

THE NETWORK

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

The *Network Newsletter* includes short articles (up to 1,000 words), reports on conferences, notification of forthcoming events, information about development studies courses and development education materials, recent publications and other news.

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

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

NETWORK CHANGES

Pamela Thomas has taken one year's leave of absence from her position as Network Liaison Officer to work as a regional advisor for UNICEF in Bangkok. Pamela remains in close contact with the Network while on leave, and is keen to keep in touch with developments. She can be contacted c/- UNICEF, 19 Phra Atit Road, PO Box 2-154, Bangkok, 10200, Thailand. Phone: 282 3121-8.

Standing-in during her absence is Tony Voutas, who was the first Network Liaison Officer. Tony has just returned to Canberra after three and a half years in China, where he operated as a development assistance consultant. In our lead article, "China Over My Shoulder", Tony discusses the causes of the current brutal crackdown in China in the light of the underlying problems and contradictions within and between China's economy and society.

Tony is one of the "Papua New Guinea mafia" having worked in pre-independence PNG for 14 years. After leaving PNG, he extended his experience in development assistance with work stints in the Australian Development Assistance Agency (now AIDAB), the Asian Development Bank and as a private consultant.

John Anglim is editing the Network Newsletter. He is on extended

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leave from AIDAB, where he had worked in the International Organisations and Programs Branch. John is currently writing his Masters thesis on the decolonisation of Palau. He is involved in development issues through his membership of Community Aid Abroad, a non-government organisation with a community-to-community emphasis.

Previously, John worked as a sports scientist. He has been a sports coach, trainer and lecturer and spent a year in the Biomechanics Laboratory of the Australian Institute of Sport. John has written a book on fitness assessment.

If you have development-related information that you wish to share, or publications you wish to publicise among the 2,000 people on the Network mailing list, please contact John Anglim or Tony Voutas, Australian Development Studies Network, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. The Network would be pleased to publish reports on development-related conferences and to consider submissions for the Network Briefing Paper Series.

CHINA OVER MY SHOULDER

Tony Voutas

My three year affair with China ended quietly on March 18, 1989 with a final provincial tour - this time to Yunnan with its wealth of minorities in China's South West. In April, I was back with the Network, full of admiration for what Pamela Thomas had achieved. Then China exploded into our living rooms as it commanded news headlines every day from the middle of April through to late June. The presence of scores of journalists in Beijing for the Gorbachev visit meant that the recent mass protests involving sometimes over one million people were given saturation media coverage.

From my Canberra editorial desk, remote from Beijing, I look back over my shoulder at China and ask what this massive outburst of popular feeling and its subsequent brutal suppression tells about the course and the prospects of the development process in China. Some Chinese intellectuals privately argue that in China reform without revolution is impossible. One of my Western economist friends, an avid China watcher, doubts if socialist systems are able to introduce sufficient rational economic policies to reap the benefits of, and sustain, economic reform. I am not as pessimistic, but I would like to highlight "*institutional rigidity*" as a massive constraint to economic reform in China. I include within the ambit of this rigidity: the inability to accommodate the political forces unleashed by economic reform, low supply responsiveness to increases in demand, low capability in public policy planning and implementation and aspects of the industrial culture in the work place that doggedly resist change.

What is "Economic Reform"?

"Economic reform" is the means which the Chinese leadership has used in its endeavour to enable China to regain its position as the world's most advanced nation. The leadership has a notion of China's rightful place in the world which it maintained, in their view, up to the time of colonial expansion into China by Western powers, when Chinese sovereignty was eroded by granting to the foreign devils special rights to ports and major inland commercial centres. China's long term objective, as expressed by Deng Xiaoping, is for China to catch up with Western countries in terms of their economic development by the middle of the 21st Century and to quadruple 1980 Gross Value of Industrial and Agricultural Output (GVIAO) in real terms by the year 2000.

Economic Reform: The Strategies

Economic reform embodies a range of strategies which have as their themes the increased use of incentives, a greater role for the market place in the overall economy, decentralisation from the centre to the provinces, and the use of indirect levers for macroeconomic management. Incentives in agriculture were generated through production responsibility systems. These systems

include: (i) contractual arrangements between collective units such as the commune and teams, groups, families or individuals to make agreed inputs into defined farming areas to produce specified outputs with bonuses for surpluses; (ii) dividing land, animals and implements among peasant families on the basis that the peasants contribute agreed amounts to the State and to the collective; and more recently (iii) later direct leasing of land for periods up to 30 years

Incentives in industry were related to an adaptation of the responsibility system; the separation of the Chinese Communist Party (through the Party Committee which exists in every organisation) from the commercial management of industrial enterprises; the option given to enterprise managers to pay bonuses to employees; a two tiered price system enabling some enterprises to sell production of certain commodities over and above quotas earmarked for the State on an open market and similarly to buy, at market prices, additional inputs in excess of the State allocation of resources; the threat of non-profitable enterprises being declared bankrupt and closed down (a negative incentive); and granting to provinces and certain export-oriented enterprises the right to retain part of the foreign currency generated by their export activities.

Reform extended into other areas. In order to swing the allocation of government investment funds further towards activities with high earning capacity, the Government offered more of these funds on a loan basis and less as grants. There was a movement towards increased interest rates to encourage savings. Although interest rates for short and medium term deposits remained negative, the Government recently undertook to make up the difference between interest and official inflation rates for long term deposits. Official swap markets were established in several cities where enterprises, including joint (foreign and local) and foreign owned ventures with surplus holdings of non-convertible local currency (*renminbi*) could bid for hard currencies from enterprises with surpluses of foreign exchange. Securities and bonds were put on sale in Shanghai. Outside the financial sector, a national pension scheme and housing reform were being considered.

(Housing is heavily subsidized in China with the occupants paying \$A1 to \$A2 per month for accommodation when the realistic rental cost for a 35 square metre flat in recently constructed buildings is more like \$A25 to \$A150 per month depending on the city). The intention was twofold: (i) to enable people to upgrade their accommodation to larger floor areas than their standard entitlement based on rank and family composition if they were prepared to pay a higher rental and (ii) to soak up excess money in the economy. A house/flat market was launched in Beijing. In the field of education, university graduates were being allowed greater opportunity to seek their own employment instead of being assigned by the State to jobs. University professors and lecturers were being expected to commercialize part of their activities to make their departments less dependent on government handouts.

Frequently highlighted components of "economic reform" are the open door policy and the coastal development strategy. The open door policy refers to the encouragement of economic dealings with other countries in terms of trade, investment and transfer of technology. The coastal development strategy, first announced in 1988, gives special economic status to coastal cities and their hinterland to enable them to develop export industries. Provincial governments along China's coastline now have the authority to approve foreign investment projects up to \$US30 million in value.

The Nettle of Price Reform

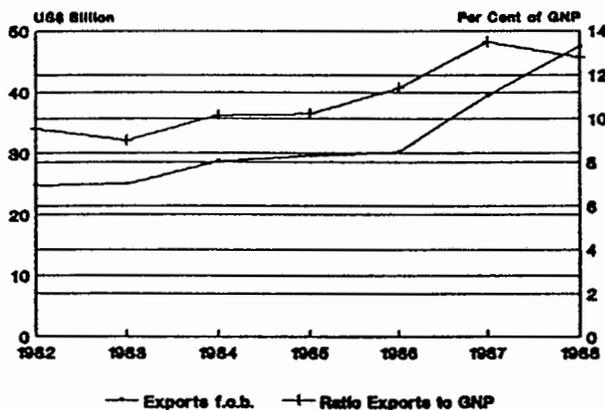
Of all the strategies drawn into the economic reform package, the Chinese leadership has had most difficulty in addressing price reform. Price reform is, however, the most critical strategy within the package. Earlier tentative steps to free up prices on a number of goods were quickly withdrawn after an inflation-driven spate of consumer panic buying in August/September 1988. In the case of staple foods, the Government is caught in a "Catch 22" situation where it knows that increased prices will stem declines in production but doesn't find palatable either of the methods of raising prices: that is by removing price and rationing restrictions, in which case urban

consumers will pay considerably more, or by increasing subsidies to farmers, which will further drain China's budget on a recurring basis.

Economic Reform: The Performance

Economic performance during economic reform has involved high overall growth rates. Since 1981 real GNP has been increasing at an average rate of roughly 10% p.a. (if we accept the national income deflators used by the China National Statistics Bureau as being correct) with exports rising from 7% of GNP in 1982 to 13% of GNP in 1988 (see Figure A: Export Performance). The growth in real GNP was driven by rapid annual increments in the gross value of industrial output (GVIO). Low growth rates in gross value of agricultural output (GVAO) acted as a drag on growth (see Figure B: Production Trends). GVAO had grown rapidly from 1979 into the early eighties as a result of the dismantling of the commune system of production. Agricultural output then seemed to hit a plateau once the benefits of this institutional change were realized and as farmers confronted low farm-gate prices for staples, higher input costs and decreasing land areas.

A: Export Performance

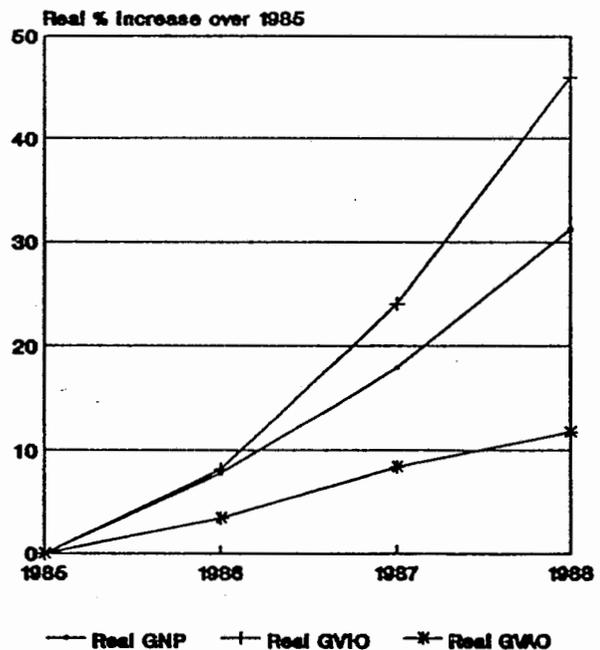


When industrial output is disaggregated on the basis of type of output, light industry and village industry have grown at consistently higher rates than heavy industry, with village industry leading the field with a growth rate of around 40% p.a. over each of the last three years. When industrial output is disaggregated on the basis of institutional structure, it becomes clear that under economic reform, output by individuals has exploded, albeit from a small base.

