

The Australian Development Studies



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Dear Colleagues,

This issue of the Australian Development Studies Newsletter concentrates on trade and industrialization in the developing countries and on recent events in the Pacific. It reports on several important conferences, including the recent workshop 'Rethinking development issues' organized by the Centre for Development Studies at Flinders University. It also provides background information on new UNCTAD policies towards trade and on the situation in Fiji. This issue also carries news of three new development-related centres, forthcoming conferences and recent publications.

Pamela Thomas

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Rethinking development issues: opportunities and constraints in the 1980s, Flinders University, 14-15 May.

This workshop, organized by the Centre for Development Studies at Flinders University and funded by the Australian Development Studies Network, provided an important and timely review of current development issues. Organized around four major themes: new approaches to the world economy; production in capitalist and socialist economies; poverty and the ultra-poor; and the role of the state in social and economic development: the workshop provided the opportunity for in-depth discussion on a variety of aspects of development practice and theory. The workshop was attended by 120 academics and students.

The major themes to emerge from the workshop were the inability of current development theories to predict or explain the world economic crisis and its impact on third world countries; the inability of development models to address the ultra-poor; and their failure to bring about growth with equity. It was noted that in some societies 'trickle down' models had improved the social situation of the poor, but even during periods of economic boom benefits had seldom reached the large mass of the very poor. It was also noted that while development models in the past were based on the ideology of economic growth with equity, the 1980s have seen disappearance of any ethic of commitment to third world countries or to the very poor. Current models are based on export-led economic growth without consideration of the social price.

Papers and discussion pointed to the lack of utility of grand theory and the need for greater emphasis on 'middle-level' theories that are country or region-specific. Theory must take into account the role of the state,

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the linkages between state and society, power and power structures at local, national and international levels, and the links between public, private and corporate capital. Considerable debate centred around the newly industrializing countries and the long-term impact on social and economic development of the new international division of labour, financial deregulation, and the rise in international private investment capital. Full workshop proceedings are to be published by the Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University.

Session 1: New approaches to the world economy

CRISES IN GLOBAL CAPITALISM AND CRISES IN DEVELOPMENT THINKING, Richard Leaver and John Browett.

Drs Leaver and Browett challenged the utility of conventional development theory and its underlying assumption that the state and the exercise of public power were the main features of the international economic system with the exercise of public power providing the route to development. They pointed out that current developing thinking has not considered the dramatic changes in the world political economy brought about by the growth of private economic power and the internationalization of production and finance. Speculative money markets, which have a vested interest in disorder, render the economic situation unpredictable and leave third world countries with little national control over their economies or development priorities. Development studies and development theories remain characterized by conceptualization of a global political economy organized by and for national economies. 'At best this has resulted in calls for reconstitution of the old economic order: at worst it has been responsible for a continuing focus on the necessity to implement economic adjustment policies'. These have often had disastrous results for third world countries.

The task for the late 1980s, Drs Leaver and Browett concluded, was the overthrow of grand order theory and a move towards lower order development thinking.

GLOBAL STRUCTURAL CONFLICT: BEYOND THE NORTH-SOUTH DIVIDE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER, Richard Higgott.

This paper discussed development issues in the context of international power relations and the declining hegemony of the United States of America. Structural change in the world economic order and changing power relations were reflected in changed attitudes to the North/South debate. The neo-conservative ascendancy in the North and the

rejuvenation of neo-classical economic theories of comparative advantage and supply side economies has led to export-oriented, structural adjustment strategies in third world countries which have replaced the basic needs approach of the 1970s. An overtly power politics approach to the world economic order has reduced multilateral contact on North-South issues and has led to the disappearance, in most quarters, of any ethical commitment of the North to the development of the South. The economic crises and competitive economic relations between the world's major industrialized trading nations have reduced the importance of North South issues on the agenda of the international political economy, and an increase in bilateral arrangements negotiated outside the multilateral forums, ensures the continued political hegemony of the North. There appears little prospect for an international economic order which might give third world countries increased control over their own economic management. Dr Higgott stated that regimes such as GATT are unlikely to have sufficient power to prevent the outbreak of trade and protectionist wars between the world's major economic powers and there was little doubt that the third world countries would be caught in the cross-fire.

Session 2: Production in capitalist and socialist economies

THE CONSTRAINTS OF EXPORT-ORIENTATED GROWTH AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURAL-LED INDUSTRIALIZATION, Ron Witton.

Dr Witton pointed out that the boom years in Indonesia, based on high world prices for oil and the introduction of high yielding varieties of rice vindicated the theories of trickle-down and comparative advantage. They created capital accumulation, a wealthy elite, improvements in the domestic market, and high government spending. However a drop in oil prices and the destabilization of the world economy had a drastic impact on an economy fuelled by government spending which had done little for the rural population.

He outlined the major elements required to establish a valid rural development strategy, based on the current Indonesian policy of devolution to the provinces. Any development, he claimed, must be based on industrial production, self-sufficiency in food and diversification in production. He maintained that while the world faces severe economic difficulties and the world market for exported primary produce remains sluggish, there is more hope for the development of national, and particularly rural,

strategies for productive self-sufficiency in food production. The Indonesian central government has developed a range of rural-based 'voluntary' organizations and a reasonably efficient infrastructure that could be used to improve rural-centred development.

Rather than national strategies to regularize traditional mutual-help schemes, the effect of the green revolution, export crops, and other capital intensive and privatized techniques of production has brought about the breakdown of mutual support systems and encouraged individualization. What was needed Dr Witton said was a development of local potential within a framework of collaborative local structures. The work of non-government organizations was successful in this approach. Decentralization, Dr Witton said, can lead to emphasis in production and development being shifted to the rural sector. Households must be encouraged to retain diversity in economic strategies as this diversity allows for maximization of potential under varying conditions - a different paradigm from that promoted by traditionalist economists who stress specialization and comparative advantage. The adoption of a diversified productive strategy at household level, has in spite of very restricted access to national development funds, shown itself far better equipped to absorb population increases into productive labour than has the formal, largely urban sector of the economy. As in other Asian societies, women's economic roles have been ignored and many 'development' schemes, especially those tied to cash and export crops, have made the poor more vulnerable than in the past to the fluctuations of the world commodity market. These issues must be addressed if rural-led development is to occur, Dr Witton concluded.

SOCIALISM, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: OBSERVATIONS BASED ON CHINA AND VIETNAM, Dean Forbes.

Dr Forbes considered the impact of national political and economic policy on development strategies of socialist states. Dr Forbes estimated there were 30 socialist developing countries whose characteristics were state determination of industrialization and agriculture, nationalization of industry, socialization of agriculture, abolition of the market, comprehensive planning structure and political-ideological systems based on transition to a communist society. Outlining the experience of China and Vietnam Dr Forbes pointed to recent changes in political and economic policy and a move to market socialism. This, he said, implies a shift in power distribution which is accompanied by a

shift of focus from the state to the economy. The emergence of market socialism in China has involved changes in agricultural policy and the use of price increases and contract system. The relaxation of central control and the ability to sell surplus production privately, together with production incentives, have led to an increase in agricultural and light industries. This together with changes in external economic relations and urban policy have reduced bureaucratic control. Agriculture has responded favourably to economic reforms and the value of output and production have gone up. There have also been important social reforms which have had repercussions on social and economic development. China's population policy is one. In Vietnam there has been a marked shift from grandiose to small practical projects and an attempt to coordinate the development of industry and agriculture. Dr Forbes raised the question of whether these moves to decentralization, market socialism and economy-driven policies result from perceived limitations of the socialist path to development.

Session 3: Poverty and the ultra-poor

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY IN CAPITALIST ASIA, Christopher Manning.

Dr Manning, providing examples of development strategies in capitalist Asian societies, suggested that the failure of the basic needs approach has been over stressed and that there were many examples of major advances in health and education achieved through this approach. Although there had been declines in poverty in Indonesia and Malaysia, problems had arisen when growth slowed. Income redistribution worsened and redistribution of assets did not take place. Those who have not benefited are the ultra-poor especially women who have no mobility, no employment, a higher level of illness and no assets. Agriculturally led growth, he said, has been ignored in Asia. Grain shortages and the world grain crisis had an important impact and foreign exchange had had to be spent on food imports. Food self-sufficiency, he maintained, remains a strategy of basic importance. A major area of study in supporting self-sufficiency, he suggested, was the control of and access to entitlements.

Overall, Dr Manning said, although agricultural development has not had a major effect on alleviating poverty, it has not led to a deteriorating situation and that agricultural performance is central to alleviating poverty but the opportunity for

agricultural growth is not as good as in the 1970s.

INDIA'S ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS AND THE ULTRA-POOR: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE YEARS 1970-1985, Marika Vicziany.

Dr Vicziany discussed India's major anti-poverty programs and their impact on poverty. While the Integrated Rural Development Program has assisted those below the poverty line it was conceptually flawed and as they had been introduced through normal bureaucratic channels they could not meet the needs of the ultra-poor. What the ultra-poor needed she said was employment and that employment schemes based on manual labour had a chance of success as manual labour is socially despised and these jobs would not be taken over by the more upwardly mobile, as most development programs are. Dr Vicziany said that successful change had to come from intermediary organizations that linked local communities with government programs.

Dr Vicziany said he felt optimistic about the situation in India as the government has accepted a commitment to the ultra-poor and that legislation has been put in place to provide a focus for legitimate action.

Session 4: Rethinking the role of the state

RETHINKING THE STATE IN ASIAN INDUSTRIALIZATION: INDIA AND INDONESIA, Doug McEachern.

