



Dear Colleagues,

This issue of the Australian Development Studies Network Newsletter covers a number of recent conferences and workshops. It provides background information on the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, the Centre for the Study of Australian-Asian Relations, the Bibliographic Information on Southeast Asia project (BISA), and includes comments on recent government aid cuts from those working in government and non-government organisations. It also contains information on forthcoming conferences and recent development-related publications. If you have information you would like more widely known amongst those concerned with development-related issues please let me know. The Network now has just over 1,000 members in Australia and 300 overseas.

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CONFERENCE REPORTS

Symposium "The Philippines Under Aquino", University of Sydney, August 8

This one-day seminar organised by the Development Studies Colloquium and the Australian Development Studies Network provided detailed discussion of the current economic, political and social situations in the Philippines and their significance for future development of both the Philippines and the region. The major issues arising from the symposium were the possibilities of the Aquino government overcoming the massive economic and political difficulties brought about by the private expropriation of national resources by members or supporters of the Marcos government; the outflow of investment between 1984 and 1985; Communist insurgency and the political aspirations of Enrile. The speakers included Al McCoy, Raul Pertierra and Mike Pinches of the University of New South Wales; Mariflor Parpan of the University of the Philippines; Hal Hill, Ron May, Sisira Jayasuriya and Eric Casino of the Australian National University; Brian Fegan of Macquarie University and Robin Lee of the Department of Local Government and Administrative Services. Gary Kildea, producer of the internationally acclaimed documentary film on slum dwellers in Manila, "Celso and Cora", discussed and showed video clips of the rural situation at the time of the elections.

The Contemporary Political Scene (Al McCoy)

Outlining the contemporary political situation Dr McCoy stated that the Aquino government was a "chaotic coalition moving in different directions at once". It was difficult therefore to provide a clear picture of the political situation. The economic situation however was obvious. "The political, social and economic damage inflicted by two decades of economic plunder cannot be measured", Dr McCoy said. Although during these years there had been 5 - 6 per cent growth per annum there was a real loss of 10-12 per cent per annum as assets were stripped and resources plundered. The professions, Dr McCoy stated, had been corrupted and the major institutions were in a state of collapse. The education system

has ceased to work in many regions, resulting in a growing proportion of illiterate youth and illiteracy reaching its highest peak in the century. The collapse of the health system has resulted in TB and leprosy rates returning to those of the 1920s.

The Aquino government must now attempt to rebuild without public or private financial resources. Although remarkable strides have been made to restore democracy this has made government difficult, inefficient, and "untidy". Emphasis on "due process" Dr McCoy pointed out will ensure that addressing the problems of the very poor will take "too long". Dr McCoy outlined what he considered the failures and advantages of the Aquino government to date. These included the failure to address the causes of poverty or to consider the Muslim south, the failure to sack the warlords, and an inability to control the military. The advantages included the restoration of the integrity of leaders, a democratic climate, a free press, rebuilding business and the establishment of a commission on good government. Cory Aquino, Dr McCoy stated, was a leader of "truly presidential stature who will attract aid and loans because of her integrity", but it was going to be an uphill struggle to overcome the damage of the last two decades.

The Philippines Economy: Prospects and Problems
(Hal Hill)

Dr Hill's review of the macro-economic situation outlined the decline of the Philippine's economy in relation to those of other Southeast Asian countries. During the 1970s the economy performed well and the Philippines was among the middle income developing countries. However by 1980 the country was in serious trouble with large debts, low growth and unequal distribution. Although only the broad dimensions are known there is evidence that the GDP accelerated after martial law but the international debt rose from 800 million dollars to 2.6 billion. Part of the problem, Dr Hill suggested, was the response to the second increase in oil prices. The Philippines borrowed successfully for OPEC 1 but not OPEC 2. Borrowing was short-term which left the economy vulnerable to international creditors. The current situation is one where inflation is under control at 3 per cent annually but the financial system is crippled with no access to capital. The huge government debt has meant that less than 50 per cent of sugar mills and other agricultural processing industries can get credit to remain operating.

Considering the future, Dr Hill said there were some positive aspects. These included the return of investor goodwill both local and national and the return of some foreign and domestic capital; lower energy prices; a slight decline in interest rates and the increased export opportunities for the Philippines with the appreciation of the yen. The fundamentals of the economy are sound with a good resource base, good labour skills, export and business expertise and a sound infrastructure. But these could be offset by difficulties in meeting rising expectations and the lack of any clear economic policy. Dr Hill outlined several

options for coming to terms with the nation's enormous debt. The Philippines could repudiate it, try to roll it over and pay interest, or sell its debt at "bargain basement rates". Each would have a negative impact.

Commenting on the paper Dr Eric Casino suggested that there were two sides to the debt situation and evidence that aid money and soft loans "had done a u-turn and gone straight back to the United States or elsewhere" and that this was known and abetted by the lenders. He also pointed out that currently Marcos and his "cronies" had sufficient funds outside the Philippines to "buy the private armies" which have not been disbanded, adding to the political instability the Aquino government had to overcome.

Holdouts and Separatists in the Southern Philippines (Ron May)

Dr May provided a case study of the specific problems the Aquino government was facing in establishing its authority in Mindanao. One of the first and most energetically pursued programmes of the Aquino government, Dr May said, has been that of purging the countryside of provincial, town and local officials appointed or elected during the Marcos regime. This generated substantial controversy and in some parts of country entrenched "warlords" or "holdouts" have offered armed resistance to the new regime. Star billing, Dr May said, goes to the Marcos-appointed former governor of Lanao del Sur province, Ali Dimaporo who was able to entrench himself and his family in political office, business, and in officially-supported Muslim organisations. When Aquino came to office Dimaporo took to the hills with his private army and briefly occupied Marawi City. In April he joined a failed minor presidential candidate, Reuben Canoy, in proclaiming a Mindanao Independence Movement. Although he has since surrendered he is known to have guns, support and money.

Beyond the immediate question of establishing authority in the provinces there remains the larger question of Moro insurgency and the demand of Muslims for autonomy in Mindanao-Sulu-Palawan. Although Aquino has recently held talks in Sulu with MNLF leader Nur Misuari over a ceasefire and resumption of negotiations, Dr May said that the prospect of an early settlement of the conflict in the south seems remote.

Prices, Protests and Politics in the Rice Areas
(Brian Fegan)

The Aquino government faces considerable difficulties in the rural areas Dr Fegan pointed out, as the world price for rice is at a record low and IMF pressure to restore free markets, abolish NFA, permit imports and abolish subsidised credit would further reduce the incomes of rice farmers and all residents in rice monocrop areas. Early protest, Dr Fegan said, has taken the form of demonstrations, marches and could escalate to include refusal to deliver grain.

Tenants fear that land reform gains under Marcos could be lost if the "due legal process" strategy of the Aquino government allows landowners and creditors to sue for recovery of unpaid arrears. Most farmers have large arrears of lease rent, credit for machines and credit for annual inputs. President Aquino, Dr Fegan suggests, will probably be obliged to grant an amnesty for arrears and to restructure debts for farmers. Meantime, rural towns in rice areas are depressed and town governments have trouble collecting revenues. Both peasants and the town middle classes fear a breakdown of peace and order after the replacement of incumbent KBL mayors, some of whom have refused to leave office.

With an empty treasury the new politics leaves neither side with porkbarrel funds to create an electoral machine. Against this background we can expect displaced KBL mayors and governors, backed by threatened village headmen, to try to translate discontent on economic and political issues into votes for anti-Aquino parties.

The Cordillera Liberation Army: Autonomy and Regionalism in Luzon (Raul Pertierra)

Raul Pertierra outlined the rise and collapse of the Marcos regime and the links between national and village politics. In the Philippines people with political ambitions frantically cultivate a "mass base" of followers personally indebted to their leader. It is a politics of mass patronage based on personalities and social relationships rather than bureaucratic structures. Political followers are not committed to policies or parties, but to personalities whose actions are thought to be beneficial.

Using Zamora, a small municipality in Ilocos Sur as an example of the links between local and national politics in the Philippines, Pertierra showed how political parties do not constitute the primary structure on which political activity is based. Instead, personal alliances between members of local political elites and their political patrons outside the municipality, in association with local barrio rivalries and ethnic affinities shape local political activity. Pertierra suggests this may make it difficult for the Aquino government in the future.

Populism and the Urban Poor (Michael Pinches)

Michael Pinches provided background to the rise of "people power" as a political force during the elections and the wave of euphoria that accompanied the departure of Marcos. This populist movement, which temporarily forged an alliance between rich and poor and between the bourgeoisie and the working class, was not only one of convenience for the middle class who needed the support of the workers to win power, but provided many workers with their first opportunity to express their long-felt resentment, and a possibility for bringing change. Pinches stated that for "an historical moment ... the Filipino people were one, the state appeared to be crumbling and the order and division of civil society seemed to dissolve.

That some have attributed the event with sacred qualities is not surprising".

The papers will be available shortly as a Development Studies Colloquium/ National Centre for Development Studies monograph.

Workshop on "Development Education: Practical Policies for Australia", Australian National University, October 7

This one-day workshop, which was organised by the Australian Development Studies Network in association with Community Aid Abroad and the Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA), sought to provide dialogue between those working in and planning development education in the community, primary, secondary and tertiary education sectors as well as those working in government and non-government organisations and funding bodies. Participants included those from the universities, colleges of advanced education and secondary schools, the Australian Development Assistance Bureau, the International Development Programme, Ministries of Education, and non-government organisations. The keynote speaker was Dr Pierre Pradervand, adviser to the Swiss Government on development education and Head of the Service Ecole Tiers Monde, Lausanne, a development education unit working in Swiss schools.

In a paper entitled *Global Education: Towards a World that Works for All*, Dr Pradervand outlined the global paucity of development education and recommended that in the long-term it would be more beneficial for a higher proportion of funds spent on project aid to be channelled into education on the interdependency of all societies and the linkages between richer and poorer nations. Dr Pradervand said a much more positive picture of the Third World was needed and that the media image, which was seriously distorted, must be counteracted. Global education, Dr Pradervand said, was required, rather than dividing the world into first, second, third and fourth and that understanding and knowledge was more important than "merely providing money, which does little more than salve consciences but does not signify commitment".

Dr Pradervand stressed that individuals who put their concerns into positive action, most particularly in schools and in the media, can individually have great impact in improving understanding of an interdependent world and ultimately in creating a world that works for all, not just for those in the First World.

In a panel discussion on development education in Australia four papers were presented. Dr Robin Burns, Chairperson of the Centre for Comparative and International Studies in Education, La Trobe University, in a paper entitled *Development Education 20 Years On: the Australian Experience in Perspective* outlined the growth and decline of development education in Australia and pointed out the difficulties in putting commitment into action.

Wayne Perkins of the Social Education Centre, Ministry of Education, Victoria spoke of the state of development education in secondary and post-primary school curricula and outlined the work undertaken by the Task Force on Poverty, Development and Unemployment established in 1983 by what was then the Victorian Education Department. Mr Perkins said that the Task Force found that the most common curriculum content was the study of development or Third World issues and problems. This was typically found in geography, social studies or history and usually dealt with aid, famine, population and poverty. The extent to which topics were covered ranged from one-off lessons to a full year course.

The Task Force found that students are seldom introduced to development issues until years 11 and 12 and that this is largely the result of lack of appropriate and accessible materials and resources. Those teachers who develop their own find it time consuming and "daunting". There is an urgent need to bring together teachers and development agency people to develop resources. The quality of more readily obtained commercial resources Mr. Perkins stated, was questionable as it stereotyped Third World people as poor, uneducated and totally dependent upon help and overlooked the global dimension of Third World poverty. Teachers often make extensive use of the media and this can have negative connotations as understanding of broader issues is lost.

John Fien of the Department of Social Sciences, Brisbane College of Advanced Education presented to the workshop the result of a national survey into development education in teacher education. He found that development education in teacher education in Australian universities and colleges of advanced education receives very little attention and is limited to courses in development studies in the "content" parts of some geography, social sciences or economics programmes. Generally he found a widespread lack of awareness of development education.

Janet Hunt, Education Officer of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid outlined the very diverse work in development education being undertaken by four different types of non-government organisations. These are non-government aid organisations, non-fundraising development education groups, special issue groups and non-government organisations with special interest in international affairs. Activities in development education include research and publications; production of resources, including audio-visual materials; organisation workshops, seminars and conferences for students, teachers and community organisations; assisting in curriculum development; preparing displays; disseminating resource materials and organising tours by overseas speakers. Ms Hunt said that in the last two years government funding of NGO work in development education has led to a number of new activities and in February this year almost \$250,000 was allocated to 11 different agencies for work in development education. Ms Hunt stressed

the need to redress the negative image of the Third World and that information on "success stories" was essential.

A detailed report on the proceedings of the workshop will be distributed shortly to all Network members. If you have friends or colleagues who do not belong to the Network but whom you think would be interested in receiving this report, please send me their names and addresses. Full copies of the five papers are available at \$10 for the set. Cassettes of Pradervand's address (65 minutes) are also available at \$10.

Write to:

*Pamela Thomas
Australian Development Studies Network
National Centre for Development Studies
Australian National University
GPO Box 4, Canberra ACT 2601*

Symposium on the Social Impacts of Development, Griffith University, Brisbane, August 8-9

This two-day symposium focussed on the theoretical and methodological aspects of social impact assessment as well as its utilization in public planning, in Third World development programmes and in indigenous communities. It was organised by the School of Australian Environmental Studies, Griffiths University and included a special session on the Third World, which was supported in part by the Network.

The keynote speaker, Professor Rabel Burdge of the Institute for Environmental Studies, University of Illinois, reviewed the process of development in the Third World and after outlining the growing use of social impact assessment by international donor agencies discussed some of the strengths and weaknesses of its application in the Third World. Professor Burdge pointed out that failure to appreciate social factors had led to resistance to change, loss of capital investment in large agricultural projects and the failure of many technical assistance programmes.

The benefits of adequate social impact assessment allowed the identification of negative impacts prior to project implementation allowing modification of project design. Professor Burdge recommended that social impact assessment was more effective when existing organisational resources were used; where nationals were used and allowed to express their opinions. However, Professor Burdge maintained that the utility of ethnographic techniques in social impact assessment were limited as the ethnographic approach is lengthy, descriptive and requires highly trained observers. If used it should be supplemented by secondary data.

Lex Brown of Griffith University, in his paper *Experiences of Teaching Impact Assessment in South East Asia*, pointed to the problems of limited data, pre-empted development decisions and the need to adapt western concepts and techniques for using

social impact assessment successfully in Asia. Athol Chase also of Griffith University, discussed the problems of using social impact methodologies in relation to development projects affecting Australian Aborigines and argued that such techniques needed to be supported by acceptable decision-making procedures as well as real opportunities for participation by affected communities.

