

"Development is difficult but it is clearly inevitable. In the developed world, we should not assume that this resource transfer is a one-way street, that north-south relations are played according to the rules of a zero-sum game in which each point gained by one participant is a point lost to the other. In fact, evidence now reveals clearly that development is a mutually beneficial operation in which all win, or in default of which all lose. The trade figures of the most vigorous national economies are an indication of the important role played by developing-country markets. According to the World Bank, 46 per cent of all Japanese merchandise exports are sold in the developing countries; 39 per cent of US merchandise exports go to the same markets, as do 23 per cent of German merchandise exports. The less-developed countries' imports of merchandise from the industrialized countries in the 1970s grew more than 50 per cent faster than merchandise trade

among the industrialized countries.

"In 1976 the industrialized countries enjoyed a \$70 billion favourable balance of trade with the less developed countries. There cannot be any doubt that if developing countries are to continue buying our products, and especially to buy more of them, they must find the means of paying for them. They will not do so until they become more productive themselves, until their people become healthy, well-fed, educated individuals — engines of production, and engines of demand.

"Economic advantage is not the only benefit. There are a host of others — the promotion of political stability and peace; increasing the likelihood of sound environmental practices; decreasing the likelihood of great outbreaks of contagious disease; assuring equitable access to needed but unevenly distributed resources, adding to cultural activity, and contributing to basic humanitarian principles of fairness and justice."

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The IDRC puts great emphasis on the publication of the results of IDRC-supported research. Below is a partial list of books and films currently available to interested individuals and groups. Write IDRC, Box 8500, Ottawa, Canada K1G 3H9, for a complete listing.

Publications

Give Us the Tools. Science and technology for the Third World. D. Spurgeon, ed. Ottawa, IDRC, 1979. 198 p. IDRC-131e.

Cultural Action and Social Change. R. Nettleford. Ottawa, IDRC, 1979. 239 p. IDRC-111e.

Doctors and Healers. A. Dorozynski. Ottawa, IDRC, 1975. 64 p. IDRC-034e.

Housing Asia's Millions. Problems, policies, and prospects for low-cost housing in Southeast Asia. S.H.K. Yeh, A.A. Laquian, ed. Ottawa, IDRC, 1979. 244 p. IDRC-104e.

Hawkers in Southeast Asian Cities. Planning for the bazaar economy. T.G. McGee and Y-M. Yeung. Ottawa, IDRC, 1977. 139 p. IDRC-083e.

Project Impact. A progress report on Innotech Project Impact in the Philippines and Proyek Pamong in Indonesia. Clyde Sanger. Ottawa, IDRC, 1977. 56 p. IDRC-088e.

The Sociology of Food. Ruth K. Zagorin. Ottawa, IDRC, 1977. 12 p. IDRC-099e.

Man and Tree in Tropical Africa. Three essays on the role of trees in the African environment. Gunnar Poulsen. Ottawa, IDRC, 1978. 32 p. IDRC-101e.

Low-Cost Technology Options for Sanitation. A

state-of-the-art review and annotated bibliography. Witold Rybczynski, Chongrak Polprasert, and Michael McGarry. Ottawa, IDRC, 1978. 184 p. IDRC-102.

Fish Farming. The aquaculture research program. Bob Stanley, W.H. Allsopp, and F. Brian Davy. Ottawa, IDRC, 1978. 40 p. IDRC-120e.

The Cost of Foreign Aid to Developing Countries. Nihal Kappagoda. Ottawa, IDRC, 1978. 15 p. IDRC-TS12e.

Films

When the Harvest Is Over. Postharvest technology systems in Kenya; designed to instruct farmers in basic techniques in grain preservation and pest control. 30 min. (Also available in Swahili.)

Project Impact: The Overview. Background of the mass primary education experiment in Southeast Asia. 38 min. *Project Impact: The System.* More details about the experiment. 37 min.

Tropical Oysterculture Techniques. Techniques and problems involved in "farming" oysters, a source of low-cost much-needed protein. 30 min.

Pods of Protein. Modern scientific breeding techniques used to produce new high-yielding insect- and disease-resistant varieties of cowpeas, a grain legume that represents up to 60 per cent of the protein intake of people in the Sahelian area of Africa. 20 min.