Output by collectives also rose strongly, whereas output by State-owned industries increased at much lower rates (see Figure C: Industrial Production - two graphs).

The remarkable pace of overall growth highlighted imbalances within the economic system. In the face of deregulating prices of a number of goods, supply responsiveness was low. This was in part because the increase in energy and raw materials supplies as basic inputs to industrial growth was inadequate (see Figure D: GNP, Energy and Steel). Further to this, insufficient investment and improvement had been made in the eighties to China's basic infrastructure of rail transport, roads, storage, inland water transport and ports. Low supply responsiveness combined with high levels of investment, a massive overhang in consumer demand from accumulated personal savings and a blow-out in the money supply combined to push inflation into double-digits (see Figure E: GNP, Money and Retail Prices).

B: Production Trends

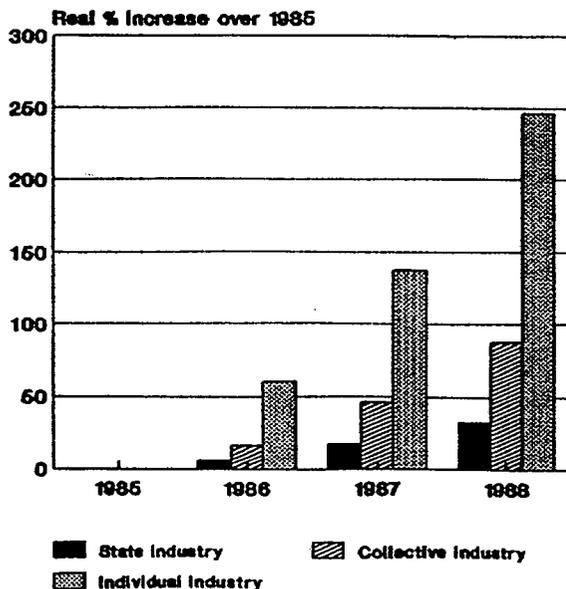
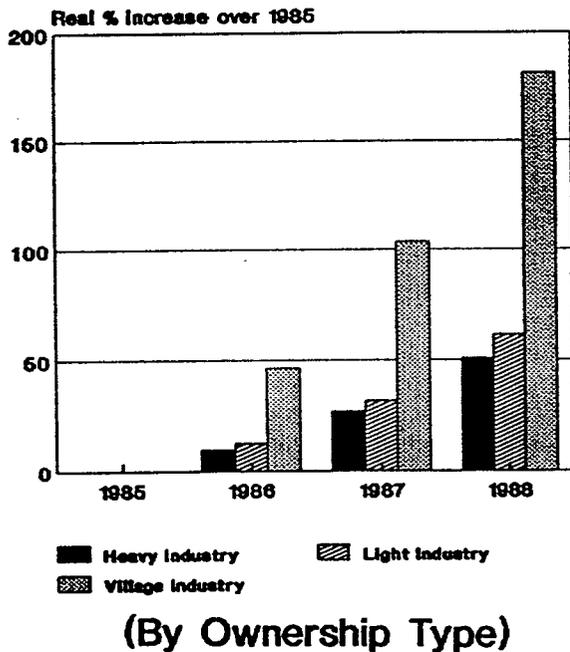


Institutional Rigidity: The Political Dimension

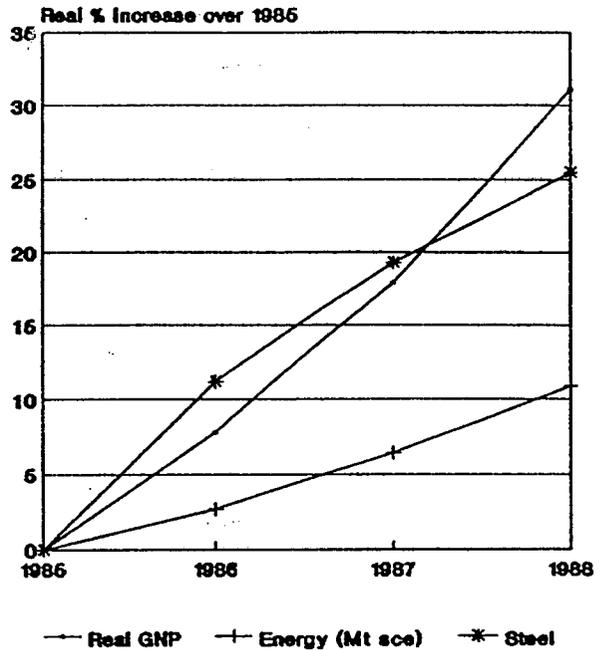
The leaders of the People's Republic of China have, since its founding, been unable to handle dissent in any way other than suppression. Dissenters, as now, are labelled 'counter-revolutionaries' and purged, and the leadership does not tend to seek the social and economic explanations for the

dissent. Instead it reasserts its infallibility. In the case of recent developments, there probably was no clear conception within the leadership of how economic reform had unleashed a community-based power struggle in which some established interest groups found their control over resources threatened, other established interest groups had been able to increase their resources and new interest groups had emerged. Secondly, the Chinese bureaucracy in Government Ministries and large State-owned enterprises is weak on development administration and largely incapable of implementing new policy initiatives.

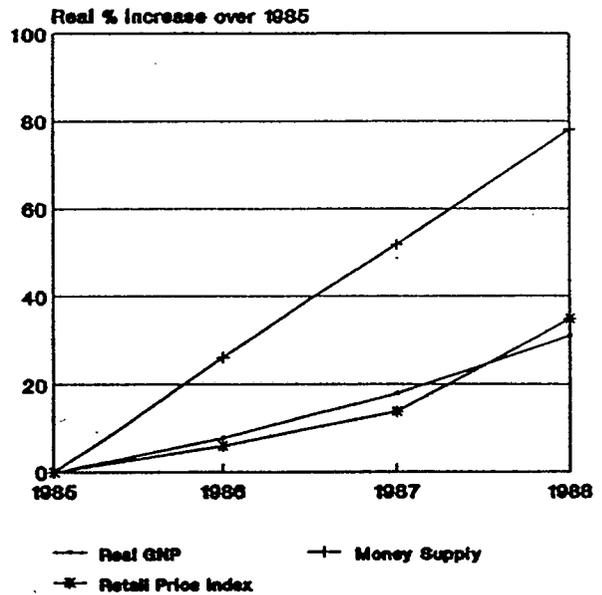
C: Industrial Production (By Output Type or Location)



D: GNP, Energy & Steel



E: GNP, Money & Retail Prices



The Rigidity of the Unit

In my view, the most serious institutional factor hampering the implementation of reform was the rigidity of the unit. The unit occupies a key position in modern Chinese economic and social organisation. Almost everyone in China belongs to a unit, either on the basis of work, in the case of those engaged in or retired from industry, agro-industry or service activity, or on the basis of geographical location in the case

of peasants. Units usually provide a range of subsidised welfare services to their members, such as housing, child-nurseries, primary school education, medical and hospital facilities, retirement pensions and sometimes holiday packages. It is common for an adult to stay attached to the same unit for life. Units occupy a place within a strict hierarchy of higher organs, generally apexing at a national ministry, commission, corporation, association or academy. In socialist China, commands have traditionally flowed down the hierarchy and information and reports on the implementation of the directives have flowed upwards. Lateral communication between different units has been minimal.

Former leader, Zhao Ziyang, recognised the hierarchical institutional structures as an impediment to economic reform and urged units of the same level to communicate and cooperate in the production effort.

The difficulty the unit poses to a central government bent on reform stems from the area of decision-making over which the unit appears to have sovereignty. This area includes decisions over the expenditure of money outside of government grants; the release of unit members so they can transfer to another unit; approval for unit members to be issued with passports so that they might gain overseas experience; and the nature of the training and retraining program it applies to its working members.

Let me give examples illustrating how the unit's sovereignty has negated policy directives designed to further or protect economic reform. Because the economy was overheating the government several times announced policy decisions to restrict the increase in capital expenditure (fixed investment) to narrow limits. In one tightly worded directive, the Central Government instructed that construction projects approved but not yet commenced should not proceed and certain non-essential projects under construction (such as holiday guest houses in scenic spots) should be halted. The outcome was that capital construction continued to accelerate at high rates because units resorted to funds they controlled outside the Central Government budget to complete or initiate their capital construction plans. Furthermore, units were instructed to

cease buying imported luxury cars for their transportation needs. Informal evidence from foreign prestige car makers suggests that the orders from units for prestige cars remained strong despite this instruction.

Taking another example, the State Education Commission (which has responsibility for education policy) issued a directive that no Chinese citizens were to undertake overseas postgraduate study unless they had completed at least five years' employment service with their unit after completing their undergraduate degree, or at least two years' service after completing their postgraduate degree. (The probable rationale for this move was to reduce the prospects of brain-drain.) In practice, students belonging to units responsible to ministries or academies other than the State Education Commission were able to avoid this ruling provided that their unit agreed. In fact, I found that during my time in Beijing I often asked myself: is a law, regulation or directive in China really a law, regulation or directive since many units seemed able to engineer exceptions without any retribution.

