



Books received

International Lead and Zinc Study Group, *Recycling lead and zinc into the 21st Century*, 6th International Recycling Conference, Madrid, Spain 18 – 23 June 1995. International Lead and Zinc Study Group, 58 St. James's Street, London 8W1A 1 LD, England 1995. GBP 120 (USD 190) including the supplementary volume.

The report contains papers presented at the conference on lead and zinc held in Madrid, from 18 – 23 June 1995. The International Lead and Zinc Study Group is an intergovernmental organisation established in 1959 by the United Nations. Over forty papers are presented, covering all the principal aspects of recycling:

- trends in world supply and demand for lead and zinc
- the role of secondary sectors
- the present extent of recovery
- existing and developing recycling technologies
- environmental and health concerns and regulatory framework

Non-ferrous Metals Division, Sumitomo Corporation, *Nonferrous Metals in Japan – 1994 review, 1995 outlook*, 11 – 1 Kanda-Nishikicho 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan.

Peter Gibbon (ed.), *Liberalised Development in Tanzania. Studies on Accumulation Processes and Local Institutions*, Nordiska Afrikainstitutet, Uppsala 1995. P O Box 1703, S-751 47 Uppsala, Sweden. ISBN 91-7106-370-6. 177 pp.

The last decade in Tanzania has been one of economic and political liberalisation. World Bank and IMF structural adjustment programmes have been adopted and multiparty democracy introduced. Advocates and critics of liberalisation have

disputed the extent to which these reforms, relative to other factors, have stimulated economic growth, reduced overall levels of poverty and induced more open public debate. On the basis of recent fieldwork, the authors of this work attempt to shift the debate away from isolating the impact of adjustment toward tracing and analysing the nature of the economic and political system which is in the process of formation, with a particular emphasis on processes of grassroots change. The research concerns new forms of economic accumulation and social provisioning based on surveys of the vast informal mining sector and of emerging social institutions.

The article on the small scale mining industry in Tanzania by Chachage Seithy L. Chachage is highly recommended to all persons interested in artisanal small scale mining and the history of gold and tanzanite mining in Tanzania. Chachage is describing the gold industry from several angles with a solid social background. It is an excellent article.

Heerings, Hans and Zeldenrust, Ineke, *Elusive Saviours – transnational corporations and sustainable development*, International Books 1995, A. Numankade 17, 3572 KP Utrecht. Fax 31(0)30-27 33 614. ISBN 90-6224-978-7.

Throughout the UNCED process, government delegates from the North and the South were unable to agree on clear and binding global environmental regulations. Where governments could not agree on a strategy for sustainable development, the business community stepped in with its own strategies. Transnational corporations are in a position to encourage and promote sustainable development. But they are also the source of many local and international environmental problems. Heerings and Zeldenrust conclude that while transnationals have adopted many new environmental measures, they fail to promote sustainable development. Transnational corpora-

tions, by the very nature of their internationality, are able to evade countries with strict environmental legislation. It is clearer than ever, according to the authors, that there is a need in internationally binding environmental regulations.

Kane, Hal, *The hour of departure: forces that create refugees and migrants*, World Watch Paper 125, June 1995. Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., N.M., Washington, DC 20036, Fax: 202-296-7365.

In this volume, Hal Kane argues that in fact the underlying pressures that push people from their homes can be dealt with, and unwanted displacement reduced. Pressures of land scarcity, for example, contributed to the eruption of war in Rwanda, and water scarcity has forced millions of rural Chinese from their homes. The author argues forcefully for, and gives examples of, enlightened economic and social policies around the world aimed at stemming the tide of the dispossessed.

Bush, S, Holmes, L and Luan Ho Trieu, *Australian energy consumption and production – historical trends and projections to 2009 – 10*, ABARE Research Report 95.1, Project 1171, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, GPO Box 1563, Canberra 2601. Fax (06) 272 2001. ISBN: 0-642-22452-8.

