



# The Common Property Resource Digest

No. 7

Devoted to community-based resource management

June 1988

## At Work With Common Property

### World Bank & Resources

The World Bank's activities inherently have great impact on natural resources, resource-management systems, and the environment. Some outcomes of these activities have earned the Bank severe criticism. In response, the Bank has initiated a number of measures, including creation of a new environmental unit and placing greater emphasis on social sciences other than economics. Member Scott Guggenheim, a Bank staff member reports on one of these initiatives.

"The World Bank recently inaugurated a series of sociological roundtables on "Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: Sociological Dimensions." Organized by the office of the Sociology Adviser in the Agriculture and Rural Development Department and the Bank's Training Division, the roundtable series provides a forum for scholars who have written or contributed to important recent books on development issues to present their main research findings relevant to Bank activities directly to World Bank specialists. The series facilitates staff access to state-of-the-art sociological knowledge outside the economic and technical mainstream to encourage its adoption in the Bank's development program.

The first book selected for this roundtable series was *Common Property Resource Management*, edited by D. Bromley, E. Ostrom, and P. Peters (Washington D.C., National Academy Press, 1986). The session was held in the World Bank's Washington headquarters. Attendance was excellent, with more than seventy staff, representing all of the Bank's geographic regions, registering for the seminar.

The roundtable was chaired by Mr. Michael Cernea, the Bank's Sociology Adviser. Opening the roundtable, Mr. V. Rajagopalan, World Bank Vice

President for Sector Policy and Research, emphasized the strong interest taken by the World Bank in new approaches to natural resource management. The Bank has a growing interest in incorporating new sociological concepts into Bank policies and projects and needs more dialogue with social sciences.

The volume's editors made brief presentations of the main development issues raised by the book. John Cleave, project adviser for Asia, and Katharine Marshall, a Latin American region division chief, commented on the presentations before the floor was opened to a general discussion.

Daniel Bromley summarized the case against the "tragedy of the commons" model used to explain common property resource degradation: it confuses common property with open access. By now there is sufficient documentation to show that common property management systems work effectively in a

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good number of cases, when certain conditions are met. The real issue is how, how well, and in what contexts different property systems function to manage resources.

Pauline Peters followed by underscoring some of the changes in World Bank project design that would be needed to carry out projects based on common property management. These include more decentralized management, greater staff time assigned to supervision, and more sociological analysis of local production systems.

Elinor Ostrom used her model of the conditions that are likely to produce common property systems to show what organizational features make them work. Analyzing existing common property systems would be a useful beginning for including them in World Bank projects in ways that wouldn't overload their institutional capabilities.

John Cleave raised two questions: first, what specific actions would prevent the notorious tendency of common property systems to crumble under endogenous and exogenous pressures; and second, given Bromley's distinction between common property and open access systems, it is important to note that most natural resources are under open access systems. Are there really ways to introduce common property systems into these areas where they were not previously known? Katherine Marshall concentrated on the policy issues that affect common property, such as taxes, credit availability, pricing and so on. She felt that Bank lending would more effectively support common property systems by concentrating on this level rather than getting involved in projects.

The lively debate following the presentations showed the common property systems are of considerably more than academic interest. A particularly interesting point was raised about the distinction between common and corporate property; the latter term points immediately to the importance of understanding variability in the social relations governing resource access.

The roundtable series will continue with sessions planned for this year on land tenure systems and environmental degradation (*Lands at Risk*, ed. by M. Horowitz and P. Little, Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press 1987), and irrigation water management based on farmers' organizations (*Improving International Irrigation Management with Farmer Participation*, by N. Uphoff, 1986)."

## The Common Property Research Network

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is the primary communication medium of the Common Property Resource Network. Funded with grants from the Ford Foundation, the General Service Foundation, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the CPR Network seeks to disseminate information dealing with common property resources, their management, and policies related to their use. It also seeks to foster communication between professionals who work with common property resources; whether as policymakers, administrators, researchers, or educators. The ultimate goal of the network is to improve the conservation and wise use of these resources, and to improve the wellbeing of those people who depend on common property for their livelihood. Membership in the network is open to any individual or institution having an active professional interest in common property resources. At present, there is no charge for membership.

The *Common Property Resource Digest* is published and the CPR Network is administered by the Center for Natural Resource Policy and Management of the University of Minnesota. Facilities are provided by the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics. The Board on Science and Technology for International Development, an arm of the National Academy of Science of the United States, actively collaborates in network activities. Dr. C. Ford Runge is the project director and Edward D. Lotterman is the network administrator and *Digest* editor.

Functioning of the network depends on active participation by its members. Members are asked to report on their professional activities, as well as publications, conferences, and other items of interest. News items, announcements, publications for review, suggestions, and questions should be sent to the *Digest* editor at the following address:

*Common Property Resource Digest*  
332e C.O.B.  
1994 Buford Avenue  
St. Paul MN 55108 U.S.A.  
Tel: (612)625-7019

## Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Programme

"Many of us talk about community-based resource management, but some of us actually practice it. The Eastern Caribbean Natural Area Management Programme (ECNAMP) is a good example of what can be accomplished by linking local users, conservationists, institutions, and development planners.

Aiming for conservation for development which benefits people, ECNAMP takes a "bottom-up", low key, participatory approach that responds, as a matter of priority, to community-level needs. I recently visited St. Lucia, a small island nation in the Caribbean where a five-person ECNAMP group has been operating for several years, mainly with support from the World Wildlife Fund - US. Here is a sampling of their activities.

**Mangrove Conservation:** A valuable mangrove area threatened by over-cutting by small-scale charcoal producers is conserved by (a) encouraging charcoal producers to institute among themselves good management practices such as rotation cutting, (b) helping producers start an alternative fuelwood plantation to take pressure off the mangrove and (c) encouraging self-help projects and the establishment of a co-operative for general agricultural development in the area. This project is carried out jointly with the Forestry Division.

**Coastal Fishery Development:** Assistance is provided to a promising group of fishermen to construct landing facilities and to start a cooperative. Coastal resource planning also includes the establishment of a nature reserve, in the Maria Islands, which is within the harvesting area of the group. Carried out jointly with the Fisheries Management Unit, the project raises the prospect of more local responsibility in management.