Dr McEachern pointed out that the role of the state is fundamental in economic development in capitalist societies and when studying the development strategies in Asian capitalist states the form of the political system and the working of class/state relations must be considered. Greater attention needs to be placed on the relationship between classes and the state and the ways in which the economy is organized, promoted and limited by different political processes. Although Asian capitalist countries confront the same range of contradictions between capital and labour and there have been similar emphases on industrialization and economic development, significant differences in state strategies exist. These, McEachern maintains, can be traced to the different ways in which classes and state are linked and the ways in which relations between the political and economic orders work.

THE CAPITALIST STATE IN A PERIPHERAL CONTEXT: TOWARDS A THIRD APPROACH, Randal Stewart.

In establishing new theoretical approaches to development Mr Stewart suggested that three sectors of capital

within the national economy should be recognized. These are the monopoly sector, and the competitive and state sectors. The national economy must be disaggregated, as while these three sectors are linked horizontally to the external economy, they are not linked internally, therefore. A national economy is not plausible and it is not under the control of local economists. As there is no cohesion within the state and one sector does not know what the other is doing there emerges a need for a fine analysis of the relations of production and the particular form of the state that exists in each sector. This also means that external actors are not so important as is usually considered and cannot dictate what governments do outside their own sector.

The proceedings of this workshop, together with a summary of workshop discussion, will be published soon.

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The political economy of primary health care in Southeast Asia, Macquarie University, 30-31 May.

This symposium, organized by the School of Behavioural Sciences at Macquarie University, was attended by academics, health practitioners and researchers from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, Singapore and Australia. The 12 speakers presented a range of primary health care case studies from Southeast Asian countries with differing political systems and which were at varying stages of social and economic development. A number of papers covered the historical development of primary health care systems under different colonial regimes providing a useful continuum for considering future trends in the development and practice of primary health care in Southeast Asia. While the establishment of primary health care systems has led to marked improvements in health status the current trend for increased privatization and professionalism of medical services is leading to reduced access to health services for the poor and to reductions in preventive medicine and health education. This trend is closely associated with political and economic change.

WEALTH AND HEALTH IN RURAL CHINA: LESSONS FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA, Kenneth Cox, University of New South Wales.

The Chinese primary health care system based on community cooperatives served by a widespread network of barefoot doctors has provided a model for other Third World societies. Professor Cox stated that the health-care revolution in China was a triumph of organization, not money. Ironically it is economic growth and greater access to cash that is causing the disintegration of this system. In 1949 infant mortality in China was 25 per cent and life expectancy 32 years but the establishment of rural collectives with cooperative health insurance resulted in widespread improvements in housing, sanitation, nutrition, maternal and child health and the reduction of communicable diseases. Professor Cox disputed income per capita as an indicator of life expectancy and suggested that political commitment to equity, not income, can achieve lower infant mortality and greater life expectancy. China and Cuba provided good examples of this. However, changes in China's economic policy have had a twofold impact on the provision of primary health care. Household responsibility for excess food production put disposable income into the pockets of individuals rather than into the collectives. As the collective ran the health cooperative, paid the barefoot doctor, purchased drugs and paid for further medical training for health staff, lack of support for the collective led to a decline in health services available. At the same time access to disposable income and an increase by over one-third in rural incomes, allowed people to utilize better quality care than that provided by the local barefoot doctor, who was often not well educated. With the one-family, one-child regulation there was an additional desire for high quality infant health care. Rural people now bypass the village clinic and go direct to hospitals. As a result the proportion of people contributing to the cooperative has dropped from 80 per cent to 30 per cent. Geographically health coverage has dropped, the number of rural doctors has declined by 30 per cent and the number of barefoot doctors has declined from 1.8 million to 1.2 million. With the demand for more professional curative services, preventative services and health education are disappearing. The future, Professor Cox suggested, depends upon political decisions and the ideological struggle between social equity, individual decision-making, central control and decentralization. It seems likely however that the 'user pays' principle will increase and preventative services will contract.

THE IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION AND NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE ON HEALTH SERVICES IN MALAYSIA, J. Richardson, Macquarie University.

In comparison to many other Southeast Asian countries, Dr Richardson said Malaysia has an impressive health care system. This results from the equitable distribution of medical resources between urban and rural areas and equitable access to health services. The health system however is in a state of transition as the causes of morbidity and mortality have changed and cardiovascular diseases are becoming an increasing problem. The health system now has to manage a wider spectrum of complaints, and urban populations are demanding medical care comparable to that in western countries. As Malaysia has been affected by economic recession its capacity to meet the demands is limited and finance for government health services has been reduced. At the same time private hospitals and medical services have been increasing rapidly. It is believed that government cannot afford to provide adequate health care and there should be significant privatization of the health services. The other strategy under discussion is the introduction of a compulsory health insurance. In his paper Dr Richardson pointed out that these changes could seriously jeopardize health achievements. 'Without considerable skill, privatization and national health insurance could alter the distribution of services to cater for a privileged minority at the expense of the majority. The result could be an escalation of costs and a deterioration in the health outcome'.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN KAMPUCHEA, Darrell Bullen, Workers Industrial Union, Sydney.

Following the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime in 1979 the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) have completely rebuilt the health service. In 1979 for an estimated population of 7 million people there remained only 45 doctors, 15 pharmacists, no dentists and few health workers. Both the formal health infrastructure and the village-level health service that utilized traditional medicine had collapsed. Mr Bullen outlined the ways in which the PRK have established a socialist health service based on decentralization, prevention, education and the elimination of malnutrition rather than re-establishing the centralized, curative service initiated by the French. By 1984 Mr Bullen stated 8,275 medical personnel had been trained. Most were primary level nurses, with an additional 207 doctors, 500 state nurses and 40 dentists. Kampuchea has faced considerable problems in implementing its health service as the US/ASEAN policy toward the PRK has been one of isolation.

There has been a consequent lack of funds for resources or training. While aid was available for large centralized hospitals and expensive, complex medical equipment, aid was not available for training, transport or infrastructure for rural primary health care. The major problems Mr Bullen outlined were training, transport, lack of water, illiteracy and malnutrition. Infant mortality is estimated to be 220 per 1,000 live births. There are also war-related problems including loss of hearing and psychological disturbances resulting from displacement. Mr Bullen recommended greater assistance from Australia, most particularly through the non government organizations which were already making a valuable contribution.

HEALTH CARE IN VIETNAM TODAY, Michael Lim, Trade Union Medical Centre, Sydney.

Improvements in health in Vietnam over the last 40 years have been impressive. In 1945 infant mortality was 300-400 per 1,000 live births, life expectancy 32 years. In 1986 infant mortality had dropped to 59 and life expectancy increased to 59 years. Although health services are curtailed by lack of resources, the infrastructure is good. Dr Lim said services are based on a socialist model of primary health care which emphasizes preventative strategies and the most efficient use of available resources. Traditional medicine plays an important role and a campaign to train village health workers has meant that by 1980 most rural areas had access to health services. Dr Lim outlined the impact on health of the social and environmental problems caused by the war. The war had left over 2 million dead and many displaced. Displacement and rapid urbanization had led to additional health problems. Currently 60 per cent of the national budget is spent on the military and Chinese border attacks add to medical problems. Peace, Dr Lim said, is the most important requirement in Vietnam today.

THE POLITICS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THAILAND, Paul Cohen, Macquarie University.

This paper, which emphasized the recent role of non government organizations (NGOs) in the provision of primary health care in Thailand, began by outlining the early development of Western orthodox medicine in Thailand and the growth of an elitist, urban-based Thai medical profession. In rural society the introduction of Western medicine had led to a marked decline in traditional healers and a rapid increase in unregistered druggists and 'injection doctors'. Dr Cohen maintained that Thailand has become a drug dependent society with 25 per cent of the Thai population addicted to APC (aspirin). Primary health care services remain

underdeveloped and health problems like malnutrition, TB, malaria are still widespread. However the situation is improving. The student uprising in 1973 led to challenges to the centralized medical profession and students initiated a Public Health for the Masses Program. This led to the formation of many NGOs concerned with primary health care, with an emphasis on self-reliance, the redistribution of government funds and decentralization of health decision-making. Currently there are very weak organizational links between government and the NGOs and although health volunteers are available there are problems with government training which still employs a top-down approach. As a result training is too short, there is no follow up, there is lack of cooperation and little community participation. He said that although the rhetoric of government and the NGOs is the same, their interpretation and practices differ.

The aim of the NGOs to develop social consciousness is not shared by government and NGO primary health care activities are perceived as a camouflage for political work. Government primary health care systems are in the hands of an authoritarian bureaucracy which allows villagers no power and there is little Thai government commitment to primary health care. Eighty per cent of the health budget is still spent on hospitals and training doctors. Successful primary health care, Dr Cohen maintained, is going to require structural reform.

AN ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PHILIPPINES, R.O. Barile, University of New South Wales.

The health system in the Philippines is based on the Western curative model but greater emphasis has recently been placed on implementing primary health care. Ideologically the PHC system was based on 4 strategies: active community participation; improvement of support mechanisms; use of appropriate technology; and inter-agency collaboration. Dr Barile, who worked as a regional PHC coordinator in the Philippines, said that at village level the implementation of PHC had not been successful. The plan was to establish a PHC committee in every *barangay*, each with a midwife and health worker. The committees were rapidly established and although the situation appeared satisfactory on paper, research conducted by Dr Barile showed that many of the committees had no regular meetings and no functions. Names were merely put forward to meet the deadlines. The activities of the health workers were restricted to referrals and first aid. There was a lack of logistical support, inadequate

medical supplies, a need for closer supervision and a much greater need for health education and for continuing education for health workers. However, Dr Barile pointed out, it seemed easier to recruit new workers than to upgrade the training of existing workers. The major question that needs to be considered in the Philippines, Dr Barile said, is how to sustain interest in PHC?

