



BOOKS

Books

Randol Mining Directory 1996/97, Randol International Ltd, 21578 Mountsfield Drive, Golden, CO 80401, USA. Fax: +1-303-526 1650. ISBN 1-878307-16-9, 790 pp.

The Randol Mining Directory is the most comprehensive source of information available on the mining industry of the United States. This edition has expanded the listing of aggregate producers, which is estimated to produce for \$20 billion USD. Randol Mining Directory also focuses on the international activities of North American mining companies in Latin America, West Africa, Australasia and CIS. The lists include more than 12 000 key industry contacts. In the editorial reviews of 1996/97 edition the following articles are published: Mergers, acquisitions and joint ventures, Acquisition costs of gold and copper reserves, The gold market, Nevada gold heats up, Copper/SX-EW technology to year 2000, The silver market, The CCRS swir full spectrum imager, International environmental regulatory and agendas will impact future resource projects and Alaska Mining – a recap and a preview.

Saul Suslick, Iran Machado and Rachel Cavalcanti, *Proceedings of the first international symposium on mining and development*, Campinas, Brazil, July 10–13, 1995. IG/UNICAMP, Department of Mineral Resources Policy and Management, P O Box 6152 - 13081-970, Campinas, SP, Brazil 13083-970, 304 pp.

The symposium volume covers papers and keynote addresses and cover the complex relationship on mining and development from an international perspective, focusing on economic, politi-

cal, environmental, and educational issues. Among the 31 papers published, most deal with the mining in Brazil. Philip Crowson, Moira Jackson and Richard Auty contribute as invited speakers.

Jean-Arthur Varoquaux, *Histoire d'une profession: Les mines de fer de France, Chambre Syndicale des Mines de Fer de France*, 1995, Impr. Indépendant – 53200 Chateau-Gontier, UIMM Paris, France, ISBN 2-907 270-50-8, 276 pp. Price: 180 FFR.

Economic Commission for Europe, *Iron and steel scrap: its significance and influence on further developments in the iron and steel industries*, Sixth updating, 1995. United Nations, 149 pp.

David Clow, *Library support programme in Vietnam – evaluation and review*, SAREC Documentation Evaluations 1994:4, P O Box 161 40, 103 23 Stockholm, Sweden. Fax: +46-8-20 88 64, ISSN 0283-5290, 94 pp.

David Wield, *Beyond the fragments – integrating donor reporting systems to support African universities*, SAREC Research Surveys 1995:3, P O Box 161 40, 103 23 Stockholm, Sweden. Fax: +46-8-20 88 64, ISSN 0283-5290, 117 pp.

Hal Kane, *The hour of departure: forces that create refugees and migrants*, No 125, Worldwatch papers, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1904. ISBN 1-878071-26-2, 56 pp.

Hilary French, *Partnership for the Planet – an environmental agenda for the United Nations*, No. 126, Worldwatch papers, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1904. ISBN 1-878071-27-0, 71 pp.

Hilary French describes how the UN system has become increasingly central to the effort to confront international environmental challenges. There are now more than 170 environmental treaties. French, who is a senior researcher at Worldwatch Institute, calls for strengthening environmental treaties through funding and enforcement and for a vastly upgraded UN environmental agency that can carry out wide-ranging initiatives.

Janet Abramovitz, *Imperiled waters, impoverished future – the decline of freshwater ecosystems*, No. 128, Worldwatch papers, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1904. ISBN 1-878071-30-0, 80 pp.

Rivers, lakes and wetlands are our richest ecosystems, and 41% of all fish species live in the 1% of the earth's surface that is fresh water. More than 20% of all freshwater fish species are extinct, or at risk. The paper shows the benefits ecosystems provide. An intact floodplain as for instance in Nigeria, supports tens of thousands of people and provides economic value a thousand times higher than diverting the water for other uses. Wetlands in the US provides billions of dollars of benefits in flood and pollution control, water storage, and support fisheries. However, at least half the wetlands in the lower 48 states have been drained, an incalculable loss.

Anne Platt, *Infecting ourselves – how environmental and social disruptions trigger disease*, No. 129, Worldwatch papers, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1904. ISBN 1-878071-31-9, 79 pp.

Christopher Flavin and Odil Tunali, *Climate of hope – new strategies for stabilizing the world's atmosphere*, No.130, Worldwatch papers, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036-1904. ISBN 1-878071-32-7, 84 pp.