**Mariculture:** Low-input, labor-intensive appropriate technology for "seamoss" (*Gracilaria*) cultivation for food was developed by the Fishery Management Unit with support from Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC). ECNAMP has been conducting research, helping establish the first "seamoss" farms and organizing a producers' group. *Gracilaria* culture has great potential to provide income and to supplement a diminishing natural resource base. Capital requirements are minimal and a traditional food market for the product is already present. For "take-off" to occur, however, continuing support is needed from IDRC to disseminate know-

how and to provide general encouragement to the growers.

**"Sea egg" conservation:** The edible sea urchin *Tripneustes* is a scarce resource in the Caribbean. A study undertaken by ECNAMP biologist, Allan Smith, in collaboration with the Fisheries Management Unit revealed greater populations of the "sea egg" at Laborie where the local community imposes informal conservation measures on collectors, in contrast with two other study sites elsewhere on St. Lucia where the resource is effectively open-access. Encountered almost accidentally, this case provides unique biological documentation of the benefit of community-based conservation. A report on it is being prepared for publication.

Input into government planning and decision making: ECNAMP encourages resource managers and decision makers to consider the benefits of community-based approaches. Through such initiatives as the "Country Environmental Profiles" project, undertaken with US Agency for International Development support for future development planning, ECNAMP has stressed the importance of providing for some communal-property (*res communes*) management alongside state-property (*res publica*) management, the dominant CPR regime in St. Lucia as in many other countries.

St. Lucia is unusual in that a general government policy favoring decentralization and public participation in decisionmaking already exists. Look for St. Lucia to show leadership in common-property resource management in coming years."

Dr. Yves Renard is the head of ECNAMP program. The project address is:

ECNAMP  
Bergasse Building  
Clarke Street  
Vieux Fort  
St. Lucia, West Indies

(Reported by Fikret Berkes, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada)

## Environmental Legislation in Mexico

National laws constitute the basic institutional framework within which environmental and resource policies are implemented in most countries. While nicely framed legislation is no guarantee of wise, just, or efficient policy; poor or nonexistent legislation is often a roadblock. Mexico recently revamped its environmental laws by passing a new "General Law for Protection of the Environment and Ecological Equilibrium". Member Marcelo Ebrard C. prepared two documents which summarize the new law and evaluate ways in which it is an improvement over existing legislation. While these are too extensive to reproduce in their entirety, the following excerpts give some indication of the thrust of the new legislation.

'The General Law for Environmental Protection has become the new legal framework for ecological protection... The main features of this new legislation are that it:

- Modernizes the regulating framework of ecological policy, inserting the rational exploitation of natural resources.
- Establishes the concurrent responsibility of federal, state, and municipal governments regarding ecological matters.
- Solves complex coordination problems among governmental sectors.

'The new law constitutes a significant advance both in terms of current Mexican legislation and of comparative law. It encompasses atmospheric, water, and soil pollution control; the conservation of natural areas; flora and fauna; and the protection and rational exploitation of the country's natural resources.'

'It is, essentially, a decentralizing law. The state and municipal authorities will be able to prevent and control ... pollution; .. create ecological reserve zones under their jurisdiction; ... evaluate the environmental impact of proposed works ...; and they may even impose sanctions on violations of the law. This is a very significant improvement since state and municipal governments do not have any legal authority on these matters now.'

'The new law focuses on the roots and causes of environmental problems, and not only - as the current law does - on correcting, through sanctions, their harmful effects.'

'The traditional understanding of environmental protection, usually restricted to pollution control measures, is substantially broadened by the new law.'

"There is an explicit linkage between ecology and development in the new law. This connection ... states that among the basic criteria to attain a higher stage of development are:

- the preservation of ecological balance
- the prevention of harmful side effects of economic activity
- the rational exploitation of natural resources"

'The new law introduces the following two key elements with the scope of ecological protection.

- the creation of protected natural areas
- the preservation of flora and fauna"

Anyone wishing more information about this new legislation, which went into effect on March 1, should contact:

Lic. Marcelo Ebrard C.  
Secretaria de Desarrollo Urbano  
y Ecologia  
Constituyentes 947  
Edificio B, Planta Baja  
Col. Belen de las Flores  
01110, Mexico, D.F. MEXICO

## Osborn Center for Economic Development

The World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation have jointly established a center to promote environmentally sustainable economic development. Though both of these organizations are commonly thought of as conservation organizations, the fact that they have named their joint-venture The Fairfield Osborn Center for Economic Development illustrates how the old view that conservation and development are antagonistic has faded away.

The goals of this new venture are outlined in a four-page Mission Statement. "The particular goal of the Center is to make the wise management and efficient use of renewable natural resources a more central element in the economic development process of Third World nations. To achieve its goal, the Center will sponsor research, stimulate discussion and disseminate information concerning natural resource management projects in developing countries. It will seek to demonstrate the economic consequences of resource mismanagement, the social and economic benefits of wise resource use, and the economic and policy barriers to achieving more efficient utilization of renewable natural resources.

But the Center will also emphasize the necessity to translate these results into action. Drawing on the extensive involvement of World Wildlife Fund in field projects throughout the developing world, the Center will support selected pilot projects that demonstrate techniques and organizational designs to ensure better natural resource management as a means of improving economic well-being at the local level."

"The program of the Osborn Center will revolve around three major types of activities:

1. Interdisciplinary research
2. Demonstration and action
3. Discussion and outreach"

The research envisioned will largely be social science research focusing on the economic and social benefits of wise resource management and on institutions and policies which either foster or thwart effective, sustainable resource use. Demonstration efforts will include experimental field projects to validate environmentally-sound resource management techniques as well as model projects to disseminate new methods or techniques. Discussion and outreach activities will include seminars, a program to bring senior government officials to participate in Center activities, and a publication program. The latter will include an interdisciplinary journal focusing on land use and natural resource management in developing countries; a series of commissioned policy papers; as well as books, edited volumes, and conference proceedings generated by Center activities.

The Osborn Center has an extremely ambitious agenda and represents a major commitment on the part of its sponsoring institutions. At present, the Center is physically located at WWF and Conservation Foundation headquarters in Washington D.C. Initial field activities have started in Costa Rica where the Center is implementing a small-scale forest management project in conjunction with Fundacion Neotropica and the Costa Rican Ministry of Natural Resources.

Dr. Jeffrey Leonard is the director of the Center, and he can be contacted for more information about its activities and program.