The following papers were also presented:

Professional justification of western psychiatry in Southeast Asia, H.N. Higginbotham.

Primary health care in Southeast Asia: an overview, J.H. Hirshman.

The roots of primary health care in Indonesia, T.H. Hull.

The political economy and the politics of gender: primary health care in colonial Malaya, Lenore Manderson.

Some aspects of primary health care in Singapore, John Purcal.

Village health services and the Indonesia family planning program, Kathy Robinson.

Proceedings will be available from:

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The green revolution in South and Southeast Asia in perspective, Australian National University, 10-12 April 1987, John Overton Australian National University.

This workshop, organized by the Department of Human Geography, Australian National University, reviewed economic, social and ecological consequences of the green revolution in Indonesia, India and (less extensively) for Thailand and the Philippines. It also considered agricultural development in Papua New Guinea and in Fiji. The major themes were explanation of variations in performance between farmers, and accounting for the relations between agricultural innovation and household livelihood strategies. There was agreement that agricultural development based on modern rice varieties in India and Indonesia has not generally had the pauperizing, polarizing effects which were anticipated in the 1970s, and that while rural income disparities may have increased (conclusive evidence is lacking) there is good evidence that benefits have flowed to poor cultivators and labourers.

In Indonesia focus was on the relationships between the striking growth of agricultural production, trends in rural labour markets and rural livelihoods, and the growth of non-agricultural employment. Some upward pressure on rural wage rates in the early 1980s is associated with the urban expansion of productive employment especially in construction, transport and manufacturing. The question was raised of the impact on employment, wages and livelihoods of the return to lower rates of economic growth after 1985. It was felt that agriculture would again have to absorb labour unless more extensive rural non-agricultural activity could be encouraged by government intervention. The limits to the growth linkage effects of the new agricultural technology in stimulating rural economic diversification were considered in a paper on a region of South India. Other general themes in the discussions reflected concerns over both the ecological and the political-economic sustainability of the green revolution.

THE ECOLOGY OF A SUSTAINABLE GREEN REVOLUTION: PAST DEVELOPMENTS AND CURRENT PROBLEMS IN JAVA, James J. Fox, Australian National University.

This paper pointed to the ways in which a series of ecological problems jeopardized Indonesia's efforts at achieving a sustainable green revolution. It focused on the way in which intensive use of pesticides can result in the opposite of the intended effect. This happened with the resurgence of the brown planthopper in Java. The paper reports on recent efforts to establish integrated pest management in national policy, and refers to the effect of the persistence of the brown planthopper threat to both national and international rice breeding programs.

THE MODERNIZATION OF FOODCROP AGRICULTURE IN INDONESIA AND ITS DISTRIBUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS, Anne Booth, Australian National University.

The new seed fertiliser rice technologies have led to very rapid growth in yields and production in Indonesia in the years from 1971 to 1985 compared with most parts of Asia. There is no evidence to support the argument that yield growth has occurred mainly on larger farms, or in those regions which were best endowed with irrigation infrastructure in the early 1970s. Indeed there seems to have been a significant degree of 'catching up' between backward and advanced regions in Indonesia, in complete contrast with what has occurred in the Indian subcontinent. Foodcrop agriculture remains little mechanized in Indonesia and remains labour intensive. Multiple cropping has led to greater labour input per hectare per year, even if labour

input per crop has fallen. The decline in the percentage of the labour force working in agriculture in the 1970s seems to have been mainly due to the growth of off-farm employment as a result of the oil boom and rapid economic growth, and is interpreted as reflecting the 'pull' of more attractive jobs. The benefits of the green revolution in terms of increased food availability have been widely spread. Not only has average per capita rice availability in Indonesia grown by almost 50 per cent since the 1960s, but inequalities in consumption have also fallen. Numbers below the poverty line set in rice or calorie terms have fallen rapidly.

NOTES ON RAPID ECONOMIC GROWTH, THE GREEN REVOLUTION AND RURAL LABOUR MARKET CHANGE IN JAVA, Chris Manning, Flinders University.

This review of a wide and complex literature includes discussion of the spread of exclusionary labour arrangements in rural Java in the 1970s. It disputes the view advanced by Collier and others that these arrangements reflect employers' pre-occupation with the high costs of relatively open harvest as rice farming became more commercialized. It points out a lack of close relationship between the occurrence of exclusionary arrangements and HYVs in the early 1970s. Hart's arguments, based on the view that larger landowners have sought through these arrangements to minimize transactions costs associated with recruitment and supervision of farm operations, are found more persuasive. It is reported that village studies of the early 1980s show a reversal of earlier patterns of relatively low average earnings in non-agricultural pursuits compared to wage work in rice, but explained that the rapid growth in non-agricultural employment did not lead to significant increases in rural wage rates for a variety of reasons, including the fact that the green revolution did not provide a major stimulus to non-agricultural work in rural areas.

AGRICULTURE/NON-AGRICULTURE LINKAGES AND THE DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN RURAL ASIA, John Harriss, University of East Anglia.

This paper examines some of the assumptions in Mellor's theory of foodgrain production and employment led growth using field material from a small region of South India in the early seventies and eighties. The region is one in which the green revolution has been successful. There has also been significant diversification in rural economic activity over the period since the introduction of MVs. The question asked is why growth linkage effects have not been stronger, and the answer considers changing patterns of consumer demand and the flow of

resources out of agriculture and into the urban economy.

PIECES OF THE EVIDENCE: UNEXPECTED TRENDS IN THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE (Peter Mayer, University of Adelaide).

Early critics of the green revolution in India predicted that it would lead to growing disparities in wealth and land ownership, displacement of labour, and growing class polarization. Several reviews of the literature published in the past decade (Dasgupta, Byres, Prahladachar) have tended to confirm these predictions. More recent evidence is available which suggests that the trajectory of developments may not be as previously thought. This paper examines the questions: Can size of holding be used as a surrogate for class position? Is the traditional role of the village money-lender changing? Are agricultural labourers worse off as a result of the new technology? The paper concludes by suggesting that the most significant changes occurring in rural India are caused by political rather than economic change.

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO THE ROOT CROP REVOLUTION? THE VIEW FROM MELANESIA, Bryan Allen and Michael Bourke, Australian National University.

In the very different context of Melanesia, Allen and Bourke examine change in food production systems, most of which has occurred in the absence of formal programs of scientific research and extension. They assess the outcomes against the needs of rising populations and the increasing demands for cash for consumer goods. Following the lead of Paul Richards in *Indigenous Agricultural Revolution* these authors urge the need to give proper cognizance to the ability of farmers to innovate and experiment, especially in the context of contemporary farming systems research.

Conference papers are available from:

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Non-government organization project partner consultation, Macquarie University, 7-9 May 1987.

This consultation, organized by the Australian Freedom from Hunger Campaign, brought together NGO personnel from the Pacific, Asia, Africa and Australia, as well as aid consultants, academics and public

servants, to discuss a variety of aspects of aid delivery and to encourage a critical examination of the work of Australian NGOs. It was hoped that this would lead to a strengthening of these organizations and greater effectiveness in providing assistance for social and economic development. This bold initiative provided a catalyst for bringing into the open problems experienced in the internal organization structure of the Australian NGOs, as well as problems in their relationships with recipient NGOs, and in implementing and evaluating aid programs.

A dossier of case studies of NGO projects was provided as a catalyst for discussion. These included the Margarini and Malindi resettlement projects in Kenya, the integrated rural development program in Phichit, Nakoran Sawan, Lamphun and Songkhla provinces, Thailand, the rural water supply, sanitation and community development project in the Solomon Islands, and the Christian Commission for Development project in Bangladesh. An analysis of these projects together with the major discussion suggest that the NGOs in Australia have little organizational flexibility and have been unable to implement internal changes to meet rapid changes occurring both in Australian society and in the requirements of Third World partners. While Australian NGOs expect participation, shared decision-making and flexibility from their partners, their own organizations do not operate in this way. Their means of attracting funding are problematical and often require considerable 'double-talk' both within Australia and in partner countries in order to establish programs that are seen to be needed by partner organizations. While it is not difficult to get funding for establishing water supply, it is more difficult to attract funds for health education. Funds are therefore sought for water supply projects, but part of those funds are used for health education associated with effective use of water supply.

Although Australian NGOs are recognized as being less aggressive and less paternalistic than bilateral and multilateral personnel developing country partners at the consultation made it clear that some NGOs had little awareness of or sympathy for Third World problems. It became very obvious that Third World NGO personnel were very much more flexible, and more prepared to cooperate with one another, with government and with overseas personnel, than Australian NGOs.

This consultation showed that Australian NGOs were prepared to look at their operations and at their weaknesses and to attempt to improve their effectiveness.

The proceedings of the consultation were put on video and this will be edited to provide a series of teaching aids and foci for discussing development-related problems. A publication incorporating the case studies used at the consultation will be published in 1988 by Croom Helm, London.

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Building on success: agricultural research, technology, and policy for development, CSIRO, Canberra, 14 May.

This one-day symposium organized by the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research considered a number of agricultural policy questions including should Australian continue to help Third World countries improve their own agricultural growth? And does Australia benefit from agricultural development assistance?

