



The Common Property Resource Digest

No. 8

Devoted to community-based resource management

September 1988

At Work With Common Property

MAST

Kenneth Ruddle, network member at the National Museum of Ethnology in Osaka Japan and author of several studies on fisheries institutions in the Pacific, forwarded an announcement of a new journal entitled *MAST (Marine Anthropological Studies)*. Judging from the information in the announcement, excerpts of which are printed below, many network members will find this new publication useful.

"Over the last two decades, more and more anthropologists, ethnologists, and other scholars have studied maritime communities and occupations. This has produced many publications, but most articles on maritime societies and cultures remain scattered in a variety of publication sources. In setting up *MAST (Maritime Anthropological Studies)*, the editors aim to provide an international platform for those involved and interested in maritime anthropological research. Though *MAST* will be mainly an anthropological journal, it welcomes the work of sociologists, historians, folklorists, geographers, ecologists, and biologists who address problems of anthropological concern. And though the core of the journal will be studies of fishing and fishing communities, *MAST* also welcomes work on other maritime occupational categories, such as seamen, oil-rig crews, dredgers, divers, and bargemen. To encourage debate over theoretical and methodological pitfalls in maritime studies, *MAST* will invite commentaries on articles that have appeared in its pages, as well as publish reviews of recent literature. So far, *MAST* has met with enthusiasm. But its future depends on the support of compatriots in the field of maritime studies. Institutional and individual subscriptions, as well as submission of contributions, therefore, are especially welcome."

The people undertaking this effort are affiliated with a variety of institutions. (Unfortunately, all apparently are from the northern hemisphere)

Editors:

Rob van Ginkel and Jojada Verrips (University of Amsterdam).

Editorial Board:

- Raoul Andersen (Memorial University of Newfoundland)
- Jeremy Boissevain (University of Amsterdam)
- Reginald Byron (The Queen's University of Belfast)
- Peter Fricke (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
- Hal Levine (Victoria University)
- James McGoodwin (University of Colorado)
- Gísli Pálsson (University of Iceland)

In This Issue

At Work with Common Property.	1
Prizes, Fellowships & Grants.	7
CPR Publications that have appeared in.	9
CPR in Journals.	15
About Conferences.	16
Editor's Notes.	16

Kenneth Ruddle (National Museum of Ethnology,
Osaka)
Estellie Smith (State University of New York,
Oswego)
Lawrence Taylor (Lafayette College).

Consulting Editor:

Roderick Aya (University of Amsterdam).

Address:

MAST/EUROMED
Anthropological-Sociological Center
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 185
1012 DK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Tel.: 020-252627 or 5252670

Subscription price per volume (two issues),
including postage.

Individuals: Dfl. 35.00.

Institutions: Dfl. 70.00.

Transfer the amount in Dfl. to postal giro account no.
3691970 in the Netherlands. ISSN: 0922-1476.
(Editor's note: At prevailing exchange rates, the
subscription prices are about US\$16.50 and \$33.00)

Contents of Volume I, 1 (April) 1988

Rob van Ginkel and Jojada Verrips (University of
Amsterdam) *Editorial Introduction*

Reginald Byron (The Queen's University of Belfast)
Luck and Leadership: *The Management of
Decisions in Shetland Fishing Crews.*

Gísli Pálsson (University of Iceland) *Models for
Fishing and Models of Success.*

M. Estellie Smith (State University of New York,
Oswego) *Fisheries Risk in the Modern Context.*

James M. Acheson (University of Maine) *Patterns
of Gear Changes in the Maine Fisheries Industry:
Some Implications for Management.*

John J. Poggie, Jr. and Richard B. Pollnac
(University of Rhode Island) *Danger and Rituals of
Avoidance among New England Fishermen.*

Forthcoming papers:

Raoul Andersen (Memorial University of
Newfoundland) *Usufruct and Contradiction:
Territorial Custom and Abuse in Newfoundland's
Banks Schooner and Dory Fishery.*

Orvar Löfgren (University of Lund) *The Reluctant
Competitors: Fisherman's Luck in Two Swedish
Maritime Settings.*

**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

Kenneth Ruddle (National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka)
Estellie Smith (State University of New York, Oswego)
Lawrence Taylor (Lafayette College).

Consulting Editor:

Roderick Aya (University of Amsterdam).

Contents of Volume I, 1 (April) 1988

Rob van Ginkel and Jojada Verrips (University of Amsterdam) *Editorial Introduction*
Reginald Byron (The Queen's University of Belfast) *Luck and Leadership: The Management of Decisions in Shetland Fishing Crews.*
Gísli Pálsson (University of Iceland) *Models for Fishing and Models of Success.*
M. Estellie Smith (State University of New York, Oswego) *Fisheries Risk in the Modern Context.*
James M. Acheson (University of Maine) *Patterns of Gear Changes in the Maine Fisheries Industry: Some Implications for Management.*
John J. Poggie, Jr. and Richard B. Pollnac (University of Rhode Island) *Danger and Rituals of Avoidance among New England Fishermen.*

Forthcoming papers:

Raoul Andersen (Memorial University of Newfoundland) *Usufruct and Contradiction: Territorial Custom and Abuse in Newfoundland's Banks Schooner and Dory Fishery.*
Orvar Löfgren (University of Lund) *The Reluctant Competitors: Fisherman's Luck in Two Swedish Maritime Settings.*
John Gatewood (Lehigh University) & Bonnie McCay (Rutgers University) *Job Satisfaction and the Culture of Fishing: A Comparison of Six New Jersey Fisheries.*
Paul Jorion (Food and Agricultural Organization) *Moving Out or Staying Home: Migration Strategies and Seasonal Movement among Xwla and Anlo-Ewe Fishermen.*
Jeffrey Kassner (Town of Brookhaven Division of Environmental Protection) *The Baymen of the Great South Bay: An Ecological Perspective.*
Lawrence Taylor (Lafayette College) *Hunters or Farmers? Metaphors, Seasonality, and Identity among New Jersey Oystermen.*

Jojada Verrips (University of Amsterdam) *On the Naming of River Vessels.*
Rob van Ginkel (University of Amsterdam) *Metaphors as Make-Believe: Success and the Idiom and Ideology of Shellfish Planters in a Dutch Maritime Community.*

Address:

MAST/EUROMED
Anthropological-Sociological Center
Oudezijds Achterburgwal 185
1012 DK Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Tel.: 020-252627 or 5252670

Subscription price per volume (two issues), including postage.
Individuals: Dfl. 35.00.
Institutions: Dfl. 70.00.
Transfer the amount in Dfl. to postal giro account no. 3691970 in the Netherlands.