James Dorian, *Minerals and mining in the transnational economies*, Financial Times Energy Publishing, Maple House, 149 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 9LL. Fax: +44-171 896 2275. ISBN 1 85334 524 5, 171 pp.

This report analyses the changing nature of mining in those countries moving from centrally planned to market economies, the so-called transitional economies (including the countries of eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Indochina, as well as China, South Africa and India). Industry is being modified in virtually all transitional economies, with efforts at privatisation, corporatisation and increased international co-operation well under way.

The minerals industry is critical to many transitional economies and major changes are taking place in mining activities which will ultimately lead to a restructured global minerals industry. The industry will continue to undergo rationalization as it adjusts to market forces and private sector pressures. Marginal or uneconomic mines and metallurgical facilities are or will be subject to closure. Restructuring has tended to follow a path similar to that established in China beginning in the early 1980s. Privatisation of mining has typically occurred later in a country's transformation process, as state run mineral facilities were historically viewed as strategic or critical to national security. In Russia, e.g., nearly all parts of the metals industry have been privatised, while in Ukraine the government still envisages majority ownership of many metal enterprises.

Dr James P Dorian is a minerals and energy economist based in Hawaii. He has published numerous articles about the impacts of mining on economic development.

Gabor F_t_i (Ed), *Foreign direct investment and transition – the case of the Visegrád countries*, Trends in World

Economy No 78, Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, P O Box 936, H-1535, Budapest, Hungary. Fax: +36-1-162 0661, ISBN 963 301 266 X, 193 pp.

The book is a product of the second of three workshops, organised by the Institute for World Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the topic was the role of foreign direct investment in accelerating the transition and creating a single market. Creating a single market in Europe which includes not just the present European Union but the Central European countries as well poses many economic problems. One of the key issues is how to balance the need to make special allowance for the difficulties that the Central European countries have in tackling their transformation against the wish to avoid distorting the structure of European production by offering excessively large incentives for activities to be located in Central Europe.

World Aluminium. A Metal Bulletin Databook. Third edition 1996, edited by Richard Serjeantson. Metal Bulletin Books Ltd, Park House, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4 7HY, UK. Fax: +44-181 337 8943, ISBN 0 947671 97 8, 462 pp.

Some 850 producers and about 575 traders of aluminium, bauxite and alumina throughout the world are listed in this new edition of *World Aluminium*. The book is divided into three main sections: a directory of producers, a list of aluminium traders and a memoranda section.

Minera Andina, Annual Special 1995–1996. A publication of MML.E.I.R.L., Urb. Santa Leonor, Mz. X Lote 21, 2da Etapa, Chorillos, Lima 09, Peru. Fax: 467-6586, 39 pp. Annual subscription abroad, english version: 340 USD.

John Tilton (Ed), *View from the helm – minerals industries in transition*, Mining Journal Books Ltd, 60 Worship Street, London EC2A 2HD, England. ISBN 0900 117 75 3, 130 pp.

The environmental movement, the disintegration of the Soviet Union, and a number of other important forces are reshaping the mining and mineral processing industry. To explore these changes and their implications for the future, Colorado School of Mines invited seven senior executives from mineral companies to participate in this edition. The following articles are included:

- * Hugh Morgan: Mining in the Twenty-first Century – grappling with the cultural upheaval.
- * Heikki Solin: Mining Development – a European perspective
- * Peter Rodhe: Major changes for mining and mineral processing at the end of the Twentieth Century – a European view.
- * John Wilson: The role of mining in the evolving world.
- * Douglas Yearley: Forces of change – finding a middle ground for the mining industry and the environment.
- * John Correnti: The Nucor difference.
- * Milton Ward: People – competitors – key asset.

Colin Mues, Lynelle Moon and John Grivas, *Land Care. Tax Provisions: deductions versus alternative instruments*, Abarea Research Report 96.6. ABARE, GPO Box 1563, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. Fax: +61-6-272 2001, ISBN 0 642 25261 0, 71 pp.

As part of the current Australian taxation system, a set of land care tax provisions provides landholders with the opportunity to claim a range of capital expenditures addressing land degradation problems as tax deductions. These provisions are being reviewed to assess their appro-

priateness, effectiveness and efficiency in encouraging landholders to invest in land care.