Contradictions between the Unit and Reform

To use Maoist terminology, there are "contradictions" between the nature of the unit and some of the economic reform strategies. In exemplifying this claim, let me focus on the demotion of the role of the Party within enterprises and greater labour mobility, which were two important components of the reform package.

While party officials apparently withdrew from decisions on enterprise investment, procurement of inputs and marketing strategies, they maintained a firm control over all personnel matters such as job allocation, promotion, discipline, selection for training and allocation of housing. This meant that political factors and/or favouritism dominated in personnel management and perpetuated human resource inefficiencies in the production process.

The unit's control over the supply of critical welfare services, including pensions, and over approval to release workers from membership of the unit, means that it is both difficult and involves a high cost for the worker concerned to transfer his/her job to more

satisfying employment in another unit. These rigidities have restricted the growth of a labour market to the employment of casual workers from the floating population (peasants who have drifted into town). In many Chinese cities, certain street-corners have become informal employment centres, where each morning large numbers of the floaters congregate in the hope of getting a little piece work. Furthermore, labour mobility within the unit is distorted by cultural factors such as ageism, favouritism and the inability to remove dead wood from senior and middle management levels. The common complaint of young Chinese professionals returning to their unit after graduating abroad is the low level of responsibility given them and the low utilization of their newly acquired skills.

Conclusion:

In summary, several Western observers have already highlighted widespread corruption and double-digit inflation as the primary causes for the massive display of public disaffection with the Government in Tian An Men Square in May and June this year. Other observers have argued that high inflation and much of the corruption was due to the Government's inability to push a complete package of reform policies which needed to include price reform. My point is simply this: unless a reformist government is able to restructure the unit (which will involve a reduction of the unit's power over the individual) then even if the government's economic reform package of economic policies is comprehensive, the unavoidable period of social pain inherent in the process of economic reform will be prolonged to a point where political factions within the leadership and large sections of the public become disenchanted with the total program. In short, economic reform, without institutional reform of the relationship between the individual and the unit in China, is impossible.

CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR REPORTS

Africa Four Years On, UN-NGO Conference, 23-27 April 1988, Geneva

This conference, organised by the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, brought together 73 participants from African, northern and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and representatives of UN agencies and programs. Its objectives were to assess the continuing impact on the African people of the development crisis affecting the continent, to examine responses to African NGOs' involvement in grassroots development, to review the cooperation between NGOs and the UN system and to improve inter-NGO collaboration.

The NGOs deplored the fact that, while African governments were implementing a wide range of reforms, often on the advice of international institutions and agencies, the international community had failed utterly to "provide sufficient resources to support and supplement the African development effort".

The economic and social condition of African people had worsened dramatically, due in large measure to the collapse of prices of Africa's major exports, the virtual stagnation of aid flows and the negative impact of economic, monetary and fiscal policies adopted by industrial countries. Measures taken to address the economic and social crisis, particularly through structural adjustment programs, did not seem to be leading to any clear improvement in the well-being of the poorest groups in Africa; indeed, on the basis of growing evidence, these measures were making the situation worse. At the same time, current responses ignored the need to address the external economic constraints facing Africa and the need for structural adjustment in the North.

The NGO representatives welcomed the emphasis which the *Khartoum Declaration on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development* gave to the need for African women and men and their self-development to be at the centre of the development process, and the recognition

within the Declaration of the important role to be played by the NGOs.

Nevertheless, the NGOs considered the compensatory measures implemented to date were mere palliatives designed to minimise the inevitable human costs of inadequately designed structural adjustment programs. The NGOs were convinced that, if economic restructuring is to lead to social and economic justice and recovery, the following objectives, amongst others, must be adopted:

- the achievement of food security, in particular by strengthening domestic food production
- the moderation of import liberalisation policies to ensure the importation of goods needed by the poor and to protect priority domestic industries and food production
- support for the productive capacities of the poor in order to reverse the growing marginalisation of substantial sectors of society
- the reorientation of social programs and resources towards the needs of the poor and vulnerable in order to improve their well-being and reduce inequalities
- implementation of measures to assist peoples in Africa to manage and direct the recovery effort to a greater extent than hitherto
- the promotion of environmentally sustainable patterns of development.

The NGOs did, however, welcome the new sensitivity displayed by multilateral funding agencies to ensure that their programs reach people at the community level.

For copies of the Final Report and the Overview of the Conference, contact UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Australia and New Zealand Perspectives on Japan's role in the Pacific, 9 December 1988, Canberra

This conference was conducted jointly by the Australia-Japan Research Centre, the National Centre for Development Studies and the New Zealand Institute for Policy Studies. The meeting discussed a report recently prepared by the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Japan's interests in the Pacific, trade policy issues relevant to Australia, New Zealand and Japan, and Japanese aid policies in the Pacific.

Participants also addressed some specific developments related to tourism and transport as they affect Australia-Japan relations. The meeting attracted the interest of policy and corporate decision makers with interests in recent economic and political developments in the Pacific.

For papers and further information, contact the Publications Secretary, Australia-Japan Research Centre, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australia's Population in the Age of Technology, Australian Population Association 4th Annual Conference, 31 August-2 September 1988, University of Queensland

This conference adopted a workshop format to cover a range of topic areas. The development geography workshops examined the political economy of resource development, food dependence and food security, and nutrition, health and scale of development. The gender and geography workshop also produced papers relevant to development.

Papers presented include:

Let them eat theory: are there really any alternatives to mining for remote area development in Papua-New Guinea? by Richard Jackson.

Compensation and development: contemporary struggle in the Bougainville copper mine, Papua-New Guinea by John Connell.

Local resources and the state: forest reserve land in Thailand by Phil Hirsch.

Rattan supply and rattan carpets in South Kalimantan (Indonesia): the impact of restructuring on a handicraft industry by Lesley Potter.

Labour and technology in the manufacturing sector in Malaysia by Leslie O'Brien.

Resources, development and restructuring: toward an integration of issues in economic geography by Kathie Gibson et al.

Conceptualising food dependence by Geoff Missen.

Food security by Margaret Mead.

Changing patterns of trade and production of food in the Asia-Pacific region by Stephanie Fahey.

Food and the state in colonial Malaya by John Overton.

The analysis of anthropometric status in space and time by Bryant Allen.

Patterns of disease and health practices in Western Samoa 1835-1985: implications for public health by Pamela Thomas.

A future for the small-scale? - the case of the South Pacific by Diana Howlett.

Cultural Geography by Kay Anderson.

Gender in the geography of third world development: an overview of an underview by Pamela Thomas.

Australian Aboriginal women in rural areas by Elspeth Young.

Convenor of the development geography workshops was Dr Lesley Potter, Department of Geography, University of Adelaide, GPO Box 498, Adelaide, SA, 5001, Australia.

Seminar on Disaster Management, 19 May 1989, Sydney

This seminar was organised by the Cumberland College of Health Sciences (CCHS). It brought together disaster management experts, educators and researchers. The objectives of the seminar were to discuss opportunities for collaborative disaster research in Australia, to examine the need for an information clearing house for disaster research and literature, to consider the establishment of a network or organisation of disaster managers, to discuss consultancy opportunities and to consider the Disaster Management Diploma courses which CCHS plans to offer from 1990 (see below under *New Courses*).

The meeting decided that, especially over the forthcoming International Decade for Natural Disasters Reduction, there will be a real need for a focus of Australian disaster expertise. Such a focus would assist both networking and collaboration among practitioners and researchers and provide a contact point with the Disasters Decade Committee and government. The meeting established an interim subcommittee, chaired by Dr Neil Britton, Director of the Disaster Management Studies Centre of CCHS, to work-up a proposal for such a network. That proposal will be put before the more representative audience expected to attend the disasters conference planned for 1990.

The subcommittee will also act as an editorial committee to produce a

regular insert for "Macedon Digest" of the Australian Counter Disaster College. The insert will include news, notices, and short but scholarly pieces on research and its applications.

Discussion of consultancy opportunities brought to light the need for more efficient translation of research findings for application in the field and a requirement for better articulation of information about the disaster expertise available, perhaps in the form of a register of experts. It was agreed that disasters require a multidisciplinary approach and that joint ventures between disaster researchers and others may offer the best service while providing improved consultancy opportunities.

The proposed Associate Diploma and Graduate Diploma courses in disaster management were discussed at length. Considerable support was expressed for a Graduate Diploma. However, reservations were expressed about recognition of an Associate Diploma as a professional qualification. Disaster managers in the Asia-Pacific region will undoubtedly be pleased to know that the courses will be offered via distance education from 1991, with a special emphasis on development issues.

For further information, contact Dr Neil Britton, Director, Disaster Management Studies Centre, Cumberland College of Health Sciences, PO Box 170, Lidcombe, Sydney, NSW, 2141, Australia.

**DEVELOPMENT STUDIES RESEARCH AT
THE NATIONAL CENTRE FOR
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, AUSTRALIAN
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

East and Southeast Asia Program

Three broad themes underlie NCDS' work on the East and Southeast Asia region.

1. The policy problems likely to arise, both domestically and regionally, as the economies of the poorer countries of the region start to grow. China and the countries of Indo-China are the main focus of this work.
2. The implications for countries of the region of international trade trends. The focus is broad: the impact on China of its own trade liberalization policies; constraints to the success of

those policies; implications for other regional exporters of growth in China's trade; lessons and implications of trade growth in the newly industrialized economies of Southeast and East Asia; whether world markets can support export growth in a larger number of developing countries, especially growth in large country exports.

3. The role which Australian development assistance can and does play in the economies of the region. Reviews have been made of Australian bilateral aid programs in a number of countries (Thailand, China and Pacific island countries such as PNG and Fiji); NCDS staff have contributed to project development for AIDAB in Indonesia and Pacific island countries; and analyses have been undertaken of countries with no bilateral programs (Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos) to highlight possible directions for future Australian aid.