(Editor's note: At prevailing exchange rates, the subscription prices are about US\$16.50 and \$33.00)

Fisheries Economics at Davis

James E. Wilen and T.N. Chen in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of California-Davis are carrying out a research project entitled "Issues in Renewable Resource Management: Fisheries." The following description of the project is taken from Volume 10 of the *Giannini Reporter*.

"This project is a seed project aimed at developing a database and a conceptual framework for analyzing Pacific Coast fisheries marketing/trade issues. Data on Pacific Time trade in fish products have been assembled in cooperation with other researchers in Alaska, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Rhode Island. The data are being used in two current dissertation projects; one on trade implications of salmon aquaculture and a second on Bering sea multi-species management issues."

Members interested in more information on this ongoing project can contact:

Dr. James T. Wilen
Department of Agricultural Economics
University of California
Davis CA 95616

World Bank Roundtables

The June 1988 issue of the *Digest* reported on the first of a series of roundtables held at the World Bank for the purpose of acquainting Bank staff members with perspectives on resource management from various social sciences. These roundtables, organized by two departments - Personnel, Training and Management together with Agriculture and Rural Development - have continued. Scott Guggenheim prepared the following report on the second and third meetings.

"We have held two additional roundtables which I believe the readers of the *Digest* would find of some interest. As in the first session, attendance was excellent; debate was heated and may even have produced a few cracks in the walls of natural resource economics.

The first book discussed was *Lands at Risk in the Third World* (Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1987), a collection of papers originally produced for a conference held by the Institute of Development Anthropology. The book is about sociological aspects of natural resource management -- and deterioration. Presentations by book editor Peter Little and contributor Don Messerschmidt, both anthropologists, were discussed by Kevin Cleaver and Michael Cohen, Bank division chiefs for East Africa and Pakistan and Turkey, respectively. The session was chaired by the Bank's Sociological Adviser, Michael Cernea. At the end of the roundtable, World Bank Vice President Wilfred Thalwitz provided summary comments about World Bank work on land management.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the roundtable was the tight focus on ways that project designs can protect or improve national resource management by taking into account sociological aspects of land tenure, users' social organization, local knowledge etc. What changes in Bank approaches and project management would be necessary to better support local resource management systems? While all participants felt that much more could and should be done to increase local involvement in projects, by now local management systems are considerably less "local" than they used to be. This makes them much more subject to the influence of higher level political and economic forces.

Given the poverty common in much of the developing world, not only are there trade-offs between growth, welfare, and environmental conservation, but also at this point many local institutions simply cannot cope with competing internal and external interests. The relevant question for Bank work is not "whether" the Bank should encourage conservation -- it obviously

should -- but how to operationalize the many fine ideas found in the sociological and environmental literature. This led the discussion towards the role that can be played by indigenous institutions in local and national project management.

The third sociological roundtable dealt with a common property resource relatively less treated in the common property literature: irrigation systems. Norman Uphoff, professor of rural sociology at Cornell University, presented his own *Improving International Irrigation Management with Farmer Participation* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1986).

Not surprisingly, this session attracted its biggest audience from East Asia: World Bank Vice President Karasmanoglu led the discussion, and two specialists in Asian irrigation projects, Division Chief Donna Dowsett-Coirolo, and Richard Reidingner, a staff senior economist, commented on the book. The focus of the discussion again was on how the Bank can support local management institutions through its lending programs. There was a general feeling that while at one time there was an excessive technocratic bias towards "scientifically managed" irrigation projects, by now most people working on small farm irrigation systems are well aware of the virtues of local management, indigenous knowledge, early input into project design by project beneficiaries and so on. What is needed are clear ideas about how these items can be supported and, where necessary, adapted to changing environments.

To sum up, the success of the first three sociological roundtables illustrates the increased receptivity of the World Bank to new ideas about the role played by socio-cultural factors in natural resource management. There is a demand for methods, models, examples and illustrations of ways that Bank-supported development projects can incorporate many of the resource management possibilities that have been explicated and promoted by anthropologists experienced in the operation of indigenous management institutions. It is now up to social scientists to capitalize on this new environment."

Network members who like more information on how to Dr. Guggenheim up on this challenge should contact him at the Bank.

Dr. Scott Guggenheim
Agriculture & Rural Development
The World Bank
1818 H Street
Washington D.C. 20433
USA
Telephone: (202) 473-8403

Eastern Caribbean Resource Management

The islands of the eastern Caribbean are relatively small, but are endowed with rich, complex ecosystems. Mr. Mervin Williams, director of a project focused on improved resource management in the region, submitted the following report.

"The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States - Natural Resources Management Project (OECS-NRMP) began its operations in May 1986. The project is being implemented through the OECS with assistance from the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and the Organization of American States (OAS), and is active in all eight OECS member states.

OAS participation in the project is based on a mandate by six OECS member states (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Lucia) who requested the implementation of the "Economic Base Resource Management" project, now renamed the "Natural Resource Base Management" project. The overall objective of the project is to improve the capacity of the OECS and the responsible agencies of its member states to plan the use of resources and land.

The project has adopted a three-level approach to address problems of natural resource management. Regional programme activities include:

- improvement and harmonization of environmental legislation
- strengthening of institutional decision-making concerning natural resources
- economic evaluation of natural resources.

Country-level activities include:

- land-use management
- attachment of professionals to a department in another country
- watershed and coastal zone management.

Community-level activities embrace self-help projects. these community-level activities have been expanded to include a high proportion of community education and awareness activities with regards to the environment. One of the most innovative has been assistance to Friends of the Public Libraries in all eight OECS countries.

The OECS-NRM project assists countries in solving problems. the countries run the project activities, while OECS-NRMP provides assistance by way of consultancy services and training."