John Mellor of the International Food Policy Research Institute called for greater Australian agricultural assistance to low income countries. This should take the form of assistance with research and technology which are inextricably linked to improved agricultural production. The emphasis he stated should be on improving food production. Improved agricultural technology, Professor Mellor said, raises the productivity of resources in agriculture, providing a net addition to national incomes. The developing countries which had the greatest success in accelerating growth in their basic food staples sector have experienced rapid growth in imports of basic food staples. He emphasized that small-holder livestock production has immense potential for providing employment. Demand is highly elastic with respect to raising incomes. Technical assistance in research, marketing and extension are needed in this area.

Jock Anderson of the University of New England, considering the impact of agricultural research in developing countries, said that even economists are now largely agreed on the importance of agriculture in

the economic growth of agrarian societies attempting to modernize and industrialize. He pointed to the importance of agricultural technological research and value of continuing research into the impact of the green revolution. The employment effects of this technology have been generally good and by and large the green revolution has increased the demand for farm labourers of both sexes absolutely. The additional rice and wheat produced has fed more people and fed them better and has led to real economic growth although with little significant increase in income levels. The linkage effects have meant that the impact of the new technology have multiplied around an economy and beyond, including increased demand for some agricultural imports. In conclusion Professor Anderson said that Australia has a moral duty to apply its professional expertise and, rather than entertain cutbacks, to devote a larger share of its considerable wealth to furthering the welfare of others through this proven means to progress in the developing world.

Kym Anderson of the University of Adelaide debated whether or not agricultural growth in developing countries was in Australia's interest. Using China as an example he outlined the growth of Australian agricultural markets in developing countries and whether these markets are damaged by agricultural assistance. The common presumption Dr Anderson said was that if a country's food output expands that country reduces its import of food or expand its exports of food. International food prices then fall. There is some basis for this concern as China, Indonesia and India have been successful in expanding their food production and overall since the 1960s developing countries have expanded their total food output at a pace 50 per cent faster than in industrial countries. However, in developing economies the demand for food has grown even more rapidly than supply. This is not only because of population growth but also faster growth in income per capita. As a result, food self sufficiency has declined. Rapid food production in developing countries as a group, has been accompanied by rapid increases in that groups food imports. In conclusion Dr Anderson said that providing agricultural assistance to developing countries Australia benefits if the provision of aid-financed improved production technology is accompanied by Australian direct foreign investment in processing and marketing the product. Such assistance also adds to political stability.

Proceedings of the symposium are available from:

The Information Officer
ACIA
G.P.O. Box 1571
Canberra ACT 2601

Human rights in the Pacific, Sydney, 25 May, Pene Lee, Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

This one-day seminar organized by the Pacific Committee of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid highlighted a growing awareness of the fragile state of peace and human rights in the Pacific. The seminar dealt with three major human rights concerns in the Pacific - the colonial legacy, militarization (nuclear issues, military alliances), and economic development (aid, trade, investment). While it is recognized that human rights includes the right to land, to food, to self sufficiency, to elections with free choices and to self determinations, all these rights are seldom available and in some areas are being eroded.

Ellen Whelan of the Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific movement outlined the situation in Micronesia where a facade of decolonization hides the United States domination. The US Trusteeship over Micronesia, she said, is a strategic arrangement, with the US attempting to 'force' a Compact of Free Association. The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands have already signed this, but Belau has refused insisting on their right to adopt a nuclear free constitution. Micronesians are totally economically dependent on the US. Ms Whelan outlined a number of recorded abuses of basic freedoms and human rights, most particularly in the areas used for atomic testing.

Jaques Boengkih of AKDEC, the official association for economic and social development of the three Kanak regions in New Caledonia, pointed to the poor economic position of Kanaks and their lack of access to even small scale business activities. Education was only made accessible in the 1960s and agricultural training programs introduced in 1982 have been stopped by the current government. French settlers hold most of the land he said and the Kanaks have neither the resources nor the skills to participate in development activities.

Caroline Ralston of Macquarie University said that foreign intrusion in the Pacific had imposed new roles on Pacific Island women and for some this had resulted in decreased independence. Those with least equal opportunities were rural women tied into traditional roles in subsistence agriculture. Dr Ralston pointed to the urgent need for more detailed statistical information on the

Pacific, particularly in health, education and employment.

For further information on ACFOA Pacific Committee activities contact:

Pene Lee
Research Officer
Australian Council for Overseas Aid
G.P.O. Box 1562
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Security and survival: priorities for peace and development in the Asia-Pacific region, Melbourne, 27 February - 1 March, Janet Hunt, Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

This conference, organized by the Australian Council for Overseas Aid and co-sponsored by the Australian Coalition for Disarmament and Peace was the first to be held in Australia on the relationship between disarmament and development. It was attended by 170 representatives of government and non-government aid organizations, colleges and universities. International speakers included Joy Balazo, Philippines, Abdus Sabur, Bangkok and Lopeti Senituli, Tonga. The conference provided debate on the disarmament and development within the Asia-Pacific region prior to the United Nations conference on disarmament and development to be held in New York in August.

The conference opened with a public meeting to address the question of security. Robin Luckham, of the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University and Adi Sasono of the Institute of Development Studies in Jakarta examined different concepts of security. In Indonesia, where for most of the population, economic security is the most pressing need external and internal threats are used to justify the imposition of national security regimes. Security of the Aboriginal people was discussed by Marcia Langton in relationship to the Dibb report and Jo Valentine examined Australia's security fears.

The major feature of the conference was the workshops which covered perceptions of security, case studies of the disarmament-development relationship and strategies for change. Special emphasis was given to militarization in Southeast Asia and its relationship to development policies. Australia's role in the arms trade, military aid and development assistance in the region were also scrutinized. It was pointed out that in the last Australian budget military spending and military aid to the region rose substantially, but development assistance fell by 13 per cent.

Papers from the conference will be available shortly. A *Development Dossier on Disarmament and Development in Asia* is to be published by ACFOA.

For papers and *Dossier* contact:

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CURRENT ISSUES

Fiji report

Following the recent army coup, Fijian political, economic and racial issues have been prominent in both the media and academic fora, where widely divergent opinions about events underlying the coup have been expressed. Some see the coup as a manifestation of racial tension, others as a struggle for power. Other opinions include a reaction to rapid social and economic change, a result of historical divisions between eastern and western chiefly systems, or external interference related to the Labour/Coalition government's strongly anti-nuclear policy.

This report provides background information on Fijian social and economic issues and on the current Constitution.

The physical setting. Fiji comprises 332 volcanic islands, with a land area of 18,000 square kilometres, the third largest in the Pacific. Nearly 90 per cent of the population lives on the two major islands, Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. The major islands are mountainous, with large rivers, high plateaux and considerable climatic variation between the wet eastern side and the dry west.

Since cession to Britain in 1874, continued efforts have been made to legally protect the interests of the Fijian people and to maintain their traditional way of life. Rather than have Fijians working as labourers on their own land for Europeans, in 1879 the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, introduced Indian indentured labour to work in the newly established sugar industry. He also introduced an administrative system which protected Fijian traditional institutions and Fijian land rights. Further sale of Fijian land was forbidden. The bulk of the land (82.2 per cent) is still owned by Fijian clans controlled by the chiefs, 9.5 per cent is held by government and 8 per cent has been freeholded. Fijian land is controlled by the Native Land Trust Board which is responsible for overseeing leases and land development on behalf of the clans. Most

lessees are Indian farmers engaged in cash cropping and sugar production. As most agricultural development and export agriculture occurs on leased land, in 1976 the land ordinance was amended to increase the normal ten-year lease to a thirty-year minimum.

Politically, those of highest chiefly status, or those whom the British administration recognized as being of highest chiefly status lived in the east, where Polynesian influence was strongest. This differential remains.

Population and employment. The current population is estimated to be 715,000 of whom 46 per cent are indigenous Fijians, 49 per cent Indian and 5 per cent European, Chinese or people of mixed race (Table 1).

Table 1 Population and employment trends 1966-85

	1966	1976	1982	1985
Population size (000)	477	588	658	699
Population under 15 (%)	46.7	41.1	36.8	40.1
Population 15+ (000)	254.3	346.2	416.1	419.0
Labour force (000)	125.8	175.8	220.4	240.6
Labour force as % of 15+ population	49	51	53	57
Employment (000)	120.6	164.0	202.8	216.1
Unemployment (000)	5.2	11.8	17.6	24.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.1	6.7	8.0	10.2

The proportion of Indian population has increased rapidly over the last 40 years, but the natural increase of 2 per cent per annum is now evenly distributed between both races. Until recently the predominant demographic pattern was one of Fijians living in rural areas where they engaged in subsistence or semi-subsistence village agriculture, while Indians lived in the urban areas or engaged in cash cropping on leased Fijian land, with a predominance of Indians on the sugar land in the west. Outside agriculture, Fijians are employed in stevedoring, in mining or the army, while Indians work in the professions or in trade. In recent years these divisions have become less clearcut as more Fijians move into cash cropping and urban employment. It is widely accepted that Indians maintain economic control of Fiji, while the indigenous Fijians retain political control.

Over the last five years the urban work force has increased by 3.2 per cent per year, and unemployment, especially among school-leavers of both ethnic groups is a growing problem, accompanied by increasing urban crime. Average urban wages are \$A14 a day, rural wages for agricultural labourers about \$A10 a day. Fiji has 40 unions and about one-third of the workforce is unionized.

