

(e) The Bank was successful in mobilizing its considerable managerial skills behind an ambitious strategy to lend a greatly increased amount and larger share of its total lending for poverty alleviation in rural areas. In too many cases, however, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, rural development lending was supply-driven by funds and project slots and the need to meet arbitrary target criteria, rather than demand-driven by sound strategies and realistic, well prepared project proposals. Moreover, there is reason for concern that the Bank apparently lost sight of the reality that the cost of failures, in what were identified from the outset as risky experiments, would be borne by borrower countries and not the Bank.

(f) Institutional arrangements for rural development lending may have so far focused disproportionately on recipient countries rather than on the Bank's organization and management of the rural development program. Treating the development of rural areas as an offshoot of agricultural (production) development, as has been customary in the Bank, tends to overlook the more complex multisectoral nature of the RD task. Productivity aspects of the RD strategy are important, and agricultural dimensions must be prominent in RD projects, but integrating a variety of human resources in the Bank behind the RD effort may be just as important as concern with such functions in borrowing countries. Training and retraining of Bank staff may be necessary if the full range of rural development needs is to be properly kept in view and responded to in the future.

(g) The pressure of institutional lending targets on the RD program had some
negative consequences. The pressure to increase project size resulting from some Bank practices remains a concern, particularly where small-scale pilot projects or phased lending are desirable. Some institutional de-linking of the resource transfer function of the Bank from its role as the dominant project-financing agency seems desirable. This could facilitate the development of performance incentives for management and staff which recognize both the short-term lending target objective and the long-term objectives of effective development.

(iii) Bank Procedures and Processes

(h) The traditional process of detailed project appraisal in rural development lending can cause disruption and rigidities in RD activities. The Bank has recognized this problem by using mid-term reviews and annual work plans to increase flexibility, but these are only partial solutions. Procedures could also be developed to use in suitable cases the so-called 'process approach', which provides for continual appraisal and evaluation from project identification through completion. Such a project management method is already being applied in projects supported by other agencies and, indeed, was a factor in the early success of the Comilla project in Bangladesh, one of the models for the Bank's RD strategy.

(i) With respect to project mode and processes, there may also be a need in rural development for an intermediate level of project intervention, between the regionally approved Project Preparation Facility and the full Board-approved project, which can be processed more swiftly and at lower cost. This could help overcome the risks associated with lending pressures regarding project size and increased complexity. Such a new project mode would permit a larger number of small, simple and flexible pilot projects and other timely small-scale initiatives, which would help develop appropriate designs for larger projects. Such projects could be approved in a manner similar to the special procedure on a 'no objection' basis to save Board time.

(j) Sociological studies for use in rural development planning were inadequate, especially in relation to the beneficiaries' characteristics. The Bank's competence in terms of rural sociologists was also limited, although it improved over the 1970s. Family labor constraints posed frequent difficulties, especially those relating to women in agriculture. Time pressures imposed by the lending program were part of the problem, but a lack of appreciation of this issue and shortage of appropriate staff were also explanatory factors. A better understanding of beneficiaries would not only help to improve project performance, but would also help the design of mechanisms to reduce any diversion of benefits to the less needy.

(k) The quantitative monitoring mechanism set up in the Bank to track progress of the rural development strategy, based on estimates of target beneficiaries, was simplistic. It did not capture the real intent of the strategy and encouraged an unhealthy cynicism about the Bank's real intentions. A qualitative system is desirable which contributes more directly to the feedback process and focuses explicitly on progress towards long-term, sustainable development goals. Such a system is staff-intensive, but the continuing critical importance of rural development justifies such input.

(l) The Bank's method for managing poorly performing projects and for making adjustments to policies and procedures when generic problems appear have improved over the last ten years, but they need to be more standardized and more structured. The lack of correlation between difficulties reported by senior management reviews and the lesson-learning process is indicative of the problem. In particular, there is no longer a routine process for disseminating to the staff important lessons drawn from OED audits. An effective formal system is needed to ensure that these lessons, together with more current lessons arising from the supervision experience, are applied to current and proposed projects. Too much of the present lesson-learning and feedback process depends upon informal initiatives and the personalities, skills and interests of individual staff. Pressure to lend may explain some tendency to process operations too optimistically, but there is also a need to make the feedback system more transparent, structured and fail-safe. This is particularly needed where new managers often have relatively little direct experience of specialist subsectors and younger staff are not seasoned professionals in their field.

(m) There is a bias in the Bank's reporting of project operations (which seems especially evident in rural development) towards documenting mostly problems and failures and not the successes. In consequence, the lesson-learning process concerns itself more with what not to do, and less with how to do things better. Supervision in particular appears to get resources partly in proportion to the severity of problems, with less emphasis on analyzing success for the benefit of other Bank operations. The means to change this negative focus could be provided by a more
developed feedback process, which focuses on the lessons to be learned from both successes and failures.

(n) The merit of the rate of return criterion as a resource allocation tool is undeniable, but its influence needs to be weighted carefully alongside those parallel objectives not usually quantifiable in cost/benefit analysis. In particular, the signals that higher rates of discounting convey to project designers about early production benefits may conflict with those essential institution-building and human resource-creating elements that a long-term, self-sustaining development process requires.

(iv) Project-Specific Issues

(o) Despite the apparent attractiveness and theoretical advantages of integrated multisectoral projects, such projects often fail for several well understood reasons. A parallel approach to relieving constraints at the margins through several projects over a longer period is often preferable ultimately, although inefficiencies may have to be carried in the short-term. That is not to say that the integrated planning of rural development is not desirable, but that planners and implementers should in most cases resist the temptation to assume that integrated implementation, although preferable in ideal situations, is likely to be feasible in practice.

(p) The temptation to set up enclave projects outside the regular administrative structure helped achieve short-term objectives in some cases, but at the expense of institutional growth towards achieving self-sustained development. Long-term institution-building should now be the main focus.