Eva Blomberg, *Men in darkness. Employers, Reformists and Revolutionary Syndicalists. Politics and Identity in the Swedish Mining Industry 1910–1940*. Doctoral Dissertation, Department of History, Stockholms University, S-106 91, Stockholm, Sweden. ISBN 91-2201689-9, 432 pp.

The Workers Central Organisation (SAC) is the only surviving revolutionary syndicalist organisation in the world. The main focus of this thesis is on the SAC and its internal and external relations especially to the reformist workers organisation and to employers.

Minerals Bureau, Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, RSA, *Operating and Developing coal mines in the Republic of South Africa 1995*. Minerals Bureau, Mineralia Building, 78 De Korte Street, Braamfontein 2001/Private Bag X4, Braamfontein 2017, South Africa. Fax: +27-11- 403 2061. ISBN 0-7970-3283-5, 39 pp.

In 1995 RSAs total coal sales were 212.43 Mt of which 2.54 were antracite. The information in this paper is grouped under the names of the mining groups and controlling companies, and included are mine locations, seams worked, coal types, mining and preparation methods, transport, sales tonnages and chief markets.

Karl Harries, *Mining Royalties between private parties – a guide by example*, Technical Paper 14, January 1996. Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. ISBN 0-88757-129-8, 459 pp.

Royalty agreements have long been part of the business of mining. They facilitate the transfer of property rights and ulti-

mately the development of mineral deposits. Whereas royalty agreements were historically rather straightforward in nature, today they can be remarkably complex. Both the content and the layout of this publication are meant to make it practical and useful.

Karl Harries, *Mining Exploration Agreements – a guide to their negotiation and use*, Fourth printing, February 1995. Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. ISBN 0-88757-129-8, 314 pp.

Mining Exploration Agreements is a practical guide which explains and deals with the implications of negotiating and operating under this kind of agreement. This is an increasingly complex field and the difficulties are often compounded by the growing extent to which exploration is crossing domestic and international boundaries. A guide of this nature will be useful to those involved in exploration agreements, not only geologists in the field, and property owners, but their respective advisers. Karl J C Harries has been engaged in the practice of corporate and commercial law with emphasis upon natural resource matters, particularly those related to mining.

Fred van Geest and Catherine Corrigan, *Mineral Policy Update 1990–1994. Policy program changes affecting the Canadian mineral industry*, Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. ISBN 0-88757-127-1, 293 pp.

Since 1981 CRS has published a series of Mineral Policy Updates which provides an overview of federal, provincial, and territorial policy initiatives. This volume is a continuation of that series and extends coverage to the 1990–94 period. The 1990s have been a time of great changes and challenges in the mineral sector and this is reflected in both small and wholesale changes to policy affect-

ing exploration and mining. In addition, the process by which governments make policy and program changes has itself changed. There has been a major shift toward consultation and consensus-based decision making. During the 1990s, exploration and mining have become truly global in scope. Many countries are now competing with Canada to attract investment in exploration, mine development and mineral production. Simultaneously governments meet an increasing domestic pressure from groups interested in alternative uses for the land required by the mineral industry. Balancing stronger environmental regulations, the resolution of land claims, and the need for increased government revenue with the goal of maintaining a competitive environment for mineral investment is a difficult objective for policy makers.

Yul Kwon, *Korea's mineral trade with China and Russia: Challenges for Canada*, Centre for Resource Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada. ISBN 0-88757-124-7, 223 pp.

This work represents an update of a 1987 CRS monograph by the same author. The need to raise foreign currency, in conjunction with geographical proximity, has led to increased exports of mineral commodities from both Russia and China to Korea and other southeast Asian countries. The author shows that this activity has already had an impact on Canada, with a significant loss in market share of Korean imports of many minerals.

Republica Federativa do Brasil, Ministerio de Minas e Energia, Departamento Nacional de Producao Mineral, *Sumário Mineral 1995 and Sumário Mineral 1996*. Fax: 224 2948, ISSN 0101 2053, Brasil.

NEA, *Chernobyl – ten years of radiological and health impact*. An appraisal by the NEA Committee on Radiation Pro-

tection and Public Health. OECD November 1995, 112 pp.