The Fijian economy. Fiji has a variety of natural resources including plentiful agricultural lands, forests, marine resources, gold and hydro-electricity. Internal and external communication links are good and Fiji serves as a major link on trans-Pacific air routes. At Independence Fiji was left with a strong administration and a relatively well educated population. It received considerable financial support from the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the EC. However the economy has performed poorly over the last five years with a rapid increase in the trade deficit. The per capita GDP, at \$1250 is amongst the highest in the Pacific (Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2 Openess of the economy 1970-1984

Year	GDP	Total supply	Retained imports		Domestic exports		Tourist receipts	
			Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
1970	168.9	246.3	77.4	31.4	49.3	20.0	23.4	9.5
1975	515.4	710.8	195.4	27.5	115.9	16.3	70.1	9.9
1979	779.4	1,124.8	345.4	30.7	167.6	14.9	104.0	9.2
1980	901.0	1,283.8	382.8	29.8	229.7	17.9	109.5	8.5
1981	953.6	1,418.3	464.7	32.8	193.7	13.7	122.0	8.6
1982	1,020.5	1,409.7	389.2	27.6	181.2	12.3	138.3	9.8
1983	1,021.9	1,447.9	426.0	29.4	177.9	12.3	135.9	9.4
1984	1,177.2	1,581.9	404.7	25.6	197.9	12.5	162.7	10.3

Although there has been an increase in export earnings from tourism in the last 10 years, agriculture dominates the economy with sugar providing the major export earner, accounting for 40 per cent of agricultural production (Table 4).

The sugar industry is run by the Fiji Sugar Corporation, a statutory body. Sugar income is dependent on privileged access to the EC markets and prices received a considerably higher than those received by other sugar producers. The ratio of sugar output per hectare has fallen since the early 1970s but increasing areas of land put into sugar production and the establishment of new varieties which grow on poorer soils have made up some of the shortfall. A high proportion of sugar producers are Indian farmers although a growing number of Fijian landholders are now planting small areas of cane.

Forestry appears to have promise as an export crop and in the west approximately 55,000 hectares have been planted in pine and hardwoods. These forests are now reaching maturity.

Overall, the economy remains heavily dependent on aid concessionary loans and overseas investment. In 1985, total bilateral aid amounted to US\$27.2 million, and multilateral aid US\$48.6 million.

Table 3 Pacific island states and territories: basic indicators

Country	Land area (km ²)	Land area (km ²)	Sea area ('000 km ²)	Population ('000) 1984	Density (people per km ²)	Net annual population increase (%) 1973-1983	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1983	GNP (US\$m) 1984	GNP per capita (US\$) 1984	Growth in real GNP per capita % 1973-1983	Adult literacy rate % 1980	Total aid flows (US\$m) 1984	Aid per capita (US\$) 1984
					1984								
Fiji	18,272	1,290	677	37	1.9	68	1,250	1,840	1.1	75.0	31.3	46	
Solomon Islands	28,530	1,340	263	9	3.5	57	160 ^b	640 ^b	2.0 ^c	51.0	19.4	74	
Western Samoa	2,935	120	163	56	0.7	65	119 ^a	770 ^a	..	97.8	20.2	124	
Vanuatu	11,880	680	131	11	2.9	55	60 ^a	530 ^a	..	..	24.5	187
Tonga	699	700	96	152	1.6	63	64 ^b	780 ^b	3.9 ^c	99.6	15.7	148	
Kiribati	690	3,550	61	88	1.6	..	30 ^b	460 ^b	..	95.0	31.3	513	
Cook Islands	240	1,830	18	73	-1.1	..	20 ^a	1,360 ^a	..	91.8	8.1	460	
Tuvalu	26	900	8	308	3.4	..	4 ^a	570 ^a	..	98.0	5.5	688	
Nauru	21	320	8	381	1.5	..	70 ^a	9,091 ^a	..	..	-	-
Nieu	259	390	3	11	-3.1	..	3 ^a	1,080 ^a	..	100.0	3.2	1,143	
Tokelau	10	290	2	200	..	..	1 ^a	560 ^a	..	97.2	1.8	900
French Polynesia	3,265	5,030	159	49	..	..	1,300	8,190	3.2	94.5	172.0	1,080
New Caledonia	19,103	1,740	147	8	..	..	920	6,240	-1.1	91.3	130.5	888
Papua New Guinea	461,691	..	3,253	7	..	..	2,480	760	-0.3	..	321.8	99

^a1980
^b1983
^c1973-1982

Source: Estimated from national, World Bank and Asian Development Bank Sources, National Centre for Development Studies, Pacific Data Bank, March 1987.

Table 4 Fiji: GDP by industrial origin, 1984 and 1985 (per cent of total)

	1984	1985
Sugar (including sugar milling)	15	9
Other agriculture	13	12
Subsistence	(6)	(6)
Other (including forestry & fisheries)	(7)	(6)
Tourism	17	16
Government Services	19	24
Private Services	23	25
Other Manufacturing	8	7
Utilities & construction	7	10
Mining & quarrying	1	1
Adjustments	-3	-4
Memo:		
GDP in F\$ million	1,151	1,212

Note: GDP at factor cost.

Source: Fiji, Current Economic Statistics, Bureau of Statistics, Suva, October, 1986.

The political and constitutional system. The traditional Fijian political system was, and still is, based on a series of ranked chiefly lineages, each with ranked chiefly titles culminating in the chiefly leaders of the different provinces or *vanua*. The current holders of these titles occupy the most influential official positions in the government and bureaucracy. There are sharp divisions between those of chiefly rank and those who are not. Chiefs occupy a privileged position - a position of leadership (as distinct from bureaucratic leadership) in which they are given precedence, loyalty, obedience, authority and respect. (Nayacakalou, *Leadership in Fiji*, OUP, 1975:p.81) writes that chiefs occupy larger houses, eat better food and can depend on the support of their people. This system is

jealously guarded and as a result Fijians are subject to both central and local control. At village level, administration is based on the village council. Several villages form a *tikina*, or clan group, while several *tikina* form a *yavusa*, which is governed by a council and a *roko* (chief) as head of the council. Each year the heads of these councils meet for the Great Council of Chiefs to discuss legislation pertinent to Fijian affairs. The Great Council of Chiefs was established by the British administration to provide a separate colonial local government system for Fijians.

The history of Fiji's Constitution and current political system is one of protection of Fijian traditional power but also one of increasing Indian representation. In 1904, the colony's Legislative Council, which had been nominated by the Governor, and was all European, allowed an election of six Europeans and the nomination of two Fijian members from the Council of Chiefs. In 1916 the first Indian, appointed by the Governor, sat in the Council. In 1929 the first elected Indian members took their seats. Agitation amongst Indians for a common roll led, in 1937, to the introduction of a partly-elected, partly-nominated Council which consisted of a Governor, 16 official members, 5 Europeans, 5 Fijians nominated by the Council of Chiefs and 5 Indian members, 3 elected and 2 nominated. At the time the chiefs, anxious to preserve their influential elite positions, officially stated that 'democracy meant rule by ignorance and prejudice' and called for a system of nomination, by which path the principle of

trusteeship for the Fijian race could be preserved and the paramountcy of native interest secured.

The Council remained unchanged until 1963 when it was enlarged, and women of all races given the vote. Each community, Fijian, Indian and European voted on separate rolls. Two distinct political parties emerged - the Alliance Party led by Ratu Mara and an Indian Alliance known as the National Federation Party. A Constitution was adopted in 1966 which enlarged the Legislative Council to 40 members, 4 of whom were official and the rest elected. Fourteen of the elected members were Fijians, 12 were Indian and 10 were European or from other minority racial groups, known as General Electors. Nine Fijians, 9 Indians and 7 General Electors were elected from separate communal rolls and the remainder, except 2 Fijians chosen by the Council of Chiefs, were elected.

The 1970 Fijian Constitution ensures the maintenance of Fijian political interests and power in the composition of the Senate. Members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General. The Prime Minister nominates 7, the Leader of the Opposition 6, the Great Council of Chiefs 8 and the Council of Rotuma 1. It also includes the leaders of each provincial council and has 75 members. Any amendment to the Constitution requires a two thirds majority in both houses and any changes in relationship to land or Fijian affairs requires a majority of three-quarters. Section 32 of the Constitution calls for 52 seats in the House of Representatives; 22 seats each for the Fijian and Indian populations and 8 for General Electors. Voters are registered on each of these three rolls as well as on an additional roll referred to as 'the national roll'. Each voter votes in each of the four rolls. In the Fijian and Indians rolls, twelve members are elected by voters registered on that roll and ten elected by voters registered on the national roll. In the case of the European rolls, three members are elected by voters registered on the European roll and five by voters registered on the national roll. Voting is first past the post.

The 1987 election was contested by two major parties - the Alliance headed by Ratu Mara, who had been in power since Fiji became independent in 1970, and a coalition of the newly formed, multi-racial Labour Party which had grown out of the trade union movement, and the traditionally Indian NFP. The Alliance party traditionally had overwhelming support from Fijians and General Electors and some Indian support; and the Labour Coalition, largely Indian support.

Alliance leaders, convinced of victory concentrated their effort on the rural areas, from where they had traditionally drawn the Fijian vote, ignoring the disaffected urban Fijians. The Alliance party won 24 seats, the Coalition 28. As in the past the Alliance won all the Fijian seats and the Coalition all the Indian seats, however the Coalition won 6 of the General Electors seats. Of the Coalition's 28 seats, only 7 were Fijian with 2 General Electors. All these were elected in National constituencies, in which people of all races vote. There was an overall drop of 2.2 per cent in support for the Alliance, however the percentage of total votes cast was 49.59 for Alliance and 46.2 for the Coalition. Apart from Fijians who did not vote 2,500 voted against the Alliance. A significant feature of the election was the substantial decrease in the percentage of people voting. Overall, the drop was from 85 per cent in 1982 to 69 per cent in 1987. The decline was most noticeable among the Fijians and General Electors.

