



Common Property News & Notes

CAMP Network

Individuals involved in coastal area management have formed a network, the Coastal Area Management and Planning (CAMP) Network. A number of institutions including the United States Agency for International Development, the Islands Resources Foundation, the U.S. National Park Service, Elsevier Applied Science and the South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium have provided support. The network publishes a free newsletter. For information about membership, contact:

CAMPNET Circulation Department
Island Resources Foundation
1718 P. Street NW, Suite T-4
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA

Persons who wish to submit articles, notices or other information for the newsletter should write directly to:

Dr. John R. Clark
School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences
University of Miami
4600 Rickenbacker Causeway
Miami, Florida 33149, USA
Telephone (305) 872-4114

Reilly to head U.S. EPA

William K. Reilly, president of the World Wildlife Fund-U.S. and the Conservation Foundation was named by president-elect George Bush to head the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The EPA is the primary government agency for pollution control and environmental regulation. Reilly's appointment marks the first time that the head of a major private environmental organization has been named to this level position. Reaction to the appointment among environmental groups has been positive, though many still question the conservative administration's willingness to commit significant resources to environmental improvement. Reilly has headed the Conservation Foundation since 1973, and

also assumed the presidency of WWF in 1985 when these two organizations affiliated. During his tenure WWF has increased its international efforts to preserve endangered wildlife and habitat, particularly in tropical forests. While the appointment of one individual does not in itself determine an administration's ultimate policies, Reilly's appointment is viewed by many as an encouraging sign that the Bush administration may be more pragmatic and less ideological in dealing with environmental and resource questions than was the Reagan administration. This may be particularly true in terms of trans-border pollution such as acid rain and with regard to global resources such as the oceans.

Reilly is the first EPA head with a significant background in resource conservation and preservation rather as opposed to pollution control. He is also the first with experience in international environmental questions. Reilly holds a B.A. from Yale University, a J.D. from Harvard Law School, and an M.S. in Urban Planning from Columbia University.

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Semi-Arid Information

The Universidad Federal de Paraiba operates an information center on semi-arid regions and agriculture. Its orientation is largely toward such areas in the Brazilian northeast and most of its current users work in that region. The Center is in its seventh year of publishing a periodic list of documents received and can furnish copies of these documents for a modest fee if they are unavailable elsewhere. The list as well as most of the publications cataloged, is written in Portuguese. Entitled *Alerta Para O Semi-Arido*, the list is available on request. Network members who work with semi-arid regions are strongly encouraged to send copies of their publications to the Center so as to make them known and available to a wide range of possible users in Brazil. For more information write:

Centra de Informacao do Semi-Arido
Universidade Federal da Paraiba
Avenida Aprigio Veloso 882
Bodocongo - CEP 58100
Campina Grande, Paraiba, Brasil
Telephone: (083) 321-7222, ext 228
TELEX: 083 2211 UNFP BR

Book Series on International Common Property Resources

Marvin S. Soroos, professor of political science at North Carolina State University, has been invited by the University of South Carolina Press to explore the possibility of developing a series of books on the subject of international common property resources, such as those of the oceans, seabed, outer space, Antarctica, and the atmosphere. Books in the series might focus on a specific international commons or on a cross-cutting issue, such as legal issues that apply to them or strategies for conserving renewable or non-renewable resources. Those interested in proposing a volume for such a series are encouraged to contact:

Dr. Marvin S. Soroos
Department of Political Science
Box 8102
NCSU
Raleigh NC 27695 USA
Telephone (919) 737-2841

Forestry Policy Research Grants

"William K. Reilly, president of World Wildlife Fund and The Conservation Foundation announced that the Osborne Center for Economic Development, a joint program of both organizations, has received a \$1 million grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to initiate a small grants program promoting better forest resource management in developing countries. The small grants, allotted over a three-year period beginning in late 1988, will support developing country researchers to conduct policy studies and field research relating to forestry. The small grants are

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

designed to improve on-the-ground forest management and forest investment projects in developing countries and to help train analysts in developing countries to formulate economically viable forest management policies for their governments. The grants will range up to \$25,000 and will be provided for a period of between 12 and 24 months." (Taken from WWF/CF press release dated Nov 21, 1988)

For more information on this small grants program contact the Osborn Center Director

Dr. Jeffrey Leonard
World Wildlife Fund / The Conservation
Foundation
1250 Twenty-Fourth Street NW
Washington D.C. 20037 USA
Telephone: (202) 293-4800
Telex 64505 PANDA
Cable: Panda Fund

Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy

The University of Minnesota has organized a new Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy. Headquartered in the Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics, the Center includes faculty from several other departments as well as the Hubert Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. Dr. C. Ford Runge has been appointed as the Center's first director.

The principal objective of the Center is to provide leadership in research to improve knowledge of the international aspects of food, agriculture, natural and human resources, and the environment. This knowledge will be disseminated in a variety of teaching, training and public service efforts.

The Center will encompass four major program areas:

- Commodity and trade policy
- Research policy
- Development assistance and policy
- Natural resource & environmental policy

Other areas of study with strong international components such as food and nutrition economics, the role of women in development, household economics and farming systems may be included as part of Center activities.

The Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics recently entered into a cooperative agreement with the University of Padova in Italy and is currently working on similar agreements with the University of Guelph in Canada and the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) in the Netherlands. The Center hopes to use these international linkages to foster comparative research. One area of strong interest is the environmental impact of agricultural policies. An example would be the contamination of ground and surface water by

agricultural chemicals, the use of which is stimulated by agricultural commodity price policies that encourage overproduction. This is increasingly seen to be a serious problem in Europe under the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community as well as in North America.

The Center currently has 26 affiliated faculty members from various academic departments and an endowment fund of over \$1 million. Efforts are being made to secure additional endowment funding as well as an increased level of research project support.

The *Digest* and other network activities at the University of Minnesota will be one of the activities of this new organization.

Population and Environment

The journal *Population and Environment* publishes papers ranging the broad interdisciplinary perspective on the relationships between population and societal, cultural and physical environments. Demographic variables linked to life style, economics, law, health, business and international relations are among those represented. Send inquiries and submissions to:

Virginia Abernethy
Department of Psychiatry
School of Medicine
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee 37232, USA

Urban and Regional Development Studies

The *Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies* is a new refereed journal published biannually by the Applied Regional Science Conference. The journal welcomes policy oriented papers dealing with urban and regional development issues with emphasis on developing countries. Send inquiries and submissions to:

Professor Koichi Mera
Managing Editor
Tokyo International University
Matoba-Kita, Kawagoe
Saitama-ken 350 Japan

International Institute of Fisheries Economics & Trade

Network members may be interested in learning more about a sister organization dealing with fisheries. "The International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade is organized to promote discussion of (1) factors which affect international trade in seafoods and (2) fisheries policies questions. Designed to be attractive to individuals from governments, industry, and universities from all over the world, a major goal of the organization is to facilitate cooperative research and data exchange.

Membership in the organization is open to anyone for a nominal fee (\$20.00 U.S. annually) Student memberships are \$10.00 U.S. annually. Corporate/ institutional and sustaining memberships are also available. Among its activities are preparing a handbook which provides names, addresses and interests of institute members, publishing a semiannual newsletter, and serving as a clearinghouse for cooperative research undertakings by bringing together members with common interests.

The Executive Committee of the Institute addresses policy issues and assists in planning conferences. The following individuals compose the Executive Committee: Clinton Atkinson, Sea Grant College Program, USA; Kee-Chai Chong, Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia, Thailand; Rognvaldur Hannesson, Institute of Fisheries Economics, Norway (Chairman); Richard Johnson, Oregon State University, USA; Maria Paez, EMBRAPA, Brazil; Louis Penzhom, Sea Harvest Corporation (Pty.) Ltd., South Africa; Jeffrey Stern, Central Seaway Company, Inc., USA; Tadashi Yamamoto, Nihon University, Japan; and Trevor Young, University of Manchester, United Kingdom.

The Institute's Secretariat is located at Oregon State University. The duties of the Secretariat are to carry out the day-to-day activities of the organization.

Under the chairmanship of David Cross, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg, the Information Exchange Working Group, a subgroup of the Institute, is organized to facilitate the exchange of data and to keep members informed on ongoing data collection and relevant research. Membership in this group consists of individuals from a number of countries, all with expertise in collection and analysis of seafood data."

For more information about the Institute or a copy of the membership application form, contact:

International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade
Office of International Research and Development
Oregon State University
Snell Hall 400
Corvallis, Oregon 97331-1641, USA
Telephone: (503) 754-2228
Telex: 5105960686 OSSU CID COVS

Ford Foundation Amazon Grants

The Amazon basin contains the world's largest expanse of tropical forests. Large areas of these forests are being cleared for settlement, unfortunately often by simply being burned. Such clearing and burning in Brazil has been the focus of a great deal of international attention over the past year, but the situation is similar in other basin countries including Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Columbia. Some researchers estimate that one tenth of the total production of atmospheric carbon dioxide comes from these clearing fires. Clearing is associated with large

migrations of settlers from other parts of the countries involved, perhaps as many as 200,000 per year in the case of Brazil.

Colonization is not only disruptive of existing natural ecosystems but also of the existing human populations. While the region has historically been thinly populated in comparison with the rest of South America, significant numbers of humans have lived there for decades or centuries. One group consists of the indigenous peoples of the region, the other includes rubber tappers and others who live off of the extraction of native forest products. These groups have formed representative organizations and have jointly called for the creation of large "extractive reserves".

Such reserves would be tracts of existing forest preserved from clearing and managed as common property for the sustainable harvest of traditional forest products.

The leader of one rural workers' group, Francisco Mendes, achieved international recognition for his efforts and secured the endorsement of the World Bank and Interamerican Development Bank for these common property extractive reserves prior to his tragic murder last month. While reserves have been established in the state of Acre and efforts are underway in Rondonia, the ultimate success or failure of the movement is still very much in doubt.

The Ford Foundation made a number of grants in 1988 to foster such resource preservation efforts. Peter May, a CPR Network member, is the program officer for these efforts in Brazil.

The National Council of Rubber Tappers received \$50,000 to help establish referral centers in Rondonia and Acre. Full-time staff in these centers will provide information for rural communities, raise problems with ste officials, monitor land conflicts and organize necessary meetings.

The Instituto de Estudios Amazônicos (see *Digest* #7) received \$155,200 to expand its advocacy programs for natural resource management by Amazonian peoples, to provide legal and technical assistance to the Council of Rubber Tappers and to prepare for opening an office in the western Amazon.

The Acre State Technology Foundation received \$50,000 to support implementation of the first common forest in that state with an additional \$140,000 awarded to the Federal University of Acre for its role in the process. The university will collaborate with the Amazon Research and Training Program of the University of Florida to develop programs of agroforestry and farming that are appropriate for the region.

The Rondonia State Forestry Institute received \$44,200 to conduct survey research in areas where common forests might be established. This work will be done in association with the Council of Rubber Tappers.

The Ford Foundation field office in Lima, Peru awarded a related series of grants to institutions in other countries for resource management in the Amazon Basin.

These include \$99,000 to the Foundation Center for Cooperation with Indigenous Communities in Colombia for technical assistance to thirty native communities and \$176,000 to the Puerto Rastrojo Foundation for field research for a resource management plan in the Columbian Amazon.

In Ecuador, \$49,000 was granted to the Ecuadorean Foundation for the Preservation of Nature for research and training with indigenous groups; and \$19,000 to the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences to develop a training program for public officials on Amazonian development.

More information can be obtained from:

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York, 10017, USA

Peter H. May
Ford Foundation
Praia do Flamengo, 100
12 andar
Rio de Janeiro 22.210 Brazil

British Commons

Network member David Brokensha in the Department of Environmental Studies at the University of California - Santa Barbara sent the following report on commons in Britain.

"Britain still has 1.5 million acres of commons, including village greens. Several organizations are concerned by the encroachments on, and the threats to, the commons. The Open Spaces Society, founded in 1865, has produced a useful pamphlet *Our Common Right* and an action pack for local organizations trying to save their commons. These are available from the Society at 25a Bell St., Henley on Thames, RG9 2BA.

This is an extract from their pamphlet: 'England and Wales would be sad places without commons. They are a remarkable historic survival: privately owned land over which others have rights in common with the owner to graze stock, collect wood, cut turf and so on. Their special legal status over the years and their traditional management... have made many commons sanctuaries for the landscapes, wildlife, and archaeological features that have been disappearing fast everywhere else.' The book contains a good brief summary of the history and importance of commons in England.

Today the commons are threatened by conflicts between those who would use them for development (e.g. housing), or for recreation or farming, with the local authorities and the central government caught in the middle.

Another strong organization involved in protecting commons is the Countryside Commission, founded in 1894 by the Common Land Forum. It has published a report, available from the publications department, 19/23 Albert Road, Manchester, M19 2EQ.

A final, very locally-specific example is *The Upper Colne and Colne Heath Common*, a model report on one common, including information on the history, present uses and natural history of the common, with attractive color illustrations. It is available from the Colney Heath Local History Society, 16 Eastbury Court, Lemsford Road, St. Albans, AL1 3PS. The report contains a wealth of information on 18th century cock-fighting and boxing; contemporary 'travellers' (gypsies); rights of grazing, pollarding, fishing; common wildflowers and butterflies.

Although most *Digest* readers are probably most interested in common rights in developing countries, it is useful to be reminded that commons are still very much a live issue in industrialized nations too, as these examples from Britain show."

David adds: "Readers interested in buying any of these publications are advised to write first to enquire current prices, in 1988 prices were all very reasonable, but I do not have postage rates."