Dr. H. Jeffrey Leonard  
The Fairfield Osborn Center  
for Economic Development  
4th Floor  
1250 24th Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20037, USA  
Telephone (202) 293-4800

## Members and Their Work

The network continues to grow each month, with both individuals and institutions requesting to participate. The following is a brief sampling from correspondence which gives some idea of the range of their interests and activities.

**Andrew Schmidt** writes "I am a Social Forester and Agroforestry Specialist currently working with the Charles Darwin Research Station in Galapagos, Ecuador"

Andrew Schmidt  
Botany and Forestry Program  
Estacion Cientifica Charles Darwin  
Puerto Ayora, Santa Cruz  
Galapagos, Ecuador

**Grif Cunningham** is "a historian of rural England who studies the transition from the period of widespread common property to the period of almost total privatization of land."

Grif Cunningham  
Department of SocialScience  
York University  
4700 Keele Street  
North York, Ontario M3J 1P3  
Canada

**Helmut Lang**, an economist at the South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University is "working on issues of water management in Thailand." He also states "Another member of our Department is working on problems of deforestation in the developing countries."

Helmut Lang  
Südasiens-Institut  
Entwicklungs- und Agrarpolitik  
Im Neuenheimer Feld 330  
6900 Heidelberg 1  
West Germany

**G.P.Kershaw**, a bio-geographer at the University of Alberta stated "My research and personal interests in the area of environmental conservation and land management have prompted this request."

G.P. Kershaw  
Department of Geography  
The University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2H4  
Canada

Just to the south, **Michael Pretes** is a Research Associate at the Arctic Institute. "As a political scientist, I am interested in natural resource policy, especially in the arctic and subarctic regions of Canada and the United States. I am presently working on a study of natural resource management in Alberta and Alaska."

Michael Pretes  
The Arctic Institute of North America  
The University of Calgary  
2500 University Drive NW  
Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4  
Canada

**Dr. Tony Macelli** is the Director of the International Environment Institute at the University of Malta. He is organizing a network as part of the UNESCO-sponsored programme "Responsibilities to Future Generations and Their Environment."

Dr. Anthony Macelli  
International Environment Institute  
University of Malta  
Old University Building  
St. Paul's Street  
Valletta, Malta

**Michelet Fontaine** is currently "working for USAID/Haiti as Project Coordinator and Watershed Management Specialist."

Michelet Fontaine  
USAID- Port-au-Prince  
P.O. Box 1634  
Port-au-Prince Haiti

Rakesh Sharma, an associate fellow at the Institute of Development Studies in Jaipur, has "undertaken 'A Study of Social Forestry Schemes in Rajasthan, India'. This is sponsored by the National Wasteland Development Board of the government of India."

Rakesh Sharma  
Institute of Development Studies  
B-124-A, Mangal Marg  
Bapu Nagar  
Jaipur-302 015  
India

**John Shoup** writes "I am the range management social scientist with the Land Conservation and Range Development Project in Lesotho, Africa. My Ph.D field research was conducted in Jordan and Syria on issues relating to pastoral development and commons land use systems."

Dr. John Shoup  
LCRD Project  
P.O. Box 333  
Maseru 100  
Lesotho

In addition to individuals who wish to join the network, we have received requests from a number of institutions which wish to participate collectively because of their mission or research program.

**Dr. Alexandru Volcov** is the Director of the **Danube Delta Research Institute** in Rumania. He writes "Our research institute is directly involved in conserving and maintaining the ecological equilibrium of the Danube delta and in optimizing the exploitation of its natural resources." He also mentions that the Institute publishes a occasional report entitled *Delta Dunarii* (The Danube Delta)

The Danube Delta Research Institute  
Str. Babadag 165  
8800 - Tulcea  
Romania

**Mary Helena Allegretti**, President of the **Instituto de Estudios Amazonicos**, states "We are a non-governmental organization dedicated to the creation of viable sustainable development alternatives for Amazonia."

Instituto de Estudios Amazônicos  
Rua Itupava 1220  
80040 Curitiba, Parana  
Brasil

**H.G. Mudenda** wrote for the **Fisheries Research Division** of the Zambian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. "We are basically a Fisheries Research Institute and we are mainly involved in fish stock assessment work. We have a number of professional officers working in a number of our fishery areas." "Such a digest is very much relevant to the work that is being undertaken by our institute because fisheries in Zambia are regarded and managed as a common property resource."

Department of Fisheries  
Fisheries Research Division  
P.O. Box 350100  
Chilanga  
Zambia

# Fellowships, Grants, and Positions

## Fellowships

### National Science Foundation

The NSF is accepting applications for postdoctoral research fellowships in environmental biology. The fellowships support independent, full-time research in the fields of ecology, systematics, population biology, or ecosystem studies. Applicants must have received their doctoral degrees between August 1, 1983 and August 1, 1988. Research may be performed outside the U.S. The deadline is August 1, 1988

Postdoctoral Fellowships  
Biotic Systems and Resources  
Room 215, NSF  
Washington, D.C. 20550, USA  
Telephone (202) 357-7332

### National Wildlife Federation

The NWF is accepting applications for Environmental Conservation fellowships from graduate students engaged primarily in research. One of the 1988-89 topics to be addressed is the relationship between the rate of tropical deforestation and the destruction of indigenous cultures. Since the deadline is July 15, 1988, interested persons are advised to contact the program officer by telephone.

Stewart Hudson  
National Wildlife Federation  
1412 16th Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA  
Telephone (202) 637-3774

### ICRISAT Post-Doctoral

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics has announced their Post-Doctoral Fellowships: Interdisciplinary Research. The appointments are typically one year with potential for additional year extensions. Candidates from developing countries are strongly encouraged to apply for these highly competitive appointments. Application deadlines are July 31 and November 30.

ICRISAT is a crops research center, but their research agenda includes economics and farming systems research. In addition to post-doctoral fellowships, the Institute has a variety of dissertation and in-service training programs. These training programs are ongoing activities with a variety of eligibility criteria

and application deadlines. For additional information, contact the Institute's Principal Training Officer:

D.L. Oswalt  
ICRISAT  
Patancheru P.O.  
Andhra Pradesh, 502 324, India  
Telephone Hyderabad 224016  
Telex 0152-203 or 0155-6366  
Cable CRISAT, Hyderabad

## Grants

### National Geographic Society

The National Geographic Society of the United States makes grants-in-aid for basic field research in the sciences pertinent to geography, including but not limited to projects in anthropology, archeology, astronomy, biology, botany, ecology, physical and human geography, geology, oceanography, paleontology, and zoology. Applicants should hold doctoral degrees. Research all over the world is supported and citizens of any country are eligible.