NCDS' China Program revolves around a major study of China's export growth, analysing the role which Special Economic Zones might play in this development. NCDS, the Chinese Academy of the Social Sciences (CASS) and the Xiamen Municipal Government are jointly undertaking a three-year research and technical assistance program, utilizing NCDS and other ANU staff, six Chinese PhD students enrolled at NCDS, and Xiamen Municipal Government officials. An Asian Development Bank grant is being used to model China's export growth and study its impact on the export plans of other regional exporters.

Having completed a broad review for AIDAB of the economies of Indo-China, NCDS plans now to deepen its work on Vietnam, analysing policy constraints to economic liberalization, especially in the export, finance and public administration sectors. Opportunities will arise in this research for collaboration with economists from other Australian universities.

Development Assistance Program

In more general terms, research is being conducted into the impact of different types of economic assistance on development and the differential impact on key economic indicators of assistance

to a range of sectors - including education and health sectors.

Major current research projects are analyses of: the role of NGOs (Non-Government Organisations) in Australia's overseas assistance program, and the cost-effectiveness of using aid funds to finance foreign students in Australia. The first stages of both projects are designed to highlight issues and prepare methodologies for later proposed field work case studies. Funding is not yet assured for these case studies, nor have research workers or institutional collaborators been finalised.

The first stage of the NGO study is being funded by AIDAB and carried out collaboratively with the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA) and the Monash University Development Studies Centre. The foreign student review is being funded by IDP, with research staff from New England and Adelaide Universities as well as the NCDS. Outside interest in the field work modules of both studies would be very welcome.

REQUESTS FOR ACADEMIC BOOKS

The Australian Centre for Publications Acquired for Development (ACPAD), under the auspices of the International Development Program of Australian Universities and Colleges (IDP), collects academic books, journals and associated materials for distribution to universities in developing countries. It receives donations from educational, scientific, technical, medical and other institutions. For further information, contact ACPAD, Churchill House, 218 Northbourne Avenue, Braddon, ACT, 2601.

The University of Phnom Penh reopened in March 1988. They are desperately short of books, especially on Asia and the Humanities. If you can help, please contact Dr Ben Kiernan, Senior Lecturer, Department of History and Politics, University of Wollongong, NSW, 2500. Phone (042) 27 0555.

Islands /Australia Program

The aim of NCDS' Islands/Australia Program is to provide a clear understanding in Australia and elsewhere of the workings of and problems associated with the economies of the Pacific island states. As a result of the work of the Program, it is hoped that those concerned for the development of these countries might be encouraged to identify and adopt policies which overcome constraints to growth and social equity.

The Program has mutually reinforcing components covering research, publication, seminars, fellowships and training.

The Research component looks at practical issues of a regional or country-specific nature. Recent regional work has reviewed human resource development in the fields of education and public health. A current country study on PNG is considering management of a resource-led boom in PNG following the development of new mineral prospects. Also in train is an assessment of the need for the development of labour skills to support public and private sector initiatives in Fiji. Individual country strategy studies are carried out on a regular basis. Work on the economies of the island states of the Indian Ocean is undertaken in association with the University of Western Australia's Centre for Migration and Development Studies.

In addition to research originated by NCDS staff, commercial assignments are solicited and carried out on a contractual basis. In order to strengthen its analytical capability, NCDS is developing a macroeconomic model of the PNG economy. When this has been completed, similar work is planned for other countries.

Basic research data is not readily available for most countries of the region, and what does exist is of variable quality. To overcome this constraint on research, the Program has been developing a South Pacific data base and an annotated bibliography of research carried out in development matters over the last decade. The data base will contain national accounts aggregates, trade information and a range of social data. The results will be available in both hard copy and machine-readable format

to those countries involved, as well as to students and commercial interests.

The results of the Program's research are disseminated through one of four publications operating under the Program: the *Pacific Policy Papers*, the *Pacific Research Monographs*, the *Islands/Australia Working Papers* or the *Pacific Economic Bulletin*.

The Islands/Australia Program has been developed as a dynamic instrument, capable of responding to the needs of the island nations on request and of supporting policy initiatives by aid agencies, particularly AIDAB. It draws for the implementation of its research projects on many different groups, academics, officials and private consultants. It is endeavouring to strengthen its linkages with the academic community in the region, both through the South Pacific Fellowship Program and joint research. The Program would welcome the opportunity to undertake joint activities and to consider for publication in its various series the work of researchers and others who have a commitment to the region and who wish to participate in the debate on issues of importance to the South Pacific island nations.

NEW COURSES IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Master of Tropical Health - University of Queensland

The Master of Tropical Health is a higher degree in public health, involving a total of one year intensive course work and field study. The course covers health, laboratory, behavioural sciences, epidemiology and health services in the tropical environment. It is a joint activity of the Tropical Health Program of the University of Queensland and the Queensland Institute of Medical Research.

The course provides the graduate with a broad understanding of health and disease in the tropics, of the problems faced by health services, and of the management of those services in developing countries.

Applicants should have a degree in health, behavioural or other related sciences and a minimum of two years'

relevant professional experience, however provision has been made for alternative education/ experience combinations. For further information contact the Director, Tropical Health Program, University of Queensland Medical School, Herston Road, Herston, Qld., 4006.

Diploma in Development Studies by external or on-campus study through Murdoch University

A Diploma in Development Studies is being offered by Murdoch University, Western Australia, through an exchange of external courses with Deakin University. The Diploma provides an additional formal qualification for graduates of other disciplines who wish to acquire an understanding of development issues without completing a further undergraduate degree. The Diploma offers a broad analysis of the economic, social, political and educational aspects of development while also allowing a degree of specialisation in economics, education or Asian studies. It is available by internal or external study or in a dual mode. The program of 24 points may be completed in one year full-time or the equivalent part-time.

Further enquiries to the School of Education, Murdoch University, Western Australia, 6150. Ph: (09) 332 2366.

Diploma in Development Studies - Massey University

This one-year diploma course (longer if taken part-time or externally) provides an opportunity for the inter-disciplinary study of development theories, issues and practices relating to developing countries. It is the only university qualification in New Zealand in Development Studies, and as such it is expected to attract candidates with a wide range of personal aspirations, disciplinary backgrounds and work experiences. The diploma structure aims to cater for individual needs by allowing considerable flexibility in the selection of papers. Candidates will normally be university graduates but applications may also be accepted from candidates who have extensive practical, professional or scholarly experience.

For further information, contact the Chairperson, Development Studies,

Dept. of Geography, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand.

**Diploma in Disaster Management-
Cumberland College of Health Sciences**

Starting in 1990, the Disaster Management Studies Centre of the Cumberland College of Health Sciences will offer a Diploma in Disaster Management (see article on Disaster Management seminar). The course, aimed at existing emergency personnel, is designed to develop understanding and professional skills that will enhance inter-agency delivery of emergency and disaster services. For further information about the Centre or its activities, contact the Disaster Management Studies Centre, Cumberland College of Health Sciences, PO Box 170, Lidcombe, NSW, 2141, Australia.

PROJECT IN THE MODERN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA

The Research School of Pacific Studies at ANU has established a Project in the Modern Economic History of Southeast Asia, to run for at least five years from 1989. The major practical goal will be the preparation of a comprehensive economic history of Southeast Asia.

For further details, contact Anthony Reid, Research School of Pacific Studies, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.

PROGRAM OF RESEARCH INTO MATERNAL HEALTH: W.H.O. FUNDING

The World Health Organisation has set up a program of operational research on maternal mortality. It is accepting applications for funding of up to \$US40,000 for studies on the extent and causes of maternal mortality and morbidity, or for technical assistance in planning and analysis. For further information, write to: Manager, Safe Motherhood Initiative, Division of Family Health, World Health Organisation, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS

Australian Action for Development Alternatives (AADA)

AADA is a support group for development initiatives in the South Asian region and within Australia. It has a special interest in the Centre for Human Development and Social Change in Madras, which conducts education and leadership programs with oppressed groups in South India. AADA seeks to raise awareness of development and justice issues in Australia, to enlist government and non-government participation and to raise funds to further its work.

Contact the Secretary, AADA, 17 Hibiscus Close, Speers Point, NSW, 2284.

The Australian Population Association

The Association (see conference report this issue) looks at population issues both in Australia and in the Southeast Asian and Pacific regions.

Enquiries can be directed to The Secretary, Australian Population Association, PO Box 317, Carlton South, Vic., 3053.

The Australian Institute of Family Studies.

The Institute, a statutory authority of the Australian Government, promotes the identification and understanding of factors affecting marital and family stability in Australia. It conducts research and disseminates information. The Institute's work brings it into contact with broader development issues. Christine Kilmartin of the Institute will be organising the 1989 Australian Population Association conference

Contact The Australian Institute of Family Studies, 300 Queen Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000.

The Canberra Development Education Centre Association

This Association seeks to raise community awareness about Third World poverty and advocate international cooperation. It will provide source

materials, educate school and other groups, provide a meeting venue for relevant non-government and community groups and facilitate coordination between those groups.

Enquiries should be addressed to David Purnell, Secretary (062) 57 2342, or Arminel Ryan, Chairman (062) 31 7392, or write to GPO Box 1937, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

The World University Service

The World University Service has, in the years since its inception, broadened its focus from universities alone to education in its broadest sense, as well as to human rights and development issues where these relate to education. Apart from scholarship programs, the accent has been put on education for refugees, minority and oppressed groups, literacy programs and adult education, curriculum development and research into the educational needs of developing countries. Programs and activities fall into six categories: education and training, scholarships and counselling, women, community development, human rights, and academic solidarity and cooperation.

For further information, contact World University Service, 5, chemin des Iris, 1216 Geneva, Switzerland.

DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION

The Canberra Development Education Centre has introduced a regular Development Education Film Night, on the second Thursday of every month at the Migrant Resource Centre, Griffin Centre, Bunda Street, Civic. On Thursday 13 July, there will be two films. *Celso and Cora* looks at the lives of a young couple and their two children living in a squatter settlement in Manila, and how they cope with the everyday problems of shelter and a precarious income. *The Mouse's Tale* is a fifteen-minute cartoon setting out in simple language some of the problems faced by the developing world and the role of Australian non-government organisations.

The Development Game, by Ruth and Peter Batchelor, is a game for between 16 and 70 players. It offers insight into the mix of motives and

priorities behind African villagers' decisions when they meet Western development teams offering aid. It takes 90 minutes to 2 hours.

Available from TEAR Fund, PO Box 289, Hawthorn, Vic., 3122. Ph: (03) 819 1900.

CALL FOR INTEREST IN A SOUTH PACIFIC EXPERTS REGISTER

The Centre for South Pacific Studies at the University of New South Wales is organised to research, collate and distribute information from a diversity of disciplines about the people and places of the South Pacific. The Centre is keen to compile a national *Directory* of people in Australia who have expertise in the South Pacific. The *Directory* would contain the names, contact details, qualifications and experiences of persons resident in Australia with expertise in any field on the South Pacific. The Centre sees the *Directory* as serving several purposes, foremost amongst these is the monitoring of research and related activities in order to keep people informed of the work of others and avoid costly duplication and foster networking.

The *Directory* would be a specialist area complement to the *Register of Development Research and Expertise* jointly published by the ADS Network, ACIAR and IDP. There would be a common core of entries in both publications which could be cooperatively expanded and updated. In addition to this common core, the *Directory* would also cover, in respect of the South Pacific, those experts working in fields outside development related subjects.

The Centre for South Pacific Studies would like to hear from anyone who is interested in this project and who may be able to provide ideas or support or useful contacts to assist in launching it. Kindly contact Grant McCall of the Centre for South Pacific Studies, the University of New South Wales, P.O. Box 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033 or ring him on (02) 697 2408.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

AUSTRALIA

Seminars on the South Pacific

The Centre for South Pacific Studies at the University of New South Wales conducts a weekly seminar series on issues affecting the South Pacific, recommencing in July. The remaining 1989 seminars look at the media in the South Pacific, the nuclear legacy, strategic issues, the French presence, education policy, Australia's aid budget and aid to Micronesia, nutrition programs, Maori cocepts and psychiatry, and the Caldoche of Kanaky. For further information, contact Grant McCall, School of Sociology, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033. Phone (02) 697 2408.

Seminar and Workshop: Key to Survival: Sustainable Development, University of Sydney, 20-21 July 1989

This seminar and workshop is sponsored by the Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign and the Research Institute for Asia and the Pacific. The theme of Day 1 will be *The World System*, and will address the appropriateness of different international strategies for sustainable development and how aid, environment and human rights groups should respond to the present world crisis. Speakers will be Susan George, Director, Transnational Institute, Amsterdam, and author of *A Fate Worse Than Debt*; Timoci Bavandra, deposed Prime Minister of Fiji; John Clark, Development Policy Advisor, OXFAM; and Maurie Daly, Professor of Geography, University of Sydney and co-author of *The Brittle Rim: Business and Finance in the Pacific Basin*.

The theme of Day 2 will be *The Local Response*. Speakers and workshops will examine development practices to ensure sustainability of development projects, the effects of the world crisis on relationships between partners in development, and ways in which NGOs may extend their activities beyond the local community to regional, national and international fields of influence.

Speakers will be Sean McDonagh, Santa Cruz Mission, South Cotabato, the

Philippines, author of *To Call for a New Earth*; Barbara Flick, Director, Institute for Aboriginal Development, Alice Springs; and Doug Porter, Program Advisor, Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign and co-editor of *Australian Overseas Aid*.

Registration fee \$95.00 (includes lunch July 20,21). Contact Australian Freedom From Hunger Campaign, PO Box 1379, Darlinghurst, NSW, 2010. Tel: (02) 281 2188. Fax: (02) 281 4307.

World Development Debate: Shared Problems, Shared Solutions: Development in a New Decade, Canberra, 2-3 August 1989

The World Development Debate is a major annual symposium organised by AIDAB to provide a forum for public discussion on overseas aid and development issues. This year's Debate looks at debt and the environment from the perspective of "shared problems, shared solutions".

Day 1 will be devoted to a search for a workable international debt strategy, seeking to identify options and suggest which countries and institutions should play leading roles. Day 2 will address the responsibility of the developed world for the environmental disasters of the developing world.

This year, the Debate will be divided into different sessions, some being held simultaneously, to extend the opportunity to discuss and debate current development issues. There will also be information seminars on particular aspects of Australia's official development assistance program.

Speakers will include Senator Gareth Evans, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, Professor Alan Rix, Head of the Dept. of Japanese and Chinese Studies, University of Queensland, John Langmore, President of the ALP Third World Forum, Russell Rollason, Executive Director, Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Bengt Save-Soderbergh, Swedish Under-Secretary of State for International Development Cooperation and Dr Tira Phantumvanit, Vice-President of Thailand's Development Research Institute. A senior representative of the World Bank will be the guest speaker at the closing lunch.

A highlight will be the recording of Geoffrey Robertson's *Hypothetical* which will delve into the complexities of

aid and human rights, to be recorded on the evening of 2 August.

Registration fees: \$300.00 (\$30.00 students, pensioners, unemployed).

Contact: Director, Development Education and Public Information, AIDAB, (062) 76 4000.

Society for International Development Study Group Meeting, Canberra, 4-5 August 1989

The Canberra chapter of the Society for International Development (SID) will host a meeting of regional chapter leaders to discuss plans for the SID Regional Conference in Indonesia in 1990. The leaders will attend the World Development Debate, and will have a Study Group Meeting on 4-5 August. The theme of the conference they are planning is *One World or Several: towards a world development strategy for growth, sustainability and solidarity*. In considering issues to be covered at the conference, they are focussing on four specific areas: Regional and international policy options, Human resource development, Women in development, and Sustainable development.

People interested in meeting the SID leaders or participating in the open sessions of the Study Group Meetings should contact Terry Hull, Canberra Chapter President, c/- Dept. of Political and Social Change, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601. Phone: (062) 49 2817. Fax: (062) 57 1893.

Conference: Environment and Development, Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University, 24 October 1989

This half-day conference will be addressed by Dr Randall Baker of the University of Indiana and Dr John Sibley, immediate past president of the Conservation Council of South Australia. For further information, contact Dr John Browett, Director, Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA, 5042.

Conference on Mindanao: politics, political economy and development, Australian National University, 2-3 November 1989

This conference is being hosted by the Department of Political and Social Change of the Australian National University. In addition to Australian

participation, it is hoped to attract scholars from the Philippines, the United States and Japan. The organisers are hoping to secure some funding for the Philippine contributors. Anybody wishing to present a paper at the conference or seeking more details should contact Ron May or Mark Turner at the Department of Political and Social Change, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Conference: Africa and Australia: Policies and Prospects into the 21st Century, University of Sydney, 30 November - 2 December 1989

This promises to be a wide-ranging conference. Papers are being invited on *all* aspects of Africa, past and present, for conference sessions and panels, papers on the conference theme being especially welcome. Possible topic areas suggested by the organisers include aid, liberation, politics, culture, development, health, women, environment, class, household, literature, agriculture, war.

For further information, contact Professor Deryck Schreuder, 1989 African Studies Conference Convenor, Department of History, University of Sydney, NSW, 2006.

Conference: Indonesia's New Order, Australian National University, 4-9 December 1989

The purpose of this major conference is to assemble leading scholars from Australia, Indonesia and elsewhere who will present and discuss papers across a very wide range of topics. An important feature of the conference will be a strong Indonesian input and participation. The conference will produce a book which provides a scholarly, comprehensive yet succinct assessment of contemporary Indonesia, drawing on the conference proceedings, together with the rich body of wider research in the country.

Major topics are: Ecology, environment and resources. Population and labour force. The economy: development and structural change. Power, politics, ideology. Local-level social change. Arts and leisure.

For information, contact Hal Hill, Department of Economics, RSPacS, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

INTERNATIONAL

Regional consultation and curriculum workshop: Integrating Nutrition into Agriculture Training in the South Pacific, Apia, Western Samoa, 7-12 July 1989

This meeting and workshop has been organised by the University of the South Pacific School of Agriculture and the Institute for Research, Extension and Training in Agriculture, and is sponsored by UNICEF, the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the South Pacific Commission. The coverage will be broad, including analysis of the current food and nutrition situation and the examination of agriculture-nutrition-health interrelationships. The meeting will address the need for, and methods of, communication, education and training and program planning, implementation and evaluation. Field trips will be undertaken.

For further information, contact Dr S. Ochetim or Mr F. Opio, University of the South Pacific Campus at Alafua, Western Samoa.

Conference: Small Island Development, sponsored by the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau, Malta, 24-28 March 1990

Offers of papers are being invited for this conference, which is sponsored by the Commonwealth Geographical Bureau.

Its themes are: Legacies of colonialism, Agriculture, Production industries, Service industries, Tourism, Migration, Urbanisation, Environmental issues. Abstracts of 250 words are invited without delay. Those selected will be invited to submit a full paper by 1 November, 1989. Presenters from developing countries will receive a travel subsidy.

Offers of abstracts and further information: Prof. David Drakakis-Smith or Dr D.G. Lockhart, Dept. of Geography, University of Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, United Kingdom.

BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS

National Centre for Development Studies

The Road Less Well Travelled, Benjamin Higgins, 1989, 214 pp., \$A20.00 plus postage. The author uses his own experience to tell the story of the vast international development effort since 1950, and the evolution of thought about development that accompanied it.