The OECS-NRMP has published a variety of report and working papers as well as a periodic newsletter. For more information on these publications or on other OECS-NRMP activities, contact:

Mr. Mervin C. Williams
OECS-NRMP
P.O. Box 1383
Castries, St. Lucia
West Indies
Telephone: (809) 45-21837/47
Telex: 6325 OECS NRMP LC

Environmental Sanitation Information Center

The Asian Development Bank has approved a technical assistance grant of US\$350,000 to the Environmental Sanitation Information Center (ENSIC), part of the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok, to assist ENSIC in strengthening national environmental sanitation information systems of selected developing member countries (DMCs) of the Bank. The following are the components of the technical assistance:

- Survey of information requirements and services for water supply and sanitation in about six DMCs.
- Institutional strengthening of national environmental sanitation information centers. To achieve this aim, various information centers and ENSIC will be linked to for a regional information network with ENSIC serving as the focal point for exchanging information and providing technical and information support for water supply and sanitation development.
- Strengthening information support, particularly for DMCs which are not selected for the network. In addition, training programs on low-cost technologies for water supply and sanitation will be organized to complement the information dissemination activity.

The implementation of the first phase of the project began in February 1988 with a survey of development agencies and information centers in the Philippines.

For more information on this project or the ENSIC contact:

Ma Sein Mya
Senior Information Scientist
ENSIC
Asian Institute of Technology
P.O. Box 2754
Bangkok 10501, THAILAND
Tel: 5290100-13, 5290091-3, ext. 2870
Telex: 84276 TH

Commons in South Asia

Dr. Ronald Herring reports on an ongoing social science project dealing with common property in South Asia.

"In an effort to engage natural and social scientists in collaborative work on the degradation of the environment in South Asia, the Joint Committee of South Asia of the SSRC/ACLS (Social Science Research Council & American Council of Learned Societies) in New York and the Smithsonian Institution of Washington D.C. initiated a series of meetings in 1986 and 1987. We decided to begin our substantive work with a workshop focused on a single case: the Sunderbans, a coastal wetland bridging Bangladesh and India's West Bengal.

The Sunderbans is important not only as the well-publicized habitat of the Bengal tiger, but also as an important mainstay of the local economy (wood, fish, etc.) and storm barrier against the devastating cyclones of the Bay of Bengal. The forest has shrunk dramatically over the last century because of privatization of its periphery by entrepreneurial peasants seeking to expand rice agriculture and because of the state's incapacity to enforce strict regulation of tree felling.

Our concerns were both practical and theoretical: to understand the causes of success and failure in management of a limited-access commons vital to a desperately poor local population and to work through the implications of the case for intellectual frameworks premised on the "tragedy" of the commons.

The workshop attracted a wide range of natural and social scientists, covering topics such as the pre-colonial and colonial history of the region, demographics and occupational structure, hydrology and fish habitats, geology, decentralization of political structure, international economic pressures and conflicts (India's upstream diversions have dramatically affected the hydrological dynamics), mammal ecology and the like. A collection of working papers will be published by the Smithsonian sometime in 1988. Future plans include field work in the region and/or expansion of the workshop to include other cases."

For more information on this project contact:

Professor Ronald Herring
Department of Political Science
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois 60208
USA
Telephone: (312) 491-2641

FMIS Network

David Groenfeldt from the International Irrigation Management Institute (IIMI) submitted the following announcement of yet another network.

'The Farmer-Managed Irrigation Systems network provides a link among researchers, policy-makers and agency staff who have a professional interest in the particular problems of improving the performance of irrigation systems built and managed by groups of farmers.

The network grew out of a workshop sponsored by IIMI on "Public Intervention in Farmer-Managed Irrigation Systems" held in Kathmandu, Nepal in 1986.

The objectives of the network are (a) to enhance the utilization of existing knowledge through facilitating interaction among researchers, policy-makers, and managers, and (b) to foster research on and implementation of innovative approaches to assisting and improving the performance of FMIS.

Currently the network links nearly 300 irrigation professionals in 25 countries, mostly in Asia and Africa. A quarterly newsletter reports ideas and results submitted by network members, and announces the various services offered by the network: e.g. dissemination of FMIS-relevant fugitive literature, study tour opportunities, and upcoming workshops and seminars.

The FMIS network is coordinated by staff of IIMI who liaise with and provide backstopping to members of the network engaged in research activities. The FMIS network is funded by a joint grant from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the West German Government. In addition, the network seeks activity-specific funds from other sources."

For more information about the FMIS network, contact:

David Groenfeldt
International Irrigation Management Institute
Digana Village
via Kandy
SRI LANKA
Telephone: (08) 74274, 74334, 74251
IDD 32491
Telex: 22318 IIMIHQCE

Prizes, Fellowships and Grants

RFF Dissertation Prize

Resources for the Future (RFF) has established a new, "annual prize for the doctoral dissertation that makes the most significant contribution to the field of environmental and resource economics." The prize carries an award of US\$10,000. All dissertations in environmental and natural resource economics (theoretical and applied) submitted for the PhD or its equivalent and certified as completed between 1 January 1988 and 31 December 1988 are eligible for nomination." All dissertations must be nominated by the university department in which they were submitted. RFF reserves the right of first refusal on prize-winning manuscripts which authors choose to publish in book form. The award will be announced in June 1989. Dissertations must be in English, but no specific geographic limitations are stated in the RFF announcement.

Further details about eligibility and procedures to be followed are available from:

Dr. John F. Ahearne
Vice-President, RFF
1616 P Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA
Telephone: (202) 328-5022

Canadian Government Laboratories

The Government of Canada offers visiting fellowships in Canadian Government Laboratories to provide promising young scientists with the opportunity to work with well-established research groups and leaders in their fields. Laboratories of the following agencies are among those in which fellowships are tenable:

Agriculture Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources
Environment Canada
Fisheries and Oceans Canada
National Museums of Canada
National Research Council Canada

Applicants should have received a doctorate from a recognized university within the last five years or a master's degree followed by at least two years of research experience and a demonstrated capability to conduct independent research.

There are no citizenship restrictions. However successful candidates who are not Canadians or permanent residents of Canada must satisfy Canadian immigration requirements.

Stipend: Fellowships have an annual value of \$28,992 plus a travel allowance.

Duration: Appointments are made for one year; renewals for a second year are possible.

Deadline: The deadline for receipt of applications is December 15, 1988.

For further information contact:

Visiting Fellowships Officer
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 1H5
Telephone: (613) 996-4363

(The NSERC also offers university and industry research fellowships in the natural sciences and engineering which are open only to citizens and permanent residents of Canada. More information on these fellowships is available from the Research Fellowships Officer at the above address.)