Edwin W. Snider, Secretary  
Committee for Research and Exploration  
National Geographic Society  
17th and M Streets, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA  
Telephone (202) 857-7439

### Guggenheim Foundation- Anthropology

The Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation awards Lindbergh-Guggenheim grants in anthropology available for the study of the impact of technology on people and the quality of life. Applicants must hold the PhD and there are no restrictions on the geographic location of study. The deadline is August 1, 1988

Program Officer  
H.F. Guggenheim Foundation  
527 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022-4301 USA  
Telephone (212) 644-4907

## SSRC-Africa

A variety of opportunities for African researchers, individually or in teams, and research teams of African and non-African researchers are available from the Project on African Agriculture: Crisis and Transformation, sponsored by the Joint Committee on African Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. The Project aims to promote interdisciplinary analysis - particularly involving natural and social scientists - of the agricultural crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.

Two cohorts of fellows will be selected in 1988, one in May (application deadline: February 1) and one in November (application deadline: August 1). One cohort of fellows will be selected in 1989. The competition will occur in March 1989 with a deadline of December 31, 1988. Awards for periods of 3-12 months will be granted to support innovative projects involving training and research activities. Interdisciplinary applications are particularly encouraged. Applicants may come from any of three categories: recent graduates (minimum of Master's Degree or equivalent); mid-career scholars at universities or research institutes; professionals in government posts. For additional information write to:

Fellowship Program  
Project on African Agriculture  
Social Science Research Council  
605 Third Avenue  
New York, NY 10158 USA  
Telephone (212) 661-0280

(Editor's note: This announcement supplements a much briefer one published in the December 1987 issue of the Digest. The SSRC asked us to re-emphasize this program. One deadline has passed, but two remain. Please mention that you saw the announcement in the Digest when writing the SSRC.)

## Positions

### IUCN

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources has a number of positions which need to be filled. Two are in Mali - "a Rural Development Specialist to lead a pluri-disciplinary team in testing alternative local natural resource use strategies and an Ecologist to advise on technical aspects of sustainable use and management of natural resources (dryland pastures, wetland pastures, forests, fisheries). For both

posts fluent French is essential. Information, applications and cv to Mrs. Christine Buhler at IUCN headquarters." National Conservation Strategy Resident Project Managers are needed for Bangladesh and Jordan. Contact Mr. Vitus Fernando at IUCN. No closing date is listed, but interested individuals may be well-advised to telephone or telex to ascertain more detail.

IUCN  
Ave du Mont-Blanc  
CH-1196  
Gland, SWITZERLAND  
Telephone (022) 647181  
Telex 419605 iucn ch  
Telefax (022) 642926

## Soil Research & Management

The International Board for Soil Research and Management - ISBRAM is seeking a Coordinator for its Asian Network. ISBRAM promotes and coordinates applied research on soil management through appropriate networks of cooperators, largely from national agricultural research systems.

The Co-ordinator for the Asian Network will be responsible to the Director for all aspects of the execution of the current project. Candidates must have a higher degree in soil science or agronomy, with at least ten years of relevant experience in the tropics, at least part of which should be in the region. The appointment will be for a period of 36 months.

The Co-ordinator will be located at the ISBRAM headquarters in Bangkok. Salary and benefits are paid in US\$ and will be competitive with comparable international organizations.

Interested candidates should send a detailed resume before July 15 to:

The Director  
ISBRAM Headquarters  
P.O. Box 9-109  
Bangkhen  
Bangkok 10900, Thailand

# About Conferences

## International Human Rights and Environmental Protection Symposium.

This meeting, to be held in Kobe Japan on November 4, 1988, will focus largely on legal aspects of the matters listed in its title. The environmental protection portion will focus on **A Legal Strategy for Global Environmental Protection and The Lawyers Role in Environmental Protection**. For more information contact:

International Human Rights and Environmental Protection Symposium  
c/o International Communications, Inc.  
Kasho Building 2F  
2-14-9, Nihombashi  
Chuo-Ku  
Tokyo 103, Japan

## International Forested Wetlands Resource Conference

Louisiana State University will be the site of a conference on **International Forested Wetlands Resource: Identification and Inventory** on September 18 to 22, 1988. For more information contact:

Dr. B. D. Jackson  
School of Forestry, Wildlife, and Fisheries  
Louisiana State University  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803-6202, USA

## Envirosoft 88

A conference on **Development and Application of Computer Techniques to Environmental Studies** will be held in Porto Carras, Greece September 27-29, 1988. Contact:

Conference Secretary  
Computational Mechanics Institute  
Ashurst Lodge  
Ashurst, Southampton, SO4 2AA, UNITED KINGDOM

## Scientific & Technological Cooperation

St. Lucia will be the site for a conference, **Toward a World Decade of Scientific and Technological Cooperation for International Development**. For more information, contact:

Mekki Mtewa  
Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research & Development in the third World  
P.O. Box 70257  
Washington, D.C., 20024-1534, USA  
Telephone: (202) 723-7010

## AWRA Call for Papers

The American Water Resources Association has issued its call for papers for the 1989 AWRA Annual Conference. The conference theme is **Water: Laws and Management** Professional papers and posters are solicited. "Suggested topics on successes and failures in water management efforts include, but are not limited, to the following:

- Effective Laws and Regulations
- Planning Efforts and Accomplishments
- Programs Achieving Designed Results
- Communicating Successes and Failures
- Geographic Information systems: Data Collection, Storage, Retrieval, and Dissemination
- Promoting Effective Research.

There will be an associated symposium on Wetlands: **Concerns and Successes**. Papers are also solicited for this event. Suggested topics include:

- Wetlands Mapping and Inventories
- Understanding Wetland Values and Functions
- Development of Wetland Management Policies
- Preservation and Mitigation Strategies
- Enhancement, Relocation, and Creation Techniques
- Innovative Uses for Wetland

Anyone desiring to contribute a paper must submit an abstract by November 16, 1988. The abstract cannot exceed 200 words and must include the title of the paper or poster, all authors' names, and their affiliations. The submitting author must include, on a separate page, the full mailing addresses (including position, firm or institution, department, city, state, zip code, and country) and a telephone number for each author. All attendees, including authors, will be expected to pay the Registration Fee for the meeting."