The swing away from the Alliance was reported to have been mainly among urban Fijians and part-Europeans, most of whom were town dwellers and most affected by unemployment and a decline in loyalty to traditional ways and respect for the chiefs. Trade unionism is also strongest in the towns and it has been suggested that the influence of the University of the South Pacific may not have been favourable to the Alliance.

Since the coup, the social and economic situation has deteriorated and the two mainstays of the economy are in jeopardy. Tourism has dropped by 75 per cent and it appears unlikely that this years sugar will be harvested unless the Army is involved. This is predicted to lead to bloodshed. The impact of the coup on international aid and the ability of the country to continue it appears unlikely that this years sugar will be harvested unless the Army is involved. This is predicted to lead to bloodshed. The impact of the coup on international aid and the ability of the country to continue to attract overseas finance remains to be seen.

International trade and developing countries

The United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) will hold its seventh meeting in Geneva during July 1987 to finalize its major agenda for participation in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) which will take place over the next four years in Uruguay under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The main items on the UNCTAD 7 agenda will be resources for development;

commodities; international trade; and the problems of the least developed countries. The Non Government Liaison Services in Geneva have published four dossiers dealing with these topics for the UNCTAD 7 meeting. The major points raised in Dossier 3, *International Trade*, are noted below.

The Dossier points to the impact of international trading relations on the deteriorating situation in many developing countries. A Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries made to the UN General Assembly in 1963 affirmed that:

The existing principles and patterns of world trade still mainly favour the advanced parts of the world. Instead of helping the developing countries to promote the development and diversification of their economies, the present tendencies in world trade frustrate their efforts to attain more rapid growth. These trends must be reversed.

While a few developing countries have advanced industrially over the last 25 years, the general picture is very much bleaker than in 1963. Today commodity prices in real terms are at levels prevailing during the depression and developing country exports of manufactured goods face severe difficulties gaining access to developed country markets. In the last 11 years a handful of newly industrializing countries (NICs) have increased their share of the world manufactured exports from 3.7 per cent to 8.3 per cent, but the remaining developing countries experienced a decline in their share from 6.9 per cent to 5.2 per cent. The share of the least developed countries has fallen from .5 per cent to .4 per cent.

Export of manufactures are concentrated in a few countries with Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong producing over half of developing country manufactures. Another 10 developing countries account for over 30 per cent. Half these exports are purchased by the United States, while the EC takes 25 per cent. Nearly 30 per cent of manufactured exports are textiles and clothing. Most developing countries manufactures are either textile or agriculture-related. With the increase in transnational corporations, restrictive business practices, import tariffs and other non-tariff barriers, and the instability of the international monetary system, these products face several obstacles in gaining access to developed country markets.

While most governments are committed to free trade, in the last decade protectionist trends have accelerated, especially against developing country manufactures. Protection

against developing countries has taken several forms and includes:

1. **Tariffs.** While raw materials may be allowed access free of tariffs, products processed from raw materials have significant duties imposed on them. The greater the degree of processing, the higher the tariff.

2. **Non-tariff barriers,** such as Voluntary Export Restraints and Orderly Marketing Arrangements. These are negotiated bilaterally between developed and developing countries to contain the expansion of imports from developing countries to the developed. Such arrangements are outside the jurisdiction of GATT. It is estimated that these non-tariff measures apply to 26 per cent of imports into OECD countries from developing countries as against 23 per cent for imports from all sources.

3. **Multi-fibre agreement.** This covers textiles and clothing and controls developing country exports of these products. Developing countries have a comparative advantage in significant sub-sectors of the textile industry - those which are labour intensive and require simple technologies. In developed countries the textile sector is still an important source of employment and these considerations and pressures from the textile lobby have ensured the renewal of the MFA, which provides the framework for bilateral agreements between exporters and importers. Each developed country importer negotiates a bilateral agreement with a supplying country which regulates its access to the textile and clothing market on the basis of special products. Each country is assigned a quota, thus freezing the market share for each.

4. **Agricultural protectionism.** The OECD countries effectively deny existing and potential markets to developing country agricultural exports.

5. **Harrassment of trade** through the proliferation of anti-dumping and countervailing measures which have become increasingly directed to developing country exports.

At the GATT 1983 Ministerial Meeting and at the launching of the new GATT negotiations in 1986 developed countries agreed to refrain from introducing new measures to restrict trade from developing countries and to roll-back existing restrictions incompatible with GATT rules. Although some advances might be noted in some countries, non-tariff measures in 1986 affected developing country trade by 6 per cent more in value terms, than in 1982.

Although the overriding objective of GATT is to promote and secure a multi-lateral and free system of trade it is obvious

that not all trade is conducted in accordance with its principles and many developing countries and the centrally planned economies remain outside it. Also, sectors such as agricultural trade remain virtually outside GATT rules, and in other sectors such as textiles and clothing, where developing countries have a major comparative advantage, GATT rules have been effectively set aside. With the phenomenon of 'managed trade' GATT rules are being increasingly infringed. More importantly GATT does not address a range of trade issues of special importance to developing countries. Commodity price stabilization, economic development measures through trade, restrictive business practices and hence matters related to the subsequent growth of the transnationals, and structural adjustment policies are not considered. UNCTAD 7 hopes to establish multilateral frameworks for addressing these issues and to provide complementarity between GATT and UNCTAD where UNCTAD addresses a range of developing issues not covered by the GATT.

The *UNCTAD 7 Dossiers* are available from:

UN Non-Government Liaison Service
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

NEW CENTRES

The Centre for Forestry in Rural Development

The CFRD has been established in the Australian National University to foster interdisciplinary collaboration in forestry as a component of rural development; to stimulate additional research and teaching in this area; to attract funding and skills to enrich existing programs and to meet a perceived international and national need.

'Conventional' forestry has become closely associated with industrial wood production or catchment protection and has been seen as an activity undertaken by Governments on large forest estates, primarily for commercial timber production. In developed countries however, farm forestry, amenity and aesthetic planting, the management of small privately-owned natural forests and afforestation to rehabilitate degraded sites have become increasingly important. The techniques of conventional forestry are seldom sufficient in these contexts.

In developing countries the demand for a wide range of different approaches to

forestry is urgent. While industrial forestry and associated forest industries may be an appropriate course of action in some developing countries in others trees are required primarily to meet the basic needs of the rural population for fuel, shelter, fodder and food. Under a variety of names and through the efforts of a number of agencies, programs have been initiated in many countries to meet these basic needs. These programs usually have a strong subsistence, non-industrial emphasis, and build upon existing traditional practices. Some include 'commercial' forestry on a scale appropriate to rural communities.

These programs to integrate trees and forestry into rural development and agricultural systems present many new technical challenges to conventional forestry and the management of modern, large-scale industrial and state forestry are often inappropriate. The technical problems however are often less significant than the social, cultural or economic questions to be addressed. Many countries do not have appropriate institutional, administrative or personnel resources to develop and manage forestry programs for rural development. Staff need training in agro-forestry techniques and the ability to use local knowledge of species and ecosystems and the skills that rural people frequently possess.

The role of the Centre for Forestry in Rural Development will provide three major services: consultancy advice to national and international agencies, especially in preparation, appraisal and evaluation of projects; short-term courses in Australia and in less developed countries to supplement Master degree and Graduate diploma courses already offered by the University; and multi-disciplinary research on all aspects of forestry and tree husbandry in rural development.

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Centre for Pacific Studies, University of New South Wales

The proposed activities of the Centre will include: to maintain a register of persons in Australia with research interests in the South Pacific, to organize periodic conferences and symposia on specific topics of themes; to disseminate information about the South Pacific through a periodic Newsletter and the publication of research; provision of administrative and technical support for Pacific studies; establishment of a program of visiting and research associates for varying lengths of time; establishment and maintenance of links with institutions throughout Australia and overseas concerned with the Pacific region; and to promote multi-disciplinary teaching at both undergraduate and graduate levels in Pacific studies.

Recent activities undertaken by the University of New South Wales in the Pacific include appropriate technology in the Pacific, architectural research in Asia and the Pacific, blood analysis in the Solomon Islands, building science in Papua New Guinea, Easter Island development, human rights of Iran Jaya refugees, law in the Pacific and water valences in Tuvalu.

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Center for Pacific-Asia Studies, University of Stockholm

This Centre was founded in 1984 and the first director, George Totten began in 1986. The Centre initiates and co-sponsors scholarship and research, and develops educational programs on Asia and the Pacific. Its goal is to build up competence and resources which will help Sweden play a more effective role in the growth of the Pacific. The Centre's approach is multidisciplinary and its fundamental interest lies in communication, most particularly in technology transfer.

CPAS helps arrange publication of books on the region and puts out papers presented at its seminar. The first was the joint Swedish/Chinese seminar on Public Administration held in cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The proceedings will be published in English later this year. A further workshop was held in 1987 in association with the University of Stockholm's Institute for International

Economic Studies. The topic was Economic Relations between Scandinavia and ASEAN countries.

The Centre publishes a newsletter.

For further information contact:

Centre for Pacific-Asia Studies
University of Stockholm
S-106 91 Stockholm
Sweden

Melanesian Studies Resource Centre

This Centre began as a cooperative venture between the Department of Anthropology and the Library of the University of California, San Diego, with the purpose of preserving both published and unpublished materials relevant to Melanesian studies and to provide a resource centre that would be available to the widest possible international audience. Its aim was also to assist archival and academic libraries in Melanesia to develop their own collections and to foster communication among individuals and organizations interested in Melanesia.