The Countryside Commission mentioned above also publishes a bi-monthly newspaper called *Countryside Commission News*. The Jan/Feb 1988 issue contained a two-page center spread reporting on common lands in the United Kingdom and calling for changes in the Commons Registration Act of 1965, the current basic legislation governing common lands. "*Countryside Commission News* is published six times a year. The newspaper is distributed free of charge to central and local government, national parks, research and academic institutions, farming and landowning groups, voluntary and environmental bodies and other interested organizations and individuals." The newspaper's address is different from that of the publications listed above. Contact:

Countryside Commission
John Dower House
Crescent Place
Cheltenham, Glos. England, GL50 3RA
Telephone: Cheltenham (0242) 521381

Positions, Prizes & Fellowships

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute Seeks Social Scientists

The Marine Policy Center, a multidisciplinary social science research group, seeks applicants for social scientists at the Assistant and Associate levels to conduct research on problems relating to marine resources, ocean uses and role of scientific information in policy process. With center resources, social scientists will help develop research programs and raise supporting funds.

PhD or equivalent degree and demonstrated ability to devise and complete high-quality independent research required. Fields of law, applied micro-economics, international relations, law and economics, science policy, economics of technological change, natural resources or conservation-environmental management are preferred, but strong applications from other relevant fields are welcome.

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute is an Equal Employment Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer.

Statement of interest, vitae, and names of three references should be forwarded to:

Personnel Manager
Box 54P
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
Woods Hole MA 02543

For more information, contact:

James M. Broadus, Director
Marine Policy Center
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute
Woods Hole MA 02543
Telephone (508) 548-1400, ext 2774

\$2000 Policy Article Prize

The Center for International Food and Agricultural Policy at the University of Minnesota announces its first annual international food and agricultural policy article competition.

A \$2000.00 prize will be awarded to the author(s) of a published article in an academic, professional or popular publication which, in the opinion of the Center's program leaders, best advances understanding of an international food, agricultural, or environmental policy issue.

The Center is a multidisciplinary research and policy education effort involving over 25 University of Minnesota faculty. Policy program areas include commodities and trade; agricultural research; economic development; and natural resources and the environment.

Interested persons should submit any article published during calendar year 1988. The submission deadline is June 1, and the winner will be announced September 1, 1989. The winner will be expected to make a seminar presentation at the University of Minnesota, with all travel and lodging expenses paid. Address submissions or requests for information about this competition to:

C. Ford Runge, Director
Center for International Food
and Agricultural Policy
332 Classroom-Office Bldg
1994 Buford Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108, USA
Telephone (612) 625-8713

Graduate Study Fellowship

The Center also announces a new fellowship in international food and agricultural policy for outstanding students entering the PhD program in agricultural and applied economics at the University of Minnesota. The four-year fellowship will include a generous stipend and full tuition waiver, plus a \$2000.00 dissertation research travel grant.

The University of Minnesota is committed to the policy that all persons shall have equal access to its programs, facilities, and employment without regard to race, religion, color, sex, national origin, handicap, age, veteran status, or sexual orientation.

Information about the Center Fellowship and about graduate study in agricultural & applied economics can be obtained from:

Dr. Vernon Eidman
Director of Graduate Studies
Agricultural & Applied Economics
University of Minnesota
231 Classroom-Office Bldg
1994 Buford Ave
St. Paul Minnesota 55108, USA
Telephone: (612) 625 1222

About Conferences

AEA-AAAS Call for Proposals

A joint committee of the American Economics Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science is trying to enlarge the role of economics at AAAS annual meetings. Their immediate goal is to organize several sessions for the meeting to be held in New Orleans, February 15-20, 1990. Some suggested sessions topics which might be of interest to network members include "Issues in the Management of Fisheries, the Costs of Pollution and Pollution Abatement, and the Economics of Biotechnology."

The committee has issued a "Call for Symposium Proposals", and also welcomes inquiries from persons who are not willing to organize a session but would like to know more about this effort. Proposals will be considered up to a deadline of February 15, 1989.