Submit abstracts or requests for more information to the General Chairman:

L.M. Blain  
Blain & Cone P.A.  
202 Madison Street  
Tampa, Florida 33602 USA  
Telephone (813) 223-3888  
24 hour FAX (813) 228-6422

## IUFRO-Global Monitoring

The International Union of Forestry Research Organizations is organizing a conference entitled **Global Natural Resource Monitoring and Assessment: Preparing for the 21st Century**. It is planned for September 24-30, 1989 in Venice Italy. Contributed papers are solicited with abstracts due by August 1, 1988. Send abstracts and requests for further information to:

Dr. H. Guy Lund  
Leader, IUFRO S 402  
USDA - Forest Service  
TM P.O. Box 96090  
Washington D.C. 20090-6090, USA  
Telephone (210) 475-3747

## Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences

As noted in Issue #3 of the *Digest*, one year ago, the 12th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences will be held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, July 24-31, 1988. Network members H.G. Patel and K.K. Khakhar have organized a symposium on **Emerging Issues of Common Property Resource Use** as part of the program of this Congress.

Dr. L.K. Mahapatra will also present a paper describing some of his recent work. Entitled "Future of Self-Management of Common Property Resources: Case Studies in India & Indonesia", the paper will be presented as part of a symposium entitled **Future of Self-Management, Technological Development, Human Needs and the Future of Higher Education**. This symposium is organized by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman. Interested individuals can contact:

Dr. P. Rudan  
President, Scientific Committee  
12th ICAES  
M. Pijade 158  
41000 Zagreb, Yugoslavia

## Future of Tropical Rain Forests

An extensive two-day international conference on **The Future of The Tropical Rain Forest** has been organized by the Oxford Forestry Institute, supported by the Timber Trade Federation and Friends of the Earth.

It will be held at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, on June 27 and 28, 1988. Unfortunately, notice of the conference was received just as the March issue of the *Digest* went to press and this issue will reach most network members after the conference takes place.

Experts from the UK, United States and South-east Asia will address the political, industrial, environmental

and academic challenges which must be met to overcome the potentially devastating consequences of continued tropical deforestation.

Speakers will include representatives of the World Bank, United Nations, Overseas Development Administration, Malaysian and British timber trade, environmental groups and academic institutions.

The conference will bring together proponents of the differing poles of opinion held by the major institutions actively engaged in the production, consumption, trade, research and conservation of tropical forests and timber resources. The conference is unique in bringing these conflicting interests on to a single platform in an attempt to forge a consensus among them regarding what concrete actions might be taken to counter the threat of tropical rain forest destruction. Publication of a Proceedings volume is planned.

Rain Forest Conference Coordinator  
Oxford Forestry Institute  
South Parks Road  
Oxford, OX1 3RB, United Kingdom  
Telephone (0865) 275000  
Telex 83147 VIA OR G attn. FOROX  
Fax (0865) 726753

## Fisheries Economics

The Danish Institute of Fisheries Economics is organizing the **Fourth Biennial Conference of the International Institute of Fisheries and Trade**. The conference is scheduled to take place in Esbjerg, Denmark from August 7-12, 1988. For more information, contact:

Fourth Biennial Conference  
The Danish Institute of Fisheries Economics  
University of South Jutland  
Glentevej 7  
DK-6705 Esbjerg East, Denmark

## Pollution & Forest Ecosystems

The International Union of Forestry Research Officials (IUFRO) has organized a conference dealing with the effects of air pollution on forest ecosystems. The meeting will take place in Switzerland October 2-8, 1988. For more information, contact:

Swiss Federal Institute of Forestry Research  
CH-8903 Birmensdorf  
Switzerland

# CPR Publications

## Books

### Whose Trees?

This collection of articles is clearly an important work. Subtitled *Proprietary Dimensions of Forestry*, it "focuses on the manner in which rights related to trees and land are defined and distributed in both developed and developing countries." Made up of case studies from five continents, *Whose Trees* will interest scholars in a variety of fields.

The best way to summarize the book is to reproduce its table of contents:

#### Introduction

Why Land Tenure and Tree Tenure Matter: Fuel for Thought - Louise Fortmann and John W. Bruce.

#### Tree Tenure

The Tree Tenure Factor in Agroforestry with Particular Reference to Africa - Louise Fortmann.

The Law of Property: Rights to Miscellaneous Products - Hans Cory.

Rights in Economic Tree - S. N. Chinwuba Obi.

Ownership - Patrick Duncan.

Date Trees in Haifa Province - T. A. Leach.

Agriculture - Lynn Bennett.

Land Tenure and Inheritance in Land - D. J. Penwill.

A Survey of Customary Law and Control over Trees and Wildlands in China - Nicholas Menzies.

Proprietary Rights to Fruit on Trees Growing on Residential Property - Homer Aschmann.

#### Tree and Tenure Interaction

The Relationship Between Land Tenure and Agricultural Production in Tucurrique, Costa Rica - S. Sellers.

The Problem of Land Ownership and Cashewnut Claims in Malindi Coastal Belt - M. M. Shambi.

Development of Tribal Land Rights in Borneo:

The Role of Ecological Factors - Michael R. Dove. Cocoa, Custom, and Socioeconomic Change in Rural Western Nigeria - Sara Berry,

Rural Organization in Bukoba District, Tanzania - Jorgen Raal and Karen Raid.

Forest, Foraging, Fences, and Fuel in a Marginal Area of Kenya - David Brokensha and Bernard Riley.

#### Communities and Trees

City, Town, and Communal Forests - Ralph S. Hosmer, Ijebu, Public Land and Rights - P. C. Lloyd.

"Turf" and Forest Management in a Garhwal Hill Village - Morcus Moench.

Stabilize Wildland Rights and Consolidate the Responsibility System - Chen Zhimin (trans. N. Menzies).

Land Tenure Systems and Social Implications of Forest Development Programs - Michael F. Cernea.

#### Tenure and Deforestation

The Clearing of the Woodland in Europe - H. C. Darby. Sociocultural Constraints in Working with Small

Farmers in Forestry: Case of Land Tenure in Honduras - Jeffrey Jones.