IITA

The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), located at Ibadan, Nigeria, administers fellowship programs for graduate and post-doctoral research. IITA's "primary research emphasis is on developing productive and sustainable farming systems for the lowland and sub-humid tropics of West and Central Africa. Research is conducted on three interrelated topics:

1. systems of natural resource management
2. improved crop varieties that can stabilize and increase production with minimal damage to the environment.
3. development of sustainable and productive farming systems compatible with the resources and objectives of the farm family."

The post-doctoral fellowship program is open to applicants world-wide. Awards are for a period of one year, renewable for a second year if performance of the fellow is satisfactory. "Competition is open to any outstanding scientist (with a Ph.D or equivalent) qualified in any field of research related to IITA's research activities. The terms of the fellowships will include payment of competitive salaries in US dollars, medical and other insurance schemes, housing and other appropriate benefits." Post-doctoral fellows will be selected on the basis of the scientific quality of research they propose and its relevance to the goals of IITA.

"Interested scientists should send a brief proposal on the research areas they wish to pursue in addition to their curriculum vitae, university transcripts and addresses of referees to the Manager, Human Resources" at either of the addresses listed below.

IITA also invites outstanding "students of agriculture and related sciences from sub-Saharan Africa to compete for places in its Graduate Research Fellowship Program. To be eligible for selection, candidates must be working on their MsC or PhD degree at a university anywhere in the world and must be planning to conduct research in a tropical African country. Preference is accorded to candidates from West and Central African countries."

The Fellowships include:

- cost of transportation to and from IITA or substation of assignment
- free housing and a generous living allowance
- other allowances to cover transit expenses, books, supplies and thesis expenses
- travel costs and per diem for the student's university supervisor to make at least one trip to visit the student at the research site.

"The competition for Fellowships is open throughout the year. Selection of new fellows is made each March and September. Applicants should send a detailed resume, three letters of reference from their instructors including the student's advisor, and a research proposal of up to 10 pages," to the Director of Training at either of the addresses listed below.

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Oyo Road, P.M.B. 5320
Ibadan
NIGERIA

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
c/o L.W. Lambourn & Co.
26 Dingwall Road
Croydon CR9 3EE
ENGLAND

Inter-American Foundation

The Inter-American Foundation is a U.S. institution intended to support the self-help effort of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean. It does not work through country governments, instead making grants directly to local, private organizations. Its funds come from the U.S. government and the Inter-American Development Bank. In 1987 the IAF made 234 new and 112 supplemental grants totaling about \$20 million. Grants made in 1987 for natural resource and common-property related activities include fisheries and marine

resource management projects in Chile, Costa Rica and Dominica, a coral reef preservation project in the Dominican Republic, agroforestry in Colombia, and Andean ecosystem protection in Venezuela.

The IAF also awards a small number of individual fellowships for graduate study. Forty-three of these fellowships were awarded in 1987 for Masters or PhD studies. While grants to institutions are limited to organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean, US citizens may apply for graduate study fellowships.

For more information on either institutional grants or fellowships, contact:

Inter-American Foundation
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Rosslyn, Virginia, 22209, USA
Telephone: (703) 841-3800

Woods Hole Post-Doctoral Fellowships

The Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution offers postdoctoral fellowships in Marine Policy and Ocean Management.

"Research fellowships are offered to individuals in the social sciences, law, the humanities, or natural sciences to apply their training to problems or issues that involve the use of the oceans. Presently research follows thematic areas such as Marine Science and Public Policy; Ocean Jurisdictions, Law of the Sea, and International Relations; Development and Management of Ocean Resources; and Planning and Management. Emphasis is placed on the economics of ocean space and on the role of science in governmental and industrial decision making. Topics of special current interest include marine biological diversity, the quality of marine habitats and marine reserves, and the impacts of sea-level change. Other research interests are also appropriate.

Fellowships are awarded for one year with a stipend of \$27,000 plus group health insurance and a modest research budget. Recipients are encouraged to pursue their own research interests independently or in association with resident staff. Completed applications must be received by **January 15, 1989** for 1989-1990 awards. Awards will be announced in March."

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution.

Write for application forms to:

Dean of Graduate Studies
P.O. Box N
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543, USA

CPR Publications

FAO-RAPA Publications

The Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations regularly publishes documents of interest to many network members. Two proceedings volumes on community forestry, produced jointly with UNDP and the East-West Center, were noted in the second issue of the Digest. Since then three other publications have come to our attention.

Tigerpaper

The first publication is a periodical, *Tigerpaper*, now in its fifteenth volume. "*Tigerpaper* is a quarterly news bulletin dedicated to the exchange of information relating to wildlife and national parks management for the Asia-Pacific Region. It is compiled, edited and distributed by J. Naewboonien." Editorial Advisors are Y.S. Rao and G.S. Child. The subscription rate is US \$5.00 per year for subscribers in the Asia-Pacific Region and US\$10.00 per year for subscribers outside the Region. Make cheques payable to: FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

"*Tigerpaper* is dependent upon your free and voluntary contributions in the form of articles, news items, and announcements in the field of wildlife and nature conservation in the Region. In order to better serve the needs of our readers please write to us and send in the information you have or let us know if there is any information that you need. We appreciate receiving your letters and make all efforts to respond."

The 33 page Jan-Mar 1987 issue contains articles by contributors from India, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Malaysia.

Tigerpaper

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 10200, Thailand

Use and Conversion of Forest Land

The second publication is an edited volume from a Seminar-Workshop on Watershed Land-Use Planning held at the Forestry Training Centre, Gympie, Queensland, Australia in May of 1985. Entitled *Land Use, Watershed, and Planning in the Asia-Pacific Region*, its editors are A.J. Pearce and L.S. Hamilton. Both were affiliated with the Environment and Policy Institute of the East-West Center, which co-sponsored the conference.

The volume is divided into two sections. The first consists of twelve invited papers on a variety of topics; conversion of forests to specific other uses, agroforestry, reforestation, sustained use, development project planning, and socio-economic and institutional aspects of forest conversion. This first section is followed by a shorter one containing discussion summaries from working groups charged with developing soil and water conservation guidelines for various situations in which forests are cleared, harvested, or converted to other uses.

Pearce, A.J. & L.S. Hamilton eds. *Land Use, Watershed, and Planning in the Asia-Pacific Region (RAPA Report 1986/3)* Bangkok, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 1986. 229 pp.