On 26 April 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear power station in Ukraina suffered a major accident. This had serious radiological, health and socio-economic consequences for the populations of Belarus, Ukraina and Russia, and to some extent they are still suffering from these consequences. Although the radiological impact of the accident in other countries was generally low, this event had the effect of enhancing public apprehension all over the world on the risks associated with the use of nuclear energy.

Mzwanele Mayekiso, *Township politics*, Monthly Review Press, 122 West 27th Street, New York, NY 10001, USA. ISBN 0-85345 965 7, 288 pp.

Township politics gives an account of a period of national political transition in South Africa. Mzwanele Meyikiso spent three years in prison as a result of the civics militant organizing.

Hans Heerings and Incke Zeldenrust, *Elusive Saviours – transnational corporations and sustainable development*, International Books, A Numankade 17, 3572 KP Utrecht, Holland. Fax: +31-30-2733 614, ISBN 90 6224 978 7, 122 pp.

While transnationals have adopted many new environmental measures, these fall to promote sustainable development. Transnational corporations, by the very nature of their internationality, are able to evade countries with strict environmental legislation. The authors conclude that we need internationally binding environmental regulations.

ABARE 1996, Outlook 96: *Proceedings of the National Agricultural and Resources Outlook Conference*, Canberra, 6-8 February 1996, Vol. 1, Commodity markets & resource management, Vol. 2, Agriculture and Vol. 3, Minerals and En-

ergy. Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics, GPO Box 1563 Canberra 2601, Australia. Fax: (06) 272 2001, ISBN 0 642 24488 X.

The outlook for Australia's minerals and energy sector continues to be positive, as developed countries face a period of sustained economic growth. High rates of economic growth from increasingly large economic bases in developing and newly industrialised Asia and increasing world demand for mineral and energy commodities are leading to higher Australian minerals and energy production and exports. Key uncertainties in the minerals and energy outlook include the future economic performance of the developed countries and the former Soviet Union. The volume of Australian mine production is projected to rise by 14 per cent between 1995-96 and 2000-01. Export earnings from mineral and energy commodities are projected to rise by 5.6 billion AUD from 1995/1996 to reach 41.9 billion AUD in 2000/2001. (Vol. 1: 283 pp, Vol. 2: 452 pp and Vol. 3: 523 pp).

Environment Protection Agency Australia, June 1996, *Environmental Auditing*, in a series on best practise environmental management in mining. Environmental Protection Agency, 40 Blackall Street, Barton Act 2600, Australia. Fax: +61 6 273 5019. ISBN 0 642 19438 6 if the series 0 642 19418 1, 64 pp.

Current environmental legislation, marketing requirements and community expectations reflect an increased awareness of the need to protect the environment that requires all aspects of the mining industry to be undertaken in an environmentally responsible way. Environmental audits help in assuring the accuracy and relevance of environmental monitoring. The case studies included in this module demonstrates a range of current practices demonstrating the role of environmental auditing in the evolution of best practice for the mining industry and is essential to continual improvement in

environmental performance as the mining industry moves towards ecologically sustainable development.

ENIRESORSE, *Metalli Non Ferros* (Non-ferrous metals), Statistics 1995, XLIX issue, Roma 1996, Sede Legale e Uffici – 00143 ROMA, Piazza L Cerva n.7, Fax: (06) 5984 6033, 253 pp.

ENIRISORE is the sector-head company of the ENI Group for the production, processing and marketing of non-ferrous metals in Italy.

ODI, *Joint evaluation of European Union programme food aid. Final synthesis report*, Overseas Development Institute, Portland Home, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DP, UK, Fax: +44 (0) 171 393 1699, 177 pp.

Price Waterhouse, *Accounting principles and practices in Canada and the United States 1996/97 – a survey of significant differences*. 63 pp.

Industrial Minerals Information, *Central and East European Minerals Directory*, Park House, Park Terrace, Worcester Park, Surrey KT4, HY, UK. Fax: +44(0) 171 8Z7 5290, ISBN 1-900663-06-6, 262 pp.

For the first time, detailed corporate and operational data from around 1 000 enterprises in 22 countries is presented in a single English language volume. The directory is divided into a listing of company names, country by country listing company entries, and a buyers guide to mineral products.

Thornton, I., *Metals in the global environment – facts and misconceptions*, ICME, 294 Albert Street, Suite 506, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1P6E6. Fax: (613) 235 2865. ISBN 1-895720-09-5, 103 pp.