The Amazon: Development or Destruction? - Harry Mauer.

Causes of Deforestation and Forest and Woodland Degradation in Tropical Latin America - William M. Denevan.

Kenya Dayak Tree Cutting in Context - Carol J. Pierce Colfer.

The Politics of Soil Erosion - Eric Eckholm.

Wood for Fuel, Energy Crisis Implying Desertification: The Case of Bara, The Sudan - Turi Hammer Digernes.

#### Tenure and Afforestation

Customary Law of Tanzania: A Source Book - R. W. James and G. M. Fimbo.

Alternative Units of Social Organization Sustaining Afforestation Strategies - M. F. Cernea.

Land and Trees in Lesotho - Stephen Turner.

Participation, Local Organization, Land, and Tree Tenure: Future Directions of Sahelian Forestry - James T. Thomson.

The Wood Tree as a Peasant Cash-Crop: An Anthropological Strategy for the Domestication of Energy - Gerald Murray.

Village Forestry Development in the Republic of Korea: A Case Study - Hans Gregerson.

#### Women and Trees

Women's Rights and Interests in Trees - S. N. Chinwuba Obi.

Women, Trees, and Tenure: Implications for Agroforestry Research and Development - Dianne Rocheleau.

Culture as the Basis for Implementing Self-sustaining Woodfuel Development Programs - Noel Chavangi, Rutger Englehard, and Valarie Jones.

## The State and the Forest

- Forest Ownership: State Control and Assistance - R. S. Troup.  
Forestry and Social Protest in British Kummanu, c. 1893-1921 - Ramachandra Guha.  
Agroforestry: Practices and Prospects as a Combined Land-Use System - P. C. Goswami.  
The Law and the System - Kenneth King.  
Change and Indigenous Agroforestry in East Kalimantan - C. J. P. Colfer. Land Tenure and Forestry in Papua New Guinea: Problems and Solutions - A. M. D. Yauieb. Shifting Cultivation in Northern Thailand: Possibilities for Development - Terry Grandstaff.  
Land, the Forest-Dwelling South American Indian: The Role of National Law - Joseph Grasmick.

## Conclusions

L. Fortmann and J. W. Bruce.

Fortmann, Louise & John W. Bruce. *Whose Trees? Proprietary Dimensions of Forestry*. Boulder Colorado, Westview Press, 1988. 350 pp. US\$36.50 ISBN 0-8133-7601-7

Available from:

Westview Press  
Customer Service Department  
5500 Central Avenue  
Boulder Colorado 80301, USA

## Rangelands Under Siege:

*Rangelands: A Resource Under Siege* is the proceedings volume from the Second International Rangelands Congress held in Adelaide, Australia four years ago. With 629 pages, dozens of papers, and a \$79.50 price tag, members may wish to examine a library copy of this volume before ordering their own. It does cover a wide range of topics, a few of which are directly related to common property questions, several more related only tangentially, and some not at all. Individual papers are too numerous to list, but the section titles give a general idea of the coverage.

Dynamics of Range Ecosystems  
Grazing Industries  
Mining and Rangelands  
Primary Producers  
Management of Grazing Systems  
Technological Improvements of Arid Rangelands  
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program  
Animal Production  
Ecophysiology of Rangelands Plants  
Developing World Challenges and Opportunities

## Conservation and Wildlife

### Fire in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions

Joss, P.J., P.W. Lynch, & O.B. Williams. *Rangelands: A Resource Under Siege*. Cambridge U.K., Cambridge University Press, 1987. 629 pp. US \$79.50. ISBN 0-521-30936-0

## Land Degradation

*Land Degradation: Problems and Policies* is another proceedings volume from Australia. While some of the twenty nine papers focus on very specific Australian topics, many others have broader application. The contributors are drawn from the social as well as the natural sciences. The following is a list of section headings with titles of selected paper which are most likely to be of interest to network members:

### Physical and biological aspects of land degradation

#### Social costs of land degradation

- "Onsite costs of land degradation in agriculture and forestry" Michael Blyth & Andrew McCalum  
"Offsite costs of land degradation" Garrett Upstill & Timothy Yapp  
"Degradation pressures from non-agricultural land uses" Lance Woods

### Legal, institutional, and sociological factors in land degradation

- "Land degradation: legal issues and institutional constraints" John Bradsen and Robert Fowler  
"Land tenure: plaything of governments or an effective instrument?" Michael Young  
"Social bases of farmers' responses to land degradation" Roy Rickson, Paul Saffigna, Frank Vanclay and Grant McTainsh

### Behavioural causes, economic issues and policy instruments.

- "Land degradation: behavioural causes" John Quiggin  
"An economic perspective on government intervention in land degradation" Michael Kirby and Michael Blyth  
"Abatement of land degradation: regulation vs. economic incentives" Anthony Chisholm

### Pressure groups, public agencies and policy formation

### Towards more effective policies for controlling land degradation

Chisholm, Anthony & Robert Dumsday, eds. *Land Degradation: Problems and Policies*. Cambridge U.K., Cambridge University Press, 1987. 412 pp. US\$49.50 ISBN 0-521-34079-9

*Rangelands: A Resource Under Siege* and *Land Degradation: Problems and Policies* are both available from Cambridge University Press sales agents in many countries. In North America, orders should be addressed to:

Cambridge University Press  
32 East 57th St  
New York, NY 10022, U.S.A.  
Telephone (800) 872-7423X

## Afforestation Economics

Johns Hopkins University Press has published a number of books which may be of interest to network members. All are part of their joint effort with the World Bank and result from Bank-sponsored research. Sceptics of Bank policies may find their scepticism reinforced by some of the material in these books, but mollified by other material.

The first work is Dennis Anderson's *The Economics of Afforestation: A Case Study in Africa*. Focusing on Africa, Anderson examines why afforestation policies have not been widely adopted in that region. He argues that afforestation can be economically as well as environmentally sound, and that increases in crop and livestock production often result in addition to controlling erosion. He proposes alternative policies which may be more effective in implementing afforestation efforts.

Anderson, Dennis, *The Economics of Afforestation: A Case Study in Africa*. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1987. 80 pp. Paperback, US\$9.50 ISBN 0-8018-3552-6

## Project Monitoring & Evaluation

Two other volumes, co-authored by Dennis J. Casley and Krishna Kumar, deal with project administration, monitoring, and evaluation rather than with common property resources per se. Both result from a joint effort of the World Bank, FAO, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development to produce a set of references for development project administrators.