Forest Based Rural Enterprises: Pakistan

This report describes the wide variety of small rural enterprises based on the transformation or processing of forest products. The final products range from cricket bats and tennis racquets to crates, baskets, furniture, mushrooms, medicinal plants, resins, gums, honey, and forage. These activities occupy hundreds of thousands of rural residents and add significantly to their household incomes. Although property rights arrangements are not treated in detail, it is apparent that many of the resources are common property. This is a well-organized, concise case study which points out the importance of resources and products often overlooked by "macro-level" planners. The author is Director-General of the Pakistan Forest Institute.

Sheikh, M.I. *Forest-Based Rural Enterprises: Pakistan*. (RAPA Report 1987/3) Bangkok, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, 1987. 88 pp.

Both of the above reports are apparently available on request from:

Regional Forestry Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok, Thailand

The Global Commons

In an earlier issue, we listed a conference entitled "Outer Space and Ocean Space: Governance of the Global Commons" which was held in Paris on May 21, 1987. This meeting was a component of the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs project on "Rethinking International Governance". Seven papers from that conference are now available in a booklet published by the Humphrey Institute. The authors and titles of the papers follow:

- Harlan Cleveland "Introducing the Global Commons"
- John Firor "Do You Think You Can Take Over the Universe and Improve it?"
- John P. Craven "The Ocean as a Metaphor for Space"
- Dean Abrahamson "Global Warming: A Future out of Control"
- Lincoln P. Bloomfield "Diversity as Policy for the Global Commons"
- Luther P. Gerlach "Cultural Construction of the Global Commons"
- Arthur C. Clarke "Star Peace"

Cleveland, Harlan & Lea Burdette. *The Global Commons*. Minneapolis, Humphrey Institute, 1988. 73 pp. U.S.\$3.00

Available from:

External Relations
Humphrey Institute
301 19th Ave South
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis MN 55455
Telephone (612) 625-1326

Great Lakes Commons

The Great Lakes of North America may not be a common property resource under strictest definitions of the term, but their management resembles that of common property in many important ways. The lakes are not clearly the "property" of any single unit of government. Two national governments, the United States and Canada; as well as the governments of eight U.S. states and two Canadian provinces all have some role in management decision-making. Access and use rules are determined by negotiation between these parties. Large cities, including Chicago and Toronto, also play a role since their water withdrawal and sewage disposal activities can significantly affect lake ecosystems.

Two developments have the potential to change management of the lakes. In a recent case (*Sporhase*

v. Nebraska ex rel Douglas 1982), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that water is an article of interstate commerce and that states cannot forbid the transfer of water across their state boundaries. In 1985, the lake states and provinces agreed on a new basin compact establishing rules of access and conduct.

These institutional changes are reviewed and analyzed in a recent report issued by the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota. The authors describe the lake basin and explain the new institutional developments. Then they review basic theories of common property resource management and evaluate recent institutional changes using these theoretical tools. They conclude with recommendations for further change, essentially focusing on a transferrable, divisible permit system for water withdrawals.

Frerichs, Stephen & K. William Easter. *Managing the Great Lakes Commons: An Evaluation of Recent Institutional Changes*. Economic Report ER 88-3. St. Paul, University of Minnesota Department of Agricultural & Applied Economics, 1988. 51 pp.

Available without charge from:

Waite Library
Department of Agricultural & Applied Economics
1994 Buford Ave
St. Paul, Minnesota, 55108, USA
Telephone (612) 625-1705

Indian Mountain Village

Marcus Moench, a Research Intern at the East-West Environment and Policy Institute, attempts "an initial bridge-building exercise between the questions of where cooperative management systems occur and why they occur" by examining such management in an Indian mountain village. Moench begins by asserting a primary hypothesis; "cooperative action with regard to resources is dependent on three basic factors: need, environmental hospitality, and interdependency." A corollary hypothesis states "... that, assuming constant need, as the tendency toward the development of cooperative management inherent in any given situation decreases due to changes in environmental hospitality and interdependency, the requirement for formalized institutions regulating and enforcing management increases if management is to occur."

These hypotheses are examined through a case study of an area near Mussoorie in the lower Himalayas of northern Uttar Pradesh, in India. This is an area which was quite isolated, but which has been opened up through road-building in the last ten years.

The author finds support for his hypotheses and argues that "the observed tendency toward breakdown of traditional management systems accompanying the switch from subsistence to market orientation could . . . be explained by declines in interdependency." The key implication of his findings is summed up in the following paragraph.

"The concept of interdependence, if it holds up to further scrutiny, could provide a key tool for dynamic assessments of common-property institutions. If project actions, for example road building or the development of markets, are likely to reduce interdependency at the village level then the stability of traditional management institutions may be poor. Basing project activities on these institutions could then be inappropriate. Conversely, if project activities are likely to increase interdependence - as may have been the case in some irrigation projects - then village based cooperative management may be a realistic option."

Moench, Marcus. *Cooperative Resource Management in an Indian Mountain Village*. Working Paper 87-3 Honolulu, East-West Center, 1987. 42 pp.

"Working Papers are made available in limited numbers for comment and discussion and to inform interested colleagues about work in progress at the East-West Environment and Policy Institute.

Environment and Policy Institute
East-West Center
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii, 96848, USA

Logging, Fisheries & Tourism in Palawan

Tradeoffs caused by competing resource uses and management regimes on a Philippine island are examined in another East-West Center publication. Gregor Hodgson and John A. Dixon's *Logging Versus Fisheries and Tourism in Palawan* evaluates the economic effects of sedimentation from private logging operations on common-property fisheries on Bacuit Bay as well as on tourism. The abstract follows:

"The pollution of rivers, lakes and sea by sedimentation is a growing problem throughout the world. Sedimentation pollution of coastal marine areas is especially serious in Southeast Asia where fish harvested from coastal waters serve both as a major source of protein for human consumption and a significant source of foreign exchange through exports. One major cause of sedimentation is logging.

In 1985 a logging operation was begun in the watershed bordering Bacuit Bay (El Nido), Palawan, Philippines. Bacuit Bay is also an important resource

for two other foreign exchange earning industries -- tourism and marine fisheries. The effects of logging - induced sedimentation on the bay's previously pristine marine environment were the subject of a 1-year ecological study. By the end of the study, only 11 percent of the available commercial forest had been logged, but high rates of accelerated erosion due to logging had already resulted in dramatic increases of sediment transport and discharge into the bay. Sedimentation damage to bay coral reefs and associated fisheries was rapid and severe.