Bounteous Bestowal: the economic history of Norfolk Island, Malcolm L. Treadgold, 1988, 334 pp., \$A20.00

Order from Bibliotech, ANUTECH, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Postage rates:

Australia: 1st book \$3.85, additional books \$2.00 each.

Overseas: 1st book \$A5.45, additional books \$A3.00 each.

Airmail: 1st book \$A9.00, additional books \$A8.00 each.

ANUTECH

Innocents Abroad in the Forests of Nepal: An Account of Australian Aid to Nepalese Forestry by Professor D.M. Griffin. This book provides an account of the bilateral cooperation since 1966 between AIDAB and the Nepalese Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation. Main attention is given to the last decade in which the Australia-Nepal Forestry Project has had a pilot role for community forestry in the Nepalese hills. Professor Griffin emphasises policy and project management issues, focussing particularly on the evolving conceptual framework of the project.

Price \$A3.50 (\$A4.95 overseas surface, \$A8.00 airmail) from Bibliotech, ANUTECH, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Asia and Pacific Development Centre

Daughters in Industry, Noleen Heyzer (ed), 1988, \$A20.00. This book contains twelve case studies and analyses the social, economic and cultural forces which have brought about a marked concentration of women in some industrial sectors and processes even though women are a minority of the industrial workforce as a whole.

Women Farmers and Rural Change in Asia, 1987, \$A20.00. This book examines in detail rural women's experiences and perspectives of large-scale development programs, rural projects, and the impact of technological change. Material is drawn from a one-year research project covering China, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, and Thailand.

These books are available from the International Women's Development Agency, PO Box 372, Abbotsford, Vic, 3067.

Asian Studies Association of Australia

Agricultural Development in Indonesia, Anne Booth, 1988, Allen & Unwin Australia, \$A24.95 plus \$A2.00 postage overseas.

Capitalism and Class in Colonial India: The Case of Ahmedabad, Salim Lakha, 1988, \$A22.00 including postage in Australia.

Nation in Arms: the Origins of the People's Army of Vietnam, Greg Lockhart, 1989, forthcoming.

Available from: ASAA Book Services, School of History, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

Writing Research Papers: An Easy Guide for Non-Native-English Speakers, by Paul Stapleton. This guide is meant as an introduction to writing scientific research papers for workers whose native language is not English. The language used is kept as simple as possible, for easy understanding. It is written from the point of view of a journal editor advising authors on one easy way to write papers, and how best to prepare their papers for submission to a journal.

Further information: ACIAR, GPO Box 1571, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australian Professional Publications

Economic Development and Underdevelopment, Debesh Bhattacharya, 1988, \$A29.95.

Available from: Australian Professional Publications, 5 Wolfer Road, Mosman, NSW, 2088.

Centre for Disaster Research,
James Cook University

Tropical Cyclone Isaac: Cyclonic Impact in the Context of the Society and Economy of the Kingdom of Tonga, J. Oliver and G.F. Reardon, 1982, 117 pp., \$A10.00 plus postage.

Available from: Bookshop, James Cook University, Townsville, Qld., 4811.

Institute for Polynesian Studies

Intensive Course in Tongan, revised edition, by Eric B. Shumway. This text consists of 130 lessons, conversational materials, Tongan proverbs and songs and special word lists, plus new readings. The lessons are written as a guide for students who want to speak and understand the Tongan language as it is currently spoken. The lessons provide a systematic oral-aural approach to the study of the grammar and phonology of the language. Accompanying cassette tapes recorded by native speakers are also available.

Books are \$US16.00 plus \$US3.20 postage, tapes (set of 23) \$US80.00 plus \$US4.00 postage, from Institute for Polynesian Studies, Brigham Young University-Hawaii, PO Box 1979, Laie, HI 96762.

Institute for Social Analysis

Logging Against Natives of Sarawak is a new book which offers valuable insight into the political economy and current issues relating to logging in Sarawak.

Available from INSAN - the Institute for Social Analysis, 33, Jalan 11/6 46200 Petaling Jaya Selangor, Malaysia. Cost is Approx. \$A6.00.

International Monetary Fund

Economic Development in Seven Pacific Island Countries, Christopher Browne with Douglas A. Scott, 1988, 220 pp, \$US18.00 plus postage. This book reviews the economic progress since independence of Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa. Each chapter describes the main characteristics of the respective country's economy, analyses its performance over the past decade, and contains detailed historical statistics suitable for inter-country comparison.

Economic Adjustment: Policies and Problems, Sir Frank Holmes (ed), 1988, 281 pp, \$US16.00 plus postage.

Available from IMF Publication Services, 700 19th St., NW, Washington DC, 20431, USA.

Peace Education Resource Centre (PERC)

The South Pacific - Contemporary Issues, Peace and Development, by Stephanie Fahey, Martin Peake and Max Quanchi is published by PERC, part of the Victorian Ministry of Education. It is a course of study, a work book for senior students and a resource guide for teachers. It deals with such topics as tourism, culture, geography, economics, environment, Australia and the Pacific, and nuclear issues.

Available from PERC, 19 Bell Street, Fitzroy, Vic., 3065.

Western Middle Powers and Global Poverty Project

Nearly twenty scholars from Canada, Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden have compared, assessed and sought to explain their countries' aid, trade, and investment policies. The resulting four volumes have been published or are forthcoming in 1989:

Internationalism Under Strain, Cranford Pratt (ed), 1989, 225 pp, \$C37.50 plus postage.

Western Middle Powers and Global Poverty, Olav Stokke (ed), 1989, 350 pp, \$US30.00 plus postage.

Middle Power Internationalism, Cranford Pratt (ed), 1989, 200 pp, \$C32.95 plus postage.

The Other Side of International Development Policy, G.K. Helleiner (ed), 1989, 240 pp, \$C45.00, plus postage.

Available from: Manager, Direct Mail Marketing, University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George St, Toronto, Canada, M5S 1A6.

Western Middle Powers and Global Poverty is only available from: Publication Department, Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, P.O. Box 1703, 75147 Uppsala, Sweden.

World Vision of Australia

Global Partnership in Development, Ted Vandeloos (ed), 1989, \$A10.00 plus postage (\$A2.00 within Australia).

Available from: World Vision of Australia, GPO Box 399c, Melbourne, Vic., 3001.

Other

Sociology and Development: Theories, Policies and Practices, David Hulme and Mark Turner, 208 pp. This introductory textbook on the sociology of development approaches the subject by combining two different sociological perspectives. It examines the major contributions of sociological theory to both the understanding of development and to the effectiveness of development policies and projects. The book includes considerable literature on the second, more practical, aspect of the topic.

The book will provide students with an overview of the major issues surrounding development, with a particular emphasis on social change and social action. The authors combine teaching and practical development experience to provide a textbook for undergraduate courses on the sociology of development with case studies and literature reviews. It would be of interest to those new to development studies or seeking a new approach to development issues.

Contents: Sociology, social science and development. Theories of social change. Aspects of social change in developing countries. Sociology and development policy. Social planning and development. Social organisation for development. Conclusion.

Available from Allen and Unwin, PO Box 764, North Sydney, NSW, 2059.

Urban Government and Development in Asia. Readings in Subnational Development, by Jurgen Ruland. This book contains a collection of empirical and theoretical studies on urban government in Asian countries. The seven articles include discussion of central-local relations, finance, planning, personnel management, citizen participation, environmental policies and information management capacities in secondary cities.

Available from Weltforum Verlag, Marienburger tr. 22, D-5000 Koln 51 (Marienberg), Federal Republic of Germany. Price DM 4,- plus postage DM 2,- (airmail DM 7,-).

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Australian Development Studies Network

In December 1988, the Society for International Development and the Australian Development Studies Network co-sponsored a one-day workshop on agricultural processing industries. The workshop provided detailed case studies of agricultural processing industries from several Southeast Asian and Pacific Island countries. These case studies included a variety of products and organisational systems, and especially addressed the impact of processing on small farmers.

Proceedings of the Workshop will be of particular interest to consultants, development workers, academics and public servants within the region. Titles of the papers are:

Agricultural processing - its economic, institutional, and social implications: an overview by Colin Barlow and Catharina Williams.

Coconut processing: some major issues by Dan M. Etherington.

The harvesting and farm level processing of coconut in Indonesia by Lucky Sondakh and Sam Ratulangi.

The processing and marketing of natural rubber by Ron Billet.

The harvesting and initial processing of smallholder rubber in Sri Lanka by H.M.G. Herath.

The processing and marketing of coffee by Tony Witham.

The processing of coffee in Papua New Guinea by Philip Bodman.

The Network will publish the Workshop Proceedings. Further details will be announced in the next Newsletter.

Australian Council for Overseas Aid

AIDS and Development: Implications for Australian Non-Government Aid Agencies by Elizabeth Reid is ACFOA Development Dossier No. 24, 50 pp. It discusses the nature and epidemiology of the disease, outlines requirements for its prevention and control and discusses the roles that could be played by NGOs. \$A5.95 plus postage.

Proposals for a Debt Management Authority, by Greg Barrett, 18 pp, \$A2.00 plus postage.

A Fate Worse than Debt, by Susan George, \$A14.95.

A Review of Australian NGO Aid - 1987, by Pene Lee, \$A2.50 plus postage.

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

**Australian International
Development Assistance Bureau**

Country Papers have recently been published covering Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Tuvalu. These 4-page papers each contain an introduction to the physical, social and economic characteristics of the country, the objectives, level and nature of Australia's aid program and prospects for the future.

Education for Development: the Thai-Australia Prince of Songkla University Project, 1988. Australia has assisted the Prince of Songkla University in southern Thailand to develop the teaching and research capabilities of the Faculty of Natural Resources. This will help the Faculty to train graduates who will be able to assist in the management of agriculture and development in southern Thailand.