For a copy of the Call for Proposals or more information, contact:

Professor Adam Rose
The Pennsylvania State University
Department of Mineral Economics
202 Walker Building
University Park, Pennsylvania 16802 USA
Telephone: (814) 863-7179

Professor Faye Duchin
Institute for Economic Analysis
New York University
269 Mercer Street
New York, New York 10003 USA
Telephone: (212) 998-7480

CPR & Public Choice Panels

One or more special panels on common property resources will be held at the Public Choice Society meetings, March 17-19, 1989 in Orlando Florida, USA. The meetings will take place at the Holiday Inn, 6515 International Drive, Orlando. Papers will be given by Roy Gardner, Elinor Ostrom and James Walker of Indiana University, Timothy Hennessey of the University of Rhode Island and Mark Sproule-Jones of McMaster University. Further information can be obtained from:

Mark Sproule-Jones
McMaster University
Department of Political Science
1280 Main Street West
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4M4 Canada
Telephone (416) 525-9140, extension 3898
FAX 52701001

Agroforestry Planning

The United States Department of Agriculture is sponsoring an international symposium on **Planning for Agroforestry** to be held at Washington State University April 24-27, 1989. For more information contact:

Department of Natural Resource Sciences
Washington State University
Pullman, Washington 99164-6410, USA

Asian Irrigation Training

The Irrigation System Management Improvement Program (ISMIP) at Central Luzon State University in the Philippines plans to hold a month-long course as part of their Asian regional irrigation training program. Entitled **Management of Irrigation Systems**, the course will be held during the month of May, 1989 at CLSU. For information contact:

The Training Coordinator
ISMIP, College of Engineering
Central Luzon State University
Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Philippines 3120

The *Pan American Bulletin* of the International Council for Bird Preservation listed a number of conferences which may be of interest to network members. Four of these notices are excerpted below.

Wetlands and Coastal Zone Management

The Coastal Area Management and Planning Network (CAMPNET) will hold three consecutive events in Charleston, South Carolina, USA in July of 1989.

The first, a **Wetlands and River Corridor Management International Symposium** will be held July 6-9. Themes will include connections of rivers to coastal systems, multiple use of tropical and subtropical resource systems. Contact:

Jon Kustler
Association of State Wetland Managers
Box 2463
Berne, New York 12023, USA

A second event, **Coastal Zone 89: Sixth Symposium on Coastal and Ocean Management** is tentatively scheduled for July 11-14. For information contact:

Dolores Clark
National Oceanographic and Atmospheric
Administration External Affairs
Rockville, Maryland 20852, USA

The final CAMPNET activity will be a **Tropical Coastal Area Resources Management and Planning Workshop**, scheduled for the week of July 15 to 20. It is intended for individuals already involved in coastal area management and planning. For more information contact:

Dr. John Clark
CAMPNET
School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
University of Miami
4600 Rickenbacher Causeway
Miami, Florida 33149, USA

Game Biologists

The **XIX Congress of International Union of Game Biologists** will be held September 8-13 in Trondheim Norway. Sessions include "Managing Landscapes for Wildlife" and "Wildlife Management in the Third World". Contact:

Professor Svein Myrberget
XIX Congress - IUGB
Tungasletta 2
7004 Trondheim, Norway

Soil Erosion Control

A month-long **International Training Course on Soil Erosion and its Control** will begin in Beijing, China on August 25, 1989. For more information contact:

International Research and Training Centre on
Erosion and Sedimentation
10 West Chegongyhuang Road
P.O. Box 366
Beijing, China

Reminders

The American Water Resources Association symposium **Wetlands: Concerns and Successes** will be held in Tampa Florida September 17-22, 1989. Contact:

AWRA
5410 Grosvenor Lane
Suite 220
Bethesda, Maryland 20814-2192
Telephone (301) 493-8600

A conference on **Global Natural Resource Monitoring and Assessments: Preparing for the 21st Century** will take place in Venice, Italy September 24-30, 1989. Contact

H. Guy Lund
IUFRO, S 4.02
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 96090
Washington, D.C. 20090-6090, USA
Telephone: (210) 475-3747

A symposium on the **Ecology and Management Aspects of Extensive Mariculture**, organized by the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas will be held in Nantes, France June 20-23, 1989. Contact:

J.P. Troadec
IFREMER
66 Av. de l'Éclaircie
75116 Paris, France

CPR Publications

Fishery Socioeconomics Survey

Extensive literature reviews are a useful feature of *Land Economics*, a journal published at the University of Wisconsin. The August 1988 issue contains a 20-page review of fishery socioeconomics by Anthony T. Charles from St. Mary's University in Halifax.

Charles begins by noting that real-world fishery systems are extremely complex. He argues that there is little consensus within the social sciences on how this complexity can best be modeled or which variables should be taken into account in policy decisions. The paper is organized into eight sections. The first six deal with variables ranging from fishery management objectives thru fishery labor markets to fishing-community decision processes and behavioral dynamics. The seventh section reviews data requirements for socioeconomic analysis and comments on priorities for future research. The last is a conclusion and summary.