In order to examine the economic effects of sedimentation pollution on tourism and marine fisheries, predictions of future revenue production based on two development alternatives are presented. The development options are (1) to ban logging in the bay's watershed or (2) to allow logging to continue to continue as planned. The first option would prevent further damage to the bay's ecosystem due to logging-induced sedimentation and thus the tourism and marine fisheries dependent on it. The second option would maximize logging revenue but reduce revenue from the other industries.

The results of the economic analysis are striking and project a reduction in gross revenue of more than \$40 million over a 10-year period with continued logging of the Bacuit Bay watershed as compared with gross revenue given implementation of a logging ban. The difference is due to projected losses from tourism and fisheries. Present-value analysis was performed using both a 10 and 15 percent discount rate. Even with the higher discount rate, the present value of lost revenue exceeds \$11 million under Option 2-- continued logging. Sensitivity analysis shows that significant deviation from predicted effects of sedimentation damage do not alter the conclusion. In addition to these quantitative results, consideration of qualitative factors reveals that the social, economic, and environmental benefits of fisheries and tourism outweigh those of logging in this location.

The study demonstrates that the combined use of ecological and economic analyses can provide useful information for government planners seeking to maximize net economic benefits while minimizing social and environmental costs. Recommendations are made regarding application of these results to similar resource conflicts in other regions.

Hodgson, Gregor & John A. Dixon. *Logging Versus Fisheries and Tourism in Palawan* Occasional Paper No. 7. Honolulu, East-West Environment and Policy Institute, 1988. 95 pp. US\$3.00

Available from:

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

Overgrazing in Africa

The relationship between rangeland management regimes and long-run rangeland quality remains a key issue in many countries, but particularly in Africa. Interest in the question waxes and wanes with drought cycles. Lovell Jarvis presented a useful paper on the question at an ILCA conference four years ago. This paper, still available in a Working Paper format, is still apropos today.

Jarvis briefly reviews livestock production and pastoralism in Africa. In clarifying key concepts such as "communal ranges, overgrazing, and range degradation" he clearly distinguished between open-access and common-property and notes that property rights arrangements are spread along a continuum. He sketches "an economist's theoretical approach to overgrazing" and proceeds to actual conditions in Africa. The core of the paper is an exposition of the complex interactions of many variables which occur in real-world systems. He evaluates likely outcomes of proposed policies such as grazing taxes, stocking controls, and changes in land tenure and notes relationships between pastoralism and economic development in other sectors of the economy.

He concludes "Assertions of overgrazing have been abundant for many years. Pastoralist herds have expanded greatly during this period and, although the effects of drought have been suffered repeatedly, it is not clear that pastoralist welfare is worse today than before. A number of "revisionist" livestock specialists have recently questioned whether overgrazing is really the problem it has been made out to be. Concluding that it is not, on various grounds, they have sought to shift the focus of livestock policy off of herd numbers and onto other means of increasing livestock productivity and pastoral welfare. I am sympathetic with this effort -- even though the thrust of this paper may seem to be in the opposite direction. We share a common fear that a focus on overgrazing will encourage harmful intervention: grazing fees, poorly implemented stocking quotas, or changes in land tenure resulting in enrichment of a few -- perhaps not even pastoralists - and impoverishment of the rest.

Nonetheless, examination of the common range-overgrazing dilemma indicates the nature of the

problem faced by pastoralists. Rising pastoralist populations and declining pastoralist area, combined with weakening traditional institutions, could lead to increased overgrazing. External controls like grazing taxes and stocking quotas seem unlikely to provide efficient or equitable solution. Land tenure changes, such as strengthening traditional control mechanisms, establishing group ranches, or movement toward individualized tenure may offer a more attractive solution, but no easy answer seems apparent."

Jarvis, Lovell S. *Overgrazing and Range Degradation in Africa: Is There Need and Scope for Government Control of Livestock Numbers?* Davis California, UCD Department of Agricultural Economics, 1985. 55 pp.

Contact the author at:

Department of Agricultural Economics
University of California
Davis, California, 95616, USA

WZB - Science Center Berlin

The Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (described in the September, 1987 issue of the *Digest*) has issued two new papers dealing with environmental impacts of modernization or structural change within economies. Abstracts of the two articles follow.

Environmental Impact of Economic Structure

Although structural change in many industrialized countries has increased since the early 1970s, the environmental policy aspects of this change have hardly been investigated. The more pronounced the positive environmental effects of structural change become, the more positive will be the structure-oriented options of environmental policy.

Using a set of four indicators, in this study thirty-one Eastern and Western industrialized countries are being tested with regard to economic structure and environmentally significant structural change. The authors come to the conclusion that the strong correlation between economic performance and environmental pollution, unequivocal in 1970, had become much weaker by 1985. The de-linking of economic growth from material-intensive industrial production processes is particularly evident. In some cases automatic environmental benefits ("environmental gratis effects") were generated in this way.

However, the development profiles of the countries investigated differ greatly. There are countries, in particular Sweden, with absolute structural

improvement in the ecological sense; countries like Japan and Norway with structural improvement relative to economic growth; and countries, including most Eastern and Southern European states, featuring no structural improvement or even environmentally negative structural change.

The question is being left open to what extent the modernized economic structures are accompanied by "modernized" forms of environmental pollution."

Jänicke, Martin; Harold Mönch, Thomas Ranneberg & Udo E. Simonis. *Structural Change and Environmental Impact: Empirical Evidence on Thirty-one Countries in East and West*. FS 11-88-402. Berlin, WZB, 1988. 29 pp.

Ecological Modernization of Industrial Society: Three Strategic Elements

"Industrial society is on a course of conflict with the natural environment. Natural resources are being overexploited and the natural ecosystems are overloaded by non-digestible pollutants. Unchanged, industrial society gives no real chance to nature and provides no future for a sustainable development. Therefore, the time has come for "ecological modernization", a methodological and practical concept, focusing on prevention, innovation, and structural change towards ecologically sound industrial development, and relying on clean technology, recycling and renewable resources.