Environmental Implications of Australia's Official Development Assistance, November 1988, combines the submission and supplementary submission by AIDAB to the Senate Standing Committee on the Environment, Recreation and Arts.

Livestock Sector Review, is No. 5 in the AIDAB Evaluation Series. Livestock projects have played an important role in Australia's aid program. Australia's own livestock industries are, in general, highly competitive at international level. How effective has the aid program been in transferring this expertise to developing countries? Is Australian expertise the most appropriate for developing countries? What future role should livestock projects play in Australia's aid program? These are some of the questions addressed by this review.

The above are free of charge. Enquiries should be directed to Public Information, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, 2601.

Austcare

Audio-Visual Resource List includes abstracts of all audio-visual materials available for loan free-of-charge from Austcare national and state offices. Contact Austcare National

Office, PO Box K359, Haymarket, NSW, 2000.

Centre for Applied Economic Research, University of New South Wales
China's Energy Potential, CAER Research Report by Tony Owen, Penelope Neal and Yong Tong, 1988, discusses China's energy resources, present utilisation levels and potential for exports of oil, coal and gas. Price, including postage \$A20.00 (\$US20.00 overseas).

Proceedings of Seminar on East Asian Trade and Development, CAER Research Report, edited by John Zerby, 1988, with contributions by other members of the Centre, includes a review of recent economic developments in the area's rapidly growing economies and a paper on Australia's trade with China. Price, including postage \$A20.00 (\$US20.00 overseas).

The Economic Crisis of the 1980s and Living Standards in Eighty Developing Countries, CAER Paper No. 25, by Warren Hogan and Ian Sharpe, 1988. Price, including postage, \$A10.00 (\$US10.00 overseas).

Chinese Foreign Trade: a Descriptive and Econometric Analysis 1950-1985, CAER Working Paper No. A-1, by Colm Kearney and Yong Tong, 1988.

Japan and North Asian NICs: Implications for World Trade, CAER Working Paper No. 97, by Chalmers Johnson, 1987.

A Review of Certain Sectors of the Indonesian Economy Following the Fall of the Soekarno Regime, CAER Working Paper No. 90, by P. Mitchell, 1986. Price of Working Papers, including postage, \$A5.00 (\$US5.00 overseas).

All orders to the Secretary, Centre for Applied Economic Research, University of New South Wales, PO Box 1, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

**Centre for Development Studies,
Flinders University**

Women's Health: Women's Development, Centre for Development Studies Conference Papers Series 6, February 1989. Proceedings from a conference held at Flinders University, 15 October, 1988. Cost \$A7.00 from the Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA, 5042.

H.V. Evatt Memorial Foundation
1988 Publications lists the Foundation's papers and reports under several headings, including South Pacific, Melanesia, Central America and Human Rights in the South Pacific. Papers cost \$A3.00, reports \$A6.00.

Available from H.V. Evatt Memorial Foundation, Suite 1134, 121 Macquarie Street, Sydney, NSW, 2000.

International Institute on Environment and Development

A Reader's Guide, aimed at making the Brundtland Report more accessible to schools, has been produced by the Institute. The Guide begins by explaining the concept of "sustainable development". There are units on population and human resources, achieving food security, the urban challenge, energy, industrial production, species and ecosystems, managing the oceans, space, Antarctica, conflict, and environmental degradation.

Available from Earthscan Publications, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H 0DD, UK.

Overseas Development Institute
Social Forestry Network Paper.

Towards Better Woodland Management in Sahelian Mali, J. Skinner, 1988.

Trees and Pastoralists: the case of the Pokot and Turkana, Edmund Barrow, 1988.

Rural Women and Urban Men: Fuelwood Conflict and Forest Sustainability in Sussex Village, Sierra Leone, Andy Inglis, 1988.

The reality of the commons: Answering Hardin from Somalia, Gill Sheperd, 1988.

All these papers plus a full list of Forestry Network papers is available from: Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS, UK.

University of the South Pacific

Books from the Pacific Islands, 1989. Catalog of books available from the Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

Agriculture, Food and Nutrition in the Pacific Islands: Curriculum Guidelines for Integrating Nutrition into Agriculture Training, available from UNICEF, Pacific

Programme Office, C/- UNDP, Private Bag, Suva, Fiji.

UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS/Geneva)

Directory of Development Education Periodicals includes periodicals of national and international NGOs and NGO networks, the UN system and governmental and inter-governmental offices. The Directory's title is misleading as its coverage is broad, including periodicals of a general developmental nature. Entries give publication details, contact details, price, subject area, target audience and other useful information.

Non-Governmental Organizations & Sub-Saharan Africa contains profiles of 200 NGOs based in Western Europe, Australia and New Zealand and their work in the development of sub-Saharan Africa. An update will be produced if enough NGOs submit details of their operations.

Educational kits:

Women and Peace, 1988.

Other kits in process are:

Women and the World Debt Adjustment

Women and Disability

Women, Health and Development

The kits are free to developing country institutions and NGOs and sold at a modest price in industrialised countries.

Enquiries: UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS/Geneva), Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

World Health Organisation

Managing Systems for Better Health. A Facilitators Guide, 1988, Sw.fr.15. This is the second in the "Western Pacific Education Series", and contains practical suggestions for running workshops and training, including annexes on National Facilitators in the South Pacific, and further guidance in workshop development.

Available from: Hunter Publications, 58A Gipps St, Collingwood, Vic, 3066.

World Vision of Australia

The Gift That Releases: Rural Development in the Two-Thirds World - First Steps: A Study Guide. This teaching guide contains study material, explanatory comments and discussion questions to complement the slide set or video, "The Gift That Releases", which may be borrowed from World Vision. The purpose is to draw out an understanding of one part of rural development: the first steps in the process. The guide contains supplementary material for the leader and group exercises. Cost: \$A5.00.

Available from Development Services Department, World Vision of Australia, GPO Box 9944, Melbourne, Vic., 3001.

Other

The Situation of Women Rubber Smallholders in Southeast Asia, by Alec Gordon and Napat Sirisambhand. The authors found that over two million women work as rubber smallholders in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. They constitute over half the rubber workforce, as both growers and sellers. Contrary to certain theories, these women have not been marginalised or subordinated by modern technology.

Available from the Women's Studies Program of Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, Bangkok 10500, Thailand, \$US6.00.

NEWSLETTERS AND JOURNALS OF INTEREST

The Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)

DAP Project Bulletin is part of the ACIAR Draught Animal Power Project, a multidisciplinary study of draught animal systems in S.E. Asia, designed to identify ways of increasing farmer benefits from draught animal enterprises. The Bulletin provides a means of communicating with individuals and organisations involved in work on draught animals and the farming systems of which they are a part. The Bulletin will publish research results from the Project and invites others' contributions.

Contact R.J. Petheram and E. Teleni (editors), Graduate School of

Tropical Veterinary Science, James Cook University, Townsville, Qld., 4811.

Partners in Research for Development is an occasional publication which presents articles that summarise results from ACIAR-sponsored research projects. ACIAR undertakes to pass on technical requests related to articles which appear.

Contact: The Editor, Partners in Research for Development, ACIAR, GPO Box 1571, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Australian International Development Assistance Bureau

Business News is a quarterly newsletter which provides information of general interest to the business community.

Focus is published quarterly. Its objectives are to make Australia's foreign aid program more widely known and to encourage discussion of development issues. Contributions, suggestions and photographs are welcome.

Development Digest is an irregular publication. Each issue provides a 2-page summary of a particular AIDAB activity. Recent issues presented evaluations of the Zamboanga del Sur Development Project, Philippines, 1975-1985, and the Indonesian-Australian Technical and Vocational Education Project, 1980-1987.

Quarterly Aid Round-up provides review articles on development issues and the performance of AIDAB and other donors, statistical information, and a guide to AIDAB publications.

The above are available free from Public Information, AIDAB, GPO Box 887, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Office of Women in International Development, University of Chicago

WID Bulletin, a resource guide published three times a year, contains information on scholarships, conferences, employment opportunities, and other news of interest to researchers, practitioners and policy makers.

WID Forum features short reports that describe research projects and development programs and review current policy issues.

Working Papers on Women in International Development features journal-length articles based on original research or analytical summaries of relevant research, theoretical analyses

and evaluations of development programming and policy.

These publications are available from Women in International Development Publication Series, Office of Women in International Development, 202 Center for International Programs, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1035, USA.

Third World Network

Third World Network Features provides three to four articles per week on economics, health, environment and political developments. Written by professional journalists, leading thinkers and NGO personalities in the South, the *Features* provide fresh Third World perspectives on current, critical development issues. Subscriptions are \$US250.00 airmail (\$US125.00 surface). For smaller NGOs there is a specially reduced rate of \$US125.00 airmail (\$US35.00 surface).

Contact Martin Khor, Third World Network Features, 87 Cantonment Road, Penang, Malaysia.

Other

Action for Children is a newspaper published by the NGO Committee on UNICEF. Subscriptions, specifying language (English, French or Spanish) to Mailing List, Action for Children, UNICEF House, 3 UN Plaza New York, NY 10017, USA.

African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific Newsletter appears twice a year in July and December. It contains articles and reports, notes on visitors, and resource information including reports and reviews of books, films, research and other materials.

Subscription is free to members of the Association. Membership costs \$A10.00 (\$A12.00 if outside the region) or \$A2.00 for students.

Asian-Pacific Economic Literature is published twice yearly by the National Centre for Development Studies. It is designed to give ready access to the large volume of literature on economic development in the Asian-Pacific region (ASEAN, the northeast Asian NICs, China and the Pacific Islands). Patterned on the *Journal of Economic Literature*, it

contains 3-4 survey articles in each issue, as well as book reviews, an annotated list of new books, abstracts of selected journal articles, contents lists of journals and lists of working papers.