*Project Monitoring and Evaluation in Agriculture*, the first volume, is described as follows. "Monitoring the implementation of projects and evaluating their achievements are vital parts of the project cycle. This book provides a wealth of new examples to explain in detail how to monitor and evaluate agricultural and rural development projects.

The topics covered include the design of information systems for the use of project managers; the components of such a system; various types of project

evaluations; and such special concerns as environmental impact and the status and role of women."

Casley, Dennis J. & Krishna Kumar. *Project Monitoring and Evaluation in Agriculture*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988. 176 pp. Hardcover US\$20.00 ISBN 0-8018-3615-8 Paperback US\$12.95 ISBN 0-8018-3616-6

The second volume is entitled *The Collection, Analysis, and Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Data*. It "provides simple, practical methods of collecting and analysing data for monitoring and evaluating agricultural projects. It further explains the techniques described in the companion volume ..." "The methods ... are both simple and inexpensive, not only because many development projects have limited resources but also because such methods are often more useful.

Each chapter deals with a specific area of data collection, analysis, and use. Treated are qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection, structured surveys, sampling problems, crop measurement, preliminary and exploratory analysis of data, formal analysis, and data presentation.

Emphasizing qualitative interviewing methods, the book explains how to design quantitative surveys and how to use participant observation. It also describes in depth quantitative methods of gathering and analysing data and treats the possible pitfalls of those methods and when not to use them. Together with its companion volume - this book will be useful for those who design and implement these systems and as a text for regional and national training programs."

Casley, Dennis J. & Krishna Kumar. *The Collection, Analysis, and Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Data*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988. 208 pp. Hardcover US\$22.50 ISBN 0-8018-3670-0 Paperback US\$14.50 ISBN 0-8018-3669-7

## Environment, Health & Ecology

The World Bank has been severely criticized in the past for the environmental impacts of some project which it has funded. James A. Lee, author of *The Environment, Public Health and Human Ecology*, is an environmental advisor at the Bank. Lee reviews possible ecological and health problems which may result from initiatives in agriculture, industry, energy and transport; and suggests ways in which such damage can be avoided. In addition to the main body, the author includes three appendices with useful references and an extensive bibliography.

Since the Bank has supposedly followed project design criteria to avoid environmental damage for some

17 years, and yet has continued to fund some projects with severely negative environmental impacts; some members may be sceptical about a volume which purports to draw "on the experience of the Bank and other development agencies". Such sceptics should read Lee's book before dismissing it or the Bank's good intentions. Many of us know that changing outcomes in large institutions is easier said than done.

Lee, James A. *The Environment, Public Health, and Human Ecology*. Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. 300 pp. Paperback US\$16.95 ISBN 0-8018-2911-9

These volumes are available from:

The Johns Hopkins University Press  
701 West 40th Street, Suite 275  
Baltimore, Maryland, 21211, U.S.A.  
Telephone (800) 537-5487

They are also available from World Bank publications distributors worldwide.

## Papers

### Rights & Resources in Northern Pakistan

*Property Rights, Social Organization, and Resource Management in Northern Pakistan* by Nez Buzdar is No. 5 in the East-West Center's Working Paper series. Buzdar was a Research Fellow at the Center's Environment and Policy Institute in 1986.

The paper is a short, well-done descriptive study of agricultural and pastoral systems in the Hoper and Chipursan valleys of northern Pakistan. The author's introduction notes the inter-relation of those systems. "Before proceeding to the field, I decided to confine my work mainly to the livestock systems and to the common property regimes. Once in the field, however, I realized that the relationships between the cultivated land and the pasture, as well as between other individually owned and commonly owned resources for crop and animal raising activities, were too close and intricate for any one of them to be treated separately."

"In both valleys, some land is individually owned part of the year, reverting to common ownership for the remainder of the year. Village labor resources have a similar dual ownership pattern. Although crop land is privately owned, water resources and irrigation channels -- without which land has little value -- are collectively owned and managed. Moreover, research showed that livestock and crop raising, and consequently common property and individual

property regimes, are necessary and irreplaceable ingredients of the subsistence system."

"This paper presents a brief review of the overall agricultural and pastoral systems in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. Because of the predominance of the common property rights systems, the major emphasis of the paper is on these systems, but not exclusively so. This introduction also describes the area and the people. Part II outlines the major resources of the area and their uses. Various property rights systems are discussed in Part III, whereas Part IV deals with the social organization and management of the resources. The conclusion briefly examines the performance of common property regimes in the area and lists some implications of the study."

In his conclusions, the author applies Bromley's matrix of expectations and compliance in collective goods to the study region and finds that positive reciprocity still exists. Attempts at free-riding are strongly discouraged. He finds that overgrazing of common pastures does take place and observes that crop residues from privately managed plots are overtaking forage from common pastures as the primary nutrition source for livestock. He examines the question of whether or not the region is experiencing a labor shortage and comments on the future of livestock and common property pastures as the region faces human population pressures.

This concise, well-written case study is available free from:

Distribution Office  
East-West Center  
1777 East-West Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96848, USA  
Telephone (808) 944-7555

### Manitoba's Commercial Fisheries

*Fisheries Economics and the Tragedy of the Commons: The Case of Manitoba's Inland Commercial Fisheries* by Frank Tough is Discussion Paper No. 33 from the Department of Geography at York University in Toronto. This paper is divided roughly in half, with the first section devoted to questions of economic theory while the latter part is a case study of commercial fishing in the Canadian inland province of Manitoba. The table of contents indicates the material treated:

Introduction  
Neoclassical Fisheries Economics: Initial Arguments

A Welfare Maximization Critique of the Private Sole  
Owner's Fisheries Rent Maximization Solution  
Neoclassical Resource Economics on the Question  
of Depletion  
Redundancy, Regulation, and Rationalization  
Manitoba Commercial Fisheries  
Conclusion  
Figures, Table, Notes & References

Interested individuals should contact the author  
who is now at the University of Saskatchewan:

Frank Tough  
Department of Native Studies  
McLean Hall  
University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
Canada S7N 0W0

## Grazing in Nepal

A descriptive case study of a pastoral village in  
Nepal can be found in the June 1987 issue of *The  
Journal of Development and Administrative Studies*.  
Entitled "Grazing System in a Terai Village: A Case  
Study of Mahespur Village, Bara District", the article  
was written by Pushkar K. Pradhan and Bandana  
Pradhan. Both are faculty members at Tribhuvan  
University in Kathmandu.