In recent years an ongoing process of reform of Australian electricity and natural gas markets has been initiated – a process which should change the ways in which major energy forms are traded, giving buyers and sellers more flexibility and choice. At the same time, concerns about the effects of energy supply and use on the environment have increased, and there is considerable uncertainty about the policies which may be introduced to address these concerns. The report contains detailed data on energy consumption, production and trade since 1973 – 74, together with projections to 2009 –

10. All energy types, all states and internal territories and all sectors are covered. The information in the report is therefore a valuable guide to the linkages between various parts of the energy sector, while at the same time providing considerable detail on particular energy types, states and industries. The report also contains information on two key issues: trends in energy efficiency and trends in greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector. ABARE is a professionally independent government economic research organisation and more detailed data are available at the bureau.

Cox, A, Beil, S and Neck, M., *The OECD risk reduction strategy for lead – an economic perspective*. ABARE Research Report 94.12, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics, GPO Box 1563, Canberra 2601. Fax: (06) 272 2001. ISBN: 0-642-21287-2.

While lead has many useful applications in everyday life, the most common being the lead-acid battery, there are environmental and human health issues associated with exposure to lead. However, the risk of exposure to lead in OECD countries has substantially declined over the past twenty years as a result of policies in individual countries, such as the removal of lead in paint, better standards to reduce level of lead in food and reduced use of leaded petrol. The OECD has embarked on a major policy initiative aimed at harmonising its members' policies for dealing with exposure to lead. The OECD risk reduction strategy for lead has potentially significant implications for the world. In 1992 – 93, lead exports from Australia were valued at AUD 408 million, making Australia the world's largest exporter of lead. In the report, an economic perspective on the issues and implications of the OECD risk reduction strategy for lead is provided. Particular attention is paid to the role of risk assessment in determining appropriate national

policies for dealing with the risks of exposure to lead.

Hilary F French, *Partnership for the Planet: an environmental agenda for the United Nations*, Worldwatch Paper 126, 1995, Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW. Washington, DC 200 36-19904. Fax: (202) 296 73 65. ISBN 1-878071-27-0. 71 pp.

Today, serious environmental problems such as the loss of biological diversity, ozone depletion, fishery collapse, and global warming threaten all countries and regions, and international cooperation is needed to solve them. In this volume, Hilary French describes how the UN system, including the World Bank and other Bretton Woods institutions, has become increasingly central to the effort to confront international environmental challenges. French calls for strengthening environmental treaties through funding and enforcement for a vastly upgraded UN environment agency that can carry out world-ranging initiatives.

Centre for Development Research 1995. CDR Gammel Kongevej 5, DK-1610 Copenhagen V. Fax: +45-33 25 81 10. ISSN 0108-1160. 74 pp.

The CDR is an independent institution under the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and established by Act of Parliament in 1969. Research activities fall within five areas: agricultural development and the environment, local institutions and rural development, industrialization and local development, gender and social inequality, and relations between developing and industrialized countries. The library contains the country's largest collection of literature related to development research with 40,000 volumes and 400 journals.

U.N. Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD/COM/60, *Proceedings of the Seminar on Capacity Building for Environmental Management in Asian/*

Pacific Mining. Jakarta, Indonesia 6 – 12 Sept. 1994.

The seminar on Capacity Building for Environmental Management in Asian/Pacific Mining took place within the framework of an inter-country technical assistance programme funded by the U.N.D.P. The objectives were to review legislation and practices concerning environmental management in mining and exchange views and experiences and identify possibilities of cooperation between the countries in the Asian and Pacific region. The seminar was divided into four substantive sessions, dealing respectively with Approaches to Regulation, Environmental Impact Assessment, Rehabilitation of Mining Sites and Monitoring and Enforcement.

World Resources Institute (WRI) in cooperation with UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN), *National Biodiversity Planning*, 1995. 161 pp.

Eighteen countries joined with WRI, UNEP and IUCN to examine their experiences with biodiversity planning. Drawing from this early experience, an illustrative seven-step biodiversity planning process is spelled out as a guide to those willing to make choices and get them implemented. The book is divided into 1. Getting organized, 2. Assessment (country study), 3. Developing a strategy, 4. Developing a plan of action, 5. Implementation, 6. Monitoring and evaluation, and 7. Reporting. It is hoped that this guide will help agency officers, NGOs, communities, indigenous people, and business leaders orient their initial efforts in biodiversity planning. ■

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