Network members will find the third topical section most useful. In it, Charles "presents a broad examination of... socioeconomic aspects of fishery management. This involves both critiques of common management methods (such as regulated property rights and limited entry schemes) and examinations of alternate approaches (such as cooperatives, informal contracting and community property rights). The bibliography lists the nearly 100 works cited in the review.

Charles, Anthony C. "Fishery Socioeconomics: A Survey" in *Land Economics*, Vol. 64, No. 3, August 1988. Madison, University of Wisconsin, 1988. pp. 276-295

Irrigation Operation & Maintenance

Many irrigation systems, particularly at the user level, function as common property resources or exhibit common property characteristics. In the last decade, increasing attention is being paid to post-construction aspects of irrigation projects - operation, management, and maintenance. "O&M Spending Levels in Third World Irrigation Systems: Exploring Economic Alternatives" by Peter F.M. McLoughlin deals with some crucial questions. A short abstract follows:

'Third World irrigation and drainage systems have experienced major declines recently in both capability and performance. This is due initially to working them well beyond their design capacities; scouring, sedimentation, and overtopping result. Chronic operations maintenance and repair (O&M) underfunding then adds heavily to this worsening malaise. International donors have assisted irrigation departments with rehabilitation projects and programs to improve O&M effectiveness on a grand (billions of

dollars) scale. Despite their historic propensity to examine program economic justifications (B/C, IRR, etc) the donors apparently have glossed over two basic analytic elements for (a) more spending on O&M as distinct from an equivalent spending on other means to provide farmers with an m³ of water; and (b) different levels of O&M spending on canals and drains. Surely those different levels provide differing benefits, in total, and at the margin. Which level is most economic? The paper identifies these latter analytical issues, posits methodologies key to an O&M spending level analysis, and discusses the information base. Particular attention is paid to identifying relative costs and benefits, and to suggesting supplementary criteria for O&M spending level selection. The paper is an exercise in delineation of an imminently practical area of irrigation engineering economics"

The article is concise, to the point, and contains nary a formula, model, nor bibliographic citation. It does not deal with social organization or the roles of users, but the implications of these questions for the author's arguments will be apparent to many.

McLoughlin, Peter F.M. "O&M Spending Levels in Third World Irrigation Systems: Exploring Economic Alternatives", in *Water Resources Bulletin*, Vol. 24, No. 3 (June 1988) PP. 599-607.

People, Trees and Rural Development

Member Hans Gregersen provides a descriptive overview of social forestry in an article in the *Journal of Forestry*, October 1988. He begins with brief examples of social forestry, defines the term, and argues that "(t)wo ingredients are common in successful social forestry programs: widespread local participation backed by higher level political support, and sustainable, productivity-increasing technologies that are adaptable to local circumstances and acceptable to local populations." He explains why social forestry is important and why concern about its issues is on the rise. After laying out a framework for planning, he sums up as follows.

'The challenge for social forestry and agriculture alike is to find locally acceptable, productivity increasing, sustainable uses for land. The key tasks of those involved in planning and implementing social forestry programs are (a) to understand the relationships involved, including social and economic ones associated with local participation and technological ones necessary for sustainable productivity; (b) to translate these relationships into feasible projects and programs that will be accepted and implemented locally; and (c) to show high-level decision-makers that such activities and programs can contribute directly and indirectly to achieving major national objectives such as those related to food and energy security, employment, and environmental

improvement. This latter point is one we foresters often forget: to gain support, we need to relate our potential contributions directly to the larger social and economic problems facing national leaders today."

The article is adapted from a new book *People and Trees: The Role of Social Forestry in Sustainable Development*, H. Gregersen, S. Draper & D. Elz eds. (Economic Development Institute, World Bank, Washington D.C.) which is in press.

Gregersen, Hans M. "People, Trees, and Rural Development: The Role of Social Forestry" in *Journal of Forestry*. October 1988, pp. 22-30.

Common Property in Newfoundland

Two articles by Ralph Matthews on fishing in Newfoundland have been published recently in Canadian journals.

The first, co-authored with John Phyne, is entitled "Regulating the Newfoundland Inshore Fishery: Traditional Values Versus State Control in the Regulation of a Common Property Resource." The abstract follows:

"This paper focuses on how the values inherent in the theory of common property resource management relate to the regulatory of the inshore fishery of Newfoundland. This theory, drawing upon Hobbesian assumptions, views collective irrationality as a product of individual irrationality within open access fisheries and has been incorporated into federal fishing policy. Based upon interviews with 144 inshore fishermen and 51 fishery officers, conducted during 1982-83 and 1985 respectively, the paper argues that this theory has been accepted by both fishery officers and in-shore fishermen. However, even after licensing was introduced, fishermen still participated in local controls over access to the inshore fishery; collective irrationality is not necessarily associated with open-access fisheries. Given this, fishermen's acceptance of licensing policy may be related to changes in the class structure of the inshore fishery since the late 1960's."