Copies of the Symposium proceedings are available from:

*The Secretary,
Institute of Applied Environmental Research,
School of Australian Environmental Studies,
Griffiths University, Nathan Qld. 4111.*

The School of Australian Environmental Studies, Griffith University will be the venue for the 1988 meeting of the International Association for Impact Assessment. Third World issues will provide an important dimension in that conference.

For further information:

*Dr Geoff MacDonald,
School of Australian Environmental Studies,
Griffith University, Nathan
Qld. 4111. Phone (07) 275 7444.*

**Waigani Seminar, University of Papua
New Guinea, Port Moresby, September 7 -
12**

The theme of the 17th Waigani Seminar was "The Ethics of Development". Major workshops were devoted to the topics "Ethics and the Environment", "Ethics and Economics", "Ethics and Communications" and "Ethics and Society". The seminar also focussed on women's issues in Papua New Guinea. Funding from the Australian Development Assistance Bureau assisted a number of women from the provinces to participate. Papers given by Papua New Guinean women included those on small business, health, education, rural development, national and grass-roots level mass media and communication. The seminar was very well attended and drew students, politicians, public servants, diplomats, business people from many provinces of Papua New Guinea and academics from most Pacific Island countries, Europe, the United States and Canada.

The opening address, given by Father John Momis, leader of the Melanesian Alliance and Deputy Prime Minister, was entitled "Corruption and Misconduct in Papua New Guinea Politics: A Legislative Response" and dealt with growing problems of corruption at all levels of government. Keynote speakers included the Hon. Jeremia Tabai, President of Kiribati, Dr Taghi Favar, senior adviser on sustainable development to the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Brian Brogan, director of the Institute of International Affairs, Professor Ron Crocombe of the University of the South Pacific and the chairman of the first Waigani Seminar, Dr Angela Gilliam of the State University of New York, Professor Denis Goulet

of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, Professor Cranford Pratt of the University of Toronto. A very well attended public lecture was given by the Hon. Bill Hayden who spoke of the ethical dilemmas of aid.

The Hon. Mr Jeremia Tabai's address on the ethical problems of development that face very small, resource-poor nations, set the atmosphere for the week-long seminar and won a standing ovation. Mr. Tabai pointed out that Kiribati was one of the poorest countries in the South Pacific. It has only 700 square kilometers of land and a population of 64,000 which is expanding at 2 percent annually. The only export crop is copra for which the price is extremely low. "Since independence", Mr. Tabai said, "we have been faced with the twin problems of lack of natural resources and a colonial legacy which ignored economic development. Our task is therefore formidable and our options for development very few indeed. The fundamental question is whether the people will be happy to depend forever on the goodwill of others or whether we can achieve some degree of economic progress that is consistent with our political independence. We reject as an option having to depend on others for the vital needs of our people. And we reject the implications of having to compromise our national interest because there is no other alternative."

Speaking of the criticism levelled at the Kiribati government when it sold fishing rights to the Soviet Union, Mr Tabai said, "I simply cannot see anything wrong with selling one's resources to earn one's living. It is a far better way of earning income for government and certainly more ethical than depending on budgetary support provided by the goodwill of somebody else. In Kiribati we simply want the process of development to enable us to become a viable community in our own right and at our own standard and to have a feeling of pride and self-respect. So despite the absence of many modern conveniences, here we have a stable and basically independent community.

Our deal with the Russians is important to us. For one thing it is the best one we ever had and it would have been very unethical not to enter into it. It would be similarly unethical to succumb to the first raised eyebrow and to allow others to divert us from pursuing what we consider to be in our national interest. I do not believe that the pressures exerted on us are motivated by a real concern for our interest and welfare, but are based on those countries' own national interest. Many countries, including New Zealand, Japan and the United Kingdom, have fishing agreements with the Russians. And many other countries have extensive business dealings worth hundreds of millions of dollars with them. One of these countries is even subsidising its sales of produce to the Soviet in the face of strong opposition from its friends. It is simply impossible therefore to accept that it is proper only for these countries to benefit from their connection with the Soviets, but not ethical for us to do so.

We also reject the criticism that our fishing agreement allows the Russians to enter into the Pacific region. This is not only ridiculous but insulting to our common sense. We are not the first to have dealings with the Soviets. They could even do what the Americans have been doing - fish in our waters without any agreement. But there is nothing more insulting to us than the insinuation that because we are poor we are available to be bought. While I admit that we are certainly poor, I cannot agree that we are for sale - to be manipulated or to be bribed against what we believe to be in our national interest."

In conclusion, Mr Tabai stated that his definition of development was "earning and living within one's means, and above all development is the ability to make a free decision - free choice - in pursuit of one's interest. And I believe it is possible even for a small country like Kiribati to achieve that."

Three volumes of background papers from the Waigani Seminar are available from:

*Dr Philip Hughes,
University of Papua New Guinea
Waigani,
Private Bag,
Port Moresby.*

**International Study Programme: The Positive Development Programme,
Melbourne, July/August**

The Positive Development Programme, organised by Community Aid Abroad, Melbourne provided an opportunity for development professionals to consider their work and how they could be more effective in designing and implementing projects that would promote growth and equity in Third World countries. Among the papers discussed were *The Evolution of Health Policy in Thailand*, (Dr Damrong Boonyuen, Director of Health Planning, Thailand); *Income Generation in Rural Bangladesh*, (Mr F.H. Abed, Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee); *Water Supply in Nusa Tenggara Timur*, (Anton Soedjarwo, Indonesia); *Beating the Odds: Farmers' Organisations in Sri Lanka*, (Professor N. Uphoff, Cornell University); and *Co-operative Development*, (P.A. Kiriwandenya, Sri Lanka).

These papers are contained within the book *The Positive Development Program*, edited by Kaye Bysouth and selling at \$15.00 plus \$2.75 postage. Contact:

*CAA Development Services Pty. Ltd.,
156 George Street,
Fitzroy, Victoria 3065.*

Three recent conferences in widely differing venues dealt wholly or in part with aspects of health in the Pacific and Southeast Asia. These were the Workshop on Human Resource Development in the Pacific held at the National Centre for Development Studies as part of their Islands/Australia project; the ANZSERCH (Australia and New Zealand Society for Epidemiology and Research into Community Health) Conference in Perth; and the 22nd Annual Symposium

of the Medical Society of Papua New Guinea.

**Workshop on Human Resource Development,
National Centre for
Development Studies, ANU, Canberra,
August 28-29**

This workshop, which was part of the National Centre for Development Studies' Islands/Australia project, considered the major problems facing Pacific Island nations and how human resources might best be developed to improve social and economic conditions in the region. The workshop was attended by public servants and academics from Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Western Samoa and Australia. Health and education issues provided an important focus of the workshop.

Ms Abby Bloom of the School of Tropical Medicine, University of Sydney outlined a deteriorating health situation throughout the Pacific. Infectious diseases, which could be easily treated or prevented she said, were increasing rapidly in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, while non-communicable degenerative diseases, which were associated with rapid changes in lifestyle and diet have reached unmanageable proportions in Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa and are increasing rapidly in Papua New Guinea. Many of these diseases she said were obesity-related and in Fiji, Tonga and Western Samoa had become the leading cause of death. The health situation in the Pacific Ms Bloom said, was "a tragedy" and called for greater emphasis on primary health care and health education. In particular it was recommended that population education be increased as rapid population growth was placing increasing strain on already overburdened health and education services.