The library is building a comprehensive collection of monographs, dissertations, these, government documents, relevant serials in many languages, microform sets and works from various institutes, museums and other organizations. This effort complements the already substantial holding including the Hill Collection of Pacific Voyages - 2,400 volumes on Pacific explorations published prior to 1850.

The Melanesian Archives concentrate on locating and obtaining copies of unpublished materials on Melanesia, including conference papers, field note collections.

The Centre provides free of charge microcopies of unpublished materials to select academic institutions in Melanesia. Fiche copies will also be available for purchase to individuals or other institutions. An accessions list of unpublished holdings is currently being issued.

Membership in the Centre is available to institutions and individuals. Membership entitles members to receive the Assession Lists. A Newsletter is being planned.

For further information:

Ms Kathryn Creely
Melanesian Studies Resource Centre
Central Library/Catalogue Department
C-075-K
University of California
San Diego, La Jolla, CA 920093

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

AUSTRALIA

Major issues in development studies in Australia, Monash University, 26-27 November 1987

This two-day conference, organized by the Development Studies Group at Monash University, in association with the Australian Development Studies Network, will consider the role of development studies in Australian universities and other tertiary institutions. Debate will cover teaching development studies, current curricula and course design as well as the direction of development-related research being undertaken by Australian institutions.

This conference, which should have important implications for the future direction of development studies in Australia, will be divided into four major sections: development research and the disciplines; inter-disciplinary research and analysis; field-work and funding; and issues in development teaching.

For further information contact:

Dr John McKay
Department of Geography

or

Dr David Goldsworthy
Department of Politics
Monash University
Clayton Victoria 3168
Phone (03) 565 2925 or 565 2405

Islands '88: conference of the islands of the world, University of Tasmania, Hobart, 16-21 May 1988

The theme of this second conference on island states is 'Towards Self Reliance'. Major sessions will be devoted to strategies for the survival of small but diverse societies and ways to enhance island development and autonomy. In the first islands conference in Vancouver in 1986 it was argued that in small island states development can endanger islands as much as failure to change and that 'managed intimacy' of social and economic life may be preferable to dependence on externally generated development. The theme of the second conference explores how a balance between orderly change and refusal to change may best be obtained.

The four major areas for discussion are: tourism: an economic panacea; health care for isolated communities; appropriate econ-

omic development through innovation; and energy for rural and isolated communities.

For further information contact:

Dr R.J.K. Chapman
Department of Political Science
University of Tasmania
GPO Box 252C Hobart 7001

ASAA 1988 bicentennial conference, ANU, Canberra, 11-15 February

This special bicentennial conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia will include a wide range of topics, using a variety of media to integrate aspects of research, development and culture in Asian societies. The conference will depart from the usual conference format to incorporate film, video, art exhibitions, fashion shows. Session topics include: perceptions of changing power configurations in Asia; land rights and land claims in Southeast Asia and the Pacific; early Australian journalists in China; journalism in contemporary China; the ceramics trade in early Southeast Asia; aspects of population change in South Asia; contemporary Chinese drama; Australians in Asia; Sabah-development and politics; the Japanese economy; the emperor system and minority problems in Japan; current events in the Philippines; secularism and religion in modern India; caste and class in south India; Hindi films; the state and cultivation of bourgeois femininity; women and work in Southeast Asia; childhood and children in Southeast Asia; music in Asia; marriage and divorce in Southeast Asia; quality reproductive health care in Southeast Asia.

The conference will be followed by the Asian Studies Association of Australia women's caucus (Tuesday 16 February 1988).

For further information:

Dr David Marr or Dr Jennifer Brewster
Pacific and Southeast Asian History
Research School of Pacific Studies
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 2601
Phone (062) 492346

Science and life in the tropics, ANZAAS Congress, James Cook University, Townsville, 24-28 August 1987.

This year's ANZAAS congress major issues in biological sciences, geographical and environmental sciences, engineering and architecture in the tropics, education and communication, medical, veterinary and agricultural sciences, social sciences and tropical societies. Special workshops will be

held on agriculture and on health in the tropics.

The Menzies School of Health Research and the Menzies Foundation will run a two-day symposium in association with the congress. The two major themes for the symposium will be 'Nutrition and health in early life' and 'Lifestyle change and nutrition in later life'. Results of a wide variety of nutritional research in Australia and the Pacific will be presented.

For further information on the ANZAAS Congress contact:

Mr D.R. Webster
James Cook University
Townsville Queensland 4811
Phone (077) 796371

For further information on the Menzies symposium contact:

Ms Cheryl Rae
Menzies School of Health Research
PO Box 41096
Darwin Northern Territory 5790
Phone (089) 208701

Symposium on training programs in tropical animal health and production, James Cook University, Townsville, 31 August - 2 September 1987.

This symposium is being held as a tribute to Professor R.S.F. Campbell, retiring head of the Graduate School of Tropical Veterinary Science. Topics to be considered will include review and analysis of existing and past programs offered by the Graduate School of Tropical Veterinary Science and elsewhere, the demand for courses in animal health and production, the level of training sought, coursework versus research in Australia, selection of students, and funding for graduate studies.

The symposium will follow the ANZAAS Congress and will be of interest to Australia and overseas veterinarians, administrators, researchers or educators who have an interest in the tropics.

For further information contact:

Dr P.W. Lodds
Graduate School of Tropical Veterinary Science
James Cook University
Townsville Queensland 4811
Phone (077) 81 4428

Society for International Development workshop on dryland agriculture, National Centre for Development Studies, ANU, Saturday 25 July 1987.

The workshop will discuss technical, economic and social issues associated with dryland agriculture in Australia and developing countries. It will debate the current and possible future contributions of Australia to solving dryland agriculture problems overseas. The workshop will involve five illustrated papers by specialists in different aspects of dryland agriculture and forestry and explore key issues in Africa, Asia and Australia. The afternoon sessions of the workshop will involve a panel discussion between representatives of major Australian development agencies, including the Australian Development Assistance Bureau and the Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

The workshop will be of specific interest to private consultants and scientists working on agricultural and economic development problems as well as to those involved in non-government aid groups, journalists, politicians and public servants working in foreign aid.

A fee of \$5 will cover lunch and morning and afternoon teas.

Anyone interested in attending or participating in discussion please contact:

Dr Colin Barlow or Ms Linda Allen
Department of Economics
Research School of Pacific Studies
Australian National University
GPO Box 4 Canberra ACT 2601
Phone (062) 494408

Security and arms control in the north Pacific, ANU, Canberra, 12-14 August 1987

Organized by the Peace Research Centre in cooperation with the Strategic Defence Studies Centre and the International Relations Department at the ANU, this conference will provide a variety of perspectives on security and defence issues. The speakers will include The Hon. Bill Hayden, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Paul Dibb, Director of the Joint Intelligence Organization at the Department of Defence, Canberra; James Kurth of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania; Douglas Ross, University of British Columbia; Colt Blacker, Centre for International Security and Arms Control at Stanford University; Janne Nolan of the Brookings Institute, Washington and Andrew Mack of the Peace Research Centre, ANU.

For further information contact:

Dr Andrew Mack
The Peace Research Centre
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 2601
Phone (062) 493098/493754

**ANZCIES conference, University of Sydney,
24-27 November 1987**

The theme for the 1987 annual conference of the Australia and New Zealand Comparative and International Education Society will be 'Educational exchanges and their implications: challenge and response'. Papers are called for.

For further information contact:

Dr John Cleverley
Department of Social and Policy Studies
in Education
University of Sydney NSW 2006
Phone (02) 692 2222

**Institute of Australian Geographers
conference, geography and public policy,
Australian Defence Force Academy, 24-28
August 1987**

The major issues to be discussed will be the spatial division of labour, rural resource management, population policies, and Third World development. Papers in the Third World development section will cover transnational corporations and technology transfer and their implications for development, and industrial development in the Pacific. A special panel discussion on feminism in geography has been organized.

For further information on the third world section contact:

Dr Elspeth Young
Australian Defence Force Academy
Northcott Drive
Campbell ACT 2601
Phone (062) 688597

**African Studies Association 1987 conference,
University of Adelaide, 22-25 August, 1987**

The conference will focus on five major issues: The media and South Africa; African students and African emigration to Australia; drought and hunger; turmoil and destabilization in southern Africa; and the impact of African research on women's studies. Papers are being called for.

For further information contact:

Dr Norman Etherington
University of Adelaide
Box 498 Adelaide SA 5001

**16th conference of economists, Surfers
Paradise, 23-27 August 1987.**

The Queensland branch of the Economic Society of Australia will host this national conference. The theme will be 'Economics towards 2000'. Eight symposia have been planned covering economics in the universities, government and private sector. Symposia topics include: deregulation and the financial sector; labour market policies; export promotion, import substitution and balance of payments; public enterprise and privatization; the role of small business; higher education - public or private; and tourism, a growth industry.

Papers are being called for.

For further information contact:

Dr V.A. Gunasekera
Department of Economics
University of Queensland
St. Lucia Queensland 4067
Phone (07) 377 3560

INTERNATIONAL

**Festival of Pacific arts, Townsville, 14-27
August, 1988**

The fifth international festival of Pacific Arts, funded largely by the Australian Federal government will bring together 2000 people from 25 Pacific nations to participate in performances of indigenous theatre, dance and music. Traditional crafts and related exhibitions will be on display.