The primary purpose of the study, carried out in  
1985, was to describe and evaluate grazing systems in  
the village as a step toward determining to what extent  
growing human and animal populations result in  
overgrazing. The description of a very complex crop-  
livestock system is detailed, especially in biological  
terms, reflecting the authors' training as a geographer  
and botanist. Unfortunately, the authors do not  
describe land tenure or other property rights  
arrangements fully, making it difficult to draw  
inferences about the effects of rights arrangements on  
resource use.

The authors conclude that overgrazing is a problem  
and that it is caused by population pressures and  
farmers' lack of knowledge of sustainable pasture  
management techniques. They call for a more  
controlled grazing regime but do not specify how it  
could be implemented.

Pradhan, Pushkar K. and Bandana Pradhan  
"Grazing System in a Terai Village: A Case Study of  
Mahespur Village, Bara District" in *The Journal of  
Development and Administrative Studies*, Vol. 9 No.1,  
June 1987, pp. 125-136.

*The Journal of Development and Administrative  
Studies* contains articles on a variety of other

development-related research. It is published twice a  
year by the Centre for Economic Development and  
Administration at Tribhuvan University. The individual  
annual subscription rate for other countries is US \$18.  
Contact:

Managing Editor  
*The Journal of Development and Administrative  
Studies*  
Centre for Economic Development and  
Administration  
P.O. Box 797  
Kirtipur,  
Kathmandu, Nepal

## Resources in the Popular Press

Coverage of issues related to resources and  
development in the popular press in North America  
and Europe is rare and of varying quality. A few  
articles are accurate and informative, many others are  
full of factual errors and perpetuate misconceptions of  
all types. Two articles recently brought to our attention  
manage to escape that trap.

The first, entitled "The other Group of Seven", was  
published in the British newsmagazine *The  
Economist*. The article outlines Russell Mittermeier's  
idea of identifying seven "megadiversity" countries, the  
seven countries which between them contain over half  
of all the biological species still existing on earth. The  
seven are Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Zaire,  
Madagascar, Indonesia, and Australia.

To quote from the article, "His aim is to ensure that  
conservation money and effort goes to the right  
places. The labelling of M7 is also part of a  
rapprochement between development (making people  
richer) and conservation (keeping everything else in  
nature alive)."

The article goes on to sketch out the ecosystems  
which are important in each of these countries,  
especially Madagascar and to describe problems  
involved in conservation efforts.

The following excerpt on deforestation is typical of the  
tone of the article. "This means, above all, preventing  
the destruction of rain forest. The chopping down of  
rain forests is often encouraged by national policies,  
which reward the choppers-down with ownership of  
the land or subsidies on cattle ranching. In much of  
what was once the British empire in Asia, forests  
belong to governments until replaced by fields that  
belong to people. Result: people chop down forests.  
Other, sustainable, ways of making money from

the forests are undervalued. Indonesia makes \$120 million a year from rattan, resin, sandalwood, meat, honey, natural silk, and pharmaceutical and cosmetic compounds harvested from tropical forests. Yet none of these industries gets the government help and tax breaks that the logging industry enjoys."

It concludes by asserting that economic development and environmental conservation need not be in conflict. "Conservationists are not trying to turn poor countries into museums for tourists from rich ones; they want development on a kind that does not threaten diversity."

"The Other Group of Seven" can be found on pp. 73-74 of the June 4-10 issue of *The Economist*.

The second article, "Brazil's Jungle Blackboard: A Test for Conservation Deep in Amazonas", was written by David Quammen and printed in *Harper's*, a monthly magazine published in the United States.

The article describes parts of the Minimum Critical Size of Ecosystems project being implemented with funds from the Brazilian government and World Wildlife

Fund - US. The project is designed to generate information about the relationship between the physical size of ecosystems and the rate and degree of decline of biological diversity within them. Activities involve monitoring plant and livestock species within isolated blocks of Amazonian forest. These blocks, left as surrounding forest was cleared range in size from 1 to 1000 hectares. Researchers hope to determine what minimum size of ecosystem is needed to avoid loss of species due to the "island effect". This question goes back to MacArthur and Wilson's 1967 work, *The Theory of Island Bio-geography*.

The project, interesting for its scope and scale, is outlined in a six-page article. The first half describes the goals of the project and the scientific controversy which led to its inception. The second half chronicles typical activities of two project interns involved in counting and banding birds at one of the projects plots.

"Brazil's Jungle Blackboard" is found in the March 1988 issue of *Harper's* on pages 65-70.

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## Notes From The Editor's Desk

### Apology and Clarification

In the last issue I castigated the membership for "free-riding" on the network by not submitting materials for the *Digest*. One reader was offended by my diatribe and wrote to respond. He said that he had gotten on our mailing list by responding to a notice in another publication, and had not been made aware of any responsibility to participate as a quid pro quo for receiving the *Digest*. I apologize to him and to others in the same situation. I certainly did not mean to offend anyone and we wish to continue to send the *Digest* to anyone who finds it useful professionally.

I also want to thank several other people who wrote indicating their willingness to participate in a more direct way. I have tried to respond to you individually indicating how you can best contribute.

In this space in the past, I have solicited materials of various kinds from members. Such appeals have produced varied responses. I am now writing directly to individual members asking them for specific submissions. I hope that by making such requests more specific that we will be able to include more material on research or development activities in their early stages, long before published results appear.

### Copies of Publications

The most common submission from Network members involves some sort of publication. These are very welcome. It is most helpful if you can send a complete copy of the publication. This is not always easy in the case of books, especially if the book obviously does not merit a complete book review, but does contain some material of interest to the network. I certainly can return books after examining them and copying or taking notes as needed.

For journal articles and staff or working papers, I expect a complete copy. For papers, please also indicate clearly how members can obtain a copy; are they to contact the author directly, or the institution which reproduced the paper.

In an earlier issue, I noted the ambitious common property bibliography project underway at Indiana University. It is very helpful if individuals with publications send a complete copy directly to the bibliographer at Indiana.

Fenton Martin  
Librarian  
Workshop in Political Theory  
Woodburn Hall 200  
Bloomington, Indiana, 47405 USA