The educational and health problems facing Papua New Guinea provided considerable discussion. Although Australia has provided \$A300 million a year in aid since independence and PNG has been the recipient of aid from World Bank and multilateral sources, future prospects for health and education are considered to be poor unless dramatic changes are made in training and in the administration and allocation of educational and medical resources. It was pointed out in both this workshop, and reiterated in the Waigani Seminar and the Medical Society of PNG Symposium, that the Papua New Guinea government has been unprepared to accept or initiate policies that would alleviate the situation.

Papers by Ken Gannicott, *Major Issues in Education in Papua New Guinea*, and Jeff Richardson, *Major Issues in Health in Papua New Guinea*, showed that the provision of health and education services in Papua New Guinea were more expensive and less efficient than elsewhere in the world. Assessing the educational situation in PNG, Mr. Gannicott said that although PNG currently spends 4.5 per cent of the GDP on education, which exceeds that of all other developing nations, it educates a lower proportion of children than in comparable countries and educates them to a very much lower level.

The economic return from investment in education Mr Gannicott said, was extremely low and neither the nation nor the individual gained the same returns as in comparable countries. Investment at post grade 10 levels is uneconomic, Mr Gannicott pointed out, and investment in university education hopelessly uneconomic. He recommended that primary and secondary education enrolment be expanded and the quality of teaching improved and that students shoulder a larger part of the costs of tuition and boarding. Australia should fund specialised training in Australia where this could be provided more cheaply and at better quality.

Mina Siaguru, chairperson of the Commission for Higher Education in Port Moresby said that policies put forward two years ago to reform the education system and to expand primary sector had still not been implemented because of political instability and lack of political will to endorse the policies. The system of 20 provincial governments each with independent responsibilities for education, she said, added to the problems of implementation.

Dr Richardson said he believed that the health services were on the verge of collapse. Evidence shows that although life expectancy has increased from 40 to 50 years, the health status of the people is now declining and preventable diseases like malaria, respiratory conditions, gastroenteritis and diarrhoea are increasing rapidly. The health status of the PNG population is worse than in comparable nations and over the last 15 years there has been no change in the ranking order of diseases. Although the health budget is 3.7 per cent of GDP, high by Third World country standards, the system is inefficient, ineffective and unequal Dr Richardson told the workshop. Dr Richardson recommended increased training in hospital administration, training in primary health care, health education and community participation in providing health care. The most obvious area in which aid could contribute Dr Richardson said, is in teacher training.

The workshop also dealt with papers on women's issues, nonformal education, labour markets and training issues in the Pacific. Amongst those attending were Drs Tupeni Baba and Rajesh Chandra of the University of the South Pacific, Dr Te'o Fairbairn of the Pacific Islands Development Program, Honolulu, Ms Fekita Katoa of the Central Planning Department, Tonga, and Mr Ephrahim Makis of IASER, Papua New Guinea.

Selected papers will be published shortly as a National Center for Development Studies monograph edited by David Throsby. Contact:

*The Publication Officer,
National Centre for Development Studies,
Australian National University,
GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601*

**ANZSERCH Conference, University of
Western Australia, August 18-20**

The conference dealt with a broad range of

community health issues in Australia and New Zealand and included a small section of important papers on developments in the Third World. The impact of transmigration on infant morbidity and mortality in Indonesia was discussed by Utomo, Ilyanto et al who found that traditional customs and beliefs were less important as constraints to health than lack of health infrastructure and the geography of the transmigration areas. The paper called for health planning to focus on the health constraints of the new physical environment. Streatfield and Singarimbun in their paper *Social Factors Affecting the Use of Child Immunization in Indonesia*, found that the activities of the village administrative officials, as opposed to health workers, were most important in motivating parents to obtain immunization for their children. It was found that the use of immunization was strongly correlated with the use of other preventive and curative health services.

Guma and Binns provided background on the provision of primary health care services in Papua New Guinea and the emerging problems of chronic disease in the urban centres.

A paper that may have important implications for the provision of primary health care in those Third World nations that have communication and infrastructural difficulties was that of David Watson who reviewed the use of satellite communications in health care delivery in North America and its application to the remote areas of Queensland.

For further information on the papers or on ANZSERCH contact:

*Dr Neil Thomson,
ANZSERCH,
GPO Box 570, Canberra ACT 2601*

**Medical Society of Papua New Guinea
Symposium, Faculty of Medicine, Port
Moresby, September 3 - 6**

The two themes of this symposium were "Peace in Papua New Guinea" and "Ten year on - where are we now?". As the themes suggest the symposium covered a wide variety of health issues facing Papua New Guinea today. Papers included aspects as divergent as the keynote speech by Dr Ian Maddocks entitled *Preventing Nuclear War: A Role for Papua New Guinea* to the impact on health of tribal warfare, road accidents and alcoholism, to the place of high technology in the health service.

Findings on a variety of research projects were presented. These included research into strongyloides, the impact of intensive chemotherapy on tuberculosis in children, the assessment of glycosolated haemoglobin in diabetic control, iron repletion and susceptibility of pneumonia in adults, and pneumococcal vaccine and its impact on children. The papers highlighted the growing number of problems associated with urbanisation and a cash economy. These include dramatic increases in road

accidents, as well as a number of alcohol-related problems including homicide, rape and domestic violence. Chronic infant malnutrition is no longer the only major nutritional problem as nutritional diseases associated with modernisation and dietary change are increasing rapidly.

Research also covered the provision of health services. In his paper entitled *The 1974-78 National Health Plan - Ten years on, where are we now?* Dr Biddulph outlined initial improvements in the provision of services but pointed to a serious decline in medical manpower putting the health service at risk. Drs Ake and Kolehmainen-Aitken outlined the inequitable distribution of medical funds and medical services in the different provinces and for the need to train more medical personnel. In his presentation *Ten years on to the year 2000 - prospects of oral health for all*, Dr Gratiaen highlighted the extremely high cost of training dentists and doctors in PNG. It costs the Papua New Guinea government \$A350,000 to train one dentist. This is because of a high drop-out rate, under-utilisation of the course, and lack of students with adequate qualifications.

In the paper *Epidemiological trends of the major infectious diseases over the last 5 to 10 years* Drs Temu and Pyakalyia said that the recent resistance of most infectious diseases to antibiotics was a serious problem and was leading to an increased number of deaths from diseases that were curable five years ago. Resistance to antibiotics was now being passed from one generation to the next.

For further information contact:

*Dr N.G. Patil,
Chairman, Symposium Committee,
Faculty of Medicine,
Boroko, Papua New Guinea*

RESPONSE TO AID CUTS

The Network has received a number of letters expressing concern about cuts to the aid budget. Edited versions of some of these letters are published here. If you wish to add to this debate please contact the Network.

From: Russell Rollason, Executive Director,
Australian Council for Overseas Aid, Canberra.

Mr Keating's two principles of sharing the burden of cuts fairly and retaining a commitment to the most needy are not reflected in the cuts of overseas aid. Defence expenditure has increased by 1% in real terms whilst overseas aid has been cut by 12.8% in real terms. This is hardly an example of sharing the cuts fairly across the community. Development aid to the South Pacific has been cut by 9% whilst the military aid programme to the region increases by 70%. Along with the decision to sell uranium to France, these budget priorities mock the government's commitment to the International Year of Peace.