For further information contact:

Festival of Pacific Arts
P.O. Box 720
Townsville Queensland 4810

**16th Pacific Science Congress, Seoul,
Korea, 20-30 August 1987.**

The general symposia at the congress are entitled 'Development of science and technology in Pacific countries', 'Population and food in the Pacific basin', 'Prospects of major resources in the Pacific region' and will cover ecological and conservation issues, marine sciences, forestry, agriculture, public health, nutrition and medical sciences, communication and education and agricultural and veterinary sciences.

For further information contact:

Professor Choon Ho Park
KPO Box 1008
Seoul 110
Korea

Society for International Development
19th world conference, New Delhi, 25-28
March 1988

The theme of this conference will be 'Poverty, development and collective survival: public and private responsibilities'. The debates will include: the permanent poverty crisis in the third world; lessons from the Asian development experience; specific Asian development models; lessons from Africa and Latin America; NGOs and project levels; successes and failures of the NGOs; the role of the private sector; women in development; human rights in development; debt and adjustment with a human face; and human resource development.

The conference will be preceded by a meeting on women in development, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 21-23 March.

For further information contact:

SID International Secretariat
 World Conference Programme Committee
 Palazzo Civiltà del Lavoro (EUR)
 1-00144 Rome Italy.

Regional conference, humanizing education in the context of social and cultural traditions, Manila, 1-5 December 1987

This conference organized by the World Council for Curriculum and Instruction will bring together educators and researchers from all levels of education and a variety of countries and cultures. Particular focus will be on Southeast Asia and the South Pacific. The plenary sessions will consider the humanistic educator, people power in education and intercultural and interfaith issues in education.

For further information contact:

Ms Virginia Floresca-Cawagas
 C.E.A.P.
 Box 1214
 Manila
 Philippines

International conference on technology transfer in developing nations with reference to high-tech electronics, New Delhi, 18-20 January 1988

This conference sponsored by the Government of India, and the State University of New York at Binghamton will focus on conceptual, motivational and implementation frameworks for technology transfer. Papers are being called for on the following topics: International trade and technology transfer; the benefits of high technology for developing countries, with case studies; the role of high technology in

productivity and quality improvement of competitive power of developing countries in international trade; the role of transnational corporations in transfer of technology and the implementation of strategies for technology transfer.

For further information contact:

Professor Manas Chatterji
 School of Management
 Suny-Binghamton
 Binghamton NY 13901 USA

International conference on the Philosophy of Science and Science Policy, New Delhi, 8-12 January, 1988

This conference organized by the Centre for Philosophy of Science, Hyderabad in cooperation with the Indian Ministry of Science and Technology will examine crucial issues in recent technological and scientific developments and their impact on human development.

For further information contact:

A Nityagopal
 Centre for Philosophy of Science
 10-3-161 East Nehrunagar
 Secunderabad 500 026 AP
 India

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Asian-Pacific Economic Literature Journal
 The National Centre for Development Studies at the Australian National University has published a new journal that gives access to the growing wealth of economic research becoming available in the region. The journal will survey, review, abstract and annotate what is being written about economics in the developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region, ASEAN, China and the Pacific Islands. The emphasis is on work within the region, and publications in local languages are included. The journal is produced twice yearly in May and September. Volume 1, Number 1 is available. Subscriptions are A\$20 per year for Australia and US\$25 for the rest of the world.

Fiji's Economic History, 1874-1939: studies of capitalist colonial development, Pacific Research Monograph No. 15, Bruce Knapman. 154 + xii pp. A\$12.00.

Published by the National Centre for Development Studies, ANU and available from Bibliotech, ANUTECH Pty Ltd, G.P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia.

Islands/Australia Working Papers

87/8 Guest, J. *Macroeconomic situation, prospects and policy in Papua New Guinea*. 40 pp.

87/9 Gannicot, Ken. *Evaluation of human capital in Papua New Guinea*. 38 pp.

87/10 Treadgold, M.L. *Inter-provincial income inequality in Papua New Guinea, 1966-67 to 1983*. 20 pp.

87/11 Parry, T.G. *The Australian Development Assistance Bureau's South Pacific Joint Venture Scheme*. 22 pp.

87/12 Lodewijks, John. *Papua New Guinea: towards an employment-oriented development strategy*. 35 pp.

Rural Development Working Papers

87/1 Barlow, Colin. *Oil palm as a small-holder crop*. 32 pp.

87/2 Ekanayake, S.A.B., and Shand, R.T. *Technology, environment and farmer efficiency in developing countries*. 28 pp.

Centre Working Papers

87/2 Brown, Bill. *A conservation framework for development assistance*. 66 pp.

87/3 Bird, Richard. *Tax reform in developing countries*. 24 pp.

The above papers are available free of charge from the National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601.

J.S. Sharma, *Cereal Feed Use in the Third World: past trends and projections to 2000*, IFPRI Research Report 57, December 1986.

Available from the International Food Policy Research Institute 1776, Massachusetts Ave, NY, Washington DC, USA.

Research Register of Studies in Co-operatives in Developing Countries and Selected Bibliography, Bulletin 16, December 1986, CRI, Hungary.

Available from the International Co-operative Alliance, Hungarian Co-operative Research Institute, P.O. Box 398, 1371, Budapest, Hungary.

Social Forestry Network: a hundred recent journal articles on social forestry, Network Paper 2e, ODI.

Development Policy Review, The Journal of the Overseas Development Institute. 12 month subscription UK18.00.

Managing the Third World Debt: report of the working party of the all party parliamentary group on overseas development, May 1987.

Available from Overseas Development Institute, Regents College, Inner Circle, Regents Park, London NW1.

Draught Animal Power Project Bulletin, April 1987.

Available from ACIAR, P.O. Box 1571, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

R.C. Riddell, *Foreign Aid Reconsidered*, Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore. UK 9.95.

Available from O.D.I. Publications, Bladestock Publications., 124 Brixton Hill, London SW2, 1RS.

John Mellor (ed.), 1987. *Accelerating Food Production in Sub-Saharan Africa*, \$US39.50.

Available from the Johns Hopkins University Press, 701 West 40th Street, Suite 275, Baltimore, Maryland 21211, USA.

T.M. Shaw, *Southern Africa in Crisis: an analysis and bibliography*, Dalhousie University. \$US4.00.

Available from Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4H6.

R. Austen, *African Economic History*, Heinemann Inc, Canada, UK 8.95.

P. Lawrence (ed.), *World Recession and the Food Crises in Africa*, Westview Press, USA, UK 9.95.

Available from J.M. Dent and Sons, Dunhams Lane, Letchworth SG6 1LF, Hertfordshire, England.

Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD.

Available from OECD Press, 2 Rue Andre Pascal, 75775, Paris CEDEX 16.

S. Mukhopadhyay (ed.), *The Poor in Asia: productivity raising programs and strategies*, APDO. US\$5.00.

S. Mukhopadhyay (ed.), *Development and Diversification of Rural Industries in Asia*, APDC, US\$5.00.

S. Mukhopadhyay (ed.), *Case Studies on Poverty Programs in Asia*, APDC, S\$5.00.

N. Heyzer (ed.), *Missing Women: Development Planning in Asia and the Pacific*, APDC, US\$5.00.

Primary Health Care Strategy in the Philippines: a case study on institutional innovations in the health sector, APDC US\$5.00.

Available from Asian and Pacific Development Centre, Persiaran Duta, P.O. Box 12224, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

L.S. Motteler, *Pacific Island Names: a map and name guide to the new Pacific*, US\$9.50.

Available from Bishop Museum Press, P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96817.

David Doullman (ed), 1987 *Tuna Issues and Perspectives in the Pacific Island Region*, East-West, \$US12.00.

Available from the East West Centre, 1777 East-West Road, 96848, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822.

Bij Lal, *Wansalawara: soundings in Melanesia history*, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Available from Centre for Asian and Pacific Studies, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1890 East-West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822.

J. Turnbull (ed.), *Australia Acacias in Developing Countries*, ACIAR Proceedings No. 16.

J. Davis (ed.) *Agricultural Research Priorities: an international perspective*, ACIAR Monograph.

Available from ACIAR, Box 1571, Canberra ACT 2601.

E.C. Paul, *Fisheries Development and the food needs of Mauritius*, Balkema. UK 27.50.

Available from A.A. Balkema Publishers, P.O. Box 1675, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Clive Hamilton, *Capitalist Industrialization in Korea*, Westview, Boulder, \$US25.00.

Available from Wildwood Distribution Services, Unit 3, Lower Farnham Road, Aldershot, Hants., GU12 4DY, UK.

J.L. Falvey, *An Introduction to Working Animals*, MPW, US\$15.00.

Available from MPW Australia, 302 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, 2000.

T.G. McGee *et. al.*, *Industrialization and Labour Force Processes: a case study of Peninsular Malaysia*, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, A\$15.00.

Available from Anutech, G.P.O. Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601.

Claudia Knapmann, *White Women in Fiji 1835-1930: Ruin of Empire?* Allen and Unwin, A\$25.00.

Norman Owen (ed.), *Death and Disease in Southeast Asia*, Allen and Unwin, A\$19.95.

Available from Allen and Unwin, P.O. Box 764, North Sydney, NSW 2060.

DP14 C. Manning, *Changing Occupational Structure, Urban Work and Landowning Class: a case study from rural West Java*. A\$4.50.

DP15 R. Hassan and S. Effendi, *Role of the State in Population Planning: Indonesia, Singapore and Pakistan*. A\$3.00.

DP16 J. Browett, *Media Images of the World*. A\$5.00.

Available from the Centre for Development Studies, School of Social Sciences, Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, SA, 5042.