Founded in 1991, international Council on Metals and the Environment (ICME) is a non-governmental organization that promotes the development and implementation of sound environmental and health policies and practices in the production, use, recycling and disposal of non-ferrous and precious metals. Professor Thornton is the editor of Applied Environmental Geochemistry, and has published widely on sources and pathways of metals in the environment and their impacts.

Koçibelli, R., *Historia e Nentokes Shqiptare*, Shtepia Butuese DITURIA, Albania 1996, 155 pp.

Gardner, G., *Shrinking Fields: Cropland loss in a world of eight billion*, Worldwatch Papers 31, Worldwatch institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW. Washington, DC 20036-1904, USA. Fax: (202)296 73 65. ISBN 1-878071-33-5, 55 pp.

Loss of cropland was little noticed in the past 40 years as yields rose rapidly. But today, slowing yield growth no longer offsets land losses, as the world faces a huge increase in food demand. Global population will jump by 2.2 billion people in just 25 years, and economic growth in developing countries will allow millions to enjoy a more varied – but more land-intensive diet. Meanwhile, governments overestimate the potential for agricultural expansion, usually by counting land on which cultivation would not be sustainable.

ABARE/Korean Energy Economics institute, *Energy Trade and Investment between Australia and the Republic of Korea*, ABARE project 1164, Report 96.5. ABARE, GPO Box 1563 Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. Fax: (06) 272 2001, ISBN 0-642 256144, 144 pp.

Australia's exports to the republic of Korea were valued at 1 billion AUD in 1995

and are likely to increase to 1.5–2.6 billion by 2005. Developments in the coal and LNG markets will largely determine the extent to which the value of energy trade between the countries increases over the next decade. If Australia maintains its share in Korea's coal imports. Bilateral coal trade is projected to rise from 17 Mt in 1995 to 27 Mt in 2005.

Nigel Sizer, *Profit without plunder: Reaping revenue from Guyana's tropical forests without destroying them*. World Resources institute, 170g New York Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20006, Fax: 202-638 0036, ISBN 1-56973-103-9, 68 pp.

Guyana's abundant forest resources, encompassing 85 percent of its land at the heart of the Guiana Shield, represent the largest remaining intact tropical forest frontier in the world. Guyana is under enormous pressure to sell logging rights to boost short-term economic growth. But converting that value to profit without destroying the forest resource and maintaining the fragile ecosystem is proving to be a difficult and complex task. The report illuminates the complex obstacles to managing forests in ways that are good for the economy, the environment, and society.

GFMS, *World silver survey 1996 – increase in mine supply and fabrication demand*. Gold Fields Minerals Services Ltd, Greencoat House, Francis Street, London, SW1P 1DH, Fax: (+44) 171 233 5096. ISBN 1-880936-04-06, 64 pp. Price: 45£.

This is the seventh annual World Silver Survey, and silver has outpaced conventional supply for seven years and continues to reduce above-ground stocks particularly in the US. While mine supply increase for the first time since 1990, demand exceeded mine production and scrap by 154.8 M ounces causing a reduction of silver stocks. All three key silver demand sectors industrial/decorative,

photography and jewellery/decorative – showed growth in –1995. Mine production increased by 25.1 M oz to 468.8 oz. Old silver scrap accounts for 20 percent of demand, mainly from efficient recycling of photographic waste.

CPM Group's, *Silver Survey 1996*, CPM Group, 30 Broad Street, 37th Floor, New York, NY 10004, USA. Fax: 212-785 8325, 196 pp.

The goal of CPM Group's Silver Survey 1996 is to provide all of the data and information that is needed to analyse the silver market, and to present reliable statistics that readers can use in reviewing this market. Silver inventories continued to be drawn down in 1995. Silver supply rose over 10 percent to 527 M oz in 1995. Rising mine production at by-product operations and increased recovery of silver from scrap contributed to the increase. The report further deals with the fabrication and investment demand, coinage, futures and options, transitional economies and prices.

WRI, *The Urban Environment*. World Resources 1996–97, World Resources institute 1996, 1709 New York Ave., NW. Washington, DC 20006, USA. Fax: 202 638 0036, ISBN 1-19-521160-X, 365 pp. World Resources 1966–67 focuses on the critical environmental challenges facing the world's rapidly expanding urban areas, and explores the range of urban environment problems in developing and developed countries. It considers how urban areas affect the surrounding ecosystems and the global environment.