The most needy of the Third World, particularly women and children, have been hit hardest by these aid cuts. Food aid, which mainly assists the people of Africa has been cut by one-third, but the major impact will result from the appalling cuts to United Nations agencies. Refugees, mainly women and children, will suffer as a result of a real cut of 20% in support for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and a real cut of 90% for the UN agency assisting Palestinian refugees. It is simply unbelievable that the Government has slashed assistance to the UN Fund for Population Activities by a disastrous 72%. A major element in the continuing crisis in Africa is the high population growth.

ACFOA is not arguing that aid should have been exempt from cuts, but the extent and nature of the cuts is not equitable.

From: Dr T.H. Hull, Department of Demography,
Australian National University, Canberra.

Australia is now at the lowest level of contributions to development assistance than at any time since 1961. This is in stark contrast to the large increases in contributions to such "rich countries' clubs" as UNESCO, GATT and OECD. It is also a strange trend when compared with the 1% real increase in defence expenditure. Of particular concern to me is the enormous cut in Australia's contribution to the UNFPA. The decline from \$1.125 million to \$.25 million - a cut of 78% - appears to have no rhyme or reason for it. While contributions to UNICEF were maintained at previous levels, UNFPA has experienced the largest cut of any major development agency. I have been unable to find any creditable reason for this decision.

We are now in the embarrassing position that salaries for ANU staff working on UNFPA projects are substantially higher than Australian contributions to the organisation. This year we will receive \$337,000 to support activities in Indonesia and China and will manage well over half a million dollars of UNFPA funds. It is an embarrassment to be in the position of a "net recipient" of funds from the largest population multilateral assistance agency in the world.

In exploring the problem I have been told that there are no votes in development assistance in general, and assistance in population programmes in particular. This may well be true, but the lack of votes certainly does not equate with a lack of national interest in collaboration with our neighbours on matters of population policy and population control.

The cut of the Australian Government's contribution will not affect our programme at the ANU, but it will seriously undermine an important population policy which is already struggling against major attacks by anti-family planning groups in America. I have been assured that early intervention by the Minister might yet save this

situation, so I hope you will have the time and interest to send a letter in support of UNFPA.

From: J.V. Remenyi, Senior Consultant, DURAC Ltd, Deakin University, Geelong.

I write to lament recent cuts in Australia's aid vote and to enquire how the quality of Australia's ODA effort can be improved without compromising what is already healthy and good in the programme. I refer in particular to the perverse and savage cuts to the fledgling and high quality programme of the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) from forward commitments in 1986-87 of \$16.5 million to an appropriation of only \$12.5 million. As a Senior Consultant to ACIAR since 1984 I have observed the growth of a programme that is innovative, highly productive effective in its aid delivery and seen on the world stage as a leader in its field. I find it disturbing therefore, that this vanguard of a sensitive and effective pioneer in ODA delivery should be a victim of the aid budget cut when it is not yet five years old. It makes sense to cut the dead wood, but surely this ought not to involve indiscriminate pruning of the buds that are the basis of future harvests.

DEVELOPMENT-RELATED CENTRES, NETWORKS AND ORGANISATIONS

Centre for the Study of Australian-Asian Relations

This Centre, established in 1979, is located in the School of Modern Asian Studies at Griffith University. Teaching and research in the School concentrates on China, Japan and the ASEAN region and covers the disciplines of history, politics, international relations, economic and sociology, together with the appropriate language study.

Research concentrates on contemporary political and economic issues in Australia's relations with Asian countries and has a strong policy orientation. Recent major research projects have included those on Vietnamese migration to Australia, Australia-China relations and individual studies of aspects of other bilateral relationships. The Centre is embarking on a new research programme which will focus on migration (in particular Asian migration) and development assistance issues. Studies in domestic politics and the foreign policy implications of these issues will be a major concern. In addition, the Centre will continue its work in bilateral relations studies.

The present director of the Centre is Dr Nancy Viviani. The Centre welcomes submission of manuscripts to publication in its research paper series. For further information contact:

*Centre for the Study of Australian-Asian Relations,
School of Modern Asian Studies,
Griffiths University,
Nathan, Qld 4111,
Phone (07) 275 7624/7353*

Bibliographic Information on Southeast Asia Project

This project was initiated in the mid-1970s by the Department of Indonesian and Malayan Studies of the University of Sydney as an attempt to provide improved access to the growing collection of Southeast Asian material in Australian libraries. A card catalogue of over 50,000 items was developed representing the holdings of four major Australian libraries on Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The libraries are the National Library of Australia, and the libraries of the Australian National University, Monash University and the University of Sydney.

In addition a small collection of bibliographies, directories, and indexes has been developed to provide assistance to readers. This collection, the database and the card catalogue are available to interested people and may be requested from BISA.

For further information contact:

*Helen Jarvis,
Director BISA,
University of Sydney,
NSW 2006.
Phone (062) 692 222*

The Indonesia Project at the Australian National University

The Indonesia Project, with support from the Australian Development Assistance Bureau and the National Centre for Development Studies, is coordinating a study of regional economic development in Indonesia.

The Indonesian economy is frequently monitored by the *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies (BIÈS)*, *Ekonomi dan Keuangan Indonesia*, and international agencies. These reports generally focus on macroeconomic performance and aggregate economic indicators. Much less attention, however, has been devoted to development at the regional level. The *BIÈS* has published numerous provincial economic surveys and while these have made a valuable contribution, the great majority were written over a decade ago, before substantial improvements in the secondary data base. Comparative aspects of regional development in Indonesia were not always highlighted.

The purpose of the project is to coordinate the preparation of a comprehensive set of regional economic surveys of Indonesia, in a comparative framework, and to consider future prospects at the regional level. Approximately 18 surveys are being commissioned. Larger provinces are being examined separately, while in other cases researchers are being asked to cover two provinces. The main emphasis is on the period after 1970, although significant historical perspectives will be incorporated. In each case, participants are preparing surveys which highlight two aspects of economic development in a specific province. The first, largely descriptive, provides an overview of the provincial economy and outlines important economic changes in the last 15 years. The second, mainly analytical, seeks to explain

the pattern of the province's economic development, to assess the significance of region-specific factors, and to draw attention to key development issues.

The surveys are being undertaken by a team of 15 Indonesian and Australian scholars. The project is designed as a collaborative exercise. First drafts of the regional surveys will be presented and discussed at a week-long conference in Canberra in early 1987. Papers will be published as a book, in both English and Indonesian.

For further information contact:

*Dr Hal Hill,
The Research School of Pacific Studies,
Australian National University,
Canberra ACT 2601. Phone (062) 495111*

Society for International Development (SID)

The aim of SID is to promote a sense of community among individuals and organisations in the field of development, and to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and experience. At the SID assembly in Rome 1985 it was decided that SID would mount a special programme on Arid Zone Development to fight against desertification. Early in 1986 the UK chapter of SID established an Arid Zone Advisory Group. In keeping with this theme the newly-formed Melbourne chapter of SID held a seminar on Arid Zone Development in July. The speakers were Dr Michael Dale, adviser on Arid Zone Resources to FAO and convenor of the SID/UK working group; Professor Martin Williams, Department of Geography, Monash University and Dr Phil Macumber of the Victoria Department of Water Resources.

For further information on the seminar or the Melbourne SID meetings contact:

*John McKay,
Department of Geography,
Monash University,
Melbourne.
Phone (03) 541 2925*

The Canberra chapter of SID has regular lunchtime meetings (12.30-1.30), on the first Wednesday of each month at the National Centre for Development Studies, J.G. Crawford Building, Australian National University. The last two meetings have dealt with population growth in the Third World, the need for population education and the problem of decreasing aid budgets, most particularly for supporting family planning. The speaker for the next meeting, November 5, will be Russell Rollason, Executive Director of ACFOA. He will speak on "Competition or Collaboration: the NGO's and Government Aid". For further information contact:

*Dr Terry Hull,
Department of Demography,
Australian National University,
Canberra ACT 2601.
Phone (062) 488 805*

Health for Development International

This is a group of concerned health professionals who are committed to assisting developing communities and isolated rural settlements in Australia to achieve higher standards of health. Members of the group are involved in teaching, research, and practice in the fields of community health and community development. The group was established in the belief that progress toward an improved state of community well-being is not simply a matter of isolating the causes of individual illnesses and supplying remedies, but is also dependent on the identification of social and other non-medical constraints on health.

Health for Development provides consulting, research and education services to governments, institutions, agencies and communities.

For further information contact:

*Dr Peter Underwood,
Community Health Research and Training
Unit,
University of Western Australia,
Nedlands, WA 6009.*

Institute of Australian Geographers (IAG) Development Studies Group

The IAG Development Studies Group comprises a number of geographers from Australia and the South Pacific who have expertise in or are concerned with the Third World and development-related issues. The group puts out a regular newsletter which contains up-to-date news of conferences, seminars and publications of interest. It also carries information on situations vacant in geography.

For further information contact:

*Dr John Connell,
Department of Geography,
University of Sydney,
Sydney, NSW 2006.
Phone (02) 692 2327*

Network for the Chemistry of Biologically Important Natural Products (NCBINP)

The NCBINP is an independent activity of the IDP, supported by ADAB. It was established to help the development of chemistry in the Third World. The topic is relevant to the interests of developing countries where many people, particularly those in rural areas, depend upon medicinal plants for primary health care. Other natural products, such as spices, are prominent in local cultures. Research on the chemistry of natural products leads to advances in areas such as synthetic chemistry, analytical chemistry, botany and pharmacology. By working on the chemistry of natural products, scientists can develop their research facilities at their own pace, while cooperation with scientists in industrialised countries can speed development.

By supporting young research workers in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines it is believed

that some will gain the opportunity to attract research grants benefitting both the individual and the universities concerned. The Network holds a small Annual Network Meeting which incorporates a workshop on research techniques and which is attended by up to 14 Southeast Asia members. Funds are also available to support visits to Southeast Asia and the South Pacific by Australians who are actively involved in cooperative research. The Network has enabled members from Southeast Asia to carry out research projects of 8 - 10 weeks in Australian laboratories. The Network supplies literature, small pieces of equipment and some research chemicals to members. NCBINP puts out a Newsletter and offers members access to facilities at institutions in Thailand and Australia.

For further information contact:

*Professor Jack Cannon,
Department of Organic Chemistry,
University of Western Australia,
Nedlands, WA 6009.*

Formation of a Special Interest Group in International Health

In response to the increasing number of health and social science professionals interested in international health issues, a special interest group within the Australian and New Zealand Society for Epidemiological Research and Community Health (ANZSERCH) is being established. The major purpose of the group will be to exchange information on health issues of developing countries and to monitor Australia's efforts to assist in programmes of health care.

The formation of the group comes at a particularly important time. The ADAB budget for 1986-7 has been drastically cut, with major reductions made in assistance to some multilateral agencies which have been effective in promoting programmes to control the high rates of mortality and fertility in Asia. At the same time ADAB is working to define an effective role in the provision of bilateral assistance in health to countries of the ASEAN region. A group of interested and experienced professionals has much to offer in monitoring these activities and providing suggestions for improvements in ADAB's approach.

ANZSERCH requires that each special interest group have five officers and at least 15 members. A small organising committee has been formed, and is gathering names of potential members to be put forward at the ANZSERCH Council December meeting. The deadline for expressions of interest in November 15, 1986.

For further information contact:

*Dr Terry Hull,
Department of Demography,
Australian National University,
Canberra ACT 2601.
Phone (062) 488 805*

Films on Development-Related Issues

A small group of Australian-based film-makers are now specialising in ethnographic films on different aspects of development and social change in Third World societies. Among the recent films that deal with issues of development and social change have been Dennis O'Rourke's documentaries "Yap - how did you know we'd like TV?", "Half Life", and Gary Kildea's film on the life of a squatter family in Manila, "Celso and Cora".

Kildea spoke at the symposium on "The Philippines under Aquino" about a new film he is producing on the life of Filipino farming people. The film, which was shot over 9 months, included the lead up to, and events of, the February revolution. Discussing the new film Kildea said, "the film attempts to combine an ethnographic study of a rice-growing community in central Mindanao within the wider social and political context of events between August 1985 and April 1986. The farming people of the barrio where we worked are second and third generation Christian settlers from the Visayas. They grow low-land rice in irrigated fields which were opened up by government sponsored immigration from the land-short north. The film considers the ways in which Visayan culture is transplanted and how rituals, recreation and world view are expressed and pursued."

"Filming in the barrio concentrated on the activities and life histories of a handful of families. We worked with landless labourers, tenant farmers, pioneer land owners, absentee landlords and newly arrived refugees from strife-torn areas who discuss the social and economic impact of agrarian reform and green revolution policies."

"The film examines the ways in which village politics were galvanised by the snap election announcement in November and the pressure for everyone to declare their political affiliation. A young parish priest emerged as a key character. He defied death threats from the local military commander and proceeded to deliver increasingly politically pointed sermons as election day approached."

"I divided the nine months of filming between the barrio and Manila where I made a parallel "video diary" of political events and interviews with a variety of Filipino friends, colleagues and acquaintances. I returned home with 220 hours of video, most of it spoken material in Tagalog and Visayan languages. The job of organising this mass of material is daunting."

Gary Kildea has a visiting fellowship at the Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, where he is currently working on the ethnographic material for the film.

NETWORK SPECIAL REPORT

ADAB - Australia's Aid Agency

In response to a number of requests this special report provides background information on the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. This report is from Annmaree O'Keefe, Director of Public Information at the Bureau.

The Australian Development Assistance Bureau, better known as ADAB does not figure largely in the day to day lives of many Australians. This is understandable given the nature of the Bureau's work but unfortunate because of the need for public support to maintain the momentum of that work. As the overseas unit within the Foreign Minister's portfolio, the Bureau is responsible for managing all aspects of Australia's official aid programme.

Previously known as the Australian Development Assistance Agency, (ADAA), it has been in existence since 1973. Prior to that, Australia's official aid programme was handled by several different government departments. The Department of External Affairs handled aid to Papua New Guinea. Foreign Affairs looked after the policy side and administered about a quarter of the total budget. Treasury supervised the financial side of the programme and was responsible for Australia's contribution to the international financial institutions. The Department of Education administered certain aspects of arrangements for sponsored students.

In 1976 ADAA's activities were subsumed under Foreign Affairs in line with the policy of cutting down on statutory bodies. ADAB, as it was to be known, retained a considerable degree of autonomy under the new arrangements. However, during the remainder of the Fraser Government, ADAB was increasingly debilitated by staff cuts and weakened by inadequate support services. In 1983, the new Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, commissioned the Jackson Committee to review the programme. It was to be the 14th review of aid delivery in the 10 year history of the Bureau, but the first to examine all aspects of aid policies, programme and administration. Following the review, the Bureau's organisational structure was expanded and streamlined.

Aid Policies

The guiding policies of the current programme were outlined recently by Mr Hayden in a speech in Brisbane. "The Australian Government has three main objectives: first and most important is to promote economic and social progress in developing countries, particularly in our region; second and third objectives are to promote Australian political, strategic and commercial interests."

According to Mr Hayden, the Australian aid

programme is an interesting case study in the field of public policy which illustrates what happens when the means of policy are confused with the ends. "Various single interest groups pay special attention to the aid programme. Private sector commercial interests, public sector organisation, educational research institutions and humanitarian groups are all examples of the spread of interest that exists within the Australian community in the aid programme. There are others, both inside and outside the government and public service, who strongly believe that political and strategic interests should be influencing the aid programme.

Putting policy into practice

The policy defined, it is the Bureau's task to carry it out in practice, attempting to accommodate the views of interested parties whenever it is practical and in line with policy. Over the years Australia aid has focussed increasingly on those activities in which Australia has special expertise and for which there is a corresponding need in developing countries. These areas of expertise include soil and water conservation, livestock and pasture management, road, bridge and dam construction, education and health.

To deliver aid, the Bureau uses either bilateral or multilateral channels and in some cases, both. About three-quarters of Australia's official aid budget is spent bilaterally, while a little under one-quarter is allocated through multilateral channels. A breakdown of this year's budget gives a clear picture of exactly what the Bureau does and where money is spent. Out of a total allocation of \$960 million, just over one-third will go to Papua New Guinea as part of that country's budgetary support. Bilateral projects in other countries, with priority given to those in the region, will cost \$148 million. Food aid, designed to help eliminate hunger and malnutrition in countries facing major food shortages, will cost \$80 million. Education and training schemes, designed to help developing countries build up a skilled workforce, will cost \$115 million, including subsidies to cover the educational costs of private overseas students from developing countries.

International financial institutions like the World Bank, its concessional lending affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), the Asian Development Bank and its similar affiliate, the Asian Development Fund, have been allocated \$108 million. Non-government organisations have been allocated \$8.4 million; \$10 million is set aside for refugee and disaster relief. UN agencies and Commonwealth and regional programmes will receive \$48.3 million, while aid/trade mechanisms such as the development of the Import Finance Facility, which aims to involve Australian business interests in the aid programme, have been allocated \$34.3 million.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Rethinking Development Issues: Opportunities and Constraints, Flinders University of South Australia, May, 1987

The aim of this conference, organised by the Centre for Development Studies of the Flinders University in association with the Australian Development Studies Network, will be to review the major development issues currently under debate in the face of continuing poverty of the greatest part of the Third World. It will focus on the dynamics of change. The two-day workshop will be structured around four major sessions: New approaches to the world economy; Production in capitalist and socialist transition; Poverty and the ultra-poor; and Rethinking the role of the State. The papers of invited speakers will be circulated prior to the workshop. The organisers would also welcome other background papers.

For further information contact:

*Drs Cherry Gertzel or John Browett,
Centre for Development Studies,
Flinders University,
Bedford Park, SA 5042*

Education as an International Commodity, University of Queensland, December 1-5, 1986

This conference, organised by the Australian and New Zealand Comparative and International Education Society will direct attention to recent trends in industrialised countries to provide education assistance to the Third World and the development of private colleges and universities. The concern of the conference will be to examine the dimensions and implications of the sale of courses and academics to Asia and Africa.

For more information contact:

*Dr Colin Collins or Dr Ros Gillsepie,
Department of Education,
University of Queensland,
St Lucia 4067.
Phone (07) 377 2672*

Commonwealth Geographical Bureau Workshop on Smallscale Agriculture, Canberra, December 2 - 5, 1986

The major theme underlying this workshop will be the contribution geographical research provides in bringing about beneficial change to small farmers. Papers will focus on three broad areas: the relationship between national economic goals and smallscale agriculture; change in smallscale agriculture and choice and the small farmer. Women's role in smallscale agriculture will provide a theme that will run through these topics. Invited participants will include academics working on smallscale agriculture from the Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia, Africa and the United Kingdom. Four of these participants are women. It is intended that this workshop will be

more than a group of people reading their papers to one another. For further information contact:

*Dr Bryant Allen,
Human Geography,
Australian National University,
Canberra, ACT 2601.
Phone (062) 494 347*

Workshop on Food, Livelihood and Environment, Australian National University, April 25-26, 1987

The workshop will focus on the major changes in food production and consumption in rural areas of the Third World and the interrelationships between changes in the environment, production and reproduction. Some of the topics suggested include: changes in food production and food consumption at household and village level; changes in access to land and water resources affecting differing social and ethnic groups; new dimensions of poverty (lack of support by kinsfolk, cultural and geographical isolation); environmental consequences of new patterns of production and consumption. Papers will be available for circulation and the meetings will concentrate on discussion rather than formal presentations.

For further information contact:

*Drs Barbara Harriss or David Preston,
Human Geography,
Australian National University,
Canberra ACT 2601.
Phone (062) 49 2234*

Workshop on the Green Revolution in South and Southeast Asia, Australian National University, April 9 - 12, 1987

This workshop organised by the Departments of Human Geography and Anthropology in the Research School of Pacific Studies will be led by Dr John Harriss of the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia. The organisers are inviting offers of contributions.

For further information contact:

*Dr J.J. Fox,
Department of Anthropology,
Research School of Pacific Studies,
Australian National University,
Canberra ACT 2601.
Phone (062) 49 2192*

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

The major theme of the the sixteenth congress is "New Dimensions of Science, Manpower and Resources in the Pacific". This broad topic will be developed through three general symposia: Development of Science and Technology in the Pacific; Population and Food in the Pacific Basin; and Prospects of the Major Resources of the Pacific Region. Within these general symposia a very broad range of interests will be dealt with including rural development, appropriate

technology, population control and social development, manpower and employment, the impact of mechanization and the green revolution on agricultural productivity, potential for mineral resources and conservation and management of aquatic resources.

For further information contact:

*Professor Choon Ho Park,
Secretary-General,
Organizing Committee,
16th Pacific Science Congress,
KPO Box 1008,
Seoul, 110, Korea.
Phone (2) 733-4478*

Australian Population Association Third National Conference, Adelaide, December 3 - 5, 1986

A session on "Australia in the Pacific" will form part of this conference. It will consider aspects of migration from the region to Australia and examine population trends within the Pacific generally.

For further information contact:

*Dr Graeme Hugo,
P.O. Box 1133,
Adelaide, SA 5001.*

Highlands and Seaboard Melanesia: Continuity or Contrast?, La Trobe University, December 1 - 3, 1986

This conference sponsored by the Research Centre for Southwest Pacific Studies will include papers dealing with health, economic development, material culture and women's status.

For further information contact:

*Dr Martha MacIntyre,
Sociology Department,
La Trobe University,
Bundoora, Victoria 3083.*

22nd Institute of Australian Geographers Conference, University of New South Wales, Canberra, August 24-28, 1987

Over the last five years this conference has had a rapidly expanding section on the Third World. Papers will be accepted in all fields of geography.