In this paper, some strategic elements of such a concept of "ecological modernization" are being discussed. Its implementation requires a conversion of the economy, a re-orientation of environmental policy, and a replenishment of economic policy. To "raise a loan with the ecology", i.e. to better understand and to make use of ecological principles, that is what matters now: "ecological structural change of the economy", "preventive environmental policy", and "ecological orientation of economic policy" seem to be the three main strategic elements to reconcile the interests of man and nature, and to provide for a better harmony between industrial society and the natural environment.

The author elaborates at some length on these three elements of a necessarily holistic and systemic policy."

Simonis, Udo E. *Ecological Modernization of Industrial Society: Three Strategic Elements*. FS II-88-401. Berlin, WZB, 1988. 42 pp.

Both papers are available free on request from:

Science Center Berlin
Reichpietschufer 50
1000 Berlin (West) 30
Telephone: (030)254 91-0

CPR & Population Growth

Dr. N.S. Jodha, head of the Framing Systems Division at the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), prepared a paper for a United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Consequences of Rapid Population Growth in Developing Countries. In the paper, entitled *Population Growth and Common Property Resources: Micro-Level Evidence From India*, he argues strongly for the recognition of the importance of common property resources.

"The rural poor receive the bulk of their fuel supplies and fodder from CPR's. CPR product collection is an important source of employment and income, especially during the periods when other opportunities are non-existent. Furthermore, CPR income, despite likelihood of its significant underestimation, accounts for 14 to 23% of household income from all other sources in the study villages. More importantly, the inclusion of CPR incomes in total household incomes from other sources, reduces the extent of rural income inequalities as indicated by lower values of the Gini coefficient. However, despite their valuable contributions to the economy of the rural poor, CPR's are one of the most neglected areas in development planning in the country. The consequence is their depletion both in terms of decline in area and productivity. This in turn induces further fall in their pay off to be followed by further decline and degradation." (p.6)

He concludes: "Population growth leading to increased pressure on land has historically contributed to decline in CPRs, which often represented extensive pattern of land use. This is borne by the analysis of initial period (1950-52) situation in the present case. However, in the post 1950-52 period, the role of population growth is superseded by public policies. The land policies of the state seem to have led to decline of CPRs independent of population pressure. The slackening of management systems of CPRs is more clearly a consequence or side effect of public interventions. The qualitative changes in village population, partly resulting from public policies and programmes, has also contributed to depletion of CPRs. An important implication of the study is that as long as public interventions are a key factor affecting the CPRs, a reorientation of the farmer should be emphasized to rehabilitate CPRs. A restriction on further privatization of CPRs, introduction of usage regulation supported by some element of user cost and fiscal incentive to Panchayats (Village councils) should form the part of CPR-strategies for the future. As observed in some villages, involvement of NGOs can help rehabilitate CPRs.

The meeting, at which this paper was presented, was organized by the Population division of the Department of International and Social Affairs of the UN Secretariat in collaboration with the Institut national d'études démographiques (INED), Paris. Plans for publication of proceedings or other information on availability of this paper are not known. Dr Jodha's address is:

ICIMOD
GPO Box 3226
Kathmandu, NEPAL

Mountain Development, Common Property, Investment Priorities & Institutional Arrangements

Common property in mountain development and its relationships to population pressure is also the subject of a more extensive paper by network member Mukul Sanwal. In an accompanying letter he writes "It is simplistic to blame population growth, rather Government law, policies and forest bureaucracies adversely affect the local use of resources. These relations are often the determining factors in management, but are not included in assessments."

The following is a summary of his paper, entitled *What We Know About Mountain Development: Common Property, Investment Priorities and Institutional Arrangements*.

"How can development build on the assets in the mountain environment without degrading them? The problems of analysis and design of mountain development are not technical production questions but institutional issues of distribution and equity. Most studies have emphasized "strategies" - how to plant trees and attract capital, to the exclusion of "institutions" - how to meet the forest needs of the poor and sustain development efforts, as variables affecting mountain development. The favored intervention of projects has not been able to change behavioural patterns because its arrangements look at choices before actors at the operational level alone, and the schemes remain isolated eco-engineering activities. Eco-development requires a societal framework that includes legal, administrative and economic aspects. The specific goals involve questions of value, conflicts of interest and need public participation for sustaining them. This paper provides a framework for policy focused reform for a new look at both problems and solutions to deal with them."

Mr. Sanwal is now Director of the Administrative Training Institute in Nainital. He has worked as District Officer in three mountain districts and as a Special Secretary for Hill Development at the State level.

Sanwal, Mukul. *What We Know About Mountain Development: Common Property, Investment Priorities and Institutional Arrangements*. 43 pp.

Contact:

Mukul Sanwal
Uttar Pradesh
Academy of Administration
Administrative Training Institute, U.P.
Nainital 236 001
INDIA
Telephones: 2041,2549

Common Property in Gujarat

Common Property Land Resources in Gujarat is a substantial publication summarizing the conclusions of a study of 25 villages in that state by the Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (GIAP). The study was funded by the Ford Foundation, and field work was accomplished between July 1985 and November 1987.

Information developed in the course of the study is presented in 88 pages. Conclusions of the research are summarized in a 16-page section. Five policy recommendations are made:

1. No privatization of any type (except for housing plots) should be encouraged by the government.
2. The Gauchar institution should be revitalized.
3. Village woodlots should be developed separately in the revenue/Panchayat waste consisting of fast-growing, fuelwood-yielding species.
4. Local species should be planted and preserved...
5. The responsibility for the development, preservation and regulation of the CPRs should be given to the village Panchayat.

The report contains a great deal of information, presented in a series of tables and appendices. Copies of the survey checklist and questionnaire are included.

Iyengar, Sudarshan. *Common Property Land Resources in Gujarat: Some Findings About Their Size, Status and Use*. Working Paper No. 16, Gota (India), Gujarat Institute of Area Planning, 1988. 150 pp. No price stated.

For more information on this study or publication, contact:

The Gujarat Institute of Area Planning
Sarkhej
Gandhinagar Highway
Gota 382 481
Dist. Ahmedabad
INDIA
Telephones: 474809, 474810

CPR In Journals

Editor's Note: Our purpose in this section of the *Digest* is to not only summarize specific articles in mainstream academic journals which deal with common property; but also to note some of the smaller, less well known journals which frequently publish articles dealing with common property or natural resource management. I would appreciate network members suggesting journals which they have found useful in their work, but which may not be particularly well known.

