

# East Kimberley Impact Assessment Project

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TOURISM AND ABORIGINES  
PREPARED FOR THE EAST KIMBERLEY IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
PROJECT AND THE CENTRAL LAND COUNCIL

Compiled by  
Ian White

July 1986

East Kimberley Working Paper No.13  
ISBN 0 86740 275 X  
ISSN 0816-6323

A Joint Project Of The:

Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies  
Australian National University

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies

Anthropology Department  
University of Western Australia

Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia

The aims of the project are as follows:

1. To compile a comprehensive profile of the contemporary social environment of the East Kimberley region utilising both existing information sources and limited fieldwork.
2. Develop and utilise appropriate methodological approaches to social impact assessment within a multi-disciplinary framework.
3. Assess the social impact of major public and private developments of the East Kimberley region's resources (physical, mineral and environmental) on resident Aboriginal communities. Attempt to identify problems/issues which, while possibly dormant at present, are likely to have implications that will affect communities at some stage in the future.
4. Establish a framework to allow the dissemination of research results to Aboriginal communities so as to enable them to develop their own strategies for dealing with social impact issues.
5. To identify in consultation with Governments and regional interests issues and problems which may be susceptible to further research.

Views expressed in the Project's publications are the views of the authors, and are not necessarily shared by the sponsoring organisations.

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## ABSTRACT

The bibliography presents a selected representation of material focussing, in the first section, on the positive and negative effects of tourism on Australian Aboriginal individuals, communities and their organisations. Material is also included on cultural centres; Aboriginal involvement in the organisation and management of Park Services; and problems and community response to alcohol problems attributed to tourism development. The emphasis is on case studies of the social and cultural impact of tourism rather than those limited purely to economic analyses. The second section contains material on comparable indigenous peoples and of a theoretical nature.

## INTRODUCTION

This bibliography has been prepared according to the following brief:

Focus: Positive and negative effects of tourism on Aborigines - individuals, communities, groups (incorporated or otherwise formed). All available material on tourism as it affects Australian Aborigines both directly and indirectly; emphasis on case studies. Other material on comparable indigenous peoples. Particular emphasis on:

- Cultural Centres
- The presentation of cultural information about indigenous peoples
- Indigenous people working with Park Services
- Cooperatively managed structures of park management
- Problems with alcohol in indigenous communities near tourist centres, and community responses to problems attributed to alcohol.

For ease of reference the material has been divided into two sections: I) Tourism and Aborigines; and II) Overseas and general theoretical material. Neither section contains a complete coverage of tourism-impact related material, but represents a selection. The emphasis is on studies of the social and cultural impact of tourism rather than those limited purely to economic analyses. There is also an emphasis on material concerning national parks on indigenous peoples' land. Stevens (1986) provides the best overview of this latter material.

### I. Tourism and Aborigines

Material has been selected here on the basis of its relevance to Central Australia and the North generally, with an emphasis on the more recent (post-1975) material. Not included has been material on cultural tourism on the east coast and in the south. Also preference has been given to case studies and reports rather than newspaper or magazine opinion articles, although a selected few are included. For researchers interested in following up this latter material a computer-search print-out entitled 'Aborigines and tourism' is held by the East Kimberley Impact Assessment Project at the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies, Australian National University. Also the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies library prepares a yearly index of its news clipping material entitled 'Australian Aborigines in the News' listing newspaper items etc. under headings such as 'Tourism' and 'National Parks'. Altman's (1985) report references some recent unpublished Aboriginal tourism impact studies not available in time for annotating in this bibliography.

## II. Overseas and general theoretical material

This section contains selected case studies and overviews of tourism impact research plus a selection of articles dealing with methodological issues and general theoretical material related to tourism impact assessment. The attempt has been to include all relevant Fourth World case studies and also some Third World material. There have been many studies of the impact of tourism development on Third World countries, so selections have been made here on the basis of possible relevance to the Australian situation (for a range of these studies see especially Farrell et al, n.d.; Smith, 1978; Noronha, 1979; de Kadt, 1979; Jafari, 1979; UNESCO, 1976).

The collection of papers, Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism edited by Smith, 1978, and the collection edited by de Kadt, 1979 Tourism: passport to development? provide the most relevant overviews and a selection of case studies indicating the types of positive and negative effects of tourism impact on indigenous peoples. The proceedings of conferences edited by Farrell, 1977; Rajotte, 1982; McNeely and Miller, 1982; and Pearce, 1980; are also highly relevant.

No material has come to hand specifically on problems with alcohol in indigenous communities near tourist centres, