المؤسسة الدولية من أجل تنمية بديلة
international foundation for development alternatives
fundación internacional para alternativas de desarrollo
fondation internationale pour un autre développement

ifda dossier 40 , march/april 1984

ANNOUNCEMENT: Justinian F. Rweyemamu memorial award 2

BUILDING BLOCKS

. The global transition to the solar age (Hazel Henderson) 3
. Wages, hours and working conditions in Asian free trade zones (Charles Ford) 15
. Development cooperation awareness in European cities (IULA and NCO) 27
. Papuan canoes (Andrew Sheen) 39

INTERACCIONES/INTERACTIONS

. Ecodesarrollo, el pensamiento del decenio (M. Marino de Botero) 47
. The law of the seed (Chakravarthi Raghavan) - Action in the FAO (Asma Ben Hamida) 53
. Peace and development (Björn Hettne) 58
. Towards another nutrition education (Mark Mosio and Wenche Barth Eide) 63
. Les identités menacêes: la communauté musulmane en France (Ahmed Fouatih) 69
. IMF policies out of date, says ODI (Leelananda de Silva) 73
. Health: Third World becoming a pharmaceutical garbage bin 77
. Readers' letters 78

NEWS FROM THE THIRD SYSTEM

. Noted Mexican anthropologist victim of frame-up 81
. Brazil: Grupo comunitario Rodeio Bonito 82
. International inventors awards 1986 84
. Self-reliant project management 85
. Big party to celebrate world's disarmament 86

FOOTNOTES/NOTES/NOTAS 87

MATERIALS RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION 95

executive committee: ismoïl-sabri abdalla, ahmed ben salah, jan meijer, marc nerfin (president), md. anisur rahman, ignacy sachs, morie angélique savané, radolfa stavenhagen, juan somavia, inga thorsson, bernard wood

co-chairmen 1983-1984: joseph ki-zerbo, thorvald stoltenberg

secretariat: 2, place du marché, ch-1260 nyon switzerland; telephone 41 (22) 61 82 82; telex 28840 ifdo ch
rome office: 207 via panisperna, 00184 rome, italy, telephone 39 (6) 679 96 22

ANNOUNCEMENT

JUSTINIAN F. RWEYEMAMU MEMORIAL AWARD

The Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA), the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, the International Foundation for Development Alternatives (IFDA) and the Third World Forum (TWF) announce the Justinian F. Rweyemamu Memorial Award for 1985.

Justinian F. Rweyemamu (1942-1982), scholar and practitioner of development, was successively professor of economics at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, Dean of its Faculty of Social Sciences, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Personal Assistant to President Julius K. Nyerere. Internationally recognized, he was a member of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning and of the Secretariat of the Brandt Commission and worked for the last two years of his life in the office of the United Nations Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation. His books include: Underdevelopment and industrialization in Tanzania, a study of perverse capitalist development, Socialist planning in Tanzania, and Industrialization and income distribution. He contributed many articles to Africa Development, The Journal of Modern African Studies, Development Dialogue and other periodicals. He was also Chairman of CODESRIA and member of the Executive Committee of IFDA and the TWF.

With a view to perpetuating his memory and encouraging young Africans to follow his example, the four international institutions with which he was closely associated have established a Justinian F. Rweyemamu Memorial Fund to which a number of his friends and colleagues have already made donations. The Award will be financed by the interests accruing to the Fund.

The Award will be attributed to an African post graduate student for a significant contribution to enlarging the endogenous knowledge base needed for Africa's local and national development. Development will be understood in a broad sense, that is encompassing its cultural, political, social, technological as well as economic dimensions. Papers should be based on personal research and may consist of general or case studies contributing empirically and/or theoretically to development studies.

(continued on page 80)

THE GLOBAL TRANSITION TO THE SOLAR AGE

by Hazel Henderson
PO Box 448
Gainesville, FL 32602, USA

Original language: English

Abstract: The transition from a non-renewable resource base to ecologically sustainable modes of production started in the 60s but its overall pattern was obscured by conventional economics. When the hidden costs and the colonial, ethnic and sexual subsidies built in the old model became visible, citizens started to act and discovered new lifestyles. In the 70s, OPEC helped to realize the true nature of the changes which were under way. Now the world crisis and the end of the hoax of full employment confirm that more of the same will not do, even if politicians still ignore the writing on the wall. But a grassroot revolution has occured. A new paradigm is emerging. Citizens movements are giving themselves newly interlinked agenda and forging new policy tools for transformation.

LA TRANSITION GLOBALE VERS L'ÂGE SOLAIRE

Résumé: La transition d'une base de ressources non-renouvelables à des modes de production écologiquement soutenables a commencé dans les années 60, mais sa structure générale était alors obscurcie par l' économie conventionnelle. Quand les coûts cachés et les subsides coloniaux, raciaux et sexuels sur lesquels reposait l'ancien modèle devinrent visibles, les citoyens commencèrent à agir et à découvrir de nouveaux styles de vie. Dans les années 1970, l'OPEP contribua à une meilleure intelligence des changements en cours. Aujourd'hui, la crise mondiale et la fin du mythe du plein emploi confirment que le modèle est épuisé, même si les princes qui nous gouvernent continuent à l'ignorer. Mais une révolution s'est produite à la base. Un nouveau paradigme émerge. Les mouvements de citoyens se donnent des programmes nouvellement interconnectés et forgent des instruments nouveaux pour la transformation.

LA TRANSICION GLOBAL HACIA LA EDAD SOLAR

Resumen: En los anos 60 se dió comienzo a la transición desde modalidades de producción sobre la base de recursos no renovables a sistemas ecológicos sostenidos, pero su esquema general ha sido entorpecido por la economías convencionales. Cuando los costos ocultos y los subsidios coloniales, raciales y sexuales, sobre los cuales reposaba el viejo modelo, se volvieron visibles, los ciudadanos empezaron a actuar y a descubrir nuevos estilos de vida. En la década del 70, la OPEP contribuyó a un mejor conocimiento de los cambios en marcha. Hoy día, la crisis mundial y el fin del mito de pleno empleo confirman que el modelo está agotado, aún si los políticos que nos goviernan continúan intentando ignorarlo. Pero se ha producido una revolución en la base. Está surgiendo un nuevo paradigma. Los movimientos de ciudadanos se están dando nuevos programas interrelacionados y están forjando instrumentos nuevos para la transformación.

Hazel Henderson

THE GLOBAL TRANSITION TO THE SOLAR AGE

SOME SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The premise of my work over the past fifteen years was studying the transition of industrial societies from their non-renewable resource base as they shifted toward a new base of renewable resources. This transition is both inevitable and evolutionarily necessary, and the only question is whether industrial leaders will recognize this shift and work with it or continue to try to over-ride its signals.

In fact, the wrenching shifts to sustainable and ecologically-viable forms of productivity have been manifesting themselves in many ways since the 60s. But the overall pattern of this great industrial transition, until recently, has been obscured and misdiagnosed by obsolete analytical and policy tools. These events and changes have ranged from new forms of social pathology: such as domestic resource-based inequities, permitting old and poor people to die of lack of heat, to international conflicts and the spiralling arms race. They have included the appearance of new "post-materialist" values in industrial societies, shifting geopolitical power and terms of trade to the new Gordian knot of oil prices, Third World debt and the continuing threats they pose to the global banking system 1/. The underlying pattern in all these events has been concealed by the myopia of traditional economics (whether market-oriented or socialistic); by industrialism's fragmented, Cartesian worldview which, in turn, allowed its single-minded pursuit of mass production, undifferentiated growth of Gross National Product, its over-aggregation of energy statistics and models and its narrow definitions of "efficiency", "growth" and human welfare 2/.

Of course, the inevitability of this great transition of industrial societies to sustainable, renewable resources based productivity has been evident for decades to those trained in the life sciences, as well as many thermodynamicists, chemists, engineers, physicists and systems analysts, not to mention many sociologists, anthropologists and psychologists and millions of well-rounded citizens and generalists. But as the great industrial societies reached their fossil-fueled zeniths in the 50s and the "Soaring Sixties", signs of trouble were only publicized by a courageous few, such as Rachel Carson, whose warning note in Silent Spring, Hidden Costs and Subsidies was dismissed in 1962 by the celebrants of industrialism's success.

So great was the euphoria that ominous social costs, from polluted air and water to deteriorating cities, mass transit and infrastructure were ignored. But not only were the social and environmental costs of industrialism ignored, so were its many subsidies unaccounted for in economic models.

The social subsidies hidden from analyses were based on a set of industrial values we now view as colonialism, racism and sexism. For example, the colonial value-system was perpetuated in globally inequitable terms of trade which locked Third World countries into such deals as those by which Ghana still sells its hydroelectricity for aluminium smelting at a fraction of world energy market prices 3/ or misguided development advice and "assistance" which created today's external energy and technological dependencies on the North. The hidden subsidies to industrial economies by domestic colonialism, i.e. racism, included categorizing many lowly but indispensible maintainance jobs as "less productive", e.g. garbage collectors, industrial cleaners and janitors mass transit, road maintainance and other public service workers, hospital orderlies, domestics and farm workers, as reserved for Blacks, Hispanics or other less powerful ethnic minorities. The subsidies provided by indigenous Native Americans were literally inestimable, as their lands and resources were plundered by force, and their peace treaties abrogated each time another energy or mineral resource became commercially attractive.

Lastly, the subsidies provided to the monetized GNP sector by sexism are only now coming into full view. The energy-profligate mushrooming of the "Suburban Lifestyle" was almost totally predicated on the unpaid labour of the American woman. She was relied upon to maintain the single-family suburban home and backyard, parent the children, serve on school boards, volunteer for a host of community services and most of all to fill the key job of incessant chauffering of the automobilized population, on which the whole lifestyle depended. Not only was this huge subsidy unrecognized, but also the American woman's role as "heroic consumer", trained in millions of home economics courses and advertising, supported "service" magazines for her key role in "keeping up with the jones" and thus maintaining Keynesian demand-led, economic growth.

A model challenged

As recently as a decade ago all of these lynch-pins of the industrial value-system were accepted with little question. Today, all of it has changed. The advent of OPEC and the subsequent private bank "re-cycling" of petro-dollars has altered the fundamental relationship between industrial and Third World countries. The formerly unacknowledged interdependencies are now crucial agenda items in recent economic summit meetings and those of the foreseeable future. The old bankers' adage has entered the vernacular "if the bank lends you $100, it's your problem; if it lends you $100 million, it's the bank's problem". Similarly, the subsidies of racism must increasingly be accounted for in the GNP. Black voters are proving this locally, in Chicago and Philadelphia as well as in national politics, as they and Hispanic Americans change the economic rules as their clout increases. And political strategists ponder the growing "gender gap" in the

voting patterns of women. While native American people battle in courts and legislatures for their land and resource rights, they are also trying to teach us how their value-system protected resources and fostered sustained yield productivity 4/, making them almost "invisible farmers" of North America's natural ecosystem and wildlife 5/.

By the late 60s, many of these formerly hidden environmental and social costs had become visible enough to produce citizen protest movements in most industrial societies, whether to fight pollution, or lobby for civil rights, corporate and government accountability, better mass transit, housing and to reduce the dangers of nuclear proliferation and the arms race. But still the grand pattern of the industrial transition did not become fully clear until the onset of the "Stagflation 70s". Until then politicians had the comparatively simple task of maintaining GNP-growth, while keeping both inflation and unemployment at politically-acceptable low levels. Resources were still readily available or could be cheaply imported from Third World countries; citizen movements had not gained sufficient political clout to enforce many of the new regulations on industries that dumped toxic wastes, discriminated against women and minorities or exposed their workers to hazardous materials.

OPEC invites economists to learn

Right up until 1973, economists ignored the special role of fossil energy as the flywheel of traditional industrialism. Energy was still a vague, highly-aggregated single input in most production models - assumed to be inexhaustible and interchangeable as long as the price was right. So when OPEC flexed its muscles in 1973, thousands of biologists, ecologists, thermodynamicists and systems analysts rejoiced discreetly. At least OPEC would force economists to learn to respect the basic laws of physics and ground their abstractions in some base-line data from the natural world.

Economists were challenged to dis-aggregate their energy supply-demand models, to look at end-use efficiencies; to make net-energy analyses; and to adopt life-cycle costing comparisons for investment. Even more embarrassing, they were forced to account for social impacts, environmental costs and even acknowledge that "pollutants" and "wastes" were in reality often valuable resources misplaced and mislabeled - and sometimes even "profits" going up in smoke 2/. At the micro-level, all this was pretty obvious, but at the macro-economic management level all these realities were still blurred by the heroic abstractions of national data-averaging national energy planners with their "supply side" models and the general schizophrenic faith in the workings of the "free market" - even as they poured well over a hundred billion of taxpayers money into subsidizing hundred billion of taxpayers money into subsidizing coal, nuclear, oil and gas. Rather than dis-aggregate these national models, economists continued to paper over the obvious

symptoms of the transition to renewable resources. The two surrogate variables for all the factors economists had left out became inflation and unemployment as they pursued the old capital/energy-intensive path at the expense of jobs. But no longer were inflation and unemployment the trade-offs familiar to economists in the past as the "Phillips curve" - but both marched upward in "stagflation" and during the 70s each recession left both inflation and unemployment higher than before.

Citizen's transformational movements

By the early 70s, citizens movements started responding to the situation with a positive agenda. They organized for safe, renewable energy development, emphasizing its labour-intensity; conservation and weatherization programs rather than new electric plant construction; smaller-scaled democratized technologies that decentralized economic and political power; re-trofitting and renewing old center cities, revitalizing mass transit, local self-reliance and alternative economic development and enterprise 2/. Their cause all began to flow together in their global agendas of transition to a planetary "solar age" which might reduce militaristic confrontations over non-renewable resources a saner, more equitable, ecologically-viable world order and a totally new path of "development" centered on human rights and basic unmet needs of grassroots populations, rather than continuing to chase undifferentiated, per capita-averaged economic growth 1/. All these "transformational" movements in industrial countries came up with remarkable similar sets of agendas, and energy alternatives were basic to all of them: different mixes appropriate to each country of solar, wind, hydro, biomass, peat, biofuels, ocean-thermal wave or tidal power, solar ponds and a ubiquitous emphasis on organic agriculture, passive architecture, redesigning communities for safe walking and cycling and overall energy conservation, and efficiency ratings for cars appliances, production processes and waste recycling. All these alternatives began to be seen as facets of the same transition, and while still derided by the central planners and politicians and corporate giants, generally captured much public imagination as more creative, innovative and viable than continuing the old centralized, standardized march to traditional industrial goals, now only producing an ever-more debt-inflated GNP and unemployment.

The hoax of full employment

There was a dawning realization that the most basic promise of industrialism: "full employment" was a cruel hoax. In 1978 the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) warned that due to continued capital-intensity and automation and the micro-processor revolution, the 1980s would be an "era of jobless economic growth". Today, there are some 35 million people unemployed in OECD's twenty-four member countries. But minority groups and women began to

point out an even more fundamental hoax in the promise of "full employment" - it was based on exclusion of many groups from the work force, from black teenagers to women 1/. In fact, industrialism's definition of "full employment" was actually predicated on excluding half the population out of the workforce: the woman-keeping the home fires burning and powering the suburban lifestyle. Today, not only is over half of the workforce women (mostly single breadwinners or supplementing their husbands' inadequate income or unemployment checks) but only 12% of all US families conform to the statistical norm of the nuclear male-earner headed household.

New consumption habits

Further, as a result of the changing role of the American woman, who no longer has time to serve as the "heroic consumer", the world's economies can no longer look to the US to be the consumption-led "locomotive" of world recovery. As Franz Schurmann, historian of the University of California at Berkeley points out, over 60% of US women who are now in the workforce have drastically changed their consumption habits to basic needs, fewer goods and more services, e.g. education, day care, energy and shelter 6/. Already we see how such shifts have changed basic patterns of production and consumption. Day-care is one of our fastest growing industries as parenting becomes monetized. Cooking is now in the money economy with fast food eateries, while all those other time-consuming chores, from food shopping and cleaning to cooking and waiting for the appliance repairman, babysitting and home maintainance are shared by men. For example, one Madison Avenue survey leads to the conclusion that advertisers must now sell washing powders and toilet-bowl cleaners with great respect, since almost 50% of their users are now men.

The energy-consumption shifts that are driving and being driven by such changes and major value-shifts now transform industrial cultures. Your own market surveys attest to these trends toward the do-it-yourself, home-centered consumption, the doubling-up and "downward mobility" in the housing market. Other studies from Yankelovich, Stanford Research Institute, Harris and Roper and John Naisbitt's Trend Reports underline these value shifts; away from traditional suburban materialism, to self-reliance and mutual aid in health care, bartering services, sharing and except for government (which has increased its energy-use since Mr. Reagan's supply-siders took office) the overall shift to energy-conservation as a way of life. Business Week's Harris poll (4 April 1982) found that over 35% of consumers said they would use less energy even if the price fell between 10 to 20% while 25% said they would not increase their consumption. And the biggest new energy market now up for grabs is that for energy-saving systems with current sales of $1.2 billion annually in building control systems alone.

Meanwhile the increasing social costs of relying on traditional energy sources is clear: from the almost total unpredictability of oil supplies and prices, to the problems of cleaning up coal's sulphur emissions, acid rain and atmospheric C02 levels rise to the level of international issues. Homeowners are shying away from natural gas in the face of rising prices and deregulation. Wall Street turns away from nuclear power as the bond markets are threatened by possible massive defaults as in the case of Washington's WPPSS debacle, the new NRC crack-downs on nuclear utility operators' safety violations and new citizen drives to elect state utility commissions or further politicize their rate increase attempts 7/. In addition, the Supreme Court's upholding of California's right to ban new nuclear plants, the recent defeat of the Clich River Breeder funding and the administration's second thoughts about funding massive coal gasification and liquification projects all raise new uncertainties that affect the traditional energy sources. Of course, government policy reverses on renewable energy research, development, commercialization and tax policies have also created a continuing nightmare of uncertainties for the renewable industries, as most industrial governments continue tinue trying to over-ride the signal of the transition and bail out their dinosaur industries and lobbies.

Policy makers do not understand

But as we moved into the 1980s, while sociologists were confirming that a social revolution had already occurred, the reactions of a "politics of the last hurrah" set in, whether Reaganomics in the US, Thatcherism in Britain or the new German Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Yet now in the 80s, we see these hapless politicians trying to steer their ships of state in reverse, while their citizens are no longer listening to them since the new issues are beyond the old formulas of both Left and Right and the old rhetoric of economists, whether Keynesian, supply-side, monetarist or that of central socialist planners seems ever more unreal to voters. All the social movements for the transition to Solar Age societies are now linking across national borders, since the conditions they address are similar, whether in socialist France, nationalistic Canada, "free market" oriented Britain and the US or in the hybrids: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Japan. In such periods of massive change, politicians and institutions react in one of two ways: either they rigidify and redouble their efforts to apply the remedies that are failing, or they re-conceptualize their whole situation 1/. The "politics of the last hurrah" is everywhere symptomatic of basic political watershed periods, where voters reject both Left and Right and begin to realign. Meanwhile all the 1983 Williamsburg Summit leaders tried to smooth over the intractability of their problems of industrial transition with familiar platitudes about "re-starting the engines of economic growth" as a panacea for all their woes. Mr. Reagan explains away massive deficits on whose elimination he campaigned, Mrs. Thatcher

continues to decimate British industries under the banner of monetarism, Mr. Mitterand, France's socialist president turns out to be the world's last Keynesian. The Eastern industrial countries suffer from all the same problems, from the USSR's sluggish over-centralization and low productivity to Poland, whose workers' revolt against the same dinosaur inflexibility has led to a stalemated economy. Even the "miracle" of Japan's heyday is over, as Mr. Nakasone adjusts to lower growth and paying long overdue social and environmental costs overhanging its economy-while juggling Japan's external resource dependencies and bracing for the next "oil shokku".

The nature of the transition

As all these countries deal with the transition of industrialism, it becomes clear that this transition is multi-dimensional, non-linear, and practically unmodelable due to domestic and global interlinkages. Since energy and resource patterns form the very foundations of industrial societies their multiplier effects cannot be mapped in simple economic terms but need new interdisciplinary policy models. Only change-models from biology (rather than mechanistic models) can capture these accelerating, interactive changes. Such multi-dimensional change processes are common in all living systems as morphogenesis. The processes of morphogenesis are most familiar as the changes from a caterpillar to a chrysalis, to a butterfly. No longer can political leaders be served by economists' models which are based on static, equilibrium or at best, homeostatic change, where the overall structure is stabilized by negative feedback, such as a thermostatic system. Instead, morphogenetic systems are constantly evolving unanticipated new structure, because they are governed by positive feedback loops, which push many parts of the system over thresholds simultaneously.

Once politicians begin seeing the nature of their industrial transitions they will come to see why the "politics of the last hurrah" and its simple economic remedies cannot work. They will see the vicious circles created by such remedies, for example: each additional 1% of unemployment raises the deficit by some $25 billion, and each additional percentage point of real interest rate adds another $10 billion to the deficit, while lowering federal taxes only increases local and property taxes. Policies focussed on bailing out the past energy and resource patterns will only lead to higher inflation, higher unemployment and higher deficits and real interest rates, leading to an acceleration of world resource competition, the arms race and wars. Even though in the US we are now hearing some political discussion of "transitions" taking place in our economy, there is little realistic description of their nature. Some call for "re-industrialization" (clearly a rearview mirror attempt to back into the future). Some Democrats briefly flirted with a naive "high-tech transition scenario" - fatally calling themselves Atari Democrats, only to learn earlier

this year that Atari Corporation, a "Silicon Valley" employer prototypical of future job-creation, was moving offshore to Taiwan. Labour unions are now talking of an industrial policy to guide investment into the "sunrise industries" - but they are not talking of the transition to the Solar Age, but some unspecified, high-tech version of industrialism, hoping that automation and robotics can be tamed to either keep people at the scene of production, if not as employees, then otherwise sharing the fruits of the per-capita productivity increases 1/. There is also talk of the transition to an "information society", based on microprocessors and automation of offices and services sector jobs, a scenario I refer to as "Daniel Bell Revisited". In Bell's view of "post-industrial society", the early transition from agriculture to manufacturing would simply create plenty of new white collar jobs in the services sector. But this very explosion of the services sector (or the paper-shuffling sector) is now deemed too "unproductive" and is now the very target of the microprocessor revolution, where estimates are that 40% of all such white collar jobs can be automated. No wonder we are now being sold "space colonization" - perhaps as the way to deal with the 35 million already dis-employed and the new ranks of the jobless from automated offices, restaurants, hotels, hospitals and schools. An "industrial policy" bill is now in Congress to create an Economic Cooperation Council. But it is not coming close to the more realistic transition to a sustainable Solar Age, of economic as well as political decentralization and a human-centered, skills-intensive, entrepreneurial path of development where investments are made in human development and resource conservation.

But we should not be surprised that the dinosaurs' brains are the last place to get the message that conditions have changed and a grassroots revolution has already occurred. Whether it is New York's Wall Street and broadcast network headquarters or Washington with its 18th century politics, or whether it is the Kremlin, London, Brussels, Paris or Bonn, or the head offices of ever-larger corporate conglomerates, leaders still seek to manipulate the new complexities with statistical illusions, often oblivious to the disastrous local impacts of their economic-based policies. But today, their job is becoming impossible because two new barometers of distress must now be juggled, along with inflation and unemployment: high deficits and high real interest rates. Juggling these four barometers is not possible - leading only to vicious circles, If a leader focuses single-mindedly on reducing inflation as have Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher, the other three barometers shoot up. In fact, trying to push down any one will only ballon the other three indicators. This is only an illustration of how non-linear, interactive global systems cannot be managed with linear models and tools. The displaced and delayed consequences of all such purely economic manipulation can be seen in an expanded model, where interactions and multiplier effects are

familiar to all systems and life scientists, but a terrible shock to economists. Voters no longer believe that economic policy-makers can deliver on their promises; reiterated at the Williamsburg Summit: to simultaneously hold down inflation, unemployment, interest rates and deficits, along with familiar assurances that their economies will pick up and soon resume growth. As these industrial leaders cajole voters that "things are getting better" we, in the US, must ask "better than what?" The answer is: only better than the past two years of the deepest recession since the Depression. For example, the much hailed stock market rally, if corrected for inflation, still leaves the apparently soaring Dow Jones Average in the $300 range, while "full employment" targets have drifted upward as they have proved unattainable, from 3% to 7% in the past decade.

We are moving, I contend, into a new era of "post-economic policy-making" - a re-mapping of our transformed societies within a tightly interlinked global system created by our own technologies of mass communications, air travel and computer-speeded banking and currency flows. Such a system can no longer function as competing militaristic nation states and transnational corporations. Only cooperation can work in such a globally-interactive system, as bankers are learning, even as they still post "profits" on high-interest-bearing, but "non-performing" loans. Defaults by Mexico and Brazil alone would wipe out 95% of the capital of the nine largest US banks and 74% of the capital of the next 15 largest ones. No wonder there are so few who would benefit from a large reduction in oil prices-making such a scenario rather unlikely. But we can be sure that the competition for capital will heat up, as well as the fundamental arguments about which path public and private investments should take - and even whether our projected $200 billion range government deficits will leave much for any private investments in the domestic, civilian economy or our rotting infrastructure, after military budget increases are met by more government borrowing instead of tax re-structuring and new priorities.

What we see emerging today in all the industrial societies are basic value and behaviour shifts, new perceptions and an emerging paradigm, based on facing up to new awareness of planetary realities and confirmed by a "post-Cartesian" scientific worldview based on biological and systemic life sciences, rather than inorganic, mechanistic models. Its principles can be summed up as 1/:

Interconnectedness	at every system level
Redistribution	(recycling of all elements and structures
Heterarchy	(networks and webs of inter-communication, not fixed hierarchies. Many interactive systems - mutual causality)

Complementarity	(beyond either/or dichotomous logic and zero-sum games, to both/and logics and win/win, cooperative games
Uncertainty	(from static, equilibrium models to probabilistic)
Change	(morphogenetic, and "self-organizing" models of living system and change as fundamental)

The newly interlinked agendas of citizen

These new worldviews are already generating better policy tools and models, beyond economics: technology assessment, social and job impact studies, environmental impact statements, futures research, cross-impact studies, scenario-building, global modelling and forecasting no longer based on past trend-extrapolation. At the grassroots level, in academia and all our institutions the politics of re-conceptualization has begun. We see it in the newly interlinked agendas of citizens from the Nuclear Freeze and anti-nuclear anti-war movements, and the emergence of human rights and planetary citizenship. These movements all embrace a new world order based on renewable resources and energy, sustainable forms of productivity and per-capita consumption, ecologically-based science and technologies and equitabe sharing of resources within and between countries as the only path to peace-keeping and redirecting the billions spent on the global arms race.

Such an agenda is still branded as "impractical" and "idealistic", whereas in truth it is more viable and realistic than those of the "realists" currently leading us toward accidental mass destruction. Today, the worlds' aware citizens are branding this kind of "realism" as demonstrably insane. This "politics of reconceptualization" will overtake the "politics of the last hurrah" and lead to massive re-alignments, new parties and coalitions, as already evident in several European countries, where old consenses have already splintered and the interim stage of revolving door coalition governments become common. In the US, the "Reagan landslide" and "swing to the right" was mis-diagnosed by old political observers. Mr. Reagan's victory comprised only 26% of the registered voters, which in other democracies would have been viewed as almost a coup d'état. The real story was in the 48% of registered voters who did not see any point in voting at all between Republican or Democrat; and of the 52% who did vote, over half said they voted against either Mr. Reagan or Mr. Carter. Those who did not vote are not apathetic (they are only cynical and unrepresented) believing that Nader's Golden Rule of Politics applies: Those Who Have Gold Rule. This 48% is the nucleus of the as yet nascent "transformational political party". They are doing "politics by other means" at the local level: solar and renewable resource politics, farmer's market and co-op politics, organic

agriculture politics, holistic health care politics, worker-ownership and new entrepreneurial enterprise politics, environmental politics and so on. These people can already form a winning coalition, together with human rights, corporate accountability groups, peace activists, labour and the women's movement. They are also your natural allies who lobby for the transition to the Solar Age and an "industrial policy" based on the Solar Lobby's SENSE (Solar Energy National Security & Employment Act) legislation now gaining support in Congress. But as you have learned in the roller-coaster ride your industries have experienced at the hand of legislators, reliance on these political efforts is not enough. Nor can you afford to rely on the newly-expanded capital market being created by the growing movements of stockholders investing in socially responsible mutual funds, such as Dreyfus Third Century Fund, Pax World Fund, Foursquare or the new one being launched by Shearson - American Express, The Fund for Balanced Investment of the star performer of the group, the Calvert Social Investment Fund, on whose Advisory Board on Social Criteria I serve, along with Amory and Hunter Lovins, Robert Rodale and other advocates of the transition to the Solar Age. Today, your industries, in spite of all their recent and continuing difficulties need to market directly to your customers and to educate the public and promote an understanding of the great industrial transition in the mass media. In this way you will not only assure your own place in the new economy now being born, but can actively hasten the needed "politics of re-conceptualization" to help assure the path to a peaceful, ecologically sane, more equitable world order for our children.

1/ Hazel Henderson, The Politics of the Solar Age, Alternatives to Economics, Part one: The Coming Era of Post-Economic Policy-Making (New York: Doubleday/Anchor Press, 1981).

2/ Hazel Henderson, Creating Alternative Futures, The End of Economics (New York: Putnam's Sons, 1978).

3/ Daniel Deudney and Christopher Flavin, Renewable Energy, The Power to Choose (Washington DC: Worldwatch Institute, 1983).

4/ Basic Call to Consciousness, Akwesasne notes, Mohawk Nation, via Rooseveldtown N.Y. 1978, USA.

5/ Garry Paul Nabhan, The Desert Smells Like Rain (San Francisco: North Point Press, 1982).

6/ Franz Schurmann, "No Longer" "Spending Machines" "The Habits of American Women have remade the Global Economy", May 1983.

7/ Such citizen action and legal battles are covered in detail in the monthly Power Line (Environmental Action Foundation, 724 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, DC 20036).

WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN ASIAN FREE TRADE ZONES

by Charles Ford
General Secretary,
International Textile, Garment and
Leather Workers' Federation (ITGLW)
8, rue Joseph Stevens
1000 Bruxelles, Belgium

Original language: English

Abstract: The General Secretary of the International Textile Workers' Federation documents in this paper the degree of exploitation of workers, especially women, in the free trade zones of Sri Lanka, the Philippines, India and Malaysia. Workers' productivity is as high, if not higher, than in industrialized countries; working hours are longer; salaries miserable (often in the range of one US dollar per day); labour laws restrictive; and profits high. The author calls for the respect of ILO conventions, the recognition of Labour Unions and greater governmental vigilance vis-à-vis Transnational Corporations (TNCs).

SALAIRES, HORAIRES ET CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL DANS LES ZONES DE COMMERCE LIBRE EN ASIE

Résumé: Le Secrétaire général de la Fédération internationale des travailleurs du textile décrit, preuves à l'appui, le degré d'exploitation des travailleuses et travailleurs dans les zones de commerce libre au Sri Lanka, aux Philippines, en Inde et en Malaisie. La productivité des travailleurs est aussi, sinon plus, élevée que dans les pays industriels; les horaires sont plus longs; les salaires misérables (souvent de l'ordre d'un dollar US par jour); les lois du travail restrictives et les profits élevés. L'auteur demande le respect des conventions du BIT, la reconnaissance des syndicats et une plus grande vigilance gouvernementale à l'égard des entreprises transnationales.

SALARIOS, HORARIOS Y CONDICIONES DE TRABAJO EN LAS ZONAS DE LIBRE COMERCIO EN ASIA

Resumen: El Secretario General de la Federación Internacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Textil describe en este artículo, el grado de explotación de los trabajadores, principalmente las mujeres, en las zonas de libre comercio de Sri Lanka, Filipinas, India y Malasia. La productividad de los trabajadores es tan elevada, si no más, que en los países industrializados; los horarios de trabajo son más largos; los salarios miserables (a menudo del orden de un dólar americano por día); las leyes del trabajo restrictivas; y los beneficios elevados. El autor pide el respeto de las convenciones de la OIT, el reconocimiento de los sindicatos y una mayor vigilancia gubernamental con respecto a las empresas transnacionales.

Charles Ford

WAGES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN ASIAN FREE TRADE ZONES

In discussion with the authors of the "Neue Internationale Arbeitsteilung" 1/ firms producing textiles, garment and electronics in free production zones in Malaysia concurrently reported that, after a starting time of a few months, the productivity per worker was the same as in comparable US and West German firms. The management of an integrated Japanese textile factory in Malaysia, employing 1,900 workers (80% of them women) reported that, after a training period of not more than two weeks, the labour productivity was the same as in Japanese factories. Some authorities argue that productivity in the zones in Third World countries is even higher than in industrialized countries.

> "On the other hand, there is evidence that the labour productivity per working year is often substantially higher in EPZs in Third World countries than at the traditional industrial sites in industrialized countries. The explanation is a higher labour intensity reflected in more work per week and fewer holidays per year" 2/.

The above accords perfectly with the information possessed by ITGLWF and the conclusions of its reports on the subject 3/.

Sri Lanka

The Asian Regional Team for Employment Promotion (ARTEP) study on Sri Lanka 4/ reports that 83% of the workers in the zone receive more than the "prescribed minimum rate for unskilled workers. Big deal, as the Americans would say. No less than 84% of the female workers and over half the male workers earn less than 2 rupees or 11 US cents per hour.

This confirms the figure we gave for wages in our 1980 report of about US$ 1 per day and shows that wages have remained the same despite the considerable cost of living increases that have taken place in Sri Lanka since 1980.

But it should not be thought that the US$ 1 can "all" be used to provide the necessities of life, since over half the workers spend as much as 10-30% of their wages on getting to and from work.

It was not mentioned in the ILO-ARTEP report on Sri Lanka that workers often have to pay for meals taken in the firms' canteens, so that in the end, not much more than US 50 cents a day is left to pay for the necessities of life, when meals in the works canteen and transport costs are deducted.

But it is often said by the apologists for such intolerable situations: "Maybe the wages are low, but what about the fringe benefits? TNCs usually provide such benefits".

What does the ILO-ARTEP study on Sri Lanka say on this?

"Only a few firms appear to pay any significant package of benefits to their workers" (p.56).

Philippines

In the Philippines, the average basic daily wage is 14 pesos for women and just over 17 pesos for men (1$=9pesos). But 40% of the female workers had a basic wage less than the minimum of 13 pesos. Judy S. Castro presents some earnings figures but they are swollen by payments for excessive overtime.

Those on overtime were working a 60-hour week. But we shall deal with working hours later. In any case, Judy Castro admits that:

> "It is likely that high work intensity (both in terms of hours and intensity of work per hour) has raised the differential between earnings and standard wage rates" 5/.

It is interesting to note that, ten years ago, the minimum daily wage in the Philippines was 8 pesos. What has happened since then?

Minimum wages now stand at 13 pesos per day or US$ 1.30. Thus, daily wages in the zone have risen 1.6 times. But during the same period, the official government figures show that prices went up 3.25 times, or twice as fast as the minimum wage.

Thus, the real wages (i.e. purchasing power) fell by at least one half. Indeed, without union action we can be sure that real wages would have been cut even more.

These figures throw some doubt on arguments put forward by authorities in FTZs that have been established more recently that the workers have only to be patient and their real wages will go up. This would appear to be "Pie in the sky when you die".

The Philippines is a top contender for the award for the lowest wages in Asia. Wages are guaranteed to remain "among the lowest, if not the lowest in Asia".

Wages are even lower in the Zone than outside. The ILO-ARTEP study concludes that:

> "The major female-dominated industries in the BEPZs (cf. note 5) pay lower wages than are normally paid outside the Zone for the same type of work" 6/.

So attractive is the Philippines as a low-wage haven that it plans to construct 13 more EPZs by the end of 1980 - making a total of 17.

India

In the Kandla FTZ in Gujarat, India, over one-third of the total of 6,600 workers are women employed in the textile and garment industries.

There are no statutory minimum wages for firms located in the zone. Wages are determined by the employer and come to a monthly average of:

	rupees	US$
unskilled	250	26
semi-skilled	375	39
skilled	475	49

According to an official information brochure published by the Government of India on the Santa Cruz EPZ, semi-skilled workers are paid US$ 1.2 daily. Since production in the zone started nearly a decade ago and since the American TNCs concerned have made substantial profits during this period, it is surprising, and some would say shocking, that the workers concerned have benefited in such a paltry fashion.

Malaysia

In Malaysia, we see from the ILO-ARTEP report 7/ that female factory workers are hired for M$ 4-6 per day (US$ 2-3). But in the Zone, garment and textile workers get even less than this.

Once more, we see that wages in the Zone are lower than outside (p.22). Nearly 70% of all zone female workers earn less than M$ 200 monthly (p.22) or US$ 100.

In the case of a sample garment firm analysed (p.31) the female workers (about one-third of the total labour force) who are classified as unskilled earned M$ 120 monthly or US$ 60, and the skilled women (about half of the total) earned M$ 150 or US$ 75.

With very low wages and exploitative conditions, i.e. intensive work pace, long hours and stiff discipline, it is not to be wondered at that high turnover and absenteeism are noticeable in the FTZs, despite the lack of alternative employment. This has been a worrying factor, for instance, in the Sri Lankan EPZ. The Government has decided to make a survey in order to study the various problems of female workers concerning motivation and job satisfaction.

The problem has caused some heart-searching. A report by Mr. Weerasinghe from the Zone Authority states:

> "Each investor will have to find ways and means of keeping in their employment workers who have been trained at considerable expense and whose experience would earn them higher wages in a competitive market" i.e. wages in the Zone are lower than outside 8/.

He adds, without specifying them, that incentives are already being offered by investors to improve attendance at work and meals are subsidized to motivate workers to improve their efficiency. In one garment factory, free medical services are available with a full-time medical office, we are told. This implies that such facilities do not exist in the other 24 firms in the Zone. I can suggest an easy way of motivating workers to improve their efficiency - pay them a decent wage - well above the miserable 17.50 rupees (83 US cents) daily for unskilled workers and 20 rupees (95 US cents) daily for semi-skilled workers.

The wages of skilled workers are negotiable, Mr. Weerasinghe states. This clearly implies that the wages of the semi-skilled and unskilled (the vast majority of the labour force) are not negotiable.

But there is hope since the report states that:

> "Given time, wages, whether on a time rate or a piece rate basis, would be geared to productivity, so that an efficient worker will earn higher wages".

This implies that wages currently are not related to productivity. When I visited the EPZs a couple of years ago, I vividly recall asking a manager of a factory producing blouses, how many were sewn by a worker in a day and he replied "250". "But supposing they fail to produce the "250" I asked. "Then they stay in the workshop until they do" he replied.

Official propaganda for the Sri Lankan Zone boasts about Sri Lankan productivity.

Relative Productivity of Asian Workers

Singapore	46.98
Sri Lanka	41.84
Philippines	41.35
Taiwan	34.03
Malaysia	30.86
Hong Kong	21.74
Thailand	21.41
South Korea	20.85
Pakistan	16.43
India	11.72

The above figures were cited in an advertisement for the Sri Lanka FTZ in "The Economist".

If the earnings of the workers in the zones depend upon their working long overtime hours and yet even then they only get about the same total earnings (or less) as similar workers outside the Zone, it follows that those in the zones are earning even less than workers outside the Zone for an equivalent number of hours.

There cannot be any rational comparisons unless we make certain we are comparing like with like. Unless we know how much overtime is worked in firms outside the zones, we cannot make a proper comparison with earnings inside FTZs.

WORKING HOURS

It appears that working hours in the zones are considerably longer than outside.

In fact, hours actually worked in manufacturing industry are as follows:

Weekly Hours in Manufacturing Industry 9/

		1981	FTZs
Korea	Total	53.6	
	Men	53.4	54-60 (FKTWU)
	Women	53.9	
Malaysia	Total	47.5 (79)	Hours no longer but extensive night work
Philippines	Total	43.7 (76)	53.9 (ARTEP)
Sri Lanka	Women	47.7	54 (Clothing) (ARTEP)

These ILO figures for manufacturing as a whole, are considerably lower than those obtaining in the FTZs.

This probably under-estimates overtime; compare for example FTZs in Philippines and Sri Lanka where we have evidence of much longer hours than showed by ARTEP.

Thus it would seem that not only are wages lower inside the zones than outside, but that working hours are considerably longer. It, therefore, follows that if the overtime element is eliminated from the workers' earnings both outside and inside the zones, then those inside are much worse off and are being exploited more ruthlessly.

But not only are hours in the zones excessively long, they are usually worked at an intensive pace.

"In the assembly operations, there is evidence to suggest that a more stable work force would not maintain the pace of work. That is, to some degree, the young workers are 'burnt out' by the inherent monotony and adverse conditions. In the absence of the very rapid turnover and the young age of the labour force, companies would be unable to maintain the very high pace" 10/.

If this is not sweated labour, then what is sweated labour?

We know of frequent cases where firms in the clothing industry are able to get back their initial investment in a very short period. But it is very seldom that academics or inter-governmental organisations even mention profits. It was, therefore, all the more refreshing to read in the report by ILO-ARTEP that profits in the FTZ in Malaysia run as high as 150% p.a. and, in electronics, an astronomical 200% p.a. In other words, the investors concerned got back their initial investment plus 150% in the case of the garment industry and 200% in the case of electronics industry in the first year of operation and in subsequent years they get their investment back again and again. So that after five years the investors in the garment industry get back their capital seven and a half times and the investors in the electronics get back their initial investment ten times.

The added value of the garment firm came to M$6,500 per worker, or US$3,200 (p.32). We are told (p.19, §2) fringe benefits amount to between 15-25% of total wages. At 20% this makes:

US$ 60 + 12 = US$ 72 monthly
US$ 75 + 15 = US$ 90 monthly
or US$ 864 and US$ 1,080 p.a. respectively.

This means that the total added value in a garment firm lies between 3 to 3.7 times annual labour costs for skilled and unskilled workers respectively. In other words, operating profits come to 2 or 3 times wages costs 11/.

Yet these same employers tell us they cannot afford to improve on the derisory wages they pay.

Frequently in the clothing and footwear industries in the zones, we are not dealing with mammoth transnationals but relatively small firms, many of which are domestically owned or joint ventures, e.g. while most of the factories in the Philippines Bataan Zone are not wholly owned by MNCs, their access to the textile, clothing and footwear export markets in USA, Europe, Japan or Australia is controlled by mammoth buyers practising world-wide sourcing such as J.C. Penney, Sears-Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and Japanese trading companies.

These large retailers and trading houses sell products from the zones at prices similar to those of domestic products. Thus the worker who produces the textiles, clothing and footwear does not benefit because of low wages and the consumer does not benefit because of pricing policies of the big retailers and trading houses, which usually charge as much for imported as similar domestic products.

The only ones to benefit are the distributors and, to a lesser extent, the manufacturers. The distributors combine normal retail with normal wholesale profit margins. The manufacturers are often squeezed by the large retailers to work to the latter's production specifications and costings but nevertheless usually manage to do very well out of the operation.

REAL WAGES AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The growth of productivity in Asian manufacturing industries has been accompanied by widespread inflations and declining real wages. Thus export-led growth has been accompanied by declining standards for workers.

Index of Real Wages in Manufacturing for Malaysia and Philippines 12/ (1970 = 100)

	1970	1972	1974	1976	1977
Malaysia	100	94	81	86	90
Philippines	100	87.6	66	62	64

The tendency for some Asian governments to promote exports by demoting workers has now spread to the Third World countries, many of which are cutting workers' purchasing power in an effort to secure lower inflation, balance of payments surpluses and a competitive edge in world markets.

In Asia too, the existing economic strategies are having the impact of redistributing income from the poor to the less poor and the rich (FTZs probably exacerbate this tendency) e.g.

Share of Lowest 40% of Population in GNP of ASEAN 12/

	1975	Projected for 2000
Indonesia	16.1%	12.0%
Malaysia	11.1%	13.2%
Philippines	11.6%	12.8%
Thailand	11.5%	10.9%

Thus it can be clearly seen from these World Bank statistics that the income shares of the poor are expected to fall in two out of the four countries mentioned in the closing years of the 20th Century, and only to rise slightly in the other two. Judging by current tendencies the World Bank was over-optimistic about Indonesia and Thailand.

It is predicted by the World Bank that by the year 2000, present economic and social policies will lead to a situation where 40% of the population of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand will receive only 11-13% of the GNP of their respective countries. What do colleagues from these countries feel about these figures? Can colleagues from other countries provide us with figures about the movement of real wages and income distribution in their countries?

What effect do FTZs have on such statistics? Is the tendency for the rich to get richer and the poor relatively poorer and inevitable one? What can unions do to arrest and reverse it?

RESTRICTIVE LABOUR LAWS

In order to attract foreign investors, some governments in Asia have felt it imperative to establish laws which control and hamstring the unions in their struggle to lift living standards and working conditions of the workers. For example, the South Korean government, on the very day it enacted the Free Export Zone Establishment Law, also passed a special law concerning the regulation of labour unions and their disputes with firms backed by foreign capital. This special law (Trade Unions and Mediation of Labour Disputes) deprived workers of the right to organise, the right to collective bargaining, the right to strike - and furnished a legal basis for gross exploitation.

In Malaysia, the Industrial Relations Act provides for collective bargaining and for the settlement of trade disputes through conciliation and arbitration. But awards by the Industrial Court are legally binding: strikes or lock-outs related to recognition of trade unions on matters connected with management functions are prohibited, and there is a safeguard for pioneer industries during their first five years of existence of "for any such extended period" against unreasonable demands of trade unions.

In the Philippines, while there is no special labour legislation covering EPZs, this is hardly necessary since strikes are forbidden in companies engaged in "the manufacture, or processing of essential commodities or products for export". This ban was laid down in General Order N°5 under the 1972 Martial Law and extended by Presidential Decree N°849 entitled "Prohibiting Strikes and Lock-outs and Regulating Foreign Activities in the Labour Fields" of 3rd November 1975. The law was further clarified in the Presidential Letter of Instructions (L.O.I.) N°368 of 26th January 1976. All strikes and lock-outs in the firms currently listed in the L.O.I. as being vital are deemed illegal.

Presidential Decree N°442 updates the above legislation. Under this order, strikes are banned in "vital industries". This includes export industries. Among the "vital industries" listed are textiles and clothing.

As regards Indonesia, a World Bank report remarks enthusiastically that the country has "the largest remaining pool of inexpensive and relatively literate labour in East Asia" and that "labour is not unionized and the government has largely refrained from intervening in the labour market i.e. it has given a free hand to the free-booters".

In case we forget FTZs in Western Asia, may I just mention that the Syrian Government has exempted employers in the seven FTZs in its country from observing the provisions of the Syrian Labour Code.

For further details see chapters on "Special Legislation and Suppression of Trade Union Rights" in "Export Processing Zones" ICFTU, March 1983 (pp.21-26).

What is the picture that emerges from the various official reports I have mentioned so far?

It is one of a labour force of mainly single young girls and young women (16-25 and even younger) being exploited for long hours (per day, per week and per annum) with frequently compulsory overtime; at very low wages compared even to minimum standards and minimum human needs, while making such items as clothing and electronic articles at rates of productivity at least as high (and probably higher) as in industrialized countries. These girls are usually subject to an intensive work pace, stiff discipline and even sometimes humiliating punishment or dismissal in case of recalcitrance.

These young people work without adequate legal protection from exploitation by domestic or international companies and sometimes within a legal framework that prevents their defending themselves by striking.

CONCLUSIONS

What must be asked is, could wages in the zones in all fairness be higher without endangering employment? And could normal working hours be worked without excessive compulsory overtime, and without endangering employment?

I suggest that the answer to these two questions is "Yes". But long hours and low wages apply because in the FTZs profits are given over-riding priority over people.

What can be done? Firstly, pressures must be brought upon the companies concerned and the governments that connive at, and even encourage, the exploitation. Governments should establish and impose minimum wages and working conditions that reflect the ability to pay and insist as a condition for establishment in FTZs that trade unions be allowed.

A Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy was adopted by ILO in 1977, representing a consensus formulated by governments, employers and trade unions who are members of this tripartite UN Agency, which emphasized the positive contribution that TNCs can make to economic and social progress and which sought to resolve difficulties to which their operation may give rise.

A follow-up procedure now exists by which the ILO can examine complaints regarding contravention of the Declarations by individual TNCs.

The trade unions recognize that the ILO Declarations Concerning TNCs establishes a framework of principles which TNCs should respect. This represents a progress compared to a situation where no such rules existed but unions have consistently urged the need for binding international rules concerning TNCs. In fact, the only existing institution in which such rules may be established is the EEC. Whether one likes the EEC or not, this is a fact of life. It is almost inconceivable that legally binding international rules concerning TNCs will emerge from OECD, ILO or the UN.

But precisely because of the international character of TNCs even the most stringent national laws are often ineffective as the Badger and other cases powerfully demonstrate. To deal with international companies, international laws are necessary. The experience in OECD, ILO and UN shows how difficult it is to secure international rules - let alone laws or binding rules.

Secondly, observance of ILO standards should be insisted upon in international trade negotiations.

The second ILO Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry which met in Geneva from 23 September to 2 October 1980.

"Considering that the following basic principles should be promoted by all countries, and effectively observed in the clothing industry: freedom of association and the right to organise and bargain collectively, equality of opportunity and treatment, and equal remuneration for work and equal value at the national level, secure and freely

chosen employment, conditions of work which ensure an adequate standard of living and a just share of the fruits of progress to all, the protection of the workers' health and safety" (...) invited the Governing Body of the ILO.

The Second Tripartite Technical Meeting for the Clothing Industry invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office

1. to appeal to all states, with a view to achieving a greater measure of respect for these principles, effectively to observe in particular the standards contained in the following relevant ILO instruments: Convention N°87, 98 and 135 (Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise and Bargain Collectively), Conventions N°111 and 100 (Equality of Opportunity and Treatment and Equal Remuneration), Conventions N°131 and 132 and Recommendation N°116 (Minimum Wage Fixing and Working Time), Recommendations N°119 and 122 (Security of Employment), Conventions N°81 and 119 and Recommendation N°97 (Labour Inspection and Safety and Health of the Workers) and Convention N°102 (Social Security);

2. to invite the Director-General to draw the attention of other international and regional organisations, in particular UNIDO, GATT and UNCTAD, to this resolution".

Thirdly, observation by investors of the ILO Declaration of Principles Concerning TNCs and Social Policy should be laid down as a condition for investment in FTZs. In particular the chapters on employment (pp.8-9) training, conditions of work and life, safety and health and industrial relations (pp.10-13). It should be open to countries that import goods from other countries which do not observe these minimum conditions to limit such imports until such time as a remedial action is taken. This should be provided for in a clause in GATT.

Fourthly, it is of vital importance, that workers should be enabled to organise in free trade unions.

It is sometimes argued that it is difficult to prove that it is the lack of trade union rights that has enabled FTZs firms to exploit workers so mercilessly. One has to ask:

> If unions do not lead to higher wages and better conditions why do many employers adamantly oppose them?

Fifthly, governments should appreciate that usually the only substantial element in added value that remains in the country, after tax and other concessions have been made to the firms concerned, is the wages received by the workers.

> "The evidence from EPZs in industrialized countries indicates that the wages paid to the production workers in the EPZs account for the major proportion of domestic value added in EPZ exports, and consequently, for the major proportion of the host country's foreign exchange earnings derived from the EPZs activities" 2/.

Therefore, governments should facilitate the operation of Free Trade Unions in Free Trade Zones so as to ensure that more of the added value stays in the country.

The ITGLWF's Third World Congress in 1980 requested the ILO to

a) undertake detailed studies to examine the wages and conditions of workers in Free Trade Zones and World Market Factories with a view to securing working conditions comparable to those applicable in the home countries of the TNCs concerned and wages which reflect the profits made in the host country" (ILO is now doing this)

b) review urgently the application in the Free Trade Zones and World Market Factories of the ILO Declaration of Principles Concerning TNCs and Social Policy,

c) press UNIDO to insist upon the application of the Declaration in all programmes for which they are responsible, and

d) urge the World Bank not to make loans to countries that fail to respect the Declaration".

1/ F. Fröbel, J. Heinrichs and O. Kreye (1977)

2/ UNCTAD, Export Processing Free Zones in Developing Countries (January 1983)

3/ Multinational Corporations and the Trade Unions (Djakarta 1974); MNCs in the Textile, Garment and Leather Industries (Dublin 1976) and FTZs (Vienna 1980)

4/ ILO-ARTEP, The Katunayake Investment Promotion Zone: A Case Study (September 1982) p.58

5/ ILO-ARTEP, The Bataan Export Processing Zone (September 1982)

6/ Gus Edgren, Spearheads of Industrialization or Sweatshops in the Sun, A Critical Appraisal of Labour Conditions in Asian Export Processing Zones, (ILO-ARTEP, August 1982)

7/ ILO-ARTEP, The Role of FTZs in the Creation of Employment and Industrial Growth in Malaysia (May 1982)

8/ D.P.A. Weerasinghe, "The Employment Function in the Greater Colombo - Economic Commission in the Katunayake Investment Promotion Zone" Labour Gazette (Colombo, Vol. 31 (II) & 32 (II), 1981)

9/ ILO, Yearbook of Statistics, pp.440-441

10/ "EPZs in Developing Countries", UNIDO Working Paper on Structural Changes - N°19 (August 1980), p.33

11/ In Europe, for example, a company will feel it is faring rather well if its total operating profits are equal to total labour costs.

12/ UN ESCAP, Regional Development Strategies for the 1980s.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AWARENESS IN EUROPEAN CITIES

by IULA
45, Wassenaarseweg
2596 CG, The Hague, The Netherlands

and NCO
Mauritskade 61A
1092 AD Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Original language: English

A conference on local authorities and development cooperation took place last October in Florence, Italy. It was organised by the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the United Town Organization (UTO) and UNESCO.

The main themes of the exchange of experiences and discussions were North-South 'twinning' of cities and the conscientisation of local communities. The conference underlined the range and scope for this kind of people-to-people cooperation.

The text reproduced below, prepared by IULA in cooperation with the Dutch Committee for Information and Development Cooperation (NCO) discusses a number of practical problems of implementation.

* * *

I. TASK FOR MUNICIPALITIES

It is often said that there is no task for municipalities in development cooperation. This responsibility, as well as for the related foreign policy, should generally lie with the central government and not with the local authorities. This is, of course, right to the extent that development aid on a really large scale, and also above all, a change in existing economic relationships, can only be realised by national governments; municipalities or non-government organisations cannot take over this task. It should be realised however that more and more non-governmental organisations become involved in development cooperation, in small scale projects as well as in awareness-building of populations in industrialised countries to development problems.

Increased interest in these problems and the desire amongst local inhabitants to make their own contribution towards solving them has in many cases led to municipal councils being confronted with these matters. Development cooperation items appear on Town Council agendas more and more.

Motives for this are primarily requests for subsidies and other forms of aid from local NGOs. In the course of the years various arguments have been developed whereby councils should be involved in cooperation with the Third World.

. Although the task division between Town Council and central government is recognized, town councils can express the population's anxiety about international development questions.

. Amongst the educative and cultural tasks of the municipality, there is one of education in world citizenship. Important aspects of this are information and sensitisation to development questions.

. A further argument supporting the claim that Town Councils cannot shirk these problems is that they must make decisions touching on relationships with Third World countries, in one way or another, daily (e.g. immigrant labour, transfer of industries).

Moreover, if the Town Council and the population share a task relating to a community or a project in the Third World, communal feeling and civic spirit in the community involved are strengthened.

Particularly now that international efforts in development cooperation tend to stagnate there is reason to emphasise the role of the communities as "leaders of public opinion", in the populations awakening to development problems. Only when the necessity for and the consequences of a NIEO are accepted by the population at large will governments be prepared to cooperate in reducing existing inequalities between nations and peoples.

II. WHAT CAN A MUNICIPALITY DO?

A. Statement by the Town Council

First of all it is important that the Town Council recognises that they have a task to perform; this stimulates the wish to do something and can provide access to more extensive groups.

B. Concertation with non-governmental groups

A Town Council should not develop its own plans; it is wise to consult with private groups in order to formulate draft policies. It is advisable to involve social organisations as well as the church women's organisations, trade unions etc. and also active Third World groups. Only they can suggest activities, individual and collective, which they would like to undertake, and what support from the town could be of assistance to them. This consultation with private groups could be in the form of an Advisory Committee on Education in World Affairs, subsidiary to the Town Council, in which councillors and representatives of social organisations have a seat.

C. Working Plan

After this consultation an attempt is made to draw up a working plan of activities for the forthcoming period (1 or 2 years) e.g. in connection with education, religious and political groups; organisation of

exhibitions; large scale local events around a specific country and so on.

D. Funds

The municipality suggests reserving a fixed sum each year for development cooperation. This sum consists of three items:

. a rather small amount, e.g. 10,000 guilders (1 guilder = US$37 approx.) is earmaked to subsidise local information activities, demonstrations, seminars, Third World Week at school and so on. These are incidental activities, involving small amounts which are available throughout the year;

. a somewhat larger amount is set aside to allow for a regional centre for development cooperation also. This acts as an information, documentation and service centre for people and groups who wish to become familiar with the Third World.

. a project or movement in the Third World could also be supported about which the necessary information is given in the community. When this is done, a number of points must not be overlooked, e.g. regular exchange of information; does the project provide an insight into problems of development and so on. Both subsidies (a centre for development cooperation and a Third World project) are more or less permanent in nature and can last for a number of years.

III. WHAT ACTIVITIES CAN A MUNICIPALITY DEVELOP?

In a great many ways a municipality can undertake activities in this field. Municipality means the Town Council as well as a varied group of citizens, with support and involvement from the Town Council. There are three types of activity.

A. Support for Third World projects.

B. Information and training activities in connection with the Third World.

C. Other activities involving international relationships in municipal policies.

A. Support for Third World projects

Support for Third World projects is often the first thing one thinks of when one wants to do something towards development cooperation at municipal level. This type of activity is very attractive, due amongst other things, to the following factors:

. people are drawn by a "human interest" factor, namely the importance of the people there; a deep insight into development problems is not requires - that can grow;

. it is a means of firmly rooting a development problem for a long time in the minds of specific groups or municipalities, especially if a link is forged for several years with a project or organisation in the Third World;

. the model meets the need to do something tangible, something which can be made visible, so that it does not remain stuck in abstract narratives;

. the need for financial support for projects or programmes in the Third World is very great.

When considering all these factors one would think that giving support to projects has only a positive side, but that is not true. There are a number of drawbacks. The project-linkage model can have less positive consequences, but this need not always be the case. Most of these consequences arise in local situations as well as with national organisations/ activities at the level of:

1. Selection of a project: this problem often occurs in local groups. It can be a difficult process for them to select a project. In consultations between all kinds of social groups one must agree on the project which is wanted, which criteria it must fulfil and with which organisations one wishes to proceed.

2. Good and regular exchange of information: essential to the idea behind this model is the concept of linkage, which stands or falls by direct or personal contacts in the Third World and a good regular exchange of information. The stress on this results from the wish to promote a feeling of involvement. But this contact is very difficult to make. The people there often have too many things to think about, especially those who know a Western European language.

3. Giving an insight into development problems: a consequence of the approach to information based on projects can be that little insight is given into the range of problems. Various problems can be mentioned - health, housing, economic exploitation, etc. - and there are many connections and interrelations between these problems. For most people this is not apparent. The result can be that information is reduced to a number of facts and details, which tend to conjure up a rather folkloristic conception, and this strengthens a charitable attitude.

4. Discerning the link with one's own society: another result can be that the connection with the structure of Western Society is often overlooked. It is too complicated to explain in full detail how the poverty there has to do with the economic, political and military interests of Western governments.

5. Too much emphasis on fund raising: quite often a certain project obsession develops; all interest is focused on a project and especially on the proceeds from financial campaigns for this project. A charitable tendency is intensified and little is done about information. The financial proceeds can become all important to such an extent that one looses oneself in the practical details of the project, at the cost of reflection over what one is actually occupying oneself with, what the objectives are and how they can be achieved.

6. Possible improvement of the model: a number of improvements of the model activities are possible.

. activities are less (or not at all) aimed at tangible projects, but more towards themes, certain social movements in the Third World or certain countries; information about projects serves merely as illustration;

. sound information from national offices for the local groups is regularly provided;

. expert guidance to local groups ;

. an endeavour will be made to achieve some exchange between the partner organisation in the Third World and the group here. Such personal contacts can be very stimulating and can deepen insight. Solidarity groups, religious authorities and the large NGO's in the field of development cooperation have experienced good results from this;

. finally, it is advisable no longer to involve a whole community or entire population in a project at one and the same time. The cultivation of involvement takes time: you should approach different target groups successively. Neither is it necessary that everyone supports it. It is more important that the groups of people who consciously support the campaign gradually increases and that these people have a clear insight. A great depth of insight can be gained by good timing and phasing. It is sensible to make a plan and to approach certain target groups at well-timed intervals.

B. Informative and formative activities in the municipality with regard to the Third World.

This is about giving insight to the local population into the relationship between us and the Third World. Insight into the problems that arise from it, and where possible to work towards solving these problems. The question arises how the population can obtain the broadest and most intensive insight possible into the problems of development. It is obvious that a municipality must call upon private groups or organisations for this, who are locally active in the field of development cooperation. Religious groups come to mind, women organisations, trade unions, world shops, national groups etc.

In consultation with private initiatives an inventory ought to be composed of all activities in the relevant area. At the same time a clear idea should be developed of how continuity and adjustment are guaranteed, enabling a closer look at what the municipality itself (politicians and officials) undertakes, what local groups and organisations can do, and what municipal and private initiatives can do together.

The exchange with private groups can take various forms. Besides a municipal platform where organisations can consult with each other, a committee from the Town Council can be established. The tasks of such an advisory committee could be:

. drawing up an inventory of all activities concerning development cooperation;

. making suggestions and contributing ideas to a policy in this field;

. preparing draft regulations laying down the function of the advisory board;

. preparing draft regulations to stipulate under what conditions activities will be subsidised by the municipality;

advising local authorities on how development cooperation can also be integrated in areas other than welfare.

For the structure of such an Advisory Committee, one could consider:

. Town Councillors,

. representatives of social organisations (such as churches, trade unions, women's organisations, etc.),

. Third World groups.

In section II, funding has already been dealt with, as well as the three types of subsidy.

Possible criteria to be met by applicants for subsidies could be:

. the activities must be aimed at the local population or parts of it,

. the situations here and in the Third World are both useful as access points, but there must be an explicit link,

. money collected for the Third World without information is excluded from the scope of the budget,

. a contribution by the beneficiary, not necessarily expressed in money terms, will act as proof that the applicant considers the activity as important.

Generally, a municipality can carry out its policy from two angles, by means of subsidising activities sometimes from a special created fund, and from sections of municipal policies such as education and welfare.

Education: stimulation of Third World topics for instance by local consultation between teachers, or in teaching programmes. As managers of school boards, the municipality has extra possibilities in public education. Giving material and spiritual support on relevant occasions such as Peace Week.

Formative activities: The global dimension can be stressed through programmed instruction and selection of themes in the formation processes for adults as well as for youngsters.

Art culture: culture can be used as an effective means of subjugating people (e.g. totalitarian regimes) or alternatively of freeing them. By means of exhibitions films and audio-visual methods, documentation in a cultural centre or in the Town Hall, the population can obtain information and gain an insight into international cultural differences and similarities; presentations of topics or cultural information about a linked community in the Third World or Eastern Europe are outstanding props.

Minority Groups: at this time of economic recession, one notices increasing discrimination and racism, e.g. in respect of people whose arrival in Western countries is directly related to development problems. Western Europe has political as well as "economic" refugees; an active fight against excesses; information and extra facilities for

certain groups if necessary; attention to the position of women in the Third World and to the position of women from the Third World in Europe.

C. Other activities involving international relations in municipal policies.

Development cooperation aims at integrating Third World problems in everyday policy practice, including at the municipal level. There a basis is often provided and people are ready and able to develop initiatives be it on a modest scale.

In municipal policy, there are many aspects directly or indirectly connected with the Third World: immigrant labourers and their families, the second generation, all kinds of products for which the raw materials from the Third World are indispensable, transfer of industries and therefore employment to countries outside Europe, or political refugees.

Whether development cooperation becomes an integral part of municipal policy depends on many factors, e.g. political commitment. If that commitment exists, then Third World problems will tend to end up in the form of an accepted project or activities in the field of specific welfare.

Until now, experience has systematically been gained in the adoption of projects and the integration of development cooperation in a definite welfare policy. This hardly applies to integration in other areas of municipal care.

Most municipalities lack expertise in this broad and varied area. An official municipal stand and initiative in this matter requires a great deal of information and insight; until now, only private organisations, sometimes subsidised by the municipality, have these at their disposal. It is therefore not surprising that sometimes help is sought from an Advisory Committee which, manned by people from private organisations actively involved in Third World problems, support the Town Council. The necessary management potential is in a very early state of development.

An understandable but unjustified excuse for not venturing on an initiative is the tension between gigantic world scale problems such as hunger, economic underdevelopment on the one hand and the small scale initiatives on the other.

When a municipal authority breaks off relations with a bank because that bank plays a disreputable role in the Third World, that has only a symbolic and token effect. Only according to the increase in the number of municipal and private organisations taking such a step can actual influence be asserted. Some examples of such activities are:

1. Through municipal domestic business: On behalf of the internal municipal housekeeping, countless items have to be ordered and procured. In this it is possible and sensible to avoid those products which in any way damage the interests of the Third World, or to purchase those articles which are known to be advantageous to these countries, for ex.:

. avoidance of products which are produced in the Third World for every low wage and under bad working conditions:

. consumption of coffee grown by cooperatives in the Third World from which the proceeds actually benefit the farmers;

. use of products for which raw materials from the Third World are used, such as jute;

. purchase of artisanal products from the Third World.

2. Economy and employment: Adaptation of the economy in favour of the Third World need not necessarily be at the expense of employment in the West. In 1974, the United Nations established as their objective striving towards a New International Economic Order. The essential idea of this is that the possibilities for Third World countries to grow and produce their own raw materials and agricultural products need to be increased. Some branches of industry- leather, textiles- can perhaps be better developed in the Third World even if the profits do not return to the West. The resources which authorities now invest in keeping these branches viable could perhaps be better invested in innovations in the areas of environment, energy, etc. A social statute in which communes lay down requirements with which industries wishing to set up must comply (with respect to environment, noise, pollution and safety) can also make provision about the behaviour of industries in the Third World. Attention can be given to the exclusion of industries and the refusal to make use of services and products from industries which demonstrably engage in practices which are questionable with regard to the Third World. Of course, it is very difficult in this time of economic recession to reject possibilities which increase employment. Moreover, municipalities often lack insight into the complex organisation of large business concerns.

In this context the arms race should not remain unmentioned. The concept that development, armament and nuclear energy are an interrelated set of problems is on the increase. The opposition between East and West and the struggle for spheres of influence and raw materials also take place in the Third World. The arms building and arms trade use resources which cannot be used for development and make the World less safe for everyone. In many Town Councils in Western Europe resolutions are adopted which proclaim that no nuclear arms may be installed on their territory. Also these resolutions urge governments to reduce the role of nuclear weapons. The question of whether such statements are part of the responsibilities of the municipality receives different answers. Less controversial in this context is the municipal task in education, such as information about peace and safety questions for the inhabitants and, for instance, the inclusion of peace training in education. Naturally, there are connections with education in world affairs. Another example is that communities and municipalities which accommodate industries directly or indirectly supplying products which serve armament could, in consultations with these industries and other organisations, examine whether there cannot be a gradual switch to production not linked with the arms race. Trade unions are seriously studying the possibilities of starting this so-called "conversion" process.

3. Pronouncements about international questions: On the whole municipalities are very reluctant to make pronouncements on international questions. That seems to be pre-eminently the task of the national government which maintains relations with other countries. However, opportunities do occur when municipalities can and sometimes even must take a

stand on international questions because they are confronted with them in their policies.

IV. SOME EXAMPLES FROM BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND WEST GERMANY

A. Belgium

In 1976, on the occasion of the municipal elections, the NCOS (National Centre for Development Cooperation) mounted a campaign to have an Alderman for Development Cooperation appointed in each municipality. In many of the Flemish town councils such a functionary appeared and there was even a provincial meeting convened for Aldermen for Development Cooperation. This resulted in memos with "a view of municipal policy" which showed the need for a complete working document in this field; in 1981, a dossier was compiled about municipal development policy "The Third World in the Council Chamber".

In February 1982, the NCOS organised a symposium about these matters, in preparation for the municipal elections in October 1982. At the symposium an appeal was made to work on a definite municipal development policy during the following six years with the following objectives:

1. An Alderman for Development Cooperation and a Committee within the Town Council, which would work together on the basis of clear agreements with a Third World group, in which all NGO's could participate.

2. This structure must lay the foundations for a sensitisation programme aimed at the population as well as the Town Council by way of the various NGO actions and special activities of cultural centres, libraries and educational establishments.

3. In principle, a considerable amount must be assigned as a regular item in the municipal budget and this must receive priority. The amount must be evenly divided between direct support of Third World projects and subsidies for information activities.

4. Particular attention must be paid to residents of the municipality directly involved in the problems of development (enquire about voluntary workers; voting rights for immigrant workers in the municipality).

5. The municipalities should take a stand with regard to those development problems about which a campaign is carried out by the population.

B. The Netherlands

Ten years ago, there were only a few municipalities in the Netherlands that considered development cooperation a task for local government. Now 200 out of approximatively 800 municipalities share this opinion. Not only can one see a strong increase in the numbers of municipalities, but the progress in the development of policies concerning development cooperation is considerable; in many municipalities official reports on this matter are being written or have been produced recently.

Less ad-hoc decisions are being taken than in the past and policies are decided upon for several years. Furthermore, there is a clear increase in educative activities. Ten years ago, relatively often projects in the Third World were supported without being connected to an informative and educative campaign in the municipality itself. Now this is a condition for support to projects in the Third World, and moreover, the accent has shifted to informative and educative activities, even if municipalities do not support a project in the Third World.

In March 1982, the NCO /National Committee for Information and Development Cooperation) published an inventory of activities of municipalities concerning development cooperation. The NCO aimed to stimulate the discussion on local and provincial tasks in this matter. Based on this inventory and other working papers, the NCO wanted to enter a discussion about possibilities to initiate such activities at the local level with local officials and members of the Town Council. Therefore, the NCO - in cooperation with the City of Tilburg - organised a seminar last October, in which 175 persons participated.

C. Examples from several municipalities

Purely as illustration, a summary of activities in some municipalities is given.

1. Tilburg: In April 1979, the Mayor and Aldermen of Tilburg brought forward a draft "opinion" on "foreign affairs". In this draft opinion, they examine the possibilities for municipal authorities to contribute to the awareness-building of the local population about development problems or rather the inequality in the relation between industrial countries, such as the Netherlands and the countries of the Third World, as well as the unacceptable differences resulting from this inequality.

It was also established that municipal policies should emphasize stimulation and support of information activities. In the implementation of the policies the Mayor and Aldermen give their approval to the setting up of a fund from which subsidies can be given for local information activities. Beside this, the installation of an advisory board is recommended with the purpose of giving advise about the granting of subsidies from the fund and the launching of initiatives which the municipality could take in the field of development cooperation.

In June 1980, the Advisory Board, consisting of members of the Town Council and members of the different organisations was installed. The Board first made an inventory of all activities on development cooperation in the municipality of Tilburg. From this it appeared that, besides the traditional organisations, schools, trade unions and churches were occupied with these problems. With the help of this inventory the boundaries could be established of the problems and information and sensitisation became possible. It was established that development education could be approached from two angles: a) from elsewhere in the world, b) from the domestic situation (textile worker).

The fund can give subsidies in both cases: priority is not given in either category. The wish is expressed, however, that the sensitisation mentioned under b) will proceed beyond the domestic situation and that a specific link with the situation in the Third World will be forged.

Subsidies can be given if, in general, the applicants comply with the following starting points:

. activities directed at information and formation (therefore not purely for fund raising),

. direct, explicit link with the Third World must be demonstrable,

. own contribution from the beneficiary, material or otherwise, to show involvement,

. no money for institutions' expenses such as rent, equipment or manpower,

. preference for activities which cannot otherwise be subsidised.

In brief: in the town of Tilburg, an Advisory Board on awareness building in world affairs is in action. Its terms of reference are to deploy initiatives in the area of municipal policies, and to advise on applications for subsidies from the fund for awareness-building in world affairs. An annual amount of 50,000 guilders is made available for this by the Town Council.

2. Leiden: In 1979, the municipality of Leiden decided to make available an annual amount of 10,000 guilders for the promotion of International Solidarity. The purpose of this is to inform the people of Leiden about developments in the Third World and to promote awareness of them. In 1980, the money has benefitted a project about South Africa. The choice for 1981 was Latin America. There is a working party composed of a large number of organisations in Leiden which are occupied with Latin America in one way or another; the working party is called "Leiden is informed" (LILA). In the campaign the following two objectives are central:

. informing the population of Leiden about developments in Latin America in general, with emphasis on Central America,

. by means of information and sensitisation to try to make a start towards ultimate action.

The working party primarily approaches groups which usually are not directly involved with Latin America. The campaign is therefore directed mainly at clubs and civic centres, schools and church authorities. The town of Leiden is not involved in the execution of the project, except that it gives a subsidy of 9,500 guilders (the remaining 500 guilders is spent on another cause) for secretarial expenses, posters and events. The Mayor performs the official openings.

3. Bruges: In Bruges, the Third World Committee is at the centre of the municipal development policy. This is composed of all organisations in Bruges involved in development cooperation (some 15 in number); also the Alderman for Development Cooperation is a member. The object of the Committee is to advise the Bruges Town Council in matters pertaining to development cooperation, to conduct a permanent awareness-building policy towards the population of Bruges, and to coordinate the initiatives of the different organisations. For this the Third World Committee receives about US$6,500 from the Town Council. Besides this, the Town Council provides a good US$7,500 from the Bruges fund for cooperations and development. With this, projects in the Third World are

supported. The fund has its own project management and makes autonomous decisions about the allocation.

In the memorandum for the municipal elections in 1982 the Third World Committee of Bruges demands, amongst other things, development cooperation to be accepted as an integral element of general policy by the Town Council and thereby to exert its influence on financial, cultural and economic management. Furthermore, the amount for development cooperation should be expressed as a percentage of the municipal budget in future.

4. Bremen: During the last few years, close contacts have been developed between Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany, and Poona, India. These contacts have laid emphasis on citizen groups rather than local governments and on cooperation rather than on "adoption".

One example of cooperation deals with biogas, which is well known in India as a source of energy for household cooking. An NGO, the Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association, took the initiative in convening an international meeting of biogas experts in Bremen in May 1979. As one of the results, a research institute in Bremen is now actively studying the applicability of biogas in Germany; another result is the publication of a multilingual handbook on the operation of biogas programmes. At the same time, citizen groups from Bremen are helping to finance biogas installations in and around Poona as well as studying the technical, social, administrative and financial aspects of a large scale use of this alternative energy source.The Bremen citizen groups, with the full support of the local government, have also assisted in the financing of building materials for self-help projects to improve slums in Poona and Nagpur.

Other areas of cooperation are the testing and construction of watermills for Mali, help for refugees in the West Sahara, the transfer of a former Bremen ferryboat to Nicaragua, the organisation of courses on export promotion and harbour management, etc. The government of Bremen (which is a city-state) supports these activities as well as an Information Centre for Human Rights and Development in which six NGO's cooperate and which organises seminars, exhibitions and lectures and publishes information material on Third World problems.

For further information:

Paul van Tongeren
National Committee on Development Cooperation (NCO)
Mauritskade 61 A
1092 AD Amsterdam, The Netherlands

PAPUAN CANOES

by Andrew Sheen
Advancetown Caravan Park,
Via Nerang
Queensland 4211, Australia

Original language: English

Abstract: The author tells the story of his attempt to help the fishermen of Wanigela, a village on the North East coast of Papua, New Guinea. He is no office expert, but a real builder. He understands and admires local house and boat building. He, nevertheless, builds with his own hands an 'improved' canoe for the villagers. He discovers too late that he forgot about their culture, the appropriateness of local materials and local technologies resulting from generations of trial and error. And also about the demonstration effect of the government's big over-powered aluminium dinghy.

PIROGUES PAPOUES

Resumé: L'auteur raconte l'histoire de sa tentative d'aider les pêcheurs de Wanigela, village de la côte Nord Est de la Papouasie, Nouvelle Guinée. Il n'appartient pas à la caste des experts de bureau. C'est un véritable bâtisseur. Il comprend et admire l'art local de construire maisons et pirogues, et pourtant il construit, de ses propres mains, un canot 'amélioré' pour les villageois. Il se rend compte trop tard qu'il a négligé leur culture, l'usage des matériaux locaux et des techniques résultant de siècles d'essai et d'erreurs. Et également, l'effet de démonstration sur les jeunes de la grosse barque d'aluminium, équipée d'un moteur hors bord trop puissant, utilisée par le gouvernment.

PIRAGUAS PAPUÉS

Resumen: El autor relata su intento de ayuda a los pescadores de Wanigela, un pueblo de la costa nordeste de Papúa, Nueva Guinea. El no pertenece a la casta de expertos de escritorio, sino que es un auténtico constructor. Comprende y admira el arte local de construir casas y piraguas, sin embargo, él construye con sus propias manos una canoa "mejorada" para la gente del pueblo. Se dió cuenta demasiado tarde que olvidó la cultura de los lugarenos, el uso de los materiales locales y de técnicas resultantes de generaciones de éxitos y de fracasos. E igualmente olvidó el efecto de demostración en los jóvenes, de la gran barca de aluminio equipada de un motor fuera de borda demasiado poderoso utilizado por el gobierno.

Andrew Sheen

PAPUAN CANOES

Wanigela is a beautiful village situated at the head of Collingwood Bay, on the North-East coast of Papua. It is the focus of an extensive coastal plain, made up of rich alluvial, volcanic sands, ringed by dormant volcanoes. The heavy rainforest clothes the surrounding hills, and the plains are interspersed with extensive areas of lush grasslands. The coastal belt is almost entirely mangrove swamps, which receive the nutrients carried down by the numerous creeks and rivers.

The houses have lawns and flowerbeds around them, encircled by hedges of red and yellow croton bushes. It is not the custom here to give bride-price payments, so pigs are not kept for this purpose; and the herbaceous borders don't suffer the ministrations of porcine bulldozers. There is more than enough good building materials, so the houses are large, comfortable and well ventilated - entirely of traditional bush materials. The stumps, which usually rise about one metre from the ground, are of Bendora wood. This is so hard it will withstand 15 years in the Tropical soil conditions without rotting, and the Termites cannot get their teeth into it either. The frame, on top of these stumps, is always mangrove. Again quite hard, but particularly very straight with little taper and ideal for framing. Once it is cut from the swamps, and debarked, it has to be used immediately, or left sunk in the swamp waters; because after drying for a few days in the sun there is absolutely no way a nail could be driven in.

Traditionally, the whole house would have been tied together with lianas, but now steel nails are available from the trade-stores; they are quite the fashion.

The walls are clad with the stems of Sago-palm leaves, which come C-shaped in section, therefore interlocking with each other, and tied to the framing with split lianas. These stems are soft and fibrous, and make marvellous insulation whether it is hot or cold. The roof is thatched with the leaflets of the Sago-palm, after they have been stripped from the stems. They are folded in half around a length of cane, and stitched with split-cane, so as to form what looks like combs, about three metres long. These are tied to the rafters, again with split lianas, in overlapping rows, to form a water-tight roof which will last about eight years.

These houses withstand frequent earth-tremors, simply rocking and creaking like a boat at moorings in a swell. If they were more rigidly constructed they would probably fall. In all that they do the Papuans display this knack of using the best material for the job, refining each process over the centuries, and requiring a great deal of skill to get the

best results. Nothing shows this up more clearly than the building of canoes.

Some families, who live right on the beach under the coconut palms, specialise in canoe making; whilst families who live up beyond the mangrove swamps make the clay pots, and weave the sleeping mats from Pandanus leaves. A system of barter still prevails with fifteen or twenty clay pots procuring a family-size canoe.

On special tribal occasions, like the delivery of many pots to a neighbouring tribe along the coast, as a peace offering, they might construct a very large canoe, to give a bit of prestige to the event. This might be ten metres long and hollowed out of a log a metre in diameter. A family canoe would be eight meters long and less in girth, and a single canoe, which one man would paddle out to the reef for a spot of fishing, would be only four metres long by half a metre in diameter.

These hollow logs carry a single out-rigger mounted on three booms. Although the canoe is sharply pointed at both ends, it is the custom to have the out-rigger to starboard whenever possible, even though the craft will go just as well in either direction. The out-rigger itself is a 150mm diameter sapling, almost as long as the main hull, and always made from the same light timber. This almost white timber is nearly balsa-soft, and is used for all the framing of the platforms, booms and mast if one is fitted. When still in the round it is surprisingly strong, and resists rot for a long time, as did Kontiki.

The hull is carved from a slightly harder, yellowish tree trunk, but in the hollowing out the better heart-wood is removed, leaving the softer sap-wood to make up the hull. If left in the water for more than a few hours, the marine borers would have a party on this tasty morsel, so the canoes are always beached unless in use. The log withstands this drying out in the tropical sun remarkably well and rarely splits in under five years by which time all the lashings have rotted anyway. Then the whole lot goes onto the cooking fires, and Mum makes more pots to get another with.

A very specific liana, from high up in the hill jungles, is used for all the ties; and this is soaked in sea-water for weeks before it is supple enough to use for the job. Once it has been placed and has dried out, it is as hard as wire, but never cuts into the soft timbers even so. As with the houses, there is a tremendous amount of movement within the structure, which helps absorb the shocks from waves, and the twisting of the swells, protecting the timbers from snapping. It is very disconcerting to travel on one of these canoes in a big swell coming from the quarter, as the bow and the tip of the out-rigger can be moving up and down against each other anything up to a metre.

The tool used for hollowing out the main log would have been a stone axe, and this must have been a job and a half, but now steel tools are made by enterprising local men, and sold through the trade-stores. It is a 150mm long half-section of 75mm diameter galvanised water-pipe, welded to a short length of tube at one end to take the handle. The cutting edge is bevelled on the inner curve, and hardened, producing a very cheap adze of just the right curvature. The only other tools used are a hand-axe for shaping the outer surface at both ends, where it tapers to a point, and a machete for cutting the rigging poles and vines.

The work is carried out under a rough frame of tree branches on which have been draped some coconut fonds - just to act as a bit of a sunshade. The logs are felled up in the jungle, de-barked and floated down the rivers to the beach, hauled out by every Dad, Mum, Grandma and child in the place; and set up with chocks, parallel to the shore. This is to keep the spirits of the ancestors happy, because having the log pointing towards the sea before it was shaped would be very presumptuous, and might upset Great-grandad no end. He would then come one dark night and put a great big crack in the log, or something similar.

The wall of the finished canoe hull is only about 25mm thick, so careful work is called for, and much measuring with both index fingers is the order of the day as the log nears completion. The hull is then turned upside down, and the ends axed off to long tapers, leaving a small platform at each extremity just big enough to get two feet on. This is where they stand to quant when the water is too shallow to paddle comfortably, as the canoe will float in less than 150mm of water.

The method of tying the platform across the hull is unique to each tribe, and a canoe can be recognised by the pattern of sticks, vines, and knots as coming from a particular village, or even from a specific family. Wanigela has two patterns, one for each end of the beach village, and used nowhere else.

The slot in the top of the log, through which it is hollowed is as narrow as skills will allow - the narrower the better, of course. The vulnerable edges of this are reinforced with a half-section of pole, tied on at intervals through small holes bored just below the edge. This also acts as a wash-strake to some extent, which can be useful when the freeboard is down to 50mm.

The platform is covered with anything light, but often split-up Sago-palm fonds, as used for house-wall cladding. The craft has to be loaded from the centre outwards, as very careful balance is required. 'Tender' is hardly the word for it, as a passenger stretching his legs for more comfort, absentmindedly might capsize the whole boat.

A corner of the platform is often covered with a layer of clay, and on this a fire is kept smouldering, to cook up the fish on when they come aboard. What better way is there to eat fish, than this?

The paddles are carved from Bendora, the super-hard, house-stumps wood. This is so dense it sinks immediately in water. This might strike you as odd, but the reason is sensible enough, once explained. They often tackle very long voyages to visit distant relatives - for a wedding for example. They paddle for three or four days and nights in shifts, and it is very much easier to paddle with a blade which sinks of its own accord, rather than having to expend extra energy on getting it below the surface before pulling on it. These paddles are carved with traditional designs, the only carvings in evidence on the canoe at all. Each man has his own paddle, and woe to anyone else who uses it.

The bigger canoes are rigged with an almost square sprit-sail, which has a boom to. The rigging would have been lianas at one time, but now man-made ropes are used. The mast is stepped on an extra block in the bottom of the canoe, directly in front of the platform, to which it is tied. The jaws of the boom are a natural V formed by two branches, and the sail is anything which comes to hand. Before it would have been woven Pandanus-leaf matting, but now is a patchwork of opened-out flour sacks, a bed sheet, or a table cloth, or even a combination of all three. It is quite normal to see a sail with rows of pink rosebuds running up and down.

They sail remarkably well off the wind, but anything closer than reaching is a waste of time. As the winds blow shorewards all day, and seawards all night, this matters little. They never travel more than a mile off-shore, so can go at right-angles to the wind, parallel with the coast, regardless of which set of Trades are blowing - as these only come into effect further out to sea.If the wind does come ahead the leeway has to be seen to be believed, so squalls have to be watched out for, and the sail scandalized in plenty of time. If a strong gust catches them unawares from ahead, it is enough to sink the outrigger out to leeward, not by the pressure in the sail, but by the whole craft shooting sideways onto it.

The out-rigger pole is joined to the three booms by yet another of their remarkable timbers. Black-palm is so hard that spikes of it can be nailed into other timbers with a hammer. Six spikes per boom are nailed into the out-rigger, plus a couple of braces, and these are lashed with the lianas into a very efficient crank, which holds the canoe platform level when the out-rigger is floating.

A slender mangrove pole provides the quant, doubling up as a temporary mooring post when up the shallow rivers, and half a coconut shell makes a bailer. With this rig they can fish

across the shallow reefs, visit distant bays, trade along the coast, go up the rivers to their subsistance gardens in the bush, even rig a tent on the platform for a camping trip - and all for little or no expenditure, except time and energy. I wonder who the 'developed' nations really are?

This 'bush technology' of using the most suitable materials available for a certain function, was brought home most forcefully to me when I decided to "improve" the traditional canoe with Western technology. Generations of trial and error went by the board as I purchased plywood, stainless steel fittings, marine adhesives, and the like. I learnt a lesson from this episode, and feel it is worth relating.

My reasons for improving their transport were, firstly, to give them a more seaworthy craft, with more freeboard. The Wanigela beach, although protected by a broken line of reefs, is a very shallow shore which creates huge surf when the south east Trades blow in. So from April to October the canoes are beached almost permanently, as they would swamp immediately if launched. Secondly, part of my job in the area was to develop cash-cropping, and although they were now harvesting coffee, chillies and copra, there was very unreliable Government transport to collect this. A Department of Agriculture launch might come in three times a year, if we were lucky, and by then much of the bagged produce would be weevily.

Tufi Government Station had buying facilities 25 miles away along the coast, so I planned a canoe which could carry half a tonne. This, on average, would represent one family's harvest. Also that this vessel could make the trip in one span of daylight, as there are reefs all along the way, very poorly marked at this time.

I planned a canoe with a sail as well as a six horse-power out-board motor, so that the trips could be not only economical, but in line with traditional methods of voyaging. Part of the journey, around Cape Nelson, had to be motor powered because the Trades always came head-on there, but much of the distance could be sailed quite easily.

I was able to procure New Zealand Government financial aid for the project, and ordered materials, with the sail made up in easy-care Dacron. So far so good, and I thought I was on the right track, not only because of the New Zealand support of my proposal, but also because the village elders were making favourable comments.

The materials arrived, and things started to go wrong. This canoe would not belong to any particular family or clan, so nobody wanted to be responsible for its construction, under my tuition of course, let alone its ultimate operation as a village transport. I had not allowed for wages for the building of it, and in my frustration, ended up doing most of the work myself.

It was an easy enough job as I made the whole thing as modules of a 2400mm x 1200mm sheet of plywood. The hull was three sheets long, by 1200mm deep, and one meter wide at the gunwale tapering down to 300mm at the water-line, with a flat-V'd bottom. Seating was at both ends, with a double, hatched cargo space midships. There was a small triangular transom to hold the outboard motor, and an out-rigger on three heavy bamboo booms, made of polyurethane foam with an epoxy and fibreglass sheathing to it. The bamboos were attached to the hull with stainless steel straps and brass screws. It made a very light craft, which could certainly carry a family and their cargo.

I stepped a bamboo mast foreward of the cargo hold, and all was painted and launched. At this point, of course, everyone was more than interested in it. Any number of young men volunteered to crew, because Tufi station held the villagers' nearest supplies of beer. The maiden voyage was extremely successful, and I felt that at last all might be well, as there was such an obvious need for its services.

I think I could safely say, in retrospect, that the chief desire of every Wanigela man is to own a big aluminium dinghy with a huge out-board motor on the back. Not only does this give thrills, but also enormous status, and the Government perpetuate this dream by zipping about in these craft, burning up drums of fuel left, right, and centre. I tried to explain that the canoe would go just as fast with six horse-power as with twenty five, but all they wanted was the glory of the big motors. Even the economics of fuel costs against sale of cargo didn't help, but as the only engine available was my little one they had no choice initially.

The canoe was little used, and never with the sail up - although this was the windy season at the time. Also the responsibility for the thing was a continual problem. It belonged to no-one, so I often ended up bailing out gallons of rain water, to prevent it from rotting, as it sat neglected on the beach. It did serve as a washing-line for the village women, and also served as a children's playground from time to time. I finally came to the realisation it would have to be leased to a particular family, who could operate it as a family business. This worked out well, until I discovered that they had purchased a twenty- five horse-power motor for it.

Off they went to Tufi one very windy day, pounding happily through two meter waves. They made it apparently, and with the cash from the crops, bought beer and general cargo for the return. I had warned them, that if the swells worsened in the afternoon, to wait until early next morning for their return, as it often was calmer early in the day. But no, they had supreme confidence in their new engine, and my prestigious canoe, and homeward they came.

They were about seven miles off-shore, in the middle of a bay, when the out-rigger parted company with the canoe, and the whole lot turned turtle. I was told later that "we were doing a good sixteen knots at the time" so they must have been skipping from wave-top to wave-top. The cargo all dropped out, of course, and the hull was abandoned. The five men clung to the out-rigger pod. and spent eight hours of darkness in shark-infested waters, before finally swimming ashore. The canoe hull turned up next day on a nearby reef, very little the worse for wear, and the whole thing was jury-rigged, and sailed carefully home.

I put it all back together again properly, with solid timbers to replace the bamboos - which had splintered, causing the capsize, and for a long while after that it lay on the beach and gently rotted.

So what should I have done? They could have been left with their traditional canoes; or I could have arranged finance to get them a big aluminium dinghy, which would have burnt up all their money, but made them very happy doing it; or make the attempt I did make. I failed to assess the situation before starting, and yet could only see the pitfalls after the event, so at least I will not make that blunder again. In Papuan development everything has to be clan-centred, commonly owned by each member, so that all share a common responsibility. The individual cannot cope with standing out alone, for fear of criticism from his peers, and this is all the more so when money is involved. Papua New Guinea functions, at all levels, on the Wantok (One talk) system. Each individual is beholden to everyone else of the same language group as himself, i.e. his tribe. Everyone has a say in the arrangement of a marriage, an obligation to mourn for a relative for the prescribed period (which might preclude any activity at all for up to a month), an equal share in any business activity, the privilege of sharing the cost of a bride-price, or the responsibility to maintain a relative's subsistance garden while he is ill. Their whole life revolves around such matters, and the introduction of Western technology will have to be geared to this fact. The ramifications of the Wantok system are legion, but it is the key to Papua New Guinean development. With over seven hundred distinct languages, and ten thousand villages, there is plenty of scope to exercise this.

ECODESARROLLO - EL PENSAMIENTO DEL DECENIO

por Margarita Marino de Botero

Reproducimos a continuación la introducción de Margarita Marino de Botero - gerente general de Indirena, Instituto colombiano de los recursos naturales renovables y del ambiente - al libro Ecodesarrollo - el pensamiento del decenio del que fue, con Juan Tokatlian, la compiladora y directora. El libro fue publicado después de Ecolombia, conferencia internacional de ecodesarrollo organizada por Margarita y celebrada en Bogotá del 1 al 3 de Abril 1982. El libro incluye textos básicos como los informes de Founex (1971) o Cocoyoc (1974), la Declaración de Estocolmo (1972), un resumen de la Estragia Mundial para la Conservación y muchos otros. Incluye también una seleccion de trabajos por Osvaldo Sunkel ('La interacción entre los estilos de desarrollo y los problemas del medio ambiente' e 'Interrelaciones entre el desarrollo y el medio ambiente en America latina'); Raúl Prebisch ('Biósfera y desarrollo'); Ignacy Sachs ('Estrategias de desarrollo con requerimientos energéticos moderados. Problemas y enfoques' y 'Una nueva vía hacia la industrializacion'), Gilberto Gallopin ('Incertidumbre, planificación y manejo de los recursos naturales renovables'), Enrique Iglesias ('Pasado, presente y futuro del ecodesarrollo'), Ashok Khosla ('El ecodesarrollo y el nuevo orden'), Eduardo Neira Alva ('Son humanos nuestros asentamientos?'), Francisco Sagasti ('Reflexiones sobre medio ambiente, tecnología y desarrollo') y Vicente Sanchez ('La situación ambiental diez años después de Estocolmo').

(Bogotá: Indirena, 1983) 590pp. (Apto 75 120 Bogota 8, Colombia).

* * *

Pese a la sucesión de actos hostiles y destructivos de los hombres entre sí y contra la naturaleza y la cultura, la historia está llena de múltiples esfuerzos en favor de un mayor bienestar de la sociedad.

La búsqueda de mejores niveles de educación, cultura, salud, hábitat, empleo, productividad y creatividad forma parte de la aspiración a edificar una civilización más digna y más igualitaria.

La toma de conciencia sobre las situaciones de desigualdad, injusticia e insatisfacción de necesidades básicas, plantea la urgencia de analizar y esclarecer el porqué de la contradicción entre el creciente avance tecnológico y la impotencia para erradicar la pobreza y la ignorancia de millones de seres humanos.

En momentos en que la humanidad requiere más alimentos, más energía, más agua, más espacio, más abrigo, millones de hectáreas de suelo fértil se degradan cada año y poblaciones enteras tienen escasa disponibilidad de agua o la consumen contaminada.

El manejo descuidado de los recursos naturales y su inequitativa distribución, producto del estilo de desarrollo predominante, acentúan la mengua irreversible de las materias primas y las fuentes de energía y, por ende, menoscaban la calidad de la vida, especialmente en las regiones más pobres. Se impone, por consiguiente, una nueva orientación del desarrollo, un enfoque global y una visión interdisciplinaria que contemple las relaciones entre la población, los recursos y el ambiente, a fin de convertir los recursos naturales en riqueza permanente, distribuida y aprovechada para el bienestar del mayor número de seres humanos.

Si ello se pusiese en práctica, el progreso encontraría su verdadero sentido en el cumplimiento de los postulados de un destino colectivo y del disfrute del planeta como patrimonio común.

Esta concepción se imprime vigorosamente en las discusiones que vienen desenvolviéndose desde la celebración en 1972, en Estocolmo, de la Conferencia sobre el Medio Humano, ocasión excepcional de colaboración internacional, que propuso imaginativas soluciones tendientes a darle al desarrollo un contenido más equitativo.

Se busca, dentro de tales soluciones, el juicioso aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales, tomando en consideración su disponibilidad y su posibilidad de renovación y reciclaje, a fin de prevenir los efectos que sobre la sociedad puedan tener a corto, mediano y largo plazo.

La percepción, descripción e interpretación de la naturaleza han sido objeto de la creación artística de todos los tiempos. El hombre lleva miles de años observándola y actuando sobre ella y la ha elegido como la mejor inspiradora del espíritu humano. La paz que proporciona, la evocación que del amor suscita, la contemplación de su belleza, la reflexión sobre su incomparable magnitud y el asombro por su trascendencia han transitado siempre por la mente de los hombres convocando al respeto y a la imaginación poética.

Así mismo, la fuerza con que se recibía la información ecológica, sus signos y sus símbolos hizo que el estudio de la naturaleza se destacara como uno de los más complejos por la importancia para la supervivencia de los seres vivos y por la dificultad de su tratamiento científico.

Se requerían sensibilidad y conocimiento para evidenciar que el hombre era capaz de manejar juiciosamente los recursos y de inventarse un futuro mejor.

El gran paso dado en Estocolmo consistió en desvirtuar el angustioso dilema entre mantener en la tierra mucho de los atributos ecológicos esenciales o impulsar a costa de ellos la industrialización. Allí se puso de relieve que desarrollo y manejo ambiental son complementarios, ya que el verdadero progreso económico y social no es posible sin la preservación del ambiente natural.

La tesis de que es viable el desarrollo sin destrucción repercutió en las fructíferas discusiones de los últimos diez años que generaron rápidos, innovadores y poderosos avances en la materia.

El presente libro recoge contribuciones esenciales del pensamiento sobre el tema durante el pasado decenio. Con su publicación se quiere enriquecer el conocimiento de la historia, del estado actual y de las perspectivas del trabajo ambiental.

La primera parte reúne documentos históricos que evidencian cómo el interés por el tema ecológico inspiró a grandes figuras americanas, entre las cuales se destaca Simón Bolívar. Con extraordinaria visión del mundo del futuro, el Libertador legisló para que los recursos de la América Andina sirvieran de base y de instrumento a la riqueza y al progreso de nuestros pueblos. Coincide el bicentenario bolivariano con la puesta en marcha de la II Expedición Botánica, que busca prolongar la empresa que hace dos siglos adelantara un grupo de científicos neogranadinos dirigidos por José Celestino Mutis. Se incluye aquí la real cédula mediante la cual se inició esta primera Expedición Botánica.

La nueva tarea científica, coadyuvada por la decisión política de los presidentes de las naciones hijas del Libertador, al suscribir el *Manifiesto a los pueblos de América*, indica con cuánto coraje y decisión la presente generación de americanos asume la responsabilidad de defender sus riquezas naturales y su herencia común.

La recopilación de informes y declaraciones que se producen en el decenio del 70 permite apreciar los puntos de vista sustentados por las entidades internacionales en relación con la pérdida de recursos y la crisis ambiental y la responsabilidad que compete a las fuerzas políticas, culturales y civiles, en las modificaciones necesarias para evitar el saqueo de nuestro entorno biofísico.

Se ha comprobado que existen suficientes recursos para satisfacer las necesidades reales de la población del mundo, si estos se distribuyen sobre la base de la justicia social y la participación política, requisito básico para garantizarles a los pueblos una calidad de vida decorosa. Se precisa, en consecuencia, emprender acciones urgentes, antes que los problemas se agudicen o se vuelvan insolubles. En los planes, proyectos y programas y en los cálculos de beneficios y costos de producción se debe contemplar la variable ambiental. Ello supone un cambio en los esquemas tradicionales de costo-beneficio, analizando las verdaderas utilidades sociales que produce el manejo de la naturaleza y los costos ecológicos de su transformación.

Desde otra dimensión, se plantea que el problema ambiental es un problema político. El ideario revolucionario de este decenio aboga porque los recursos del mundo que se orientan hoy al consumismo desaforado, al armamentismo, al desperdicio y al uso indiscriminado de los recursos, se orienten a satisfacer las necesidades básicas prioritarias de las grandes mayorías populares.

Urge una toma de conciencia política a fin de llevar a cabo estas acciones, que representan la reasignación de recursos financieros a objetivos de más largo plazo, para así contribuir a crear las bases políticas traducidas en cambios estructurales, legislativos e institucionales que permitan avanzar en el futuro. Estos planteamientos enriquecieron la discusión del último decenio, en torno a alternativas de desarrollo más integral. A partir de las declaraciones de Founex y Cocoyoc se entiende que se ha desencadenado un proceso, con dinámica propia, con bases de apoyo importantes, en un plazo relativamente breve. Pese a las dificultades y problemas del presente decenio, las perspectivas de una acción más vigorosa y efectiva para los próximos años se presentan ampliamente favorables. La crisis de los últimos años nos conmina a buscar otras salidas en las que el ambiente humano debe desempeñar un papel fundamental.

Ocasión para debatir estos temas constituyó la reunión que organizó la Comisión Económica para América Latina de las Naciones Unidas (Cepal) y el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (Pnuma), cuyas principales exposiciones transcribimos en la parte IV del presente volumen. En ellas se analiza el papel del ambiente en función del desarrollo económico y las tecnologías, con referencia a los procesos de modernización y desarrollo agrícola, industrialización, urbanización y pobreza y planificación. De esta manera se afianzaba la visión global de todos los aspectos del desarrollo en convergencia hacia las medidas y decisiones sobre defensa y utiliza-

ción racional del medio ambiente. Aportes fundamentales de la conferencia fueron las reacciones ante las tesis sobre límites del crecimiento, el famoso informe del Club de Roma y la respuesta latinoamericana elaborada por la Fundación Bariloche, en las que se proponen condiciones de crecimiento acordes con los recursos y la tecnología disponibles.

En los debates se plantearon interrogantes sobre el actual estilo de desarrollo —que, evidentemente, condiciona el estilo tecnológico— y se propuso asumir el desafío cultural y político que implica imprimir un viraje en esos estilos. La contribución más importante parece ser la de considerar los "estilos de desarrollo" como el marco fundamental de la discusión sobre el medio ambiente, el futuro económico y tecnológico y el progreso social de la América Latina.

Además de los documentos ya detallados consideramos importante incluir en esta publicación los principales estudios presentados en la reunión Ecolombia, que llamamos entonces "Un alto en el camino", ya que se trataba de detenerse a analizar las reacciones y los logros que las políticas ambientales trazadas habían obtenido en el ámbito gubernamental. El objeto principal consistía en responder algunas inquietudes generales tomando como base propuestas específicas formuladas en un país determinado: Colombia. Por consiguiente, sólo se incluyen aquí las conferencias magistrales, dejando para otro volumen los diagnósticos, las recomendaciones y las proyecciones. Resultaba indudable, y así se reconoció, que en el corto período de diez años se había logrado incorporar la dimensión ambiental en proyectos específicos regionales y globales. Esto se evidenció en la presentación de informes sobre temas como ecodesarrollo y hábitat, espacio público, políticas de bosques, manejo de suelos, legislación ambiental, administración de los recursos del mar, etc., lo cual hizo que esta reunión fuera muy fructífera y tuviera repercusiones realmente notables.

Estocolmo había marcado la culminación de un proceso conceptual ansiosamente buscado: la idea de que debía impulsarse un desarrollo integral, de que existían bienes de la tierra comunes a todos sus habitantes, "de que la comunidad internacional tomara conciencia de grandes problemas colectivos y globales que merecían su atención política, para resolverlos colectivamente. Y lo más importante, el concepto de solidaridad universal, que sólo la segunda mitad del siglo XX logra decantar políticamente, en el sentido de que el hombre tenía que sentir hacia el prójimo un compromiso ético que lo obligaba a

descubrir las grandes diferencias, los grandes infortunios, para despertar la conciencia social y solidaria de la humanidad, como anotaba E. Iglesias".

El recorrido en los últimos años mostraba un balance positivo en la acción de los gobiernos, que habían impulsado proyectos públicos para el estudio de los efectos de las actividades productivas sobre los ecosistemas, pero de mayor trascendencia resultaba el adelanto notorio en la formación de una conciencia pública sobre la importancia de la conservación de los ecosistemas y del ambiente.

La maduración de estos últimos años plantea un desafío en torno a la búsqueda de estilos de desarrollo alternativos que se gesten integrando plenamente la conservación y el aprovechamiento del medio ambiente. La política de manejo ambiental, en consecuencia, debe fijarse con margen generoso, sin perjuicio de no conocer todavía soluciones a todos los problemas que enfrentamos, ni de poder formular oportunamente todas las propuestas que exige la necesidad de resolver situaciones concretas. Tomemos en cuenta la herencia del pasado y los aportes actuales que tengan que ver hondamente con nuestras realidades y, dispuestos a vencer las determinantes que contradicen los principios de equidad y bienestar general, aumentemos nuestra capacidad creativa, aprovechando las oportunidades para proponer los cambios deseados. Para ello, dentro de la diversidad de enfoques, seleccionemos los más razonables, que conduzcan a soluciones viables económica y ecológicamente. Como objetivo inmediato, es imprescindible asegurar una vocería que defienda los intereses del ecodesarrollo en los sistemas representativos, en las negociaciones globales, en las discusiones sustantivas y en los foros de comercio y de intercambio internacional.

Este libro espera, con racional optimismo, contribuir a la tarea de seguir forjando nuevas instancias y apoyando nuevas alianzas y fuerzas, que se constituyan en defensoras permanentes del medio ambiente, a fin de salvaguardar el presente y el futuro de un planeta que pertenezca a todos sus habitantes.

Nunca antes fueron más difíciles los problemas, pero, así mismo, nunca antes fueron más grandes los retos, las esperanzas y la comprensión universal sobre el destino común del hombre en una sola tierra.

THE LAW OF THE SEED

by Chakravarthi Raghavan
Room C 502,
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

The need for an internationally binding convention for the control of gene banks, is underlined in the latest issue of the Development Dialogue, published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala, Sweden. The entire issue of the journal entitled 'The law of the seed: another development and plant genetic resources' is devoted to a report on this subject by Pat Roy Mooney. The publication came as the debate on the issue was under way last November in Rome at the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), following up on its 1981 resolution for a legally binding international convention on the exchange of plant genetic resources (germplasm) and the creation of a system of internationally controlled gene banks. The call for a convention has been made by the Third World countries, and strenuously opposed by the industrial countries. While praising the FAO Director-General, Edouard Souma, the report is critical of the FAO and the UN bureaucracies for their support to Northern agribusiness and plant breeders' interests as against those of the Third World.

In the decade of international discussions on new international order issues, "little attention has been paid to the 'seeds issue' and to the erosion of the plant genetic resources until its global significance was brought up for discussion by the activities of the International Coalition for Development Action (ICDA)". The Third World's contribution for American, Australian and European agriculture would reach into billions of dollars. This contribution was in germplasm, the genetic characters added into a new variety of all the world's crops. All the political and economic debate over the form and need for agricultural development and food security, have overlooked this issue. Biotechnologies and genetic engineering can do many wonders. Genetics can recombine genes, transfer genes from the cells of a species to the cells of a different species, it can mutate genes or even multiply a gene 'in vitro', but it cannot make a new gene. To make new varieties, breeders have to look for the desired genes, which may exist in an old variety or in wild plants. If such material is not available, genetics cannot overcome the difficulties. Without the import of the right genes, a wheat field might wilt from summer heat, a maize crop might succumb to mildew, potatoes might not produce acceptably and tomatoes might bruise too easily.

It is a simple but profoundly important fact of our biological and agricultural history that the substantial majority of this germplasm lies in the Third World. The North may be 'grain-rich' but the South is 'gene-rich'. And, while most of the world's breeding material for all major crops rests in the South, most of the plant breeding and plant breeders are located in the North.

For some years now, a kind of gene drain has been underway, siphoning off the Third World germplasm to 'gene banks' and breeding programmes in the North. The South has been donating this material in the belief that its botanical treasures form part of the 'common heritage' of all

humanity. But meanwhile the North has been patenting the offshoots of this common heritage and is now marketing its new varieties, at great profit, around the world.

The new biotechnologies highlight the fundamental importance of access to Third World genes. To date the South has been an unwitting 'raw materials' supplier to this high-technology. UNIDO and other agencies are devoting their energies to advising Third World governments as to how they might accommodate themselves to receive this new technology. At stake however, is a prize - in its agricultural applications alone - worth millions of dollars by the end of the century.

"The South has no need to be a bit player in this new technology. There are compelling practical as well as political reasons why much of this technology should be based in the South".

The scientific community has become aware that the introduction of new plant varieties via the green revolution or commercial companies lead to the elimination of older varieties and often loss of invaluable germplasm. Once gone, the germplasm cannot be recovered. The risk of wide-spread crop 'wipe-outs' because of vulnerability to plant disease attack is already alarmingly high. An urgent international effort is needed to preserve our crop diversity. Existing international efforts appear to serve the needs of the North, are poorly financed and tragically myopic in approach.

The germplasm issue, Development Dialogue says, poses for the South a political problem (germplasm exchange and control) an environmental crisis (genetic erosion) and an economic opportunity (increased breeding) and work in new technologies. The scene has however become clouded by dramatic changes in the genetic supply industry. A large number of very large TNCs have acquired hundreds of seed companies over the last 12 years and are moving aggressively into the South. Most disturbingly, they have an opportunity to combine their leadership in plant breeding, with their dominant position in pesticides manufacturing.

"At stake is the future of agricultural development in the South". Germplasm, gene banks and genetic engineering might seem a long way from the struggles of the peasant farmers to find food and justice. They seem esoteric compared to the painful burning issues of land reform and rural credit or even national self-reliance. "But germplasm is the raw material of seeds - and seeds are the first link in the food chain.

Some governments and some chemical companies recognise this and a grab is being made for the control of germplasm. "There can be no true land reform - no true agrarian justice of any kind - and certainly no national self-reliance, if our seeds are subject to exclusive monopoly patents and our plants are bred as part of a high-input chemical package in genetically uniform and vulnerable crops".

* * *

"There is still time to act, and we have a few years left to preserve considerable genetic diversity", says the report in its conclusions and recommendations on the germplasm issue. "Thanks to the genius of many scientists and farmers and the perception and commitment of many

diplomats from the South, an international convention governing germplasm is achievable and the chemical industry is not so far advanced down its own road that it cannot be halted by national and international legislation".

In its recommendations, the report calls for new facilities to preserve and foster germplasm and new structures including an international convention. "Of paramount importance is the early agreement to a strong international convention open to all countries and under the control of the Food and Agricultural Organisation". Such a convention should include in its scope all categories of material from wild relatives to advanced breeding lines. It should require national legislation intended to ensure that privately held germplasm collections are safely stored, publicly documented and freely available. The convention must recognise that plant genetic resources form a part of the national heritage of countries and that the storage of these resources must be assured within the country.

Where samples are not in the country but in other gene banks, duplicates should be repatriated. There should be international support for the formation and long-term financial support for natural biosphere reserves within the Vavilov centres and in other areas. Vavilov centres are areas of great plant diversity where agriculture generally began. Named after the Russian botanist N.I. Vavilov, who devoted much of his life to plant exploration and collection, these centres are generally associated with areas of the great early civilizations. This has a crucially high priority to safeguard unexplored plant species and the wild relatives of our cultivated crops.

International support is also needed to develop and finance a wide system of village level land race custodians whose purpose would be to continue to grow, on small plots, an admittedly limited sample of endangered land races native to the region. Though this may not preserve the variability of the land race, it may finally prove to be the world's best protection against the extinction of land races. As an immediately achievable priority in the context of the Mexican proposal for an international gene bank in the FAO, the international community should develop - or in some cases adopt existing facilities where they can be surrendered to FAO control - what must eventually become a series of international gene banks in each of the Vavilov regions. These banks, as a first priority, would collect and preserve endangered land races and modern varieties and then safeguard threatened wild material.

In the context of the proposals for an international convention, the international community must support national conservation centres which may include nationally important, bio-sphere reserves, farmer-curator initiatives, living collections in botanical gardens, and gene banks. A fund should be established to support national and international conservation of germplasm and the development and utilisation of germplasm resources at the national level.

The old international board for plant genetic resources (IBPGR) should be brought directly under the control of the FAO and the international convention, as an operational arm of genetic conservation. The various scientific committees and the board itself could become the technical

advisory groups to FAO, while policy decisions should remain in the hands of governments through FAO.

After the convention is adopted, FAO should set up a representative inter-governmental committee to oversee the convention and supervise all aspects of the international conservation strategy, including the international fund and the operational arm, the IBPGR. There should be provision for the active participation in the new committee of other specialised agencies and members of the UN system such as UNEP and UNESCO, and for the involvement, in an advisory role, of relevant international non-governmental organisations.

In the area of research and plant breeding, while research work must be fostered, plant breeding should not become a technical approach. "If people are to retain control of food security and not to lose it to a handful of corporations or even a handful of international institutes, we must banish procrusteus and adapt our agricultural technology to train farmers to continue their own plant selection and adaptation work". "We will still need the scientists and the institutes and all the new machinery, but we must re-involve the world's farmers and gardeners".

The existing international agricultural research centres (IARCs) should be supported in their continuing efforts to develop improved germplasm for national adaptation and equal efforts must be made to resist the pressures of international companies to turn IARCs into basic research centres for their purposes. The IARCs should come under inter-governmental control, under the auspices of the FAO, to safeguard their scientific objectives against the pressures of companies from the industrialised countries.

The genetic supply industry should be monitored by the FAO and UNCTAD and the UN Centre for Transnational Corporations should be involved in this. The very considerable potential for technical cooperation within the South on the convention and utilisation of plant genetic resources should be pursued with the support of appropriate agencies in the UN system.

Both public and private institutions should be required to provide national governments with environmental impact studies on the effect upon genetic resources of the introduction of new varieties, notification of significant changes in varieties and crops should also be made to the FAO in the event that an emergency collection is required.

There should be national laws in every country guaranteeing that the manufacturers of pesticide products do not become breeders or traders in the seeds industry. Where they already are, the companies should be obliged to divest either seeds or pesticides activities.

The impact of exclusive monopoly plant breeders rights (PBR) should be studied and evaluated in depth by UNCTAD and should be the basis for consultations by FAO and WIPO with UNCTAD's support.

Any government contemplating proprietory plant laws should reconsider this and at least delay actions until international evaluations are available. Governments planning amendments to their existing laws to

bring them into line with UPOV (Union for Protection of New Varieties of Plants) should delay this until a full evaluation of their own experience and international experience is possible.

UNCTAD and national governments should also evaluate the various regulatory measures that have been used by companies to give them de facto PBR. Such regulatory measures should be altered to eliminate such restrictive practices. Governments must substantially increase their financial commitment to public plant breeding (including both basic research and varietal release work) as the best means of maintaining control of the food system.

ACTION IN THE FAO

by Asma Ben Hamida
IFDA
207 Via Panisperna
00184 Rome, Italy

The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation Council moved to establish an intergovernmental commission to monitor plant genetic resources (Germplasm) issues. The Council, which is FAO's governing body between the biennial conference, acted upon a request made the day before by the 22nd FAO conference in two resolutions adopted with strong reservations by several industrialised countries.

One resolution established an international 'undertaking' on plant genetic resources for the gradual development of a global system to monitor germplasm issues.The purely voluntary 'undertaking' asks adherents to ensure that collections of plant genetic resources are held 'for the benefit of the international community and on the principle of unrestricted exchange'.

The other resolution instructed the council to establish an intergovernmental commission to monitor all matters and activities in plant genetic resources and ensure the development and effectiveness of the 'undertaking'. The commission is open to all FAO member countries that express a desire to join it. It will meet at the time of the regular session of the Committee on Agriculture, which is biennally with the FAO conference.

After FAO Director General Edouard Saouma begins to receive written requests to participate in the commission from member states he may convene an extraordinary first meeting.

The Council's final report authorising the Director General to set up the commission was passed over the strong objections of seven industrial countries. The United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Japan and Canada insisted that their reservations be entered as a footnote to the report.

Despite the strong reservations entered by the industrial countries, the adoption by the FAO's governing body of the two resolutions is seen as a step forward for Third World countries' rights to the product of their

natural resources. Most of the valuable hybrid seeds stored in plant breeders' gene banks in the North were developed by the breeders from native seeds of Third World countries. Those countries need the benefit of plant genetic developments for their own food production and agricultural exports.

Though not legally binding, the resolutions would strengthen international cooperation in the field and ensure the gradual development of an internationally coordinated network of national, regional and international gene centres and base collections and build up a global system on plant genetic resources. Within this global framework a global information system, under the coordination of FAO would be developed to strengthen Third World capabilities in plant genetic conservation and documentation. It would also help them establish national or regional centres and make full use of plant genetic resources for the benefit of their agricultural development.

The 'undertaking' says its objective is 'to ensure that plant genetic resources of economic and/or social interest, particularly for agriculture, will be explored, preserved, evaluated and made available for plant breeding and scientific purposes'. The intergovernmental commission would monitor the operation of this arrangement and review all matters and activities related to plant genetic resources.

But the real success is the greater awareness of Third World delegates of the issue, with all its political, scientific and economic implications. 'It means', Pat Monney said, 'that we are moving on a road that will lead to an intergovernmental control of plant genetic resources'.

Pat Mooney's report was circulated to the delegation in the FAO conference and is available from the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, 2 Ovre Slottsgatan, 752 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

A EUROPEAN WORKING GROUP

by Björn Hettne

Readers interested in the subject of the following article (which originally appeared in the EADI Bulletin 1:83) are invited to write to the author:
Peace and Conflict Research,
Göteborg University,
Viktoriagatan 30
411 25 Göteborg, Sweden

In recent years the two concepts of 'peace' and 'development' have, much due to the United Nations debate, appeared in various combinations, thus creating a strong emotional response, but also some intellectual confusion. This is quite natural in view of the fact that the two concepts

are strongly loaded with positive connotations, while often differently defined. For Johan Galtung peace is development and development is peace, since both concepts have been redefined and increasingly seen in terms of human self-realization (Galtung, 1977). In contrast Ivan Illich, probably in agreement with Galtung's normative approach to peace but defining 'development' on more conventional lines, has stated: "under the cover of development a world war on people's peace has been waged" (Illich, 1982). Here a contradiction between development and peace is intimated. By 'peace' Illich then means the wish of the people in the periphery to be 'left in peace' rather than the 'peace-keeping' interests of the centre.

This intriguing semantic overture is meant to underline the need for conceptual clarification before entering the ideologically beclouded research field of peace and development. For this we need the assistance of both peace and development theorists.

Within peace research it has been common to make a distinction between negative and positive peace, the former implying absence of war or direct, personal violence, the latter implying absence of indirect, structural violence 1/. This refers to the well-known fact that many societies are structured in ways that inhibit human self-realization. Positive peace therefore implies much more than disarmament (not to speak of balance of power) it necessitates more or less radical structural changes. Obviously this concept of peace is similar to certain conceptualizations of development.

The first form of violence is unproblematic and consistent with how the term is normally used. The concepts of 'structural violence' and by implication 'positive peace', however, have given rise to some controversy among peace researchers (Boulding, 1977).

Within development research there are also different perspectives, and in particular there is a more recent stream of normative thinking underlining the importance of basic human needs, an ecologically sound development and self-reliance, in short 'another development'. This theoretical development sharply contrasts with the conventional 'modernization and growth' paradigm and has resulted in similar controversies as those in peace research, referred to above (Hettne, 1982).

If we, in order to simplify the discussion, confine ourselves to the two contrasting traditions within peace research and development research referred to above, we get the following four combinations:

Peace Research	Development Research: Growth and modernization	Development Research: Another development
Negative peace	A	B
Positive peace	C	D

Box A, combining negative peace and conventional development strategies, contains the controversial issue of armament versus disarmament as conditions for development. Those who believe a strong defense to be the best method of maintaining peace - on the lines of 'realistic' theory in international relations - tend to deny that armament processes could be dysfunctional with regard to economic development. It is sometimes even asserted that military expenditures could be a stimulus 2/. Spokesmen for the disarmament school, on the other hand, try to demonstrate that a reallocation from military to civil investment would provide more employment, less inflation and more growth 3/. Judging from these arguments, it seems, however, as if their ideas about the foregone development corresponding to the 'opportunity costs' of the arms race are on the lines of the conventional growth and modernization paradigm.

If we turn to box B, it should be rather obvious that negative peace, or national security through rearmament, is a major obstacle to 'another development'. One reason is, of course, that the conventional defense systems imply political centralization, industrialization, economic growth, modernization, export orientation, etc. It can easily be demonstrated that a situation of external threat tends to support social groups with a vested interest in continued modernization, one such group being the military. There are of course no theoretical reasons why process of disarmament (negative peace on a lower level of military expenditure) cannot be combined with 'another development', but for some reason this is rarely done. Rather the issue of disarmament/development is, as was pointed out above, usually thought of mainly in terms of budgetary reallocation rather than structural change. There is therefore an urgent need to problematize the concept of development with respect to the 'disarmament and development' debate.

C is also a combination that is a contradiction, reflected in Illich's statement quoted above. The idea behind this very provocative view is, that conventional development strategies serve the purpose of modern elites while being a threat to 'people's peace', or what peace researchers refer to as positive peace. It could further be argued that growth on conventional lines, apart from destroying structures of positive peace (such as institutions for mutual aid, self-reliance, etc), creates internal and external tensions moving a country towards negative peace, which easily can be turned into non-peace (external wars, civil wars, military coups, etc.).

The two approaches making up combination D possess a certain paradigmatic unity. The idea of positive peace is to create non-violent structures on various societal levels, from the village to the global order. In more concrete terms such structures would accord with many solutions to the development problem, proposed by spokesmen for Another Development school, for example basic needs strategies and self-reliance. Thus 'positive peace' and 'another development' are two more or less converging, strongly normative conceptualizations of the good society (peace = development).

One general question that emerges from this conceptual exercise would be what patterns of development stimulate direct and structural violence, i.e. war and repression and what patterns create peaceful, symmetric structures in which human self-realization is possible. To borrow a slightly modified conceptualization from development economics, one

could perhaps speak about 'peace-intensive' versus 'violence-intensive' strategies of development 4/.

To answer (or give partial answers to) this very general question we need historical studies of the relationship between national patterns of development and various forms of violence on the local, international and world levels. We should also evaluate contemporary development strategies with regard to the structural violence they generate and the role of force, or direct violence in their implementation. These studies (relating to boxes A and C) would be of a 'positive' character, i.e. empirical studies of the actual connection between development and violence in specific historical and contemporary cases.

However, the theme of peace and development is largely a normative problem and here more utopian contributions would be welcome. In particular there is a need to problematize the concept of development with respect to the 'disarmament and development' debate. Finally, it would be interesting to investigate what actual social forces that could be mobilized behind the values of 'positive peace' and 'another development' (box D).

As the above discussion has shown, the topic of Peace and Development is not in itself an adequate theme for research, in the sense that everybody immediately understands what it implies in terms of specific research tasks. It has to be interpreted and translated into more specific research fields, each one with a reasonably clear focus. The approach here applied is to combine contrasting paradigms in both peace theory and development theory - which obviously should be two relevant theoretical sources in this context - to see what research problems can be generated from such a conceptual exercise.

Since positive and normative approaches are confronted it is not surprising that these two major approaches are reflected in the output. Thus, one major problem area is concerned with actual (=positive) processes in the present world (underdevelopment and violence) whereas the second (normative) theme (another development and peace) reflects our hopes for a better world and the conditions for such hopes to come true. Both these categories could be further subdivided into, on the one hand, studies mainly concerned with global or "world" issues and, on the other, studies on specific countries and local issues. This later distinction of course does not imply that the issue of development and peace can be separated between various levels of the world system, but mainly indicates different points of departure. Below, examples of possible research themes within these four categories are listed.

Studies on Underdevelopment and Violence

1. World space
. Connections between global militarization and the current world crisis.
. Contradictions between the New International Economic Order and the Military World Order.
. The military use of natural resources.
. Transfer of military technology and its impact on development.

2. Local space
. The role of force in development strategies.

- The vicious circle of militarization and underdevelopment.
- Military versus development expenditure - contradictions and complementarities.

Studies on Development and Peace

1. World space
- Disarmament and development as a strategy for massive transfer of resources.
- Problems of conversion from military to civil production.
- World Development - what would a peaceful global structure look like?

2. Local space
- The convergence of alternative development and alternative defence.
- Experiences of peace-intensive development strategies.
- The new social movements and their conceptions of peace and development.

The above list - not an exhaustive one - exemplifies more specific research topics within the general framework of peace and development. The tasks involved in organising an EADI Working Group - or perhaps rather network - on this theme are many, but of course the overall purpose would be to contribute towards a more integrated view on the problem area or - in social terms - get the peace research people and development research people to come together with other relevant disciplines in a joint effort to promote peace and development. It is true that particularly Nordic peace research contains a substantial group of researchers mainly devoted to development problems, but it is also true that even in this case the two groups do not cooperate to a very large degree, and sometimes they even differ on priorities. It is a fundamental premise of this working group that the East-West and the North-South conflict (if these simplified terms may be permitted) must be analysed within a common, although theoretically pluralistic, framework and that it is unfruitful to argue about which conflict dimension is more important.

Going from the overall purpose to specific tasks, there is a need for identifying clusters of problems and researchers working on these problems, and invite them to join the network. Since one base for this network would be the Nordic Peace Research Community and the, in this context centrally situated, city of Göteborg, a practical starting point is to make use of two already existing networks, that of EADI (European Association for Development Research and Training Institutes) and that of IPRA (International Peace Research Association). A network intermediating between these two associations (and it should be noted that EADI cooperates with other regional development associations through ICCDA (Inter-regional Coordinating Committee of Development Associations) would facilitate a closer cooperation between these two research communities. After the network has been established, a second step would be to produce a newsletter for distribution to the network members and containing information on current research, planned conferences, peace and development initiatives, etc. Thirdly, as more specific research topics are crystallized within the network, efforts towards more concrete cooperation in the form of conferences, publications and research projects should be tried. It would, if things go according to plans, be possible to organise a session on Peace and Development in

connection with the next general conference of EADI, which will probably take place in Madrid, in August 1984.

1/ Johan Galtung has been mainly responsible for this theoretical development. See Galtung, 1969.

2/ This is the conclusion of a famous and very controversial study by Emile Benoit: Defence and Economic Growth in Developing Countries, Lexington Books, 1973. For a thorough discussion, see Nicole Ball: Defence and Development - A Critique of the Benoit Study, Economic Development and Cultural Change (forthcoming).

3/ This is argued by Inga Thorsson, Chairman of the UN Expert Group on Disarmament and Development: "Based on today's level of research, it (the Benoit study) can now be confidently refuted". Development, Seeds of Change, 1982:1, p.15.

4/ We owe this idea to Louis Emmerij.

References

K. Boulding: "Twelve Friendly Quarrels with Johan Galtung", Journal of Peace Research, (Vol. 14, N°1, 1977).

J. Galtung: "Violence, Peace and Peace Research", Journal of Peace Research, (Vol.6, N°3, 1969).

J. Galtung: Human Needs as the Focus of Social Science, Chair in Conflict and Peace Research, (Paper N°51, Oslo, 1977).

Björn Hettne: Development Theory and the Third World, (Stockholm: SAREC Report R2, 1982).

I. Illich: "The Delinking of Peace and Development", Alternatives (Vol.7, N°4, spring 1982).

R. Luckham: "Militarism: Force, Class and International Conflict", in M. Kaldor and A. Eide: The World Military Order: The Impact of Military Technology on the Third World, (New York: Preager, 1979).

TOWARDS ANOTHER NUTRITION EDUCATION

by Mark Mosio and Wenche Barth Eide
c/o Institute for Nutrition Research
University of Oslo
P.O.Box 1046
Oslo 3, Norway

IFDA Dossier 25 published, under the title Who is ignorant? Rethinking food and nutrition education under changing socio-economic conditions, the report of a workshop organized in Dar es Salaam by the International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) in 1978. This was the basis of an international survey whose results are described by Mark Mosio and Wenche Barth Eide in a paper partly reproduced here (full text available from the authors).

A process of "rethinking food and nutrition education" was initiated during the UNESCO/International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) International Conference on Nutrition Education in Oxford in 1977, as a result of spontaneous informal meetings among interested participants to discuss the application of the pedagogical approach of Paolo Freire in nutrition education. In the following year (1978) the process was furthered in a workshop organized in Dar es Salaam jointly by the IUNS committee II/10 on Education of the Public, and the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre. This workshop, "Rethinking nutrition education under changing socio-economic conditions" produced the report "Who is ignorant"(cf. IFDA Dossier 25).

The report was discussed during the XIth International Congress of Nutrition in Rio de Janeiro later the same year and subsequently diffused through publications and abstracts in various journals.

Several people commented that the ideas in the report represented innovative thinking concerning the goals and scope of nutrition education. This pointed to the need for a more systematic follow-up of the impact of the report. In 1981, the United Nations University World Hunger Programme sponsored an assessment of the reaction, among nutrition orientated professionals, to the ideas which emerged from the Dar es Salaam workshop. This paper reports on that study.

The central question is: how can nutrition educators respond to the challenges of increasing hunger and malnutrition? In the past, nutrition education has been perceived by most people as information about nutrients in food, how nutrients affect growth, bodily development and function, and how food choices can be made to satisfy the best balance of nutrients intake according to need.

Today, however, free will plays a minor role in people's choices. In many Third World countries there may be direct or indirect deprivation of total food intake. In our technological society, there is a continuous change in the nature of the food to which people have access. A new role for nutrition education might be to deal with why nutritional needs are not satisfied for everybody and what it would take to satisfy them in a different situation. Such an approach must encompass an understanding of the social and economic factors and processes that determine people's access to food and nutrients. The new rationale is that if people's access to food and a desirable nutrient composition is denied, it is futile to tell them what they ought to eat.

In the case of affluent societies, where almost all food is commercialized, food products are often highly refined with numerous alien substances added for appearance, taste, shelf life and other characteristics that may increase sales and profits. Here, therefore, nutrition education must first and foremost confront the forces that influence not only actual nutrient intake, but also people's food preferences. These are often based on values, imposed through marketing and popularization of new consumer lifestyles and misleading consumer education.

While there is definitely a relationship between the current food supplies of the affluent and that of the poor and oppressed, the Dar-es-Salaam workshop and report concentrated on the situation in Third World

countries. Here, the fundamental precondition for good nutrition for all is a fair distribution of food resources and a democratic control over these resources. Where, therefore, state policies are consistently directed towards redistribution, nutrition education could be very succesful in teaching people how to best use the resources available to them.

On the other hand, where prevailing economic and social policies generate and maintain economically stratified societies, the role that conventional nutrition education can play in ensuring adequate nutrition is necessarily limited. Here nutrition education can help raise awareness, at all levels, of the possibility that such policies may also contribute to promoting inequality and malnutrition.

International follow-up survey

It was in the above perspective that the follow-up project was undertaken. Its principal component was an international survey to explore to what extent a number of professionals around the globe share or reject certain perspectives regarding the role and nature of nutrition education as they had developed i.e. in the Dar es Salaam workshop and report. Agreement over certain fundamental aspects among at least part of the world's nutrition orientated professionals would help clarify a number of issues relevant to a new nutrition education: what messages to formulate, to be conveyed to whom and by what means? Nutrition workers the world over should be stimulated to elaborate new directives for effective food and nutrition action.

The specific objectives of the survey were:

1. To obtain an indication of attitudes of food and nutrition orientated professionals concerning the need to make nutrition education relevant to prevailing socio-economic conditions;

2. To obtain a sample of projects and activities being undertaken which are considered as a satisfactory approach to nutrition education;

3. To assess the impact of the Dar es Salaam report as such, that is, the value of the workshop, the influence it may have had on professional thinking, the feasibility of the approaches it outlined.

Summary of survey results

The survey obtained responses from 335 individuals. The majority of these believed that nutrition education should be broadened to encompass more than information about nutrients, diet and health. That does not necessarily mean that they have grasped, or agree with, the ideas contained in the Dar es Salaam report.

A broadened nutrition education raises the issue of a broader range of "target" groups beyond consumers in general. About half of the respondents emphasized the need to reach key decision-makers whose activities may have consequences for the food and nutrition situation of larger groups of people.

Concerning innovative approaches to nutrition education, respondents were divided into two categories: 1) those who recognized social and economic processes as major or co-determinants of people's access to food and nutrients; 2) those who reflected an orientation towards purely technical explanations/solutions to malnutrition. The influence of the respondents' general characteristics (age, sex, nationality, training, profession) was not of great importance. Third World respondents tended to be slightly more "in favour" of the Dar es Salaam ideas than those from the North.

Most respondents found the Dar es Salaam ideas important and relevant, while a few (from both categories) did not find that they represented anything new. The overwhelming majority did consider activities such as the workshop and report relevant, but fewer than hoped for gave concrete suggestions for follow-up action. Most of those who did, recommended similar workshops in national or regional settings, and some indicated a need for a newsletter.

Discussion - Attitudes and awareness in the nutrition/food education profession

The majority of respondents seem to agree to the need to expand nutrition education, but are not necessarily certain about the direction such an expansion should take. Nor is there a consensus about what action strategies to advocate.

The "who is ignorant" philosophy, calling as it does for a profound process of reflection and rethinking, challenges the nutrition educator. Indeed, rejection of this process may explain part of the non-responses to the questionnaire. The results of genuine reflexion might be too difficult to accept when one has deceived oneself into a professional dream-world of solutions based on purely technical remedies to the problems of "the ignorant malnourished".

The results of the survey, coupled with several recent writings in the same direction, point to what appears to be a turning point in the profession. Thanks to the communication explosion, more and more people are becoming aware of the broader nature of the food/nutrition problems. The majority are probably aware of the complexity and, to some extent, the political nature of the problem, but may not yet have concretized and internalized this awareness. Also, it is a long way from being even "fully aware" to be able to operationalize and implement new understanding and ideas.

For example, having been socialized into the role of always being "the one who knows" may make it difficult to understand what is implied in action based on genuine community or popular participation, aiming in the first place at preventing nutritional problems from arising. Also, while the "target" groups for nutrition education have always been thought to be in the local space, i.e. consumers as members of households, or individuals needing advice on nutritional therapy in the case of disease, other more comprehensive educational strategies and new pedagogical skills may now be called for. For example, quite different messages as well as media will be needed for use with target groups at powerful policy levels in the decision-making hierarchy.

Structural constraints

If and when nutrition educators become not only aware of the context of nutritional conditions but also active in advocating the needed changes in the social-economic conditions, certain vested interests may feel threatened and may react to protect themselves. For example, since powerful economic interests control the structure and funding of much food/nutrition research and education work, they may coerce nutrition educators into promotional work which in reality ends up in promoting "profitable injustice". Thus there must be a constant alertness so as to prevent appropriate nutrition education efforts from being co-opted. It is no secret that people of the profession have indulged in activities helping to promote inappropriate infant feeding practices as well as other nutritionally inappropriate industrialized food patterns, even if in an indirect way through research.

A new food and nutrition perspective is imperative since evaluations of past efforts in this field indicate that much conventional nutrition education has not been very effective. Being effective may sometimes mean dealing with basic causes of malnutrition, which only far reaching structural changes might alter. As a minimum we may say that a nutrition education that doesn't promote basic change in the direction of an improved food/nutrition situation (if not a total change of society) might contribute to reproducing the causes of malnutrition. What can safely be stated is that there is no such thing as a neutral nutrition education.

The kind of perspective which enables the nature of structural constraints to be brought out could be elaborated from the old saying "give a man a fish and he can eat that day, teach a man to fish and he can eat for the rest of his life".

At certain points in time this is probably true for all societies. But at other points, the questions arise: who owns the fish and the place where the fish is caught? The tools needed to fish with? Who controls the marketing channels for selling the catch? And is there access for the fisherman to credits, to complementary foodstuffs, etc.?

The value of a purely technical nutrition education is directly questioned when reviewed in this light. If no attempt is made to develop the institutional relationships needed for improved access to correct food, then efforts towards improvement through education will undoubtedly fail.

An alternative orientation for nutrition education

To suggest a new orientation for nutrition educators does not imply that they should become some sort of multi-disciplinary super experts capable of dealing with all the factors contributing to nutrition. But a broadening of the scope of nutrition education (meaning nutrition plus food education) could facilitate the necessary analysis that one has to carry out as a base for launching effective action in any given situation. Since this cannot be satisfactorily done within rigid disciplinary boundaries, the professional domain of the nutrition analyst/educator/activist needs to be re-conceptualized along more interdisciplinary lines.

An evolution of the concept of nutrition education to imply a more pragmatic and holistic orientation has been hampered by its origin in and "loyalty" to the natural, in particular bio-medical, sciences. Attempts to conceive of nutrition education as dealing with other than the natural, physical, and technical aspects of nutrition have often been termed as "unscientific" and "unprofessional". Now, as a result of a re-thinking process, it has been proposed that nutrition education not be considered as a special profession per se, but rather as an endeavour entered into by all those who are concerned with spreading information about food and nutrition. Those whose training has been principally focussed on nutrition/food education will have a special responsibility for spreading insights to other related professions.

Tantamount to re-thinking food and nutrition education is a re-conceptualization of the term "nutrition". In the past, the pre-requisite for understanding nutrition has been its bio-chemical/psychological knowledge base. Much as this must continue to be part of the knowledge base, other knowledge must complement it as a pre-requisite. This implies a wider perspective from the outset, encompassing a recognition of structures (social, economic, administrative, institutional, etc.) which are necessary to understand before one can seriously discuss what it would take to improve people's food and nutrition conditions.

Furthermore, there is a need for a fundamental understanding of how people's contact with their milieu is always mediated through a psychological frame of reference which provides for one's perception of "reality" and that distortion of such pictures of "reality" may actually be contributing to many nutritional problems. An example would be the nutritional deficiencies that tend to be brought about when Western life styles and products are imposed upon vulnerable or socio-cultural and economic set ups.

What does the above imply for the nutrition professional in terms of training, work orientation and every day practice? The project has indicated an agreement, among a large number of professionals, that nutrition education should include more multi-level conscientisation (addressing a wider range of "targets") and community action on prevailing social, economic and food conditions. We may think of the analyst's/educator's role as that of a liaison and communications facilitator amongst government circles, academics' disciplines, community sectors and politics. The educators' contribution would be based on their enlightened perspective concerning the food system and sub-systems and the implicit norms of each. Such perspective is needed to ascertain whose interests are being promoted through certain food policy decisions and practices. In identifying these interests, many people must cooperate with their speciality and knowledge of each part of the food system(s).

Those working in nutrition education endeavours must join forces in developing the multi-dimensional methodological "tools" needed to carry out precise and specific research/analysis in order to comprehend a reality undergoing constant change. Thus society is in desperate need of qualified analysts/educators who can grasp the intricacies of ever evolving economic and social realities as they pertain to food and nutrition, so as to make others aware of the repercussions on individual health and ultimately on the welfare of all.

A greater awareness of basic causes and injustices leading to malnutrition is a step towards dynamic involvement in corrective action. Nutritionists must indeed recognize the difference between the role of a passive observer and that of an active protagonist. This is why past nutrition education based on purely scientific messages, has done so little to prevent malnutrition from increasing.

Concluding remarks

As another step in the process of "re-thinking food and nutrition education" it is felt that the principal reason for undertaking this survey was, for the most part, achieved. The objective was to gain insight into broad attitudes towards nutrition education in today's changing world, among an international sample of nutrition or nutrition-oriented professionals. Thus we see the pressing need to promote new attitudes, norms and practices through a re-defining of nutrition educators' areas of action.

Undertaking the IUNS nutrition education survey and diffusing the results is an effort towards this end. Now the time is for more specific action. An information/communication strategy for the operationalization of the general ideas generated through the "re-thinking" process, would be to carry out, in the local, national or regional spaces, workshops and similar follow-up surveys. This would aid in opening up lines of communication and promote action amongst the different sectors and entities concerned. Such communication projects would constitute the first step in local action research programmes aimed at finding ways and means to further an appropriate development of food and nutrition education.

A precondition is, however, that those concerned must join efforts to equip themselves for their jobs as new nutrition educators. This may have to imply strengthened moral perspective vis-à-vis one's tasks, as well as work towards a new perception of a "nutrition educator" at the technical and career level.

LES IDENTITES MENACEES: LA COMMUNAUTE MUSULMANE EN FRANCE

par Ahmed Fouatih
19/21 rue d'Oslo
Paris 75018, France

Ce texte se présente comme un coup de colère à la suite de l'assassinat, un soir de novembre 1983, de Habib Grimzi pour cause de "faciès". Cet assassinat le fut avec la complicité silencieuse de ceux qui ont regardé ce crime s'accomplir sous leurs yeux. Devenus muets par leur regard morbide et approbateur, comment peuvent-ils encore avoir la conscience tranquille? Reste-t-il en eux encore une parcelle de conscience humaine?

* * *

On évoque souvent les problèmes des identités culturelles. Jamais on en déroge à la règle qui consiste à énoncer des règles générales. Jamais,

ou rarement, nous n'essayons de nous pencher sur une des réalités présente et immédiate; par exemple, celle des communautés plurielles en France. Souvent, nous choisissons, par manque de temps et pour parer au plus pressé, l'amalgame: des émigrés on fait des immigrés, des Musulmans français on fait des Français musulmans. Pour cette raison, je crois que les termes et les concepts nécessitent des définitions claires. Il y a urgence en la matière.

L'identité de la communauté musulmane paraît, pour certains, incernable et surtout difficile à définir. On a donc recours à la facilité et aux vieux procédés. Par exemple, pour expliquer la tolérance en France, montrer la liberté accordée aux lieux de culte dans un pays laïc; ou l'émission cultuelle de TF1 du dimanche matin qui sert à banaliser l'Islam, le réduisant à une affaire de culte et de rite. Cela sert à faire oublier très vite les fracas d'un Ministre de l'Intérieur, qui aime à confondre (quand il s'agit d'une communauté déterminée) les problèmes de dignité avec ceux d'un prétendu activisme musulman. Nous constatons aussi que l'Islam occupe aujourd'hui une place importante dans l'édition qui tente de nous expliquer que l'Islam est quelque part une menace pour l'Occident. Tel le proclame le titre d'un ouvrage "Islam: guerre à l'Occident". Cette tendance nous alerte sur le retour de vieux démons jadis exorcicés .

Le prêche télévisuel d'un certain dimanche par un prêtre catholique nous apprend, en nous surprenant, que le Musulman a toujours été un "Mahométan". Tels sont les stigmates laissés dans les esprits par les croisades et la colonisation. De ce côté-ci de la Méditerranée, certains reprennent de vieilles thèses éculées pour expliquer, comme ce chercheur avisé, que l'Islam a toujours été une secte ou une variante biblique peu sérieuse et surtout à tendance extrêmement fanatique d'excès verbaux et ces discours tissent un langage nouveau qui prépare les esprits à toutes les éventualités.

Il nous faut être attentifs: l'histoire nous apprend que souvent les discours précèdent l'acte, expliquant et préparant les esprits aux actions à venir. Nous voilà donc au courant. Combien sont-ils à mettre sur le compte de l'Islam les malheurs de la terre, c'est-à-dire leurs malheurs? On voit, tout doucement, s'installer un climat malsain et de malaise au sein de l'opinion publique, ce qui rend suspect toute personne qui se réclame de l'Islam ou manifeste son état de Musulman.

Devant cette masse d'informations, souvent incorrectement assimilés, on évoque le problème-clé de la place de cette communauté musulmane si singulière mais également française, qu'il ne faut pas confondre avec l'autre communauté-soeur, musulmane elle aussi, mais en émigration. Certes, les deux communautés puisent leurs références aux mêmes sources. Mais il faut signaler une différence de taille dans les rapports avec l'Etat laïc de l'une des communautés, à savoir la communauté musulmane française. Elle a fait un choix (qui reste à définir) d'ordre culturel, social, politique ou tout simplement un choix de circonstance. Cette communauté est absente de la vie politique par le fait qu'elle se trouve marginalisée. Il existe des associations cultuelles, culturelles, sportives etc. Mais cela n'empêche pas cette mise à l'écart de la communauté. La reconnaissance de la singularité n'apparaît pas dans les discours politiques, économiques et sociaux, et pour cause. Dans l'inconscient des politiques reste gravée l'idée d'indigénat de cette

catégorie et son "état second d'assisté". Tout cela évite, en donnant bonne conscience, de reconnaître l'identité et la différence de cette communauté musulmane française et de lui permettre de s'épanouir en tant qu'entité différente et ainsi de jouer son rôle dans le cadre national. Mais il serait utopique de croire les hommes politiques capables de rompre avec les habitudes et la pratique politicienne qui sont l'essence de leur être. Ne rêvons plus et contentons-nous de poser des questions.

Pourquoi cette communauté "ghettoisée" et "gourbisée" ne dispose-t-elle d'aucune structure ni de lieu pour affirmer son existence culturelle? La réponse aux demandes présentées aux autorités pour l'attribution de lieux fait apparaître un paradoxe; on indique, comme lieu pour cette communauté, la Mosquée. Ainsi l'identité culturelle est perçue comme une affaire de rite, et alors on peut dire que l'Islam est réduit à un phénomène religieux.

On constate, en revanche, l'existence d'une Maison du rapatrié (pied-noir), l'ouverture récente d'un Institut kurde avec l'aide du Ministère de la Culture. C'est là une bonne initiative, mais nous voudrions qu'elle touche aussi les Musulmans français. A quand une maison des Musulmans français ou un Institut islamique à Paris? Nous croyons savoir que le Ministre de la Culture fait une confusion entre l'Institut du Monde Arabe - création des gouvernements arabes et de la France - et un organisme qui serait géré par la communauté musulmane et où les membres de celle-ci viendraient apprendre et comprendre leur culture et faire entendre sa voix. Elle mettrait en forme ce que certains appellent déjà la "troisième culture", expression réelle d'une identité singulière retrouvée qui serait à la fois musulmane et française.

On passerait alors du projet et des promesses à la réalité concrète. Dans un tel lieu, les membres de cette communauté dispersée pourraient créer des passerelles entre leur culture traditionnelle et la culture du pays dans lequel ils ont décidé de vivre et de prendre racine. L'échange culturel tant recherché et tant prôné pourrait peut-être se produire de façon égalitaire.

Le Musulman français a été souvent réduit, de par son histoire, à l'état de quémandeur, de celui qui vient tout chercher et ne rien donner. Il se trouve dans une situation d'infériorité et de là naît son complexe. Car lui-même ignore, et parfois ne cherche pas à connaître, qu'il fait partie d'une civilisation et d'une culture qui a apporté sa contribution à l'humanité au même titre que les autres cultures et civilisations du monde. Il en est lui aussi porteur et dépositaire, conscient de cette réalité: le Musulman français s'inscrit et se place à côté des autres, et non à l'arrière; et sans aucun complexe.

Il faut que chacun s'y mette pour rompre ces murs établis arbitrairement, qui sont emprunts d'à prioris grotesques; ils font naître les incompréhensions et les intolérances. Mais si nous regardons chacun à notre manière l'histoire enseignée, nous verrons que la justification de ces murs est présente dans des textes encore en usage dans l'enseignement. On essaye dans le monde d'abattre les symboles de l'oppression et de l'intolérance. Alors, il nous faut nous poser la question suivante: sommes-nous capables d'abattre les murs intérieurs qui nous conditionnent et qui demeurent en nous? Oui, solidaires, il nous semble que nous le sommes avec tous; nous devons l'être avec ceux que nous côtoyons

quotidiennement, afin d'être en mesure d'entendre les revendications pour la dignité de la communauté musulmane et ne pas crier au désordre et à la provocation quand celle-ci revendique son droit à l'existence.

Combien faut-il encore attendre pour que les consciences s'éveillent? Combien faut-il de temps pour que s'arrêtent les drames, les morts d'innocents, les assassinats et qu'enfin soit reconnue une évidence majeure qui saute aux yeux: cette communauté fait partie intégrante de ce pays. Que les adeptes de la cachette facile, ceux de la "race pure" aillent faire un tour dans les cimetières où reposent les "sacrifiés" de la Première et de la Seconde guerre mondiale et qu'ils lisent les noms inscrits... Ceux-là mêmes qui ont donné leur vie pour ce pays, venant de l'autre côté de la mer, et ont participé à sa libération. Ils ont apporté une grande contribution à la lutte contre le fascisme. Cette réalité ne doit pas être oubliée.

Dès maintenant, il faut commencer par changer notre langage en précisant les termes et les concepts que nous employons. Nous ne pouvons plus accepter les amalgames tendancieux. La complaisance a trop duré et notre devoir, aujourd'hui, consiste à refuser les glissements sémantiques qui risquent de préparer les esprits aux atrocités contre les "faciès" que nous sommes, parfois par le silence complice.

Hier déjà, en 1940, il était difficile de vivre en France en tant qu'étranger. Hier encore, on organisait la "chasse" à ceux dont le profil ne correspondait pas aux critères de la race déterminée par la milice de l'époque. Et un climat malsain avait permis le Veld'Hiv dans un silence qui en disait long sur la mentalité du moment. Aujourd'hui apparaît à l'horizon une atmosphère analogue à ce passé récent qui interpelle les consciences. C'est là tout le problème de l'éthique et de la morale qui est posé à la société dans son ensemble. Et il nous faut méditer ces paroles de l'historien africain Joseph Ki-Zerbo "chaque culture a la droit d'échapper au regard homicide et canibale des cultures de proie; mais elle a aussi le devoir de jeter des ponts qui la délivrent du ghetto et du froid de la mort".

Nous pouvons dire que les identités plurielles en France resteront problématiques tant qu'elles n'auront pas le droit de se faire entendre librement, d'affirmer leur différence. La reconnaissance de ces identités permettrait la survie d'une pluralité culturelle, richesse d'un pays et défi aux doctrines et autres idéologies dangereuses de certains partisans de la "pureté raciale". Nous ne cesserons jamais assez d'exorciser les vieux démons qui sommeillent chez beaucoup.

IMF POLICIES OUT OF DATE, SAYS ODI

by Leelananda de Silva
La Levratte A12
1260 Nyon, Switzerland

(Tony Killick, Graham Bird, Jennifer Sharpley and Mary Sutton, The Quest for Economic Stabilisation: The IMF and the Third World and The IMF and Stabilisation: Developing Country Experiences)(London: Heinemann Educational Books in association with the Overseas Development Inst., 1984).

These books are assured of a wide audience among policy makers, academics and development lobbyists in the North and the South. Written without excessive economic jargon, the companion volumes undertake a detailed assessment of IMF lending policies and conclude that the political and economic burdens imposed by the IMF could indeed be reduced. There is no divinely ordained economic logic in present IMF policies, only the murky hands of monetarism at work. The IMF is much derided and often. If such derision is to carry conviction it should be more than a resort to slogans. That has been a particularly weak spot among a large number of IMF critics. There are also the ideological antagonists of the IMF. For them, the whole system is rotten. The authors of these two volumes are incrementalists - they want the IMF to be reformed. They are, moreover, reformists with strong economic arguments to back them. The IMF is now at cross-purposes with its founding fathers - Keynes and White. Pressure from the Reagan administration and from the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany have caused the IMF since 1981 to tighten conditionality even further. As the authors point out, the Fund might in fact be in violation of the Articles of Agreement which enjoin upon it the adoption of policies to maintain high levels of employment, income and economic development as the primary objective of economic policy. Though the authors do not say it, the IMF is more concerned with bailing out the big commercial banks at any price or cost to Third World countries. If the IMF failed in that task, presumably, it would not have obtained its recent quota increase.

The IMF never had the authority to impose its will on the surplus countries or on the USA even when it runs persistent large deficits. Burdens could be imposed only on the countries which go to it and the numbers were relatively few until recently. With more and more poor countries forced into its clutches, the IMF has become the instrument of a few hardline 'monetarist' governments of the North. It is entirely feasible that influential voices in the IMF in its own long-term interest are aware of these dangers. Never had the IMF been more a tool of a few of its controlling member countries and less of a genuine multilateral international organisation.

The authors attribute to the IMF the responsibility for worsening the recession by its deflationary policies for the poor. In emphasising demand control, IMF policies are a high cost approach to balance-of-payments adjustment. A country in continuous deficit, simply must adjust its composition of exports and imports. Institutions like the IMF should ease the process by the provision of adequate resources and thereby the required time span. The IMF did neither, though the World Bank's structural adjustment policies appear to be a

little better. These volumes illustrate IMF deficiencies in fascinating detail. Country after country - in Latin America, in Kenya, Jamaica, the story is the same. Right and left-wing governments are both pushed into impossible political corners. It might be noted that the Jamaica story here is somewhat different from that described in the special issue of Development Dialogue (1980:2). "Claims of an anti-socialist bias in the Fund are questionable", it says here without much conviction.

The IMF, according to the authors, is to be faulted for its over-commitment to policies controlling aggregate demand and for using monetary variables. Adjustment at a much lesser cost is feasible if greater weight is placed on supply side measures and production variables; in other words, more scope for increased production in agriculture and industry, and orienting them towards exports and substituting for imports. The creation of a more diversified economy is the only real solution in the long-term and present IMF policies are contrary to that objective.

The two volumes are almost solely concerned with economic analysis. Politics is not their expert territory. In every chapter, however, the interface of economics and politics is the most striking feature. To what extent are the IMF decisions, with regard to individual borrowers, political and not economic? The authors skate over the issue; they do not describe the pressures on IMF Executive Directors by their governments. The extent to which the IMF Secretariat is under pressure from powerful governments with regard to individual borrowing countries is not known. The IMF does not operate in splendid isolation. With the growing politicisation of development finance, the IMF is at the centre of international economic and political diplomacy, and these are pertinent questions. More than ever, the autonomy of issues and institutions id being eroded by corrosive political ideologies with totalitarian biases, both of the left and the right - and impregnated with a monolithic world view and denying the space for international pluralism which was slowly emerging in the 1950s and 60s. The same strategic, political, military mind set determines policies whether it be in the IMF, the regional banks or in financing an obscure half a million dollar fund in some crucial corner for developing countries.

That IMF prescriptions are political in effect, whatever the technical jargon in which they are couched, have not escaped the ordinary man in Third World countries. After the recent food riots (January 1984) in Tunisia and Morocco, the British newspaper, The Guardian, editorially advised the IMF not to lay down the law in relation to food prices as urban food riots will undermine the fragile political stability of these countries. There is a growing militarism in the Third World and the IMF cannot be completely absolved from blame. The volume on 'IMF and Stabilisation' in its Indonesian chapter has an arresting paragraph. This is the aftermath of the military takeover in 1966.

"Economic policies encountered minimal opposition, the groups that might have been in opposition having been silenced. The political parties were in disarray and effective pressure groups either did not assist or were regrouping and adjusting to the greatly altered politico-economic environment. The business community was the only interest group outside government which succeeded in exerting any influence on the programme.

Against this background, a small group of Indonesian technocrats sympathetic to the new political direction and enjoying the strong personal support of President Subarto, designed and implemented the stabilisation programme with the assistance of the IMF."

If this is not IMF politics, what is it then? A Chicago-trained economist is as much in politics as Laskian-trained LSE economists of days gone by.

The authors come up with a comprehensive agenda for the reform of the IMF based on their empirical analysis of individual country experiences. Even present high conditionality regimes might have been less sharp if the Fund has more resources. So the authors envisage an increase of IMF resources - more quotas, more SDRs, more use of IMF gold. None of these will make the exchequers of the developed countries carry any new burdens. Regarding conditionality, the authors urge "appropriate" rather than "low" conditionality, with the overriding need for economic development given proper and adequate regard in the design of stabilization programmes. This, of course, means accepting that the IMF's operations have developmental consequences of a major magnitude. "... ours is not an attempt to convert the IMF into yet another development aid agency, but rather an assertion that in contemporary circumstances it is impossible to draw any sharp distinction between BOP management and the design of development strategies".

The authors have some good advice for Third World countries. If they manage things better, the IMF could even be by-passed. However, improved domestic management alone is insufficient without some minimum reforms in international trading and monetary regimes. These two volumes are not the place to bring that in. However, for a well-rounded picture, Third World countries must bear that in mind. A more salubrious international climate, better commodity prices, for example not necessarily through international commodity agreements, but by discreet supply management as is practised by the US Government - might be a beneficial complement.

The economic dilemma of Third World countries will not be solved by making their relations even more extensive and intensive with the IMF and the IBRD. The objective should be less dependence on them, both for finance and for advice. In particular, less dependence on the latter through technical assistance. Policy advice has strings attached. The authors state that "the technical assistance and training offered by the IMF can make a valuable contribution". I disagree. The World Bank and the IMF must be confronted with alternative views and policy designs and that can never emerged from within the IBRD and IMF. The training proferred by these institutions have assisted them by creating a wide-ranging constituency of influential officials imbued with the same IMF philosophy, which these volumes are critical of. Third World countries need more objective economic analysis, not necessarily less technical, of their economic predicament and the design of an appropriate policy mix both domestically and internationally. The Overseas Development Institute could obviously help, as reflected in these courageous critical and excellent two volumes. More work needs to be done at the country level, and that cannot be left to the IMF and IBRD, if disaster is to be avoided.

Agencies like UNDP and UNCTAD, and the Group of 24 have a primary role within the UN system, and so have the Commonwealth Secretariat, and third system associations and research institutes like IFDA, ICDA, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation and the Third World Forum. An articulate coalition of mutual insterest must be brought together to reform or re-build Bretton Woods. These volumes constitute a most substantial input into the formulation of a programme of immediate action.

* * *

Development by People - Citizen Construction of a Just World by Guy Gran (New York: Praeger, 1983)

A billion people - one fourth of mankind - are denied the bare necessities of life. International organisations invented a concept called Basic Needs to their own satisfaction, to rectify the omission. Not that countries like Sri Lanka had not practised it before, and been reprimanded for so doing by the World Bank. When Basic Needs programmes are implemented by monolithic agencies like the bank, they become bureaucratic, enmeshed in existing power structures, and therefore irrelevant. Guy Gran's most convincing thesis is that Basic Needs, and the upliftment of the poor can only be achieved through participatory development.

Guy Gran's is an eminently sensible book, full of ideas and insights and a practical aid to the development alternatives movement. Written with a tremendous passion and conviction, he cannot contain his anger of the elite who distort and denies the opening up of opportunities for the poor.

The relevance of Gran's central thesis is not in any doubt. Development for the poor must start at the grassroots. Most things done today - projects and programmes, training systems, the content of health, housing and education - must be redesigned from that angle. The World Bank and USAID merely modify their conventional programmes to focus on the poor within existing power structures. Such programmes will never really benefit the poor. Gran is scathing about the practices of aid agencies and the malpractices of consultants. Projects are designed not to suit the poor, but to appease the political, social and economic interests of donors and recipient governments. The poor are basically left out. It is important to note, however, that Gran is complimentary about one innovative project of the Bank - the PIDER Rural Development Project in Mexico, the handiwork of the Bank's social anthropologist Mr. Cerner - which encompasses strong elements of participatory development and local evaluation.

From what I understand, this is the type of project which even the Bank has in mind for replication and for which they are seeking the cooperation of NGOs. A recent meeting in Tunis of NGOs and the World Bank organised by the Geneva-based International Council for Voluntary Agencies explored this subject in some depth.

Where Professor Gran could have done it better is in his criticism of agencies like the IMF, the World Bank and USAID. There are a large number of accusatory assertions with which one would agree based on

one's own experience. However, a book of this type needs more than assertions. They must be backed by convincing empirical proof. Agencies like the IMF are equipped with intellectual heavyweights who must be taken on with serious tightly analysed propositions.

"The IMF professional staff has come largely from the most orthodox economic Ph.d factories in the West. IMF non-Western professionals, if not Western schooled, have travelled through banking and governmental ministries wherein they have been properly socialized by IMF staff or their kin. Promotion is done from within. The key intellectual leadership has remained unchanged for decades. I spoke on the phone once briefly with its noted architect, J. Polak, to ask whether the overall IMF model of economic stabilisation was sufficient for Zaire's recovery. He assured me it was. It did not matter to him that three quarters of Zaire's population are malnourished or starving as a result. His organisation did not need to know".

This is an illustration of the typology I have in mind. Gran has very interesting things to say, however, regarding the World Bank and USAID and the superficiality of their project design and evaluation procedures.

The book is rich in allusions, anecdotes, illustrations; and contains a vast amount of relevant information. In a book of 470 pages, there is a hundred page bibliography. It is not the least of its contributions.

HEALTH : THIRD WORLD BECOMING A PHARMACEUTICAL GARBAGE BIN

Pharmaceutical companies in the industrialised countries are treating the Third World as a garbage bin, the Ottawa-based North South Institute has warned in a recent study 1/.Exports of amphetamines and barbiturates to the South are on the rise, and international agencies are 'powerless to curb the traffic'. Such drugs - the so-called 'minor tranquilisers' - 'have fallen into disrepute' in most of North America and Western Europe, says the report. Left with 'huge stocks', producers have 'turned to the developing world for a new market in which the scope for the sale of psychotropics is enormous' it adds.

To keep the pharmaceutical industry healthy, 'powerful psychotropics are being used across Africa, Asia and in Latin America and are rapidly changing drug patterns'. This presents new and serious health hazards, the report warns, yet international regulatory agencies are unable to combat them. 'The producing companies and the countries that shelter them are known, their names are repeatedly, but discreetly whispered at meetings in Vienna and New York. But they will not appear in official reports'.

The world market for drugs is estimated to be worth some 45 billion US dollars a year. And in the Third World, where doctors are few and far between and health regulations inadequate, much of this market is made up of individual patients prescribing drugs for themselves.

Alongside amphetamines, methaqualone is becoming a major headache for many Third World nations. The drug was first synthesised in India in 1951 to treat malaria, but it was found to be useless in combatting the disease. During the 1960s, the drug became popular with heroin addicts who took it to seek relief from the chronic insomnia that follows heroin abuse. Now, in the United States, methaqualone is the 'most widely used illegal drug next to marijuana, and causes more injuries and trauma than heroin or cocaine'. When selling it to Third World countries, exporters mislabel the drug as caustic soda, and sneak it past customs officials who do not have sophisticated testing equipment.

* * *

The North-South Institute, which has published 30 reports and studies since it was established in 1976, is an independent non-profit research institute concerned with the "North-South" issues of relations between industrialised and Third World countries. It publishes professional, policy-relevant research and in other ways promotes public understanding of international development issues. Its Executive Director is Bernard Wood, a member of the IFDA Executive Committee.

1/ André Mc Nicoll, Drug Trafficking: A North-South Perspective (Ottawa: North-South Institute, 1983) 94pp. (185 Rideau Street, Ottawa K1N 5X8, Canada).

READERS' LETTERS

FROM INDIA:

Herewith I send my new address. I am a Catholic priest from India doing a Ph.D. Course at the London University. As I had no income of any kind, I was not in a position to send any subscription to you and you were gracious enough to send me the Dossier gratis ever since it began its publication. I can never express adequately the immense benefit I have derived from the Dossier. My study is about to be finished and I will soon return to Cochin, Kerala, India, for good.

I will be attached to "Kerala Times" a Daily in Malayalam, when I am back at Kerala. No need to say how our Daily will try to propagate the message of the Dossier to the people of Kerala. Since I am not sure whether I will be able to send you any subscription from India, please accept the enclosed sum of £10, as a token of my great appreciation for the great generosity you have shown to me - a widow's mite for your fund.

Joseph Thaikoodan

FROM GHANA:

So far, I have received four copies of your Dossier. I am writing simply to acknowledge receipt of them. Also, I believe that to enable you to improve upon your already remarkable services in the course of justice, peace and a better life for all, you also need a feedback from readers, however small. This is what I hope my letter to you will do.

The first time I read your Dossier was a a year ago when two friends from a Dutch Catholic Agency called Sivos paid a visit to our country to learn the truths of the "Transformation Process" taking place in our country under PNDC government and to balance off the distortionist reporting of the Western media. When I read your Dossier it became clear to me how little we know about the world and the efforts of others for justice and peace. I can say with some confidence that your Dossier, like the 'South' magazine, represents the voice of the silenced majority in both the so-called "First" and "Third" Worlds. If only many more people in both "worlds" could have access to this material and read it with controlled emotions. I am trying as much as I can to pass what I receive around.

As a critique, I will say that the Dossier allocates too much space to reporting or commenting on big international functions like the UN, UNCTAD, World Communication Day, World Bank Meetings, etc. Not that these are not important but many of us consider them more as camouflages for the perpetuation of injustice - mere excuses. A lot of space is occupied by the speeches of big big people at big big functions. Somehow (I don't know how) the perspectives of the ordinary people on the street should also be given coverage. Finally, what I have observed so far is that events on the African continent are not given enough coverage. Latin America seems to be the focal point of journalism and international concern in both progressive circles like you and the media of Western finance capital. This is becoming a bit sensational. My country recently got international coverage because of deportation of about 1 million of our nationals from neighbouring Nigeria. She came again to the limelight when three judges and an army officer were murdered. This is the kind of thing that is going on everywhere. Is there ever going to be a way in which the small efforts of rural people for instance can be known beyond their own surroundings?

As a conclusion, I would like to know whether it is possible to contribute articles for publication and, if yes, what kind of articles? I should be grateful to contribute.

Thanks for sparing time to read my letter. May the power and determination of the marginalised continue to spur you on.

Charles Abugre, Legon, Ghana

(Editor's note: Many thanks - we are happy to receive letters of this kind since only feedback from readers may help us meet their expectations. As for articles from people in the network of readers, the Dossier is compiled almost exclusively of them. So please contribute - the only limit being space (maximum 5,000 words per paper).

(continued from page 2)

The Award is intended to enable the winner to expand his/her research on a comparative basis in an African society other than her/his own. Students presenting papers should be willing and prepared to travel to another African country.

Papers may be written in Arabic, English, French or Portuguese. They must not exceed 100 clearly typed pages of approximately 250 words each. Three copies must reach the Executive Secretary of CODESRIA (P.O. Box 3304, Dakar, Senegal) by 30 November 1984 at the latest.

Papers will be submitted to a jury chaired by Ismail-Sabri Abdalla, Chairman, Third World Forum, and including Claude Ake, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria; Simon Mbilinyi, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania; Marie-Angélique Savané, President, Association of African Women for Research and Development, as well as Abdalla S. Bujra, Executive Secretary of CODESRIA, who will act as the secretary of the Award.

The Award will consist of an airticket and a stipend facilitating the winner to travel to and spend 2/3 months in an African university or research centre. The paper receiving the Award will be published by CODESRIA.

The first (1985) Justinian F. Rweyemamu Award will be presented to the winner on the occasion of a CODESRIA Conference scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in the Spring of 1985.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

When informing us of any change of address, please attach the label appearing on the envelope of this Dossier. This will facilitate our work. Thank you for your cooperation.

* * *

CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE

En cas de changement d'adresse, veuillez nous retourner l'étiquette figurant sur l'enveloppe de ce Dossier. Cela nous facilitera la tâche. Merci de votre coopération.

NOTED MEXICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST VICTIM OF FRAME-UP

On October 21st 1983, Professor Saolomon Nahmad, Director of the Mexican government's National Indian Institute, was arrested by about two dozen machine-gun toting police agents who violently and without a legal warrant, broke into the Institute's Mexico City headquarters. After having been held incomunicado for three days, he was later arraigned on a charge of "abuse of public functions", a cloudily worded felony which had only recently been incorporated as Article 220 into the country's penal code.

The National Indianist Institute is a federal government agency that operates social services and runs community development programmes among Mexico's 56 different Indian ethnic minorities, whose over 6 million members are among the country's poorest and most exploited social groups. Mr. Nahmad, a respected social anthropologist, had been named to the director's post only last December by President De la Madrid, after having spent about 25 years as a highly efficient and dedicated civil servant in the field of indigenismo, the specific policy of the Mexican government towards its indigenous people, who represent about 8% of the country's total population.

Professor Nahmad is associated with a new, recent trend in indigenista policy which contrasts sharply with the assimilationist policies followed by earlier administrations. Nahmad is an active Indian advocate - he is convinced that true nationalism in Mexico rests on the strong multi-ethnic basis of the country's culture, a position also held publicly by President De la Madrid. He promoted Indians to posts of responsibility in the Institute and he attempted to clean-up the corruption-ridden bureaucracy which he inherited from the previous administration.

Public opinion in Mexico has been astounded by the accusation made by the government attorney's office that Mr. Nahmad had violated an obscure article of the law (prohibiting a public official from entering into a contract with a relative. The Institute had acquired some cloth for a total amount of less than $80,000 from a firm in which a brother of Mr. Nahmad has a financial interest. Mr. Nahmad was able to explain that this represented no wrong-doing on his part).

The social science community in Mexico, and particularly circles related to indigenista affairs, believe that the accusation against Nahmad is a frame-up, and is a result of a political vengeance engineered by bureaucratic rivals who have made use of their political support in high-ranking government offices.

Organized Indian groups have come to the defense of Mr. Nahmad, for they sense that his removal may signal a change for the worse in indigenista policy. Militant Indians occupied a number of the Institute's office buildings in several parts of the country (including Mexico City headquarters) demanding Mr. Nahmad's release and a thorough investigation into the Institute's finances during the previous administration.

It is widely believed that officials involved in graft and corruption - during the 1976-1982 administration - hatched the trumped-up charges against Nahmad in order to cover-up their own mischief.

The public outcry against the corruption-ridden Lopez Portillo administration (1976-82) prompted the present administration to promise a "moral renewal" and to announce widely a war on corruption. It is therefore particularly surprising and worrisome, sources indicate, that one of the first victims of the "clean-up" is not any of the widely-known scoundrels who advertise their ill-gotten wealth with impunity in Mexico and abroad, but a non-political, decent, honest public official who has devoted his professional career to bettering the lives of Mexico's poor and needy Indian population. Some analysts now fear that the new laws against corruption may be used to settle political scores rather than to improve public administration. The blatantly unjust and unjustified action against Professor Nahmad is said to be a sad commentary on the effectiveness of an administration which less than a year ago had raised high hopes in Mexico.

(Your solidarity in justice may take the form of letters addressed to the President of Mexico, Lic. Miguel de la Madrid, and/or to the Mexican Ambassador in your country of residence. This would help in obtaining the liberation of Professor Nahmad).

BRAZIL: GRUPO COMUNITARIO RODEIO BONITO

Grupo Comunitario Rodeio Bonito is a rural community 100 km. north of Porto Alegre, the southernmost provincial capital in Brazil, and had around ten members at the beginning of 1984. The main purpose of these people from different cities is to experience life and work as free individuals in a group of truth seekers, which they recognize is a definition broad enough...

From an economic point of view, the group works mainly with industrial transformation of cow milk bought from peasants living around its lands in little properties. The group's own lands are only 52 hectares. The community buys 240 pounds a day of cow milk and makes yogurt, cheese and curd cheese out of it. These products are sold in Porto Alegre and other cities through several natural food shops. One of the main buyers is Coolméia, a natural food cooperative in Porto Alegre whose president is also a member of the group. He is Alfredo Aveline, a physicist who in the seventies was one of the first scientists to denounce the Brazilian nuclear project out of ecological and human principles. Alfredo Aveline has abandoned being a professor at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, in Porto Alegre, in order to live Rodeio Bonito's experience 18 months ago. The group has bought a natural food shop in Taquara, the nearest city, and intends to deliver talks and organize cultural activities in several areas there.

Involved in this shop are Cinthia Sabbado, Mauricio Sabbado, Hugo Muniz and Suzana Rodrigues. Jair and Rosane Carvalho (they have a baby) and César Vicente Batista, besides others, work in agriculture, planting vegetables mainly for self-reliance and not for sale. The group is willing to receive visitors from all parts of the planet.

From a political and cultural point of view, some of the members of the group have delivered and organized several talks and series of public debates in such Southern cities as Porto Alegre, Novo Hamburgo, Sao Leopoldo, Caxias do Sul etc., on the subject of Brazilian social and economic crises and their alternatives, which are really local, communal experiences.

Such experiences are many and much varied all over Brazil nowadays and official authorities give a growing stimulus to them.

Carlos Aveline, one of the group members, has finished for publication a short book on this subject, and is willing to get in touch with new and old experiences in this area as well. He considers world peace and national politics unseparable from local life, all power structures - from the husband-wife couple to all social structures in the planet - being silently but solidly inter-related. That is why, he thinks, we must advance in all dimensions at the same time.

Each time we attain democracy and harmony in one of these dimensions - be it a school classroom, a cooperative or a local government appealing to popular participation - we should extend the experience to other dimensions, which will anyway have great influence on us.

Carlos began in 1983 a struggle for influencing government officials from all levels and parties toward community and alternative experiences in development and he wants help in this. In Brazilian crises right now, there seems to be a danger of political tendencies getting to dream again of eliminating one another instead of promoting self-reliant welfare and happiness among working people. Transition from feudalism to capitalism was pacific and first economic, and so will happen with transition to socialism. It is the right moment to show to the whole society the alternative.

Carlos is willing to submit the originals of his book or parts of it as independent essays for publication in international organs. The book title is '<u>From the Bottom Upwards</u>' (De Baixo Pra Cima in Portuguese) and has 146 typewritten pages with some 37 thousand words. The foreword is almost certainly by auxiliary-bishop of Porto Alegre, Dom José Mario Stroeher. It has six chapters: I- Between the Warhead Missiles and Rodeio; II- The Silent Explosion; III- Public Administration could be an Art; IV- The Brazilian Utopy; V- Revolution in the Classroom; VI- Preparing World Peace.

The book presents experiences in City Hall popular participation in different Brazilian states, especially in Rio Grande do Sul, and proposes immediate action forcing the Brazilian government to denounce the dangerous nuclear game between the USA and the USSR.

Carlos used to say he is "Specialized in general subjects" and was a journalist in international politics for some years in Peru and Argentina before returning to Brazil in 1977.

In 1981-82, he made an experience in one of the most backward regions of Brazil, northern Mato Grosso. There he and Janette Palma, who is now also a member of Rodeio Bonito, made a weekly small newspaper called "Mutirao" - meaning collective free solidarity work - sold or given away

on bicycles in three little cities - Nobres, Rosario, Diamantino - with a high illiteracy rate.

"Mutirao" had the same position on cooperative experiences as Grupo Rodeio has today and showed it in its pages. A book may be written in the future about this experience, in which the same readers "wrote" the newspaper telling the journalists what was happening in the city and what were their specific problems. It would be, the book, a report on inner and outer hope for changing life living happiness. The "Mutirao" experience was abandoned to begin Rodeio community in September 1982. It lasted 50 weeks.

(Caixa postal 191, Cep 95600, Taquara RS, Brazil).

INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS AWARDS 1986

FOR INNOVATIONS TO SOLVE URGENT DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS WITH UNIVERSAL APPLICATIONS IN AREAS OF ENERGY, FORESTRY, WATER AND INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

The Swedish Inventors' Association is the oldest organization of its kind in the world, and has been closely involved in the catalytic impact of inventions that have transformed Sweden into a technically advanced society. On its 90th anniversary, in 1976, the Association decided to carry out an experiment which might help to meet some of the needs highlighted by the International Foundation for Science (IFS), through its activities in the Third World. In those areas market forces often seem inadequate in promoting socially and ecologically appropriate technologies. The interests of inventors in low-cost solutions might need priming. One approach might be to award prizes, i.e. prestigious awards in specified target areas announced a decade in advance of making these awards.

The target areas for the 1986 international inventors' awards are:

(i) Innovations in forestry related to effective production and utilization of wood and other commodities and to the protection and improvement of the environment. Examples:

. Simple devices and methods for the production and distribution of seedlings such as cheap planting pots with controlled biodegradability or pest and pathogen repellent; slow release of organic fertilizer, protection of planted seedlings.

. Simple devices and methods for saving fertilizer and water such as simple methods for erosion control, irrigation and drainage; innovative uses of biological nitrogen fixation; crude but reliable instruments for measuring soil humidity and fertilizer requirements.

. Development of silvicultural systems where trees are grown for the production of wood as well as for fodder and food, and in conjunction with agricultural crops in an efficient way.

(ii) Methods and devices for decentralized low-cost energy production, its use and storage. Examples:

. Design of low-cost energy devices for irrigation systems.
. Heat storage in solid materials.
. Low-cost reliable small-scale electricity production systems.

(iii) Simple (appropriate) devices requiring little maintenance for collecting, extracting, re-cycling, regenerating and managing water resources. Examples:

. Systems and materials for water storage.
. Pumps powered by local sources of energy.
. Low-cost, tamper-proof water meters.
. Simple methods of purifying raw water making it safe and potable.
. Development of salt resistant plants and brackish water irrigation techniques.
. Simple desalination systems and equipment with a high energy yield.
. Basic systems for water re-cycling and regeneration.

(iv) Low-cost industrial processes based on local resources. Examples:

. Clay used in building materials with a high specific strength.
. Small capacity pulp mills.
. Methods of prefabricating building components from local raw materials.
. Simple but adequate means of transportation to link decentralized production facilities with remote market areas.

It is proposed that four awards be made, each for US$33,500, one in each target area, namely energy, forestry, water and industrial processes. They will be presented in 1986 in conjunction with the centennial of the Swedish Inventors' Association.

The awards will be given in recognition of innovations with a potential for solving development problems of a global nature, preferably with applications of importance to the Third World.

Candidates wishing to be considered, may be proposed by members of the boards of those organizations that are represented in the General Assembly of the International Inventors' Awards, national patent offices and a number of international organizations. Applications from or submitted by individual inventors will not, therefore, be considered by the Awards' Committee.

An International Inventors' Awards Newsletter is published to give further information about the target areas, the scope of the awards and other relevant information. Copies of newsletters can be requested and correspondence should be addressed to: The Executive Secretary, The International Inventors' Awards, P.O.Box 16020, 103 21 Stockholm, Sweden.

SELF-RELIANT PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The Geneva Quakers, with financial support from the Republic of Geneva, have drafted a manual to help those responsible for small development projects in the Third World to design and manage their projects

effectively. It tries in particular to help them to see problems coming so that they can deal with them in good time.

It concentrates on managing the three essential ingredients of a development project - money, materials and above all the abilities and goodwill of the people concerned.

In some cases, development projects in the Third World will wish to obtain support from organisations in the North. Part II of the manual deals with relations between partners in the South and the North.

The manual tries to put only essential questions. Ideally, other questions would be superfluous and every question unanswered would indicate something lacking in the project.

A pilot version of the manual is now ready in English, and the Geneva Quaker group is looking for people actually running small development projects in the Third World who would be willing to try and use the management methods described in the manual for a few months and then to make comments and suggestions on how it could be improved.

If you are willing to help, please write to Edward Dommen, 100 chemin des Mollies, 1293 Bellevue, Switzerland, briefly describing your project, to ask for a copy of the manual. A pilot version in French should be ready shortly.

Robert G. Muller, Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, supports the concept of a week-long worldwide celebration set for October 24th to 30th of 1984 to promote a new trend in world thinking. Muller stated: "The Big Party idea is an excellent one and it should be tried every year until it works and most of the people participate".

Other endorsers include Dr. Linus Pauling, Pete Seeger, Fr. Daniel Berriagan, Maggie Kuhn, Flo Kennedy, Gerhard Elston and Dick Gregory.

The purpose of the celebration is to help people visualise a world where creating weapons of war is impossible. "Just as slavery, once an accepted institution, is now outmoded, a new trend in world thinking is making war as unacceptable as slavery. The party celebrates the start of this transformation," says organizer Art Rosenblum, director of the fourteen-year-old Aquarian Research Foundation of Philadelphia.

This scientific and educational organization has already distributed over 100,000 dollar-sized Big Party invitations. It supplies a kit containing two hundred invitations, a manual, a newsletter subscription and other important information for a donation of twenty-five dollars or whatever a person can afford. Aquarian Research is located at 5620 Morton Street, Philadelphia, PA 19144, USA.

INNER SPACE

. Erich Fromm, To Have or To be (New York: Bantam Books, 1981). 203pp. A manifesto for a new social and psychological revolution.

. Erich Fromm, The Art of Loving (New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1962) 146pp. An enquiry into the nature of love.

. Jacob Needleman, The Heart of Philosophy (New York: Bantam Books, 1984) 256pp. A contemporary restatement of historically important western philosophical thought and how it applies to everyday life is the basis of Needleman's book. Interesting even if it could be perceived as an europeocentric cooption of some of the great lessons of the East.

. Sylvia Marcos (coord.), Manicomios y prisiones (México: Red-ediciones, 1983) 277pp. Aportaciones criticas del 1 Encuentro Latinoamericano de alternativas a la psiquiatria.

LOCAL SPACE

. Jessica Lipnack and Jeffrey Stamps, Networking, People Connecting with People, Linking Ideas and Resources (New York: Doubleday, 1982) 398pp. Discovering another America and a handbook of networking.

. Ernest Callenbach, The Ecotopian Encyclopedia for the 80s (Berkeley: And/Or Press, 1980) 275pp. A survival guide for the age of inflation. Thousands of ideas to help you live better and save money. (PO Box 2246, Berkeley California 994710, USA).

. Leopold Kohr, Development Without Aid (New York: Schocken Books, 1979) 227pp. Before Illich and Schumacher.(200 Madison Ave., New York NY 10016, USA).

. J.W. Botkin, M. Elmandjra, M. Maltiza, On ne finit pas d'apprendre (Paris: Pergamon Press, 1981) 179pp. Réédition en livre de poche du plus raisonnable des rapports au Club de Rome (cf. IFDA Dossier 23, p.81).

. Andrzej Sicinski and Monica Wemegah (eds.) Alternative Ways of Life in Contemporary Europe (Tokyo: The United Nations University, 1983) 190pp. (Toho Seimei Bldg. 2-15-1 Shibuya, Tokyo 150, Japan) US$9.

. Marie Eliou, Femmes et Développement ou les métamorphoses d'un développement au masculin (Tilburg: EADI Book Series 2, 1983) 165pp. (BP 90153, 5000 LE Tilburg, Pays-Bas).

. Abdul Halim and Md. Akmal Hossain, Women Time Allocation and Adoption of Family Planning Practices in Farm Family (Occasional Paper N°9, June 1983) 8pp. (University of the Philippines, Los Banos, College, Laguna, Philippines).

. "La voix de la terre: les plus pauvres dans les campagnes (2)", L'Afrique au Quotidien (Editions Science et Service, 1983) 51pp. (107 av. Général Leclerc, 95480 Paris, France).

. Jane S. Ragsdale (ed.) Wisconsin Citizen's Primer on Peacemaking (Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1983) 91pp. Recommendations from Wisconsin citizens to Washington decision-makers.

. Vicente Sanchez, La problematica del medio ambiente y la planificacion, (El Colegio de México, 1983) 31pp. (Camino al Ajusco 20, 10740 Mexico DF). Mimeog.

. Kunwar Prasun, Navin Nautiyal, Bharat Dogra, Victims of Ecological Ruin, Mining, Environment and People - A case study of Doon Valley (New Delhi: Bharat Dogra, 1983) 23pp. This booklet is a cooperative effort of three journalists. All of them have been contributing articles to national journals and newspapers on the problems of Doon Valley. (A-2/184 Janakpuri, New Delhi 110058, India) US$1.

. Bharat Dogra, The Greater Green Revolution - High Technology Promotes Dependence and Hunger (New Delhi: Bharat Dogra, 83) 70pp. US$3.

. Bharat Dogra, Forests and People - A report on the Himalayas (New Delhi: Bharat Dogra, 1980) 88pp. Disastrous floods that strike the plains of India are closely related to ecological ruin in the Himalayas. Officials swear by 'scientific management of ecologically crucial Himalayan forests, but an offical report referred to some aspects of this management as 'the rape of forests'. Village women and some social workers (Chipko movement) have won some significant battles in their efforts to save Himalayan forests. Chipko activists have walked almost the entire length of the Himalayas to spread the message of a protective relationship between forests and people. US$3.

. An NGO Action Kit, Energy: For or Against Development? (NGLS, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland).

. 14 Sources of New and Renewable Energy (London: Earthscan, 1981) 48pp. (10 Percy Street, London W1, UK).

. Christopher Flavin, Nuclear Power: The Market Test (Washington: Worldwatch Institute, 1983) 81pp. (1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington DC 20036, USA).

. Leo Fernig, Development Education in Industrial Countries (Geneva: UNICEF, 1983) 34pp. A survey of the activities of UNICEF National Committees in development education and of their views. (Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland).

. Felipe Ehrenberg, México: publicando con mimeografo - Manual del editor con huaraches (La Paz: CIMCA, 1983) 48pp. (Apartado 5828, La Paz, Bolivia).

. Miguel Darcy de Oliveira, Faith and Politics - The Challenge of the Christian Grassroots Communities in Brazil (Geneva: IDAC Documents, N°23/24, 1983) 62pp. (27 chemin des Crêts, 1218 Grand-Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland).

NATIONAL SPACE

. Francisco Guerra Garcia, Velasco: Del estado oligarquico al capitalismo de estado (Lima: CEDEP, 1983) 119pp. (6 de agosto 425, Lima 11, Perú).

. Enzo Caputo, Zimbabwe - Crescita nella Giustizia: una scelta economica originale e una sfida politica in Africa Australe (Rome: Quaderni della Technosynesis, Aprile 1982) 111pp. (22 via Spontini Roma, Italia).

. Francine Henderson and Tiny Modisakeng (eds.) A Guide to Periodical Articles about Botswana, 1965-80 (Gaborone: University College, 1982) 130pp.

. A. Trigo de Abreu Soares (coord.) Desenvolvimento e Pesquisa no longo prazo em Cabo Verde (Lisboa: Fundaçao Calouste Gulbenkian, 1983) 299pp. (Av. de Berna, Lisboa, Portugal).

. Peter Oesterdiekhoff and Karl Wohlmuth, "The 'Breadbasket' is empty: The options of Sudanese development policy" Canadian Journal of African Studies, (Volume 17, N°1, 1983) pp.35-68.

. Georges Boudarel, Bui Xuân Quang et al., La bureaucratie au Vietnam (Paris: L'Harmattan, 1983) 270pp. (7, rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique 75005 Paris, France).

. T.S. Epstein, M.N. Panini, M.N. Srinivas et V.S. Parthasarathy, Basic Need Viewed from Above and from Below - The Case of Karnataka State, India (Paris: OECD, 1983) 149pp.

. Pierre Spitz, Food Systems and Society in India - A Draft Interim Report (Geneva: UNRISD, 1983) vii + 313pp. (Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland).

. Kostas Zografos et al., Consumer Energy Conservation Policies in Greece (Berlin: IIES, 1983) mimeog. 151pp. (Wissenschaftszentrum, Potsdamerstrasse 58, 1000 Berlin 30, FRG).

. Jonathan Gershuny and Ian Miles, The New Service Economy - The transformation of employment in industrial societies (London: Frances Pinter, 1983) 281pp. This book argues that the new telecommunications, computing and information storage technologies present the technical inputs for a new wave of social innovations in the means of service provision - in entertainment, information, education and possibly medical services - whose economic effects may be at least as substantial as those experienced in the 1950s and 1960s. A novel analytical framework is proposed which requires thinking about economic structure in a way more appropriate to the prospects which currently face us rather than the traditional 'three-sector' (primary/secondary/tertiary) or the newer four or five-sector descriptions of the process of "development". (5 Dryden Street, London WC2E 9NW, UK).

. Elisabeth Sadoulet, Croissance inégalitaire dans une économie sous-développée (Genève: Librairie Droz, 1983) 240pp. Dans un grand nombre de pays sous-développés qui semblent 'décoller', la croissance de

leur économie moderne s'accompagne d'une aggravation de l'inégalité des revenus. Loin de constituer un phénomène passager, cette hétérogénéité du développement semble avoir des origines structurelles et constitue un cercle vicieux caractéristique du sous-développement. Cet ouvrage en analyse les mécanismes sous-jacents. Il étudie en particulier dans quelles conditions certains choix de priorité économique impliquent une inégalité croissante des revenus. Appliqué à l'économie brésilienne des années 1970, le modèle permet de vérifier que, dans ce cas très caractéristique, la politique salariale régressive, alors en vigueur, était bien cohérente avec les choix de priorités de production.
(11, rue Massot, Genève, Suisse).

THIRD WORLD SPACE

. Ismail-Sabri Abdalla, Ibrahim S.E. Abdalla, Mahmoud Abdel-Fadil and Ali Nassar, Images of the Arab Future (London: Frances Pinter, 1983) 242pp. The first publication in English of the Arab Alternative Futures Project, this book presents images of the Arab futures as depicted in the principal global models, examines the nature of the assumptions on which they are based and analyses how valid these assumptions are and how far global models can be relied upon to give accurate representations of the Arab future. In conclusion, it sets out to analyse some of the reasons why there is a pressing need for futures studies of a new kind, to indicate the appropriate methodological orientation of these studies to be undertaken by Arab researchers. (5 Dryden Street, London WC2E 9NW, UK).

. S. Wagar Ahmed Husaini, Islamic Environmental Thought: An Overview on Recent Developments (Berlin: IIES) 18pp. mimeog. (Wissenschaftszentrum, Greigstrasse 5-7, 1000 Berlin 33, FRG).

. Guido Cantalamessa Carboni, Cultura e pianificazione in Africa (Rome: Quaderni della Technosynesis 2, Aprile 1983) 130pp. (22 via Spontini, Rome, Italia).

. F. Yachir, "La coopération Sud-Sud, une alternative?" in Forum du Tiers Monde, Bureau Africain: Bilan 1980-83 et perspectives (BP 3501, Dakar, Sénégal).

. Marga Institute, South Asia-China Dialogue - Proceedings of the Joint Seminar of South Asian and Chinese scholars organised by the Institute of South Asian Studies, Beijing and the Marga Institute (Beijing, June 1980) (Colombo: Marga Institute, 1983) 311pp. (PO Box 601, Colombo 5, Sri Lanka).

. Erik Baark, Information Infrastructures in India and China (Lund: Research Policy Institute, 1983) 50pp. (Magistratsvägen 55N, 222 44 Lund, Sweden).

. ESCAP, HABITAT and the City of Yokohama, Physical Profile of Cities in the ESCAP Region - Background report for the regional congress of local authorities for development of human settlements in Asia and The Pacific held in Yokohama from 9-16 June 1982. 160pp. Maps, charts, graphs, pictures. A most valuable reference book in 16 Asian cities, and a wonderful one.
(UN Building, Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok 10200, Thailand)

. ECDC-TCDC, Consultancy Services available in Developing ESCAP Countries (Bangkok: ESCAP, 1983) 590pp. (United Nations Building, Rajadamnern Avenue, Bangkok 10200, Thailand).

GLOBAL SPACE

. A. Mattelart, X. Delcourt, M. Mattelart, La culture contre la démocratie? L'audiovisuel à l'heure transnationale (Paris: La Découverte, 1984) 224pp. (1 place Paul-Painlevé, 75005 Paris, France). Cinéma et télévision sont aujourd'hui l'objet d'une formidable mutation, dont les spectateurs parviennent mal à mesurer l'ampleur. Car il est bien difficile de faire le lien entre les changements très progressifs du rapport individuel au spectable audiovisuel et la fantastique explosion des fameurse "industries culturelles", de plus en plus internationalisées. Les auteurs proposent une interprétation originale et novatrice de ces bouleversements, qui rompt avec le manichéisme habituel des débats Nord-Sud ou Est-Ouest. Cette interprétation fait apparaître de façon claire les véritables enjeux politiques d'une évolution qui risque de plus en plus d'opposer culture et démocratie. Et qui nous impose aujourd'hui de rechercher les voies d'un autre "espace audiovisuel", permettant de nouvelles façons de produire des images, de nouvelles façons de voir la culture de l'Autre.

. Allan McKnight, Keith Suter, The Forgotten Treaties - A Practical Plan for World Disarmament (Melbourne: Law Council of Australia, 1983) 136pp. A vision of a possible alternative to the arms race. (160 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia).

. Marco de Andreis, The Forces of the Republic (Rome: IRDISP, September 1983) 148pp. (Via Tomacelli 103, 00186 Rome, Italy). This work represents a revision, in the light of the 1983 Defence budget, of the analysis of Italian military expenditure set out in the volume The Italian Military Budget by Roberto Cicciomessere (Gammalibri, Milan 1982) which is also edited by IRDISP (The Research Institute for Disarmament, Development and Peace).

. North South Roundtable, Statement from Istanbul - A Report on the Istanbul Roundtable on World Monetary, Financial and Human Resource Development Issues (Roundtable Secretariat, 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 501, Washington DC 20036, USA) 48pp.

. Lewis Perinbam, North and South - Towards a New Interdependence of Nations (Halifax: Centre for Development Projects, 1983) 43pp. (6136 Coburg Rd. Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 1Z5).

. Altaf Gauhar (ed.), Talking about Development (London: Third World Foundation, 1983) 322pp. Sixteen interviews with Willy Brandt, Gamani Corea, Michael Manley, Julius Nyerere, Olof Palme, Raul Prebish, Jan Pronk, Sonny Ramphal and others. (80 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4TS, UK).

. Steven H. Arnold, Implement Development Assistance - European Approaches to Nasic Needs (Boulder: Westview Press, 1982) 220pp. (5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, Colorado 80301, USA).

. Jan Annerstedt, The Scientific and Technological Component of Sweden's Assistance to Developing Countries (Linköping University, Department of Technology and Social Change, 1983) 24pp. mimeog. (581 83 Linköping, Sweden).

. C. Andersen-Speekenbrink, R. Renard and P.K.M. Tharakan Some Guidelines for a Better Policy for Development Cooperation (Antwerp: Centre for Development Studies, 1983) 40pp. mimeog. (Centrum Derde Wereld, University of Antwerp/UFSIA, Prinsstraat 13, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium).

. Ann Mattis (ed.), A Society for International Development: Prospectus 1984 (Durham: Duke University Press, 1983) 248pp. (6697 College Station, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA. With papers by Ismaïl Sabri Abdalla, Soedjetmoko, Inga Thorsson, Tarzie Vittachi, Mahbub ul-Haq read at the 1982 SID conference in Baltimore (USA).

PERIODICALS

. Aliran (Vol.III N°3 Jul-Sept.83): "Constitution: Change and Controversy" by Ahmed Khalid and "The Economic Decline" by Chandra Muzaffa (PO Box 1049, Penang, Malaysia).

. Alternatives non violentes (N°50, décembre 1983): "Défense nucléaire, non-sens militaire" par le Major Stephen King-Hall; "Dix propositions pour une politique de paix" par J. Galtung. (Craintilleux, 44210 Montrond, France).

. Asian Action (Newsletter of the Asian Cultural Forum on Development N° 43, January-February 1984): "Vision for the 80s and the New Asia, reporting peasants, workers and women's workshops) (GPO Box 2930, Bangkok, Thailand).

. Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists (Vol.39, N°10, Dec. 1983): "Euromissiles" (5801 S. Kenwood, Chicago Ill. 60637, USA).

. Boletin de medio ambiente y urbanizacion (Ano 1 N°3-4, Octubre 83): "Numero especial catastrofes" (CLACSO, Diagonal Roque Saénz Pena 1110, 6to.Piso, of.3, 1035 Capital Federal, Argentina).

. Cahiers d'études stratégiques (N°2): "Les armes de la puissance ou la puissance des armes. Production de matériel militaire et développement économique en Union soviétique" par Jacques Sapir. (Centre interdisciplinaire de recherches sur la paix et d'études stratégiques, GSD-EHESS, 54 Bvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris, France).

. CoEvolution (N°14, Automne 1983): "Spécial médecine-santé" (BP 43, 75661 Paris Cedex 14, France).

. Developing Country Courier (Vol.6, N°3, September 1983) (PO Box 239, McLean, Virginia 22101, USA) offers its composite index of South and North South economic progress, by quarters.

. Direct (N°27, édition 1983): "Le spectacle pédagogique" (Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 13 Quai André Citroen, 75015 Paris, France).

. Economie et humanisme (N°274, novembre-décembre 1983): "Nationalisations et développement régional" (14 rue Antoine Dumont, 69372 Lyon Cedex 08, France).

. Futuribles (N°72, décembre 1983): "Prospective, prévision, planification stratégique" (55, rue de Varenne, 75007 Paris, France).

. Gaceta Internacional (Vol.1 N°2, Octubre-Diciembre 1983): "Intereses estratégicos de Estados Unidos" por Luis Maira, "Las relaciones economicas: cambios en la década del 70" por Sergio Bitar, "Estados Unidos y la integracion latinoamericana" por Frank Enrique Bracho, "Grenada: la politica interna y externa de la revolucion" por Henry S. Gill. (Apto 62156, Caracas 1060-A, Venezuela).

. Habitat International (Vol.7 N°5/6, 1983): Action planning and responsive design, a festschrift for Otto Koenigsberger on the occasion of his 75th birthday.(Pergamon Press, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 OBW, UK).

. IASSI Quarterly Newsletter (Vol.2 N°2, August 1983): "Policy and Administration for Poverty Concentration Areas" by Tarlok Singh (Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001, India).

. IDOC Bulletin (N°8-10, 1983): "East-West versus North-South - assessing the links between disarmament and development" (30 Via S. Maria dell'Anima, 00186 Rome, Italy).

. International Labour Reports (Issue 1, Jan/Feb 1984): A new magazine providing unique coverage of international labour movement news (Mayday Publications, 300 Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9NS, UK).

. Lambatlaya (Inaugural issue, Sept/October 1983): Newletter of the Network for Participation Development (Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines).

. La lettre de Solagral (N°22, janvier 84): "Excédents laitiers vers l'Inde - une opération controversée" (5, rue François Bizette, 35000 Rennes, France).

. Libération Afrique / Caraïbe-Pacifique (N°19-20, décembre 83-mars 84): "Dossier Tchad" (14, rue Nanteuil, 75015 Paris, France).

. Minka (N°12, Octubre 1983): "Herramientas agricolas" (Apto 222, Huancayo, Peru).

. Multinational Monitor (Vol.4, N°12, December 1983): Grenada and the return of G.I. Joe (PO Box 19405, Washington DC 20036, USA).

. Newsletter of International Labour Studies (N°19, October 1983): "International Labour Studies in Scandivavia" by Peter Waterman. (Galileistraat 130, 2561 TK The Hague, The Netherlands).

. Politica Internazionale (N°11-12, novembre-dicembre 1983):"Sud-Sud: l'altra cooperazione" (via del Tritone 62B, 00187 Roma, Italia).

. Politique aujourd'hui (nouvelle série N°2, octobre-novembre 1983): "Paix, pacifisme et armement nucléaire en Europe" (14-16 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris, France).

. Raw Materials Report (Vol.2, N°3, 1983): "South African Minerals in the Global Economy", "Argyle, De Beers and the International Diamond Market", "International Commodity Agreement in the Mineral Sector" (PO Box 5195, 102 44 Stockholm, Sweden).

. Resurgence (N°102, January-February 1984): The Greening of West Germany? (Worthyvale Manor Farm, Camelford, Cornwall, PL32 9TT, UK).

. Social Change (Vol.13, N°1, March 1983): "Creative Expansion of Culture and Sociability of the Men of the Future" (Sangha Rachana, 53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi 110003, India).

. Socialismo y participacion (N°24, diciembre 1983): (Apto 11701, Lima 11, Peru). "Chile: la transición politica y el proceso de convergencia socialistá" por Manuel A. Garreton, "Los movimientos sociales urbanos" por Julieta Fadda.

. The Tribune (N°24, 3rd quarter 1983): "Women Moving Appropriate Technology Ahead" (International Women's Tribune Centre, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA).

. Trialog (N°1, Oktober 1983): Zeitschrift für das Planen und Bauen in der Dritten Welt "Wohnungsbau für die Armen" (Petersenstrasse 15, 6100 Darmstadt, BRD).

. Women's International Bulletin (N°29, December 1983): "Women's World" "Women's Cross-Cultural Learning Exchange 1983" (CP 2471, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland).

. Work Times which started in 1982 and just published its 4th issue, is a quarterly publication providing a forum in which to exchange information, state opinion and debate the issues surrounding the field of work time options: job sharing, work sharing, flexitime, permanent part time, sabbatical leaves and others. (New Ways to Work, 149 Ninth Street, San Francisco, CA 94103, USA)

MATERIALS RECEIVED FOR PUBLICATION

LOCAL SPACE

. Aubert Dulong, Alphabétisation, information et développement (32 rue des Cinq Diamants, 75013 Paris, France) 3pp.

. Susantha Goonatilake, Sri Lanka Sarvodaya: Image and Reality - An Analysis (People's Bank, Research Department, Colombo 2, Sri Lanka) 12pp.

. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, The Ethnic Question and the Social Sciences (El Colegio de Mexiso, C.P. 01000, México D.F.) 19pp.

. H. Volken, Mass Poverty in Rural India: Organisation of the Rural Poor in the Context of the Existing Power Structure (MOTT, 7 Sial Layout, Sitaramdas Road, Nagpur 440013, India) 14pp.

NATIONAL SPACE

. A. Rahman, Science and Technology in Indian Culture (NISTADS, Hillside Road, New Delhi 110012, India) 4pp.

. Raja J. Singh, Role of 'Change Agents' towards the Socio-Economic Transformation of Zambia (Centre for Continuing Education, University of Zambia, Zambia) 17pp.

. Michel Thiollent, Diffusion de technologie et idéologie de la modernisation (COPPE/UFRJ, Caixa Postal 68507, 21944 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil) 13pp.

THIRD WORLD SPACE

. Wilfred Cartey, Grenada: The Continuing Saga of Justifiable US Invasion (21 Claremont Ave., New York, NY 10027, USA) 14pp.

. H.P.B. Moshi, Multinational Corporations and the Issue of Transfer of Technology (ERB, University of Dar-es-Salaam, PO Box 35096, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania) 17pp.

. Francisco R. Sagasti, Second Thoughts on the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (GRADE, Apto 5316, Miraflores Lima 18, Peru) 13pp.

MINIMUM ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FEE TO THE IFDA DOSSIER

North	S.fr. 48.-	US$ 30.-	Higher contributions will be appreciated.
South	S.fr. 24.-	US$ 15.-	Please send cheque to: IFDA, 2 place du Marché, 1260 Nyon, Switzerland. Residents of Switzerland may use: CP 10-23549 FIPAD, Nyon.

THEY HAD THIS TO SAY

JIM COUTTS: IN DEFENSE OF SOCIAL SECURITY

"The social security system is under attack today in Canada as elsewhere. The attack comes not so much from extreme rightists who would tear it apart (although we found out during the Tory leadership convention that lots of them are certainly around). The really dangerous threat is from a less radical and extreme, but far larger group, many of them well-meaning people. They argue that all social advance must cease until the economy is fully healthy again - only then, they say, will we be able to afford to improve the social fabric. They also argue strongly that we must force those who use the social system to pay for its increased costs, rather than continue to have all of Canadian society help underwrite those costs (...)

In several western countries today, the political strategy is to coalesce the "haves" in order to control the "have-nots". That has not been the Canadian way. We Liberals have helped build a society where access and opportunity have become more available, not less. I continue to believe, as you do, that whatever the size of the economic pie, it must be divided fairly - not equally but fairly (...)

Some argue that nothing more can be done right now, without a larger and faster growing Canadian economic pie to divide - that economic growth priorities must come first. But how much real long-term progress can be sustained in any society where the gap between rich and poor is ignored or is allowed to widen - where men and women are allowed to remain in or to fall back into poverty- where people feel or begin to suspect they live in a society which has put into cold storage its commitment to sharing and social justice?"

(Address given to the Waterloo Federal Liberal Association, June 1983. Jim Coutts was a close adviser to Prime Minister Trudeau).

Contributions to the IFDA Dossier are presented under the sole responsibility of their authors. They are not covered by any copyright. They may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without permission of the author or IFDA. In case of reprint, acknowledgement of source and receipt of a copy would be appreciated. The IFDA Dossier is published bi-monthly. Printed in 12,500 copies.