Jean-Arthur Varoquaux, *Les Mines de Fer de France*, Chambre Syndicale des Mines de Fer de France 1995. UIMM impr. indépendant, 53200 Chateau-Gontier, Paris France. ISBN 2-907270-50-8, 276 pp. Price: 780 Francs.

Motoki Takahashi, *The quest for effectiveness – a changing Southern Africa and Japanese economic co-operation*, International Development Center of Japan, March 1996, 9-71 Tomioka 2-chome, Koto-ku, Tokyo 135, Japan. Fax: 813-3630 8120, 53 pp.

Government of the Republic of Fiji, *Exploration and Mineral Digest, Mineral Resources Department*, Volume 72, No 2, April–June 1996, The Librarian, Mineral Resources Dep., Private Bag, Suva, FIJI. Fax: (679) 370 039. Subscriptions 1996: 48 F dollar, 27 pp.

Revista do Instituto Geológico, Volume Especial, 1995. Instituto Geológico, Centro Estadual de Agricultura, Av Miguel Stefano, 3.900, Caixa Postal 8.772, 04301-903, São Paulo, SP-Brasil. ISSN 0100-929X, 137 pp.

A volume from the symposium of Geotechnical Cartography realised in São Paulo 24–26 of May, 1993.

Institute of Mining Research, *Twenty-seventh Annual Report*, Report No, 159, February 1996, Institute of Mining Research, P O Box MP.167, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe, 83 pp.

Martin McCauley, *Investing in the Caspian Sea Region – opportunity and risk*, Catermill Publishing, Maple House, 149 Tootingham Court Road, London WIP 9LL. Fax: 0171 896 2449, ISBN 1-86067-126-8, 97 pp.

This book is designed for use as a guide at the strategic planning stage or for use prior to and during the implementation of investments in the five ex-Soviet states in the Caspian Sea region: Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, *Current Evaluation of the Chernobyl reactor accident release*, NEA/CSNI/R(96)2,

OECD/AENNEA, Le Seine Saint-Germain 12, Boulevard del îles, F-92130 Issy-led-Moulinaux, France, Fax: (33-1)45 24 11 10; 12 pp.

UNCTAD, *Environmental legislation for the mining and metals industries in Asia*, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD/COM/40, 8 March 1994.

The purpose of the present study is to help provide an inventory of current environmental legislation framework and practices relating to mining and metal industries in selected countries in Asia. Sectorial legislation of importance to the mining and metal industries, institutional developments and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) legislation and practices are described. Except for Malaysia, all the seven countries studied have their concern for environmental protection explicitly expressed in the highest level of legislation – the Constitution. The need for environmental protection in the countries is manifested in the environmental institutions established over the last few years. EIA is a widely accepted tool for ensuring that environmental concerns are fully taken into account in the project planning process.

Asociación Nacional de Mineros Medianos, *La Minería Boliviana*, Biblioteca Minera Boliviana, Pedro Salazar No 600, esq P. Medina, La Paz, Bolivia. Fax: (591-2)354 124, 81 pp.

Alberto Valdés and Barry Schaeffer, *Surveillance of agricultural prices and Trade*, World Bank Technical Paper No 268. Surveillance of Agricultural prices and trade – a handbook for the Dominican Republic. WB Technical Paper No 267. WB, 1818 H Street, NW. Washington, DC. 20433, USA. Fax (202) 477 6391. ISBN 0-8213-3117-5, ISSN: 0253-7494, 94 pp.

The World Bank, *The World Bank's partnership with non governmental organizations*, WB, 1818 H Street, NW. Washington, DC. 20433, USA. Fax: (202) 477 6391, ISBN 0-8213-3603-7, 38 pp.

Vincent Tucker, *Cultural perspectives on development*, The European Journal of Development Research, Vol. 8, No 2, December 1996, Frank Cass & Co. Ltd, Newbury House, 900 Eastern Av., Newbury Park, Ilford, Essex IG2 7HH, Fax: +44 (0181) 599 0984, 225 pp.

Skogsindustrierna, *I balans med naturen* (In balance with the Nature), Årskrift 1995. Skogsindustrierna, Box 5518, S-114 85 Stockholm, Sweden. Fax: +46-8 783 84 00, ISBN 91-88198-28-6, 59 pp. ■