Matthews, Ralph and John Phyne, "'Regulating the Newfoundland Inshore Fishery: Traditional Values Versus State Control in the Regulation of a Common Property Resource.'" in *Journal of Canadian Studies*, Vol. 23 No. 1 & 2, Spring-Summer 1988. pp158-176.

The second deals with federal licensing policies in Newfoundland during the period 1973-1981. Matthews examines the effects of a federal system of government which allows considerable provincial authority in some areas of resource management; "although the federal government has clear authority for 'fish in the sea', once fish are landed they are largely within provincial jurisdiction. While the general orientation of federal fisheries policies remains essentially the same throughout the whole Atlantic region, the impact of and responses to such policies vary greatly from province to province."

He begins by reviewing the literature of the economic theory of fisheries and argues that the viewpoints of Gordon and Hardin enjoyed near universal acceptance in policy circles. He details the circumstances leading to the introduction of a general licensing system for east-coast fishermen in 1973-75 and relates the first years of experience with that system.

His conclusion follows. "This paper has described only one phase in an ongoing battle between the federal and Newfoundland governments over the right to regulate the inshore fisheries... both of these protagonists had, by 1981, firmly articulated the values and rhetoric on which their conflicting values were based. The federal position, based as it was on established economic theories of common property, had a far more clearly articulated set of assumptions, propositions, and conclusions. These contrasted sharply with the less systematically developed statements about maintaining the quality of community life that were the basis of the Newfoundland position. As is frequently the case when economic 'rationality' is pitted against concerns for social vitality and quality of life, the economic position carries with it an aura of objective truth while those who advocate social concerns appear to have based their positions on a set of largely unsubstantiated subjective beliefs. Yet the economic rationalist position also contains certain weaknesses and value biases. For example, it is premised on the assumption that the open access fishery involves unbridled competition of all against all, although there is ample anthropological and sociological evidence that this does not occur in most local fisheries. Furthermore, it implies that the limiting of access through licensing procedures will, in some way, eliminate competition in the inshore fishery and forestall overfishing. Yet limited access regulations by themselves do little more than limit the right to compete to a select number of fishermen. These fishermen remain in competition both for fish, and for the income to be derived from the sale of fish. Thus, the federal and provincial positions may be also viewed as competing metaphors, providing alternative visions of the most desirable basis of fisheries regulation."

Matthews, Ralph "Federal Licensing Policies for the Atlantic Inshore Fishery and their Implementation in Newfoundland, 1973-1981" in *Acadiensis: Journal of the History of the Atlantic Region*, Spring, 1988. pp. 83-108.

The articles are excerpts from a book in progress, entitled *Controlling Common Property: The Transformation of Work and Community in Rural Newfoundland* with completion expected in early 1989. Anyone wishing to discuss this work is invited to contact the author:

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Transboundary Environmental Degradation

Acid rain and pollution of the oceans are two transboundary environmental problems that have received increasing attention in recent years. These problems are particularly difficult to deal with in the absence of global governmental institutions with authority to take necessary measures. Marie Livingston and Harald von Witzke examined this problem in a paper presented at the XXth International Conference of Agricultural Economics held in Buenos Aires in August 1988. Their conclusions sum up the paper well.

'This paper examines typical incentive structures associated with transboundary pollution and the resulting demand for institutional innovations. The problem is one of coordination. In this regard, institutional innovations must reflect explicit recognition of international interdependencies. Thus, the design of efficient and equitable institutional arrangements becomes crucial. In designing institutions, social science research and analytical skill are usually socially far less expensive than processes of learning by trial and error.

In pursuing this approach to understanding institutional design, this paper discusses reciprocity and its potential as a solution under different circumstances. Reciprocal agreements hold significant promise among countries which are homogeneous in terms of income, production and environmental damages. As heterogeneity increases, institutional innovations may require a wider scope of negotiation. Transboundary resource problems are likely to become increasingly important in the global economy. game theoretic analysis of these problems provides a rich research agenda for the future."

Livingston, Marie L. and Harald von Witzke
Transboundary Environmental Degradation and the Growing Demand for Institutional Innovation.
International Association of Agricultural Economics
Occasional Paper No. 5

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Community Forestry in India

Mukul Sanwal, of the Administrative Training Institute in Nainital, India has written a paper dealing with community forestry in that country. "The problems of community forestry are not technical production questions but issues of distribution and equity. Most studies have emphasized 'strategies' - how to halt deforestation and plant more trees, to the exclusion of 'institutions' - how to maintain the plantations and meet the needs of the poor, as variables affecting community forestry. A classification of these programmes helps to clarify objectives, strategies and project concepts. Community forestry programmes need to stress different actors, activities and level of analysis when compared with farm forestry and social forestry programmes. The form such institutions take will depend on local conditions, but it is possible to lay down some broad rules for the relationship of patterns of organization to performance and to conceptualize alternatives to existing bureaucratic arrangements."