(q) The value of capital-intensive infrastructure projects in relieving some of the more severe causes and effects of rural poverty have probably been underrated. The desirability of using self-standing infrastructure projects as a method of helping rural areas, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, needs to be reviewed.

(r) Representatives of potential beneficiaries should be involved more closely in project identification and design to ensure that project objectives are fully supported by beneficiaries.

(s) Production components require locally proven technical innovations which are often not available through research and pilot-phase trials. Technical packages are seldom developed in time to have an impact on concurrent projects. The importance of building a long-term national research capability is increasingly recognized.

(t) Expatriate technical assistance is a poor long-run substitute for local capability, even if some efficiency loss occurs. The emphasis must shift to the development of human capital rather than swift physical implementation.

(u) Monitoring and evaluation are unlikely to be successful without a national commitment to the principle and objectives. Integration of monitoring into routine day-to-day project management would be helpful, with evaluation hived off as an occasional special exercise when required.

xxiii. Rankings of items in the above list may vary. However, if these points are applied to RD strategy in future, some of the problems of recent years could be avoided. Clearly though smaller RD projects, with more phasing, would result with a move towards tackling the problems more gradually over the long term.

xxiv. While the positive aspects of the RD strategy are widely appreciated, the RD strategy's negative aspects, as they affect the Bank and the integrity and dedication of its staff, warrant further analysis and appropriate remedial action. Despite some clear rural development successes, among staff interviewed for this study there is a view that the RD strategy was at best a mixed blessing. Some regard it as a false start only now being corrected. Others continue to question it on theoretical and practical grounds. While the justification for their perceptions may be questioned, they are the opinions of a staff who must continue to implement the Bank's stated emphasis on poverty alleviation. They strongly suggest that implementation of a complex and bold initiative such as RD requires sustained efforts to ensure that the objectives of the strategy are clearly understood and shared not only by governments but also by Bank staff. Since alleviation of rural poverty remains an important objective, it is imperative that the lessons of the past mistakes are internalized fully to refine the design and approach of Bank projects to address this objective more effectively.' (World Bank Experience with Rural Development 1965-1986, 1987, pp xiv-xlv.)

Symposium Discussion

Graham Donaldson outlined the Bank's rural development experience and stated that evaluation exercises and self criticism like this Report were vital to the Bank's continued credibility as the world's leading development institution. While some recommendations made in the Report were difficult to implement and had not been very
well received by the Bank he said an 'institutional memory' was being established so lessons could be learned from experience and fed back into policy operations. He pointed out that project designs were now less complex and less ambitious and the Bank had lengthened the implementation time span. Although there was a need for beneficiary participation and coordination with recipients at the planning stage this was difficult. Dr Donaldson said that with the Bank's project evaluation there was a need to stay empirical but this was difficult as there was a shortage of empirical data and frequently the Bank had to draw conclusions from incomplete or very soft information.

He said that there have been several parallel reviews recently into rural development programs, including those by USAID, ODA and Sweden. He hoped that other agencies would read these and the Bank's reports and see their own experience.

Barry Shaw commenting on the institutional implications of the Report for aid agencies said that the learning process was difficult in bureaucratic institutions as they generally did not learn from their mistakes even when there were institutional mechanisms for this. He pointed out that aid agencies usually highlighted failed projects rather than looking closely at those that were successful and learning what mechanisms were involved in success. It was common in Australia, he said, for successful projects to be viewed with cynicism.

Pamela Thomas, discussing the social and cultural implications of the Report and its stated need for greater use of sociological analysis in project design and appraisal, said that the Bank obviously had difficulty in utilising this material. Although the Bank was one of the most prolific publishers of books, papers and manuals on community development and beneficiary participation and how to encourage it, the Report states that beneficiary participation was seldom a factor in Bank project implementation and 'never utilised in project design'. She suggested that it was odd for the Bank on one hand to encourage beneficiary participation as a strategy for other agencies but not to use them itself. She pointed to the difficulty of incorporating women in development strategies into project design and appraisal and that in both New Zealand and Australia although procedures had been written into the appraisal process to ensure women's issues were considered, they were in fact often ignored. AIDAB, she said, is currently trying to address this problem.

She concluded by saying that on sociological and cultural matters the Report made clear recommendations but given the predominance of the macro-economic approach obvious in the Report it seemed unlikely that social issues or qualitative analysis would become an integral factor in Bank project design, appraisal or evaluation in the near future.

Euan Fleming of the University of New England discussed the rural development experience in the South Pacific and said that the Bank's recommendation for great consideration to be taken of regional diversity was very true of the Pacific. From his experience aid agencies and the World Bank tended to be concerned with a 'quick fix' rather than considering long-term, sustainable projects. In the Pacific he said there was a real lack of local institutions and absorptive capacity and that this was seldom taken into consideration. He pointed out that there was not much point in improving production when there had been no simultaneous development of efficient marketing structures. While rural infrastructure projects were often successful the multiplier effects of increased agricultural production were lost through consumption outside the rural area. Generally, he said, rural development goals in the Pacific have been unrealistic and projects established on what people should do, not what they could or would do. He stressed the need for sociological analysis and more thorough knowledge of the characteristics of the target beneficiaries before projects were implemented.

In discussion, the problem of availability of much of the World Bank literature was raised. As many documents were marked 'restricted' or 'for official use only', they were not available to researchers. Graham Donaldson said that all World Bank material was freely available except where countries concerned had expressly stated the material was confidential. It was pointed out that the Report under discussion was a restricted document and was therefore not available to Australian researchers. Dr Donaldson assured participants that the report was freely available to anybody interested and that portions could be reproduced in the Australian Development Studies Network Newsletters.