For further information contact:

*Mr L.J. Olive,
Department of Geography,
University College,
University of New South Wales,
Campbell, ACT 2600.*

The 14th New Zealand Geography Conference, Massey University, Palmerston North, January 26-30, 1987

As part of the 56th ANZAAS Congress this conference has as its theme "Geography and Society in a Global Context".

For further information contact:

*Dr Richard Le Heron,
Department of Geography,
Massey University,
Private Bag,
Palmerston North, NZ.*

SID Seminar, "Real Targets for Planning in the Aid Programme", ANU, November 20, 1986

The speaker at this seminar, organised by the Canberra chapter of SID will be Dr Richard Manning, Deputy Director General of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. It will be begin at 7.30pm at:

*Seminar Room A,
Coombs Building,
Australian National University,
Canberra.*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The World Bank's *World Development Report*, published by Oxford University Press is now available. The report examines trade and pricing policies in world agriculture and points to the interdependence of domestic agricultural policies throughout the world and the potential for large gains from more liberal agricultural trade. Restrictive trade policies in industrial countries, the Report suggests, impose significant costs both on their own economies and on the economies of developing countries. The Report also reviews the hesitant nature of the recovery in the world economy since the early 1980s and the serious difficulties many developing countries continue to face.

The *World Development Report 1986* is available from the ANU Co-op Bookshop, Canberra at \$17.95.

A Network Briefing Paper on trade and pricing policies in world agricultural trade will be published shortly.

Other Publications

Published by the Australian Development Studies Network and ACIAR

Order from **Bibliotech**, ANU, Canberra, ACT 2601
Pamela Thomas and Joseph Remenyi (eds), 1986.
The Register of Development Research and Expertise, Australia, 1986

\$10.00 plus \$2.50 postage

Published by the National Centre for Development Studies

Order from **Bibliotech**, ANU, Canberra, ACT 2601

Rodney Cole and Thomas Parry (eds), 1986
Selected Issues in Pacific Island Development,
Pacific Policy Paper No. 2.

\$12.00 plus \$2.30 postage

R.T. Shand (ed), 1986
Off-Farm Employment in the Development of Rural Asia, Volumes 1 and 2.
 \$12.00 each plus \$2.30 postage

P. Daniel and R. Sims, 1986
Foreign Investment in Papua New Guinea: Policies and Practice, Pacific Research Monograph
 \$10.00 plus \$2.30 postage

N. Philip, 1986
The Cash Incentive: The Economic Response of Semi-Subsistence Craft Workers in Papua New Guinea, Pacific Research Monograph
 \$10.00 plus \$2.30 postage

O. Gostin, 1986
Cash Cropping, Catholicism and Change: Resettlement among the Kuni of Papua, Pacific Research Monograph
 \$12.00 plus \$2.30 postage

Published by, and order from, Centre for Development Studies, Flinders University, Bedford Park, SA 5042

Riaz Hassan, 1986
PIRS and Politics: Religion, Society and the State in Pakistan, Discussion Paper No. 13, May 1986
 \$5.00

Chris Manning, 1986
Changing Occupational Structure, Urban Work and Landowning Class: A Case Study from Rural West Java, Discussion Paper No.14, June 1986
 \$5.00

Riaz Hassan and Sofian Effendi, 1986
Role of the State in Population Planning: Indonesia, Singapore and Pakistan, Discussion Paper No.15, August, 1986
 \$5.00

Published by, and order from ACFOA, GPO Box 1562, Canberra ACT 2601

Development in the Pacific: What Women Say
 \$5.00 plus postage

Australian Trade with South Africa
 \$5.00 plus postage

Questioning Practice: Non-government aid agencies and project evaluation
 \$3.00 plus postage

Teresa Hayter and Catherine Watson, 1985
Aid - Rhetoric and Reality
 \$12.95 plus postage

Published by, and order from, CAA Development Services Pty. Ltd, 156 George Street, Fitzroy, Victoria 3065

The Positive Development Program: Turning Constraints into Opportunities
 \$15.00 plus \$2.75 postage

Published by the Department of Demography, ANU.
 Order from Bibliotech, ANU, Canberra.

Kim Streatfield, 1986
Fertility Decline in a Traditional Society: The Case of Bali, Indonesian Population Monograph No. 4.
 \$12.95

Published by, and order from, The International Population Dynamics Programme, ANU, Canberra.

Pat Quiggin and Irawati Singarimbun (eds), 1986
Child Survival Bibliography Project: Core Manual, Main Bibliography, Australian Manual.
 Set of 3 \$5.00

Order from the North-South Institute, 185 Rideau, Ottawa, Canada K1N 5X8

E. Philip English, 1986
The Great Escape? An Examination of North-South Tourism
 \$9.50

Order from Croom Helm (Australia), 139 King Street, Sydney.

M.D. Leonor (ed), 1986
Unemployment, Schooling and Training in Developing Countries, an ILO-WEP Study
 UK17.95

Published by, and order from, Australian Institute of Urban Studies, ANU, Canberra.

D. Forbes, J. Henshall, et al
Review of Australian Assistance to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Indonesia, AIUS Monograph No.126.
 \$16.00 plus \$3.50 postage

Published by the African Studies Association of Australia and the Pacific.

Order from African Studies Association of Australian and the Pacific, c/- Dr David Goldsworthy, Monash University, Melbourne.

Directory of Africanists in Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea

Published by, and order from, The Institute of Pacific Studies, University of the South Pacific, Box 1168, Suva, Fiji.

G.N. Bamford, 1986
Training the Majority: Guidelines for Nonformal Education in the Rural Pacific
\$F5.00 plus postage

P. Larmour and R. Qalo (eds), 1985
Decentralisation in the South Pacific
\$F9.00 plus postage

Published by, and order from, Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London NW1 4NS.

Michael Posner (ed), 1986
Problems of International Money 1972-85
UK 5.95 plus 3.00 postage

L.J. Foster (ed), 1986
Agricultural Development in Drought-Prone Africa
UK 4.94 plus 1.50 postage

RECENT NCDS WORKING PAPERS

ALL WORKING PAPERS ARE FREE from The National Centre for Development Studies, Australian National University, Box 4, Canberra.

Working Papers in Trade and Development

W.P. Corden, *The relevance for developing countries of recent development in macro-economic theory*, Working Paper 86/1

P.G. Warr, *Indonesia's other Dutch disease: economic effects of the petroleum boom*, Working Paper 86/2

C. Barlow and S. Jayasuriya, *Structural change and its impact on traditional agricultural sectors of rapidly developing countries: the case of natural rubber*, Working Paper 86/3

M. Ravallion, *Inside a Bangladesh rice market: prices and expectations*, Working Paper 86/4

R. Tyers, P. Phillips and P. Drysdale, *Projecting matrices of international trade flows: the case of Australian and Pacific Basin trade*, Working Paper 86/5

K. Anderson and P. Warr, *Distributional effects on agricultural price distortions: a general equilibrium analysis for Korea*, Working Paper 86/6

C Barlow, *Changes in the economic position of workers on rubber estates and smallholdings in Peninsular Malaysia, 1910-85*, Working Paper 86/7

C. Barlow and S. Jayasuriya, *Stages of development in smallholder tree crop agriculture*, Working Paper 86/8

P. Warr, *Export promotion via industrial enclaves: the Philippines bataan export processing zone*, Working Paper 86/9

Island/Australia Working Papers

Pamela Thomas, *Western Samoa: a population profile for the eighties*, Working Paper 86/14

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