He concludes by writing 'The attention of policy makers has been focused too insistently on end results whilst many of the conditions to which the achievement of results have to be subordinated has been neglected. the major cause of the marginal gains from community forestry is the failure to recognize the differences between the various forestry programmes. Since these programmes are complementary, and all need to be accelerated, there is scope for the various interest groups to accommodate; this will lead to the success of community forestry in the long run. More difficult is the role of the forest bureaucracies. Are they reorienting themselves fast enough or should community forestry programmes be separated from the forest department and linked more directly to rural development, as has been initiated in India with the setting up of the National Wasteland Development Board? The success of community forestry in the short run will depend on choices made from these alternatives."

Sanwal, Mukul, "Community Forestry: Policy Issues, Institutional Arrangements and Bureaucratic Reorientation" in *Ambio*, Vol. XVII, No. 5, 1988.

Notes From The Editor's Desk

In Memoriam - Francisco Mendes

On the evening of Thursday, December 22, Francisco Alves Mendes Filho was shotgunned in his back yard by an unknown assassin. His was one of over 1500 deaths in Brazil in the 1980's which were related in one way or another to land disputes. Over 700 of these deaths occurred since Brazil returned to civilian government in 1985.

Chico Mendes was the first such victim to be immediately memorialized in the international press, with news items in the international wire services, articles in *Le Monde* and *The Washington Post* as well as a lead editorial in *The New York Times*. This is not surprising, he was also the only victim to have received UNEP's Global 500 award or to have addressed international conferences in North America and Europe.

Most of the news commentary focused on Brazil's development policies for the Amazon and were highly critical of the rapid deforestation that is occurring. But Chico Mendes death should also prompt some introspection for the many of us who are social scientists.

Western social scientists, particularly economists, tend to ignore questions of power when constructing or using theoretical models. The assumption that all persons have equal information and equal power is an crucial one underlying many of our models; crucial because it gives these models the simplicity and internal consistency necessary for a mathematically determinate "solution". Without that assumption, our discipline loses much of its prized analytical rigor and becomes descriptive and speculative.

Mendes' death, and the deaths of so many others in disputes over access to resources, should force us to remember that in the real world, where policies must ultimately be implemented, power cannot be ignored as in our models.

When some individuals have much more economic or political or physical power than others, the outcomes are seldom ones that would be recognized as optimal by either Pareto or Coase. While some economists dare to incorporate assumptions of asymmetric information; virtually none touch the question of unequal power. We are far too willing to sacrifice real world relevance for disciplinary rigor. It is easier to get tenure with elegant sophistry than with messy realism. When an economist, such as Galbraith, discusses power, his peers are quick to

dismiss such work as "not really economics." As long as we allow our disciplines to be dominated by these priorities, we will be of less use to society than we might be.

A second lesson to be learned is that the process of definition of property rights and the characteristics of institutions to enforce such rights are really the key questions in resource allocation. When one starts to work by assuming an existing distribution of rights and the existence of some effective mechanism for enforcement of such rights, one is really starting at the next-to-last chapter of the story. The institutional innovation question is crucial, why is the demand for institutional innovation resolved so much more successfully in some cases than others?

Finally, we need to recognize that values do matter. In our training as social scientists, we are all indoctrinated with the dogma of "scientific objectivity". We are taught that our professional work must be value free; that we must ignore questions of good or bad, right or wrong, ought to be or ought not to be. Instead we deal with what is, what is preferred, or what will be. Only a few of us really believe this norm of objectivity, but we tend to conform to it anyway in our professional activity. The death of a Brazilian labor leader in an obscure town in the forest should be a pinprick reminding us that the important questions in life are not of fact, but of value. Many of us care passionately about what happens to people, or plants and animals, or the environment. We need to ask ourselves what we gain and what we lose by pretending that our values do not exist as we go about our work.

FAX: The Sequel

In issue No. 8 of the Digest, I supplied a FAX number to use when transmitting documents to us. That number will still work valid, but we now have access to another machine which is closer and cheaper. Please send any documents to (612) 625-0286. **On the document or cover sheet, clearly indicate that it is for Ed Lotterman at 625-7019.** The machine is not in our office and without that information there may be a long delay in our getting the material.