Subscriptions: \$A27.00 (Australia), \$A30.00 (overseas surface) or \$A36.00 (airmail) to the Editor, Asian-Pacific Economic Literature, National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Brundtland Bulletin is a new quarterly publication of the Centre For Our Common Future, designed to be an update on measures taken following the publication of *Our Common Future*.

Available from: Centre for Our Common Future, Palais Wilson, 52 rue des Paquis, CH-1201 Geneva, Switzerland.

Center for Pacific Asia Studies Newsletter of the University of Stockholm combines information about the activities of researchers associated with the Center, and articles concerning events in the Pacific/Asia region.

For further information, contact the Center for Pacific Asia Studies, University of Stockholm, S-10691 Stockholm, Sweden.

Centre for South Pacific Studies Newsletter includes news from the Centre, news and reports of conferences and events, publications and employment. The Newsletter has more than 1350 subscribers in 55 countries.

Contact Associate Professor Grant McCall, Centre for South Pacific Studies, The University of New South Wales, Kensington, NSW, 2033.

CIRDAP Newsletter is published quarterly by the Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific. The Centre seeks to promote integrated rural development through research, training and information dissemination. The *Newsletter* highlights various facets of integrated rural development in Asia and the Pacific.

It is available free in developing countries from the Executive Editor, CIRDAP Newsletter, GPO Box 2883, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.

Development Education Exchange Papers (DEEP), issued every two months in English, French and Spanish, contain reviews of selected material on development education, people's participation in their own development and on the broader issues of international development. Materials can be requested direct from the addresses supplied by *DEEP* with each review.

Requests to join the Service and to receive *DEEP*, which is free, should be directed to DEEP, Freedom From Hunger Campaign/Action for Development, FAO, Via Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy.

Development Forum is the regular publication of the UN system in the field of economic and social development. It provides a forum for contributions from governments, other organisations and private individuals.

For further information, contact the Editor, Development Forum, United Nations, Room DC1-559, New York, NY, 10017, USA.

ECHOSEA is to be the newsletter of the ANU Project in the Modern Economic History of Southeast Asia. *ECHOSEA* will act as a clearing house, providing information, research and conference reports and data sources. It will be used to establish a network of scholars both inside and outside Southeast Asia.

Contact: Mrs Evelyn Winburn, Project on the Economic History of Southeast Asia, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Fiji Food and Nutrition Newsletter is a quarterly publication of the National Food and Nutrition Committee. It includes articles of relevant news as well as dietary advice and recipes. It is available to civil servants and persons involved in food and nutrition related activities or by subscription to NFNC, PO Box 2450 Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji.

Forum is the newsletter of the ALP (Australian Labor Party) Third World Forum. The Forum aims to ensure that the concerns of Australians interested in development cooperation with the Third World are better represented in the

Australian political process. Membership is not restricted to ALP members. Cost of the newsletter is included in the \$A5.00 membership fee.

Contact Third World Forum, GPO Box 2708, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Go-Between is an irregular publication of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service. It highlights current development debates and issues, provides short reports on major conferences, events and statements, and book reports.

Enquiries: UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service (NGLS/Geneva), Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland.

IDRC Reports are published quarterly by Canada's International Development Research Centre. Articles relate to the IDRC's activities in adapting science and technology to the needs of developing countries in agriculture, food, nutrition sciences, social sciences and communications.

Contact: The Editors, IDRC Reports, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada, K1G 3H9.

IDS Bulletin is published quarterly by the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Essex. It publishes brief, direct, non-technical articles on development problems, each issue focussing on a specific theme. The January 1988 issue used seven case studies to address the topic "Stabilisation - For Growth or Decay? Short Run Costs and Long Run uncertainties in Africa".

The April issue addressed the topic "Vulnerability: How the Poor Cope". This issue emerged from a workshop held at IDS in September 1988, which focussed on the household. The workshop sought to better understand the nature of vulnerability, how poor people cope with risks, shocks and stress, and what should be priorities for policy and research. The articles are distinguished from much writing on deprivation by being based on direct, personal field research, which gave rise to findings which often do not fit common preconceptions.

Subscriptions are £15.00 (£21.00 airmail) for individuals, £22.00 (£28.00 airmail) for institutions. Contact Publications Office, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Essex, Brighton, BN1 9RE, England.

International Health and Development is produced bi-monthly by the Catholic University of America. The journal provides a forum for the critical analysis of policies, programs and organisations in the field of international health and development, and seeks to encourage policy makers in the field to explore alternative ways of meeting the pressing health and economic needs of developing nations.

The first issue highlights the work of Hernando de Soto whose study of the "underground" or "informal" economy of his native Peru has been used as a blueprint for analysis and change elsewhere in the developing world.

Subscriptions: \$US24.00 (\$US40.00 outside the US), Institute for International Health and Development, 1120 Vermont Ave., N.W. Suite 610, Washington, DC 20005, USA.

International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters is published three times a year by the Research Committee on Disasters of the International Sociological Association. The Journal is concerned with the social and behavioural aspects of disasters, whether these are created by natural causes or technological accidents, violent conflict, shortages of vital resources, acute and chronic environmental threats, or other hazards to life, health, property and well-being. The Journal addresses issues of theory, research, planning and policy.

Membership of the International Research Committee on Disasters provides an automatic subscription to the Journal and *Unscheduled Events*, a newsletter about disaster research and researchers. Membership for individuals is \$US20.00. Contact Joanne Nigg, Office of Hazard Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85287, USA.

IPPF Open File is published fortnightly by the International Planned Parenthood Federation. It summarises and gives references to articles in newspapers and journals relating to population matters.

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

IWDA News is the newsletter of the International Women's Development

Agency. The February issue discusses the Empowerment Exchange which addresses the needs of Thai bargirls, projects in Vietnam and the Philippines, and development needs in Kampuchea. The newsletter includes book reviews and gives notice of forthcoming conferences, seminars and workshops.

For further information, contact IWDA, PO Box 372, Abbotsford, Vic., 3067, Australia.

Labour and Population Activities in Asia and the Pacific is a quarterly newsletter published by the ILO Labour and Population Team for Asia and the Pacific. The September 1988 issue included articles on family welfare and the recruitment of slum health workers from among the slum population. The newsletter also provides conference reports.

For further information, write to ILO Labour and Population Team for Asia and the Pacific, PO Box 1759, Bangkok, Thailand.

NGO Networker is published by the World Resources Institute. It includes news, views and opinions of and about non-governmental organisations. It includes a calendar of events, reports, articles and book reviews.

Contact The Editor, NGO Networker, World Resources Institute, 1709 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006, USA.

Pacific Circle Newsletter is published twice a year by the Pacific Circle to promote and assist scholarship in the history and social studies of Pacific science. It includes information about conferences, events, publications and resources. Subscriptions free from Philip F. Rehbok, Editor, Pacific Circle Newsletter, History Dept., University of Hawaii, 2530 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

Pacific Issues is published by the Social Responsibility and Justice Committee of the Uniting Church in Australia. It provides newspaper and magazine clippings from the Australian media and occasionally the Pacific press relating to the South and Central Pacific. Subscriptions are \$A6.00 (Australia), \$A20.00 (NZ airmail), \$A24.00 (Pacific

airmail), \$A28.00 (Asia airmail), \$A33.00 (US airmail), \$A35.00 (Europe airmail).

Contact Pacific Issues, Rev. R.F. Wootton, 130 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Vic., 3000.

Pacific Report is a fortnightly newsletter edited by Helen Fraser. It provides coverage of political and business affairs in the South and Central Pacific region, including Papua New Guinea. Subscriptions for six months (13 issues) are \$A110.00 (Australia), \$A115.00 (other Pacific), \$A120.00 (other countries).

Contact: Pacific Report, Box 25, Monaro Crescent Post Office, ACT, 2603, Australia.

Pacific Research is a quarterly publication of the Peace Research Centre, Australian National University. It provides information and commentary on issues of peace and security, particularly as they relate to the Asia/Pacific region. It includes a conference calendar and conference reports, book reviews, bibliographies and information about research activities and opportunities.

Available free of charge from The Secretary, Peace Research Centre, RSPacS, Australian National University, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601, Australia.

Tok Blong SPPF is the quarterly newsletter of the South Pacific Peoples Foundation of Canada. It provides news articles and commentaries on issues and events. The October 1988 issue discussed the death of Palau's President, examined important South Pacific issues and the threat of the greenhouse effect, and looked at problems in the French territories. The newsletter also includes conference reports and resource information.

Virus Information Exchange Newsletter for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific includes news updates, research reports, meeting announcements and publications information.

Contact: The Editor, Virus Information Exchange Newsletter, WHO Collaborating Centre for the Collection and Dissemination of Data on Virus Diseases of South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, c/- Department of Microbiology, University of Western

Australia, Queen Elizabeth II Medical Centre, Nedlands, WA, 6009, Australia.

Women's News is the quarterly newsletter of the Pacific Women's Resource Bureau (PWRB) of the South Pacific Commission. It contains articles about events, conferences and workshops, organisations, training opportunities and initiatives by and for women in the Pacific.

Contact PWRB, BP D5, Noumea, New Caledonia.

WORKING PAPERS

National Centre for Development Studies

88/1 *Singapore's manufactured exports*, Lee (Tsao) Yuan, 32pp.

88/2 *Recent trends in the Indian economy*, D.P. Chaudhri, 34pp.

88/3 *Explaining the difference between the growth of developing countries in Asia and Latin America in the 1980s*, Helen Hughes, 22pp.

88/4 *Supply-determined aggregate demand: an alternative approach to macroeconomic modelling*, M.A. Taslim, 14pp.

Cost \$A5.00 each including postage from Bibliotech, ANUTECH, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.

Islands/Australia Project

88/6 *Creating a climate for investment in the Pacific*, R.V. Cole, 30pp.

Cost \$A5.00 including postage from Bibliotech, ANUTECH, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601.