The problems of encouraging beneficiary participation were discussed and it was recognised that it was difficult for aid agencies, in particular Government agencies, to recommend this approach if the recipient Government did not perceive this as an important part of project design and implementation. Some governments, it was pointed out, felt that projects aimed at grass roots were considered 'revolutionary'. The benefits of a process approach to project
implementation rather than the 'blue print' approach were discussed. It was also suggested that the World Bank as a lending agency was in a much better position to state the ground rules and dictate the type of project it would accept or turn down than aid agencies whose activities were more circumscribed by political and strategic agenda.

NEW COURSES IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

LITT.B IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Australian National University

The Litt.B. Program in Development Studies, established this year, is intended to provide an interdisciplinary approach to development processes in the Third World. It draws on the extensive experience of staff in the Departments of Economics, Economic History, Geography, History, Political Studies, Prehistory, Anthropology and Sociology as well as expertise from the National Centre for Development Studies, the Research School of Pacific Studies and the Faculty of Asian Studies. The program requires eighteen months study for full-time students and up to three years for part-time students.

Course work for the program consists of a compulsory full-year interdisciplinary seminar, 'Development Processes' and a selection of four semester courses drawn from the Faculties courses in Development Studies. Normally, two of the semester courses must be drawn from the core Development Studies courses - the 'Anthropology of Development', 'Development and Change', 'Development Geography', 'Development Poverty and Famine' and the 'Sociology of Third World Development'. The other two must be 'area' courses relating to Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Pacific. Students are expected to complete a dissertation.

For admission candidates should have either a pass degree with a major in one of the social sciences and with at least six advanced points at credit level, or a pass degree without a social sciences major but with additional academic qualifications. Application for admission can be submitted at any time, preferably after consultation with the Coordinator of the program. Forms are available from the Registrar, the Arts Faculties Office, ANU. Applications must be submitted by 21 December for March entry and by July 1 for July entry.

MA IN PACIFIC STUDIES, Universities of Macquarie, New South Wales and Sydney

Commencing in 1989 the three Sydney universities will offer a jointly-taught Master of Arts in Pacific Studies. It will be the first degree of its kind in Australia. It is anticipated that students enrolling for the course would have previously completed an undergraduate degree majoring in one of the social sciences at a credit level or better. The degree would be administered by a committee or board of studies composed of at least one person from each of the participating universities. The committee would also arrange for the dissertation supervision of students and the costs of the course would be evenly distributed between the participating universities. Ideally, each student would take at least one subject at each university.

Each university would offer at least four semester courses each year and each student will be required to complete four subjects plus a dissertation. For full-time enrolment this would take a minimum of two semesters and for part-time students a minimum enrolment of two years. It is anticipated that most students would be part-time. Contributions to the proposed program would come from the following departments or schools: Macquarie - Behavioural Sciences (Anthropology), Earth Sciences (Demography), Education, Government, History and Politics; New South Wales - English (literature), Economics, Law, Political Science, Sociology; Sydney - Anthropology (including prehistory), Geography, Economic History, Town Planning, Community Health and Religious Studies.

For further information contact Dr John Connell, Department of Geography, University of Sydney.

DIPLOMA IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand

The first course in development studies to be taught in New Zealand is to be offered at Massey University in 1989. The one-year Diploma is aimed at post-graduate students and at least two of the papers will be at post-graduate level. Admittance may also be possible for non-graduates with a personal or work background that indicates they would benefit from the course of study. The course will comprise six or seven papers and is intended to provide an interdisciplinary approach offering units from the Departments of Geography, Economics, Political Studies, Environmental Sciences, Administration, Agriculture and Anthropology. There will be provisions for students to offer a 'Special Topic in Development Studies'
paper. The course will include two compulsory core papers - 'Development and Underdevelopment' and 'Development Project Management'. The first will be an interdisciplinary paper which will explore the historical origins and contemporary processes of development and underdevelopment with particular attention to theory. The second paper, offered by the Departments of Business Studies and Agricultural Economics will deal with the project cycle through project design, appraisal, implementation and evaluation. Particular emphasis will be placed on resource availability, social, institutional and environmental constraints and the respective roles and requirements of governments, the private sector and international lending agencies. It is anticipated that the course will be of considerable interest to part-time students, in particular distance education students.

For further information contact: Dr Crosbie Walsh, Department of Geography, Massey University, Private Bag, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES ON THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN CRISES

The Luthuli anti-apartheid group in Canberra is organising a second adult education course through the Australian National University's Centre for Continuing Education, on the South African crisis. The first course was well received by the dozen or so students involved and enabled $1000 to be paid to the African Liberation Trust Fund in Melbourne (which funds the ANC and SWAPO information offices in Australia).

The course will focus on Southern Africa as a whole, and especially the plight of the Frontline States. For further information contact:

Donald Denoon, Centre for Continuing Education, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2600.

RESEARCH CENTRES, NEWSLETTERS, RESEARCH NOTES

Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific, University of Sydney

The Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific was established in May 1987 to meet the challenges and opportunities now facing Australia as part of the rapidly developing Asia and Pacific region. It is an interdisciplinary group, currently with 80 Fellows, utilising the human and material resources at the University of Sydney to focus on research in the Asia Pacific region. Currently eleven Asian and Pacific languages are taught at the University of Sydney and the library has the largest Asian and Pacific collection in Australia. The Institute has particular interest in regional dynamics and in applied aspects of research.

The research program being developed deals with interdisciplinary research into the dynamics of change in the region and within individual nations, as well as applied research commissioned by government and business. The Institute has available a wide range of resources and will establish data bases, bibliographic services and information services on the region as a whole and on individual nations. There will be a full-text retrieval service for current Asian-Pacific trade, academic and business journals and a reference service built on bibliographic information for Southeast Asia will be established.

Research linkages have been established with major institutions throughout the region. The resources and output of the Institute are available to business, the academic community and the public through short courses, training sessions, briefing sessions, public lectures, specialist symposia, tele-conferencing, translation services and study days for schools.

For further information contact: Professor M.T. Daly, Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific, University of Sydney, Private Bag, Sydney NSW 2006, Telephone (02) 692 3822.

International Development Exchange Program, Korea Development Institute, Seoul

The International Development Exchange Program is sponsored by the Korea Development Institute to bring together representatives from developing countries in a free exchange of ideas, experiences and information designed to increase cooperation and understanding among developing nations. It aims to help developing countries to work together towards solving development problems. A Korean version of Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, it was established in 1982 and has since run several forums and training seminars on development planning, trade policy and international relations. Since 1982, 450 representatives from 56 countries have taken part in IDEP programs. The Program offers an annual two week Development Policy Forum which focuses on major economic and social development policies in Korea and other developing countries. These forums have included the topics 'Industrial Planning and Trade Policies', 'Development Planning and Implementation', 'Industrial-ization and Rural Sector Development', 'Trade Promotion...
and Industrial Adjustment,' 'Industrialization and Development Strategies' and 'Industrialization and Urban-Rural Linkages'.

For copies of proceedings and further information contact:
Dr Whang In-joung, Director, International Development Exchange Program, Korea Development Institute, PO Box 113, Chongnyang, Seoul 131, Korea.

NEWSLETTERS

Pacific Report, annual subscription rates:
Australia $A210.00, South Pacific $A220.00, elsewhere $A235.00.

This fortnightly publication has been available since March 1988. It concentrates on topics concerned with politics, business and development in the region. The first issue included articles on the Marshall Islands crack down on aliens, the Western Samoan general elections and articles on Palau, New Caledonia and Nauru. Contact:
Box 25, Monaro Cres PO, ACT 2603, Australia.

Solomon Islands Development Trust
SIDT has established a bi-monthly publication, Link, which offers a grass-roots perspective of active development projects and covers issues which affect villagers and their environment.

A year's subscription for five issues is $S120.00. Contact:
Solomon Islands Development Trust, PO Box 147, Honiara,
Solomon Islands.

International Population Dynamics Program and Child Survival Project Research Notes
Fortnightly notes on the most recent research into population and child survival in South East Asia are available from the International Population Dynamics Program, 20 Balmain Crescent, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601. Recent notes include:
Ayurveda, Congenital Disease and Birthdays in Thai Traditional Medicine, Jean Mulholland, 29.10.87, 14 pp.


Strategic and Defence Studies Centre Newsletter

The April 1988 edition of the newsletter outlines two major SDSC Conferences in 1988. The first is concerned with The Soviets in the Pacific in the 1990s and the second is a major international conference Australia and the World: Prologue and Prospects, to be held in December 1988. The newsletter also discusses work in progress by members of SDSC, the interests of departmental visitors, and SDSC publications. Contact:
Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, PO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2600

Off the Shelf

The New Zealand Coalition for Trade and Development's newsletter is a listing with summaries of significant articles appearing in journals and of new books recently received at the New Zealand Coalition for Trade and Development Library. The NZ Coalition for Trade and Development is a non-profit-making research, education and information network. Their main aim is to build an understanding in New Zealand of the causes and effects of poverty and affluence, with a particular interest in the role New Zealand plays in the South Pacific. Contact:
New Zealand Coalition for Trade and Development, PO Box 11 345, Wellington, New Zealand

Fiji Food and Nutrition Newsletter

The Fiji Food and Nutrition Newsletter is published quarterly by the National Food and Nutrition Committee and is available to civil servants and those involved in food and nutrition related activities. Contact:
National Food and Nutrition Committee, PO Box 2223, Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji
Development Education Network, New South Wales

The Development Education Network is a network of people interested in teaching and learning about global issues in formal and informal Education settings. The NSW network has links with similar networks in other states and liaises with the Education Committee of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA). For further information contact:

The Ideas Centre, 381 Pitt Street, Sydney NSW 2000

OTHER ISSUES

ACFOA Project Appraisal and Evaluation Unit

After several years of discussion ACFOA has established an Appraisal and Evaluation Unit. The Unit is designed to assist NGOs improve their appraisal and evaluation skills. The unit will be led by Dr Laurie Zivetz.

APACED Development Consultants

A new 'non-profit' company APACED Development Consultants is being formed. APACED DC is an offshoot of APACHE (Appropriate Technology and Community Environment) a well established NGO.

The aims of the new company are to obtain work on projects which are both socially and environmentally sound, promote the export of appropriate Australian technology, and use the net profit to assist development NGOs working with the poor both in Australia and overseas.

APACED DC is looking for biophysical technologists who are knowledgeable of and sensitive to the social and environmental context of technical proposals and social technologists keen to work with them. So far we are strong in renewable energy and light industry. The group needs more consultants, especially in the following areas: agriculture, irrigation, water supply, health, community development, socio-economic analysis, forestry, fisheries, transport, housing, livestock. For further information contact:

Michael Tuckson, 108 Lucinda Avenue, Wahroonga NSW 2076, Australia

or

34/36 Muban Wang Thong, Wiphawadi-Rangsit Road, Bangkhen Bangkok, Thailand.

AIDAB Awards of Excellence

To mark the Bicentenary, the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) will celebrate some of the outstanding achievements in Australia's aid program by making a number of Awards for Excellence for overseas development projects.

The Awards will be made to individuals or organisations outside AIDAB responsible for an Australian Government-assisted development project which has been an outstanding success. Individuals, private companies, government agencies or voluntary aid organisations are eligible to apply for an Award by demonstrating that a particular project has had an impressive development impact.

The Awards will be in the form of study tours in developing countries. Each Award will comprise the full cost of one return air fare to a developing country, plus $1000 living expenses.

Applicants may submit as many projects as they choose for an Award. Each submission must consist of a completed application form and a detailed description of the project. The closing date for submissions is Friday 24 June 1988. For further information and application forms contact:

Bicentennial Awards, Public Information, AIDAB, PO Box 887, Canberra ACT 2601

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Australia


This symposium will address the experience of Australian educational institutions, government, and private organisations in marketing full fee courses. The symposium will aim to provide rational marketing guidelines for the future.

Contact the Australian Development Studies Network, ANU, Canberra.

Telephone (062) 49 2466.


The conference will explore problems and potentials for communication in agriculture, with special reference to the Pacific Region. Among the keynote speakers are Professor
James Evans, Professor of Agriculture Communications in the University of Illinois and Mr George Jackson, Agricultural Director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and the initiator of the 1987 Symposium and International Association. For further details contact:

M. P. Perrens, Conference Co-ordinator, Department of Continuing Education, University of New England, Armidale NS 2351


Session topics will include 'Australia in the Pacific Rim', 'Emerging Health Issues' and 'NZ/Australia Inter-connection'. For further information contact:

The Secretary, Fourth National APA Conference, GPO Box 9817, Brisbane QLD 4001
Telephone (07) 222 6045

Australia and the Pacific, The Centre for South Pacific Studies, University of New South Wales, 1-4 September.

The conference will be held at Basser College, University of New South Wales. Sessions include 'Archives and cultural property'; 'French in the Pacific'; 'Land tenure/land rights'; and 'Women in the Pacific'. For further information contact:

Professor Grant McCall, Centre for South Pacific Studies, University of New South Wales, Kensington NS 2033

China: 40 Years After the Revolution, Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific, University of Sydney, 17-21 July 1989.

This joint Sino-Australian conference will mark the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. The aim of the conference will be to examine the achievements, problems and processes of the PRC over the past four decades. Those interested in presenting a paper are asked to submit a proposed topic and brief précis to the conference organiser by 1 August 1988. Please contact:

Associate Professor C.T. Wu, Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific, The University of Sydney, NS 2006, Australia.

Australia's Communication Future, Queensland Institute of Technology, Brisbane, 26-29 May 1988.

This symposium will discuss the policy, management and social issues surrounding the future of communication in Australia and the Pacific. For further details contact:

The Communication Centre, Queensland Institute of Technology, GPO Box 2434, Brisbane QLD 4001

End the War in Eritrea Peacefully, La Trobe University, Friday 13 May 1988.

Jointly organized by The Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) and The African Research Institute, La Trobe University, the conference program includes eyewitness accounts, a history of the conflict, an update on the current situation and suggestions about what Australia can do. For further information contact:

Janet Hunt, ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601
Telephone (06) 47 4822
or
David Dorward, Director, African Research Institute, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic, 3083
Telephone (03) 479 2431


The theme of the IAIA Conference which will be held at the School of Australian Environmental Studies at Griffith University is 'Integrating Impact Assessment into the Planning Process'. The meeting will focus on integration in EIA, evaluate progress and trends in theory, methods and institutional arrangements, identify needed improvements and promising directions for practice and research. Contact:

Roy E. Rickson, School of Australian Environmental Studies, Griffith University, Brisbane QLD 4111

The Soviets in the Pacific in the 1990s, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, 27 May 1988.

This conference brings together international experts to consider the prospects for the Soviet Union in the Pacific in the 1990s and to consider the questions: How are the Soviet Union's primary security concerns in the Pacific likely to change?
How will the Soviet Pacific Fleet develop and what are the implications for regional and global security? In the South Pacific, how is the Soviet Union likely to pursue its economic, diplomatic and security interests? and are we likely to see new offers of fisheries agreements?

Leading experts on Soviet affairs from a number of countries are expected to contribute to the debate. This intensive one-day conference will provide a forward-looking brief on the future of the Soviet Union as a Pacific power. For further information please contact:

Mrs B. Conn, Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone (062) 49 2459/3690

Contemporary Issues in the Spatial Development of China and Australia, Australian National University, 30 September and 1 October 1988.

This workshop is being planned in conjunction with the visit to ANU of Professor Li Wen-yan, Deputy Director, Institute of Geography, Academia Sinica, Beijing. Its purpose is to expose and examine the spatial aspects of development of both countries including transport development, the location of economic activities, the development of the 24-hour city, deregulation and privatisation. Further details can be obtained from:

Godfrey Linge and Dean Forbes, Department of Human Geography, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601


This international conference will include major sessions relevant to third world social and economic development. Detailed topics include 'Development and Management of Natural Resources', 'Industrial Expansion and Social Change In Developing Countries', 'Geography of Transport and Communications', 'Regional Inequalities and Development Planning', 'Deindustrialisation and Structural Change', 'Population Growth and Carrying Capacity', 'Geography of Health' and 'Fertility Trends'. Information is available from:

IGU Congress Secretariat, GPO Box 2200, Canberra ACT 2601

Telephone (062) 49 8015


To celebrate Australia's Bicentenary, a special Economics Congress will be held in Canberra, bringing together the Economics Society of Australia; Econometric Society; Australasian Branch, Australian Agricultural Economics Society; Economic History Society of Australia and New Zealand.

Participants will include world-acclaimed economists in the academic, business and international spheres. The program will contain discussion of significance to academics as well as those involved in government and private sector decision making. For further information regarding the Congress please contact:

Conference Australia, GPO Box 1469N, Melbourne VIC 3001
Telephone (03) 698 4210
or (03) 698 4341

Africa-Pacific Comparative Conference, La Trobe University, 23-26 August 1988.

The African Research Institute and the Research Centre for South West Pacific Studies, La Trobe University, are organising a major international comparative conference on Africa and the Pacific.

The conference will be organized around a core of clearly defined comparative panels with invited speakers examining such issues as:

The significance of the French presence in Africa and the Pacific
Economic Development
The Exploitation of Human and Natural Resources in Africa and the Pacific
Uses and Abuses of Aid in Africa and the Pacific
Post-Independence Political Stability in Africa and the Pacific
Demographic changes in Africa and the Pacific
Comparabilities and transfer of Australian, and more generally Western, technologies in Africa and the Pacific.

Inquiries should be directed to:
Dr Martha Macintyre, Department of Sociology, La Trobe University, Bundoora VIC 3083
Our Common Future: Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, sponsored by The United Nations University, Tokyo, Scientists Against Nuclear Arms (SANA) and The International people's College, Elsinore, Denmark, Summer School 17-30 July 1988.

The Summer School for International Understanding is an annual event co-sponsored by non-governmental or intergovernmental organizations. In 1988 the Summer School focuses on concerns of the UNU and SANA. The Summer School subtitle 'Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace' is the title of a declaration adopted by the United Nations in 1978 and subsequently of a UNU project.

The project aims to contribute to the understanding and encourage the commitment that can bring us forward toward a world in which the vast material and intellectual potential of our globe can be devoted fully to improve the well-being of all.

One of the prerequisites for this transformation is the use for constructive purposes of science and technology. This is a concern of SANA. The intensity of the arms race is caused by the rapid and extremely costly development in weapons technology which has raced ahead of political assessment and control. For further information please write to:

The International Peoples' College, 1, Montebello Alle
DK-3000 Helsingor, Denmark


The theme of the congress is 'Communication for Community' and it will focus on improved communication methods to improve social and economic developments. For further information write to:

Congress '89, World Association for Chistrian Communication, 357 Kennington Lane, London SE11 5QY, UK
Telephone (01) 582 9139


Topics to be discussed at the conference include 'Post-Independence Assistance', 'Taking over the Administration of Foreign Affairs' and 'Public Personnel Policy'. Contact:

Organizing Committee, The Institute for Polynesian Studies, BYU-H, Box 1979
Laie, Hawaii 96762 USA

South Indians Outside South India: The Carrying Forth of Culture, University of Wisconsin, 4-6 November, 1988.

The Society of South Indian Studies is sponsoring a series of panels to be held in conjunction with the Seventeenth Annual South Asia Conference. Panels will discuss the migration of South Indians and of their cultural forms to other regions of the Subcontinent and to other regions of the world, past and present.

South Indian cultural currents flow in at least two ways: they accompany the movement of South Indians, and they also migrate independently of them. These cultural flows include not only the movement of high-cultural arts, such as dance and literature, but also the more ordinary cultural forms, such as films and video products, cinema music, styles of labour, culinary tastes, modes of organizing space, and kinship. For further information please contact:

Carol A. Breckenridge and Valentine Daniel, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195, USA


The First African Population Conference took place in 1971 in Accra. Now the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population has accepted the invitation of the Ministry of Economics and Finance, Senegal, to hold a second regional conference in Dakar. The conference will be a joint venture of IUSSP, UAPS (Union for African Population Studies) and Senegal. For details contact:

Secretariat of IUSSP, Ruse des Augustins 34, 4000 Liege, Belgium

Climate and Development, Hamburg, FRG, 7-10 November 1988.

An international forum on 'climate and development will look at one critical aspect of the environment - climate change and variability - in the context of socio-economic development. The forum will bring together representatives of government and industry, bilateral and multilateral donors, UN bodies and the scientific community. For further information contact:

Dr H.J. Karpe, UN Centre for Science and Technology, Hambury FRG

This conference sponsored by the East-West Centre, the Indonesian Institute of Sciences and the Indonesian Alumni Chapter, will include six workshops, a keynote address, luncheon speakers, videoteleconferencing, and discussion sessions. The major topics will be: the interaction of cultures and technologies in the Pacific, human resource development to achieve national and regional goals, the role of women, resource management, business opportunities and challenges and the role of the mass media in the electoral process. For further information contact:

International Alumni Conference, East-West Centre Alumni Office, 1777 East West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848 USA


The workshop will include sessions on aspects in which gender role differences are central to the process of development. Possible topics are: reproduction versus production; migration; the informal economy; basic needs provision; food cycle technologies; the household and agriculture; and gender and the environment. For further information contact:

Janet Momsen, Workshop Convenor, Department of Geography, The University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7R8, England

Telephone (091) 232851

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

National Centre for Development Studies


This book takes an economic-historical approach of the copra industry and gives an account of marketing and price stabilization in Papua New Guinea. It concludes that laissez-faire marketing before World War II held back the coconut industry, and that the oligopoly of two Australian companies was detrimental to the interests of villagers and planters alike. Government monopoly in overseas marketing and compulsory price-stabilization have been of great value to the industry, and their continuation is recommended.

Indian Ocean Islands Development, R.T. Appleyard and R.N. Ghosh (eds), Indian Ocean Policy Papers No. 1, 248 pp $A20.00.

This book considers the four island countries - Mauritius, Comoros, Seychelles and Maldives - and presents data on their socio-economic structure, growth and potential in relationship to their different historical backgrounds, locations, populations and resource bases.

The book shows that Government policy options have been constrained by resources and markets: sugar in Mauritius and fisheries in Seychelles and Maldives and that tourism, if carefully managed, promises to become a major income earner in each country in the near future. Secondary industry sectors have been developed on the basis of relatively cheap labour and trade agreements with foreign countries.

Comoros, on the other hand, shares none of these achievements and remains one of the world's poorest countries.

Available from Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.

Asian-Pacific Economic Literature, Vol. 2, No.1, March 1988, Surface mail: Australia $A25.00, other countries $US20.00; air mail: Asia-Pacific region $US28.00, other countries $US32.00.

Asian-Pacific Economic Literature is published twice a year by the National Centre for Development Studies of the Australian National University. It surveys, reviews, abstracts, and notes literature of academic quality about all aspects of economic development in the Asian-Pacific region, defined as the developing countries of East Asia and the Pacific Islands. Literature survey articles are welcome, especially from scholars working in universities and research institutions in the region.

This issues surveys 'China's Economic Reforms 2: Western Perspectives', 'Income Distribution in East Asian Developing Countries' and 'Forestry and Fisheries in the Asian-Pacific Region: issues in Natural Resource Management' and includes book reviews, an annotated list of books, abstracts of journal articles, contents lists of journals, working papers of selected institutes.

Available from the National Centre for Development Studies, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

John Connell, provides an extensive and systematic review of current development practice and policy in the twenty island developing states that have populations of less than a million. It also reviews the evolution towards less conventional development strategies, of migration, aid, concessionary trade schemes and philately and suggests that such 'unconventional' strategies constitute the real comparative advantage of island micro-states. Furthermore as non-independent territories have been dramatically converted into transfer economies, demands for independence in the remaining island colonies have been substantially weakened, though secessionist demands for autonomy have increased. Developing national self-reliance would now be difficult and such policies oppose the practice of development in most micro-states.

Available from The Secretary, Department of Geography, University of Sydney, Sydney, NSW 2006.

Penambul Books

Matching Ruminant Production Systems with Available Resources in the Tropics and Sub-Tropics. T.R. Preston and R.A. Leng, $A60.00 plus $A15.00 postage overseas or $A5.00 within Australia.

Published by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, this book is aimed at rationalising feeding strategies for domestic ruminants in Third World countries.

Available from Penambul Books, PO Box 512, Armidale, NSW, 2350, Australia.

Evaluations of the Effectiveness of NGOs

Bridges of Hope? Canadian Voluntary Agencies and the Third World, Tim Brodhead, Brent Herbert-Copley and Anne-Marie Lambert. SUS14.00

Available from North-South Institute, 55 Murray, Suite 200, Ottawa, Canada KIN 5M3


Monash University


Available from John McKay, Department of Geography, Monash University, Clayton, Vic, 3168, Australia.

ACFOA

Punishing the Poor: The International Isolation of Kampuchea, Eva Mysliwiec, 1988, 192 pp $A12.00.

Published by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid, this book traces the Kampuchean people's struggle to overcome the consequences of two decades of war, and the ravages of the Khmer Rouge regime. It focuses on their remarkable achievements since 1979 and the many problems which still beset their recovery. Kampuchea urgently needs peace, and the resources for the Kampuchean people to rebuild their country. The book concludes with firm recommendations addressed to governments and the international community calling on them to renew their interest in Kampuchea's plight.

Available from ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.


This book addresses the issue of the role of women in agriculture, health provision, and industry in developing countries. It carries an urgent message about the position of women and the societies that ignore and exploit them.


Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute

The Situation of Women Rubber Smallholders in Southeast Asia, Alec Gordon and Napat Sirisambhand, $US6.00 (including postage).
Available from The Women's Studies Program of Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, Bangkok 10500.

Asian Studies, Australian National University

Medicine, Magic and Evil Spirits, Jean Muir, Faculty of Asian Studies Monographs: New Series No. 8, $A15.00.

Available from Bibliotech, Australian National University, PO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.

Japanese Studies in Australia and the Training of Australians to do Business with Japan, 95 pp $A7.00 (students and members), $A14.95 (others).

Available from Publications Secretary, Australia-Japan Research Centre, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.

Institute of Australian Geographers


Available from the Institute of Australian Geographers (WA Branch) and Department of Geography, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, WA, 6009, Australia.

Strategic and Defence Studies Centre

The A-NZ-US Triangle, Alan Burnett, $A18.00 (plus $3.00 postage to United States or New Zealand).

Available from Strategic and Defence Studies Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.

IBFAN


Available from IBFAN, PO Box 11 345, Wellington, New Zealand.

Inkata Press

Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases, R.W. Sutherland (ed.), 160 pp AS27.00 (including postage).


Writing Research Papers - An Easy Guide for Non-Native English Speakers, Paul Stapleton, 47 pp available free of charge.

Food legume improvement for Asian farming systems: proceedings of an international workshop held at Khon Kaen, Thailand, 1-5 September 1986, E.S. Wallis and D.E. Byth, ACIAR Proceedings No. 18, 341 pp $A44.00 (including postage).

South Pacific Agriculture: Challenges and Opportunities for ACIAR and its Research partners, G.J. Persley and P. Ferrar, ACIAR Technical Reports, No. 5, 87 pp $A16.00 (including postage).

Available from Inkata Press, 4 Longbourne Avenue, North Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia.

Many Paths: Approaches to Asian Studies at the D.D.I.A.E., Phoenix Series.

Available from Darling Downs Institute Press, PO Darling Heights, Toowoomba, Queensland 4350, Australia.

Overseas Development Institute

General Perspectives on Development in Southern Africa, Geoffrey J. Williams and Adrian P. Wood, 284 pp $A20.00 (plus postage).


Europe and the International Division of Labour, Christoper Stevens and Joan Verloren van Themaat, 11.95 pounds.

Available from Overseas Development Institute Publications, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS.

Center for Pacific Asia Studies


Available from Center for Pacific Asia Studies, University of Stockholm, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

OECD Publications


Banks and Specialised Financial Intermediaries in Development, Philip Wellons, Dimitri Germidis and Bianca Glavanis, 150 pp $US20.00.

Available from OECD Publications, D.A. Book (Aust.) Pty Ltd, 11-13 Station Street, (PO Box 163), Mitcham, Victoria, 3132.

WORKING PAPERS

NCDS

88/1 Singapore's Manufactured Exports: A comparison with the Asian NICs, Lee (Tsao) Yuan, 30 pp $A5.00.

Islands/Australia Project

88/1 Import Content of Tourist Hotel Food and Beverage Purchases in the South Pacific, Larry Dwyer, 30 pp, $A5.00.

88/2 Climbing the Down Escalator: the economic condition and prospects of Solomon Islands, A.V. Hughes, 24 pp $A5.00.

Available from Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Centre for Development Studies

Food for the World? Constraints to Agricultural Development in the Third World, R. Knight et al., Conference Papers Series No. 3, $A4.00.

The Front Line States, Cherry Gertzel (ed), 1987, Conference Papers Series No. 4, $A7.00.

Rethinking Development Issues: Opportunities and Constraints in the 1980s, J. Browett, C. Gertzel and R. Leaver (eds), Conference Papers Series No. 5, $A15.00.

Zimbabwe: Co-operatives and Socialist Development, P. Nursey-Bray, DP17, $A3.00.

The Parameters for Project Impact: Looking at the Impact of Community Aid Abroad Development Projects on Society at the Micro Level, J. Hardy, DP18, $A4.00.

Available from Centre for Development Studies, The Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, South Australia.

Pacific Islands Development Program


Available from Pacific Island Development Program, East-West Centre, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96848.

Center for Pacific Asia


Available from University of Stockholm, Center for Pacific Asia Studies, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

H.V. Evatt Memorial Foundation

The Rise of the Fiji Labour Party. Mahendra Chaudhary, $A3.00

French Colonization in the Pacific (with special reference to New Caledonia), Dorothy Shineberg, $A3.00.

The Nuclear Issue and South Pacific Security, Stewart Firth, $A3.00.

Human Rights and Development, Russell Rollason, $A3.00.

Human Rights and Australia's Foreign Policy in the South Pacific, Stuart Harris, $A3.00.

The Right to Development, Ieremia Tabai, $A3.00.


Developments in Fiji since the Second Coup. Includes a transcript of Dr Bavada's recorded message to the Foundation's
Human Rights Conference, Tupeni Baba, $A3.00.

Australia's Foreign Policy and Human Rights, Joseph Camilleri, $A3.00.

French Policy in Kanaky, Barry Shineberg, $A3.00.

Privatisation and Telecommunication, Ian Reinecke, $A3.00.

The Theory and Practice of Privatisation and the British Experience, Hugh Stretton, $A3.00.

The Public-Private Sector Debate, Ted Wheelwright, $A3.00.

Unions' Perspective on Privatisation, Peter Robson, $A3.00.


Available from the H.V. Evatt Memorial Foundation, Room 1134, 121 Macquarie Street, Sydney, 2000.

United Nations Non-Government Liaison Service

Development Education: A Directory of Non Governmental Practitioners.


Directory of Development Education Periodicals.

UN Development Education Directory (5th edition).

Final Statement of the UN-NGO Workshop on Debt, Adjustment and the Needs of the Poor.

L'Aide au Developpement Guide pratique et critique.

Repertoire de periodiques d'Education au developpement

Available from Helen Ngai, NGLS, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

South Pacific Commission


Available from South Pacific Commission, Noumea, New Caledonia.


Available from Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, GPO Box 1571, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia


Available from World Vision of Australia, GPO Box 399C, Melbourne, Victoria, 3001, Australia.

AIDAB


Trade Related Issues in the Aid Program to China, Christopher Findlay, Development Paper No. 4, August 1987.

Development and Foreign Aid in South East Asia, Peter McCawley, Development Paper No. 5, November 1987.

Australia's Bilateral Aid Policies Towards Thailand: Issues and Options, Brian Brogan and Han Herderschee, Development Paper No. 6.

Quarterly Aid Round-up: A Review of Issues and Statistical Trends in Development Assistance, 1987, Nos 1, 2 and 3.


Available from Director, Public Information, AIDAB, Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601.


Available from The Institute for Polynesian Studies, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, PO Box 1979, Laie, Hawaii, 96762, USA.

South Pacific Peoples Foundation

Tok Blong SPPF, January 1988 No. 22, available to donors of SPPF (minimum $CAN10.00 per year).

The Status of Fishing in the Pacific Islands, $CAN1.00.

Population Pressures in the Pacific Islands. $CAN0.75.

Health in the Pacific Islands, $CAN0.75.
Tourism in the Pacific Islands, $CAN0.75.
Available from South Pacific Peoples Foundation of Canada, 409-620 View Street, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 1J6. (CAN$3.00 per set).

Network Publications Available

Newsletters
Numbers 3-9
Briefing Papers
Trade Prospects between Australia and Central America, April 1985.
China's Entry into World Markets, November 1985.
The Soviet Union in the South Pacific, October 1986.
Developing Country Interests and Distortions in the World Food Trade, November 1986.
Recent Trends in the Economic Integration of ASEAN Countries, April 1987.
Conference/Symposium Reports
Report on the Economy of Papua New Guinea, September
Conference Proceedings
Development Education: Practical Policies for Australia, October 1986
Micronesia and Australian Foreign Policy, October 1987.
Books
The Register of Development Research and Expertise, Australia, 1985, Pamela Thomas and Joseph Remenyi (eds.)
Philippines Under Aquino, 1987, Peter Krinks (ed)
The Network also has available
ODI Briefing Papers, 1985-87. Cost covers photocopying
Australia's Overseas Aid Program 1987-88 Budget Related Paper No. 4

SPECIAL OFFER
Register of Development Research and Expertise Australia 1988

The new Register, containing names, discipline, specialisation, countries of expertise and development experience of those based in Australia with development-related expertise is now in press. It contains 700 listings and is an invaluable 'who's who' of development. Selling at $25.00 the Register is available to those who receive the Newsletter for $15.00.

Order form
To:
Australian Development Studies Network
GPO Box 4
Canberra ACT 2601
Australia

Please forward ______ copies of
The Register of Development Research and Expertise, Australia 1988

To________________________

Address____________________

________________________

I enclose a cheque/postal order for $__________

Please write or phone Pamela Thomas, The Australian Development Studies Network, National Centre for Development Studies, The Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia, telephone (062) 492466.