Canadian Environmental Law

The West Coast Environmental Law Research Foundation, headquartered in Vancouver B.C., publishes a quarterly newsletter on environmental issues and law. Its geographic focus is primarily British Columbia, but most articles would be relevant in other parts of Canada, and some would be of international interest. The sixteen-page Spring 1988 issue contained a dozen short articles, two pages of announcements of events, and a three-page evaluation of a recent decision in an ocean waste dumping case involving a large logging firm. The Foundation has been in existence since the mid- 1970's and the Newsletter is in its fourteenth volume.

The Foundation has an accompanying association; annual membership in which costs \$20 for individuals and \$30 for institutions and includes a subscription to the Newsletter. The Foundation also is offering a subscription to the Newsletter without association membership for only \$3.00 (Canadian). This rate is good through December 1988 and rates for subscribers in other countries are not specified.

Anyone interested in the Association, Research Foundation, or Newsletter should contact:

WCELR
1001 - 207 W. Hastings St.
Vancouver British Columbia V6B 1H7
CANADA
Telephone: (604) 684-7378

Pirineos

Network members who work with mountain ecosystems should be aware of *Pirineos*, a journal published twice yearly by the Instituto Pirenaico de Ecologia in Jaca, Spain. Subtitled "A Journal on Mountain Ecology", *Pirineos* has been published since 1945. Initially focused on the Pyrenees Mountains, in 1987 its subject matter was broadened to include topics

in mountain ecology anywhere in the world. *Pirineos* subject matter is multi-disciplinary and multi-lingual. Articles, notes, and reviews are published in Spanish, French, or English.

Issue No. 129 contains four longer articles on floral composition of Central Pyrenees meadows, concepts of high-altitude induced ecosystems, the cartography of agropastoral abandonment, and an evaluation of the ecological consequences of various types of land use in Israeli mountains. Two shorter notes deal with suspended sediment loads and with paleoclimatic records. In addition, ten books are reviewed. There are a total of 128 pages. All articles and notes are prefaced by abstracts in at least two other languages. A Guide for Authors is available and the publishers are willing to establish exchange arrangements for other publications of interest. The current subscription price is US\$30.00 for subscribers outside of Spain.

Revista Pirineos
Instituto Pirenaico de Ecologia
Apartado 64
22700 Jaca (Huesca)
SPAIN

Derecho y Reforma Agraria

While its title implies a narrow focus on law and agrarian reform, this Venezuelan journal deals with a much broader range of agricultural, environmental, and resource questions. For example, the most recent issue (No. 17 -1987) contained articles on water law in Poland and on environmental contamination and human rights. In addition to scholarly papers, it includes news on national and international legislation and conferences - for example a report on the Thirteenth European congress on Agrarian Law - as well as reviews of books. All material is printed in Spanish.

The publisher is the Instituto Iberoamericano de Derecho Agrario y Reforma Agraria of the Universidad de los Andes, located in Merida, Venezuela. Publication is apparently still on an occasional basis; issue 16 is dated 1985 and issue 17 is dated 1987. No subscription rates are stated.

Derecho y Reforma Agraria
Instituto Iberoamericano de Derecho Agrario y
Reforma Agraria
Universidad de los Andes
Merida
VENEZUELA

About Conferences

Social Science in Resource Management

Texas A&M University is sponsoring the Third Symposium on Social Science in Resource Management, scheduled to be held in April 1990.

"Social scientists and resource managers with interests in research on natural resource and environmental management issues are invited to attend. The symposium will provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information about human interactions with natural environments and resources.

The purpose of the symposium is to foster interaction among social scientists with a variety of interests in natural resource management issues. The first symposium, held in 1986 at Oregon State University in Corvallis, was a highly successful event, attended by more than 300 scientists and resource managers. Similar success was achieved at the second symposium held at the University of Illinois in June, 1988. These symposia provide a unique opportunity for social scientists and resource managers to discuss their work."

For further information on this symposium, contact:

Dr. James H. Gramann
Department of Recreation and Parks
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas 77843-2261, USA
Telephone: (409) 845-4920

Integrated Tropical Coastal Area Management

The ASEAN-US Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP) has organized a Technical Workshop on Integrated Tropical Coastal Area Management to be held in Singapore October 28-31, 1988. The CRMP has been in operation for nearly three years, and much data and information has already been produced by the six participating countries. Much of this information will be presented and shared at the Singapore workshop. The organizers are the National University of Singapore, the Science Council of Singapore, and International Center for Living Aquatic Resources Management (ICLARM).

Papers will be presented on:

- coastal resources assessment and management
- environmental degradation
- socioeconomics of coastal resources and coastal communities
- legal and institutional framework in coastal area management
- environment/habitat enhancement and production

-resource planning and management

More information on participation in this conference can be obtained from:

ICLARM
MC P.O. Box 1501
Makati, Metro Manila
PHILIPPINES

Telephones: 818-0466, 818-9283 & 818-5255
Cable: ICLARM Manila
Telex: ITT 45658 ICLARM PM or Eastern 64797
ICLARM PN

Editor's Notes

Fax Procedures

If you have a time-sensitive document which you wish to send to the *Digest*, your best alternative may be a facsimile (Fax) machine. We can receive Faxed documents sent to telephone number (612) 645-3562. On the cover sheet, simply indicate "Ed Lotterman" or "Common Property Network" and our office phone number (612) 625-7019. You may wish to call us to verify our receipt of the Fax. You may also make a notation on the cover sheet asking that we call you upon receipt.

The *Digest* is published in March, June, September and December. The deadline for submission of materials is the 10th of the preceding month, though short notices of conferences or fellowships can be squeezed in for an additional week or so.

Acronyms & Telephone Numbers

If you submit any material for publication in the *Digest*, please ensure that you supply the complete wording for all abbreviations and acronyms at first use. We are familiar with a great many acronyms, but the Network has a widely varied membership and we try to spell all out completely. This is done most accurately if the original source of the article also does so. And a great deal of time can be wasted trying to verify some of the lesser-known abbreviations.

If you correspond with us or submit material for the *Digest*, please include your telephone number whenever possible, even if you do not live in North America. There is often a very short time lag between receipt of material and the deadline for printing the next issue and telephone calls are often the only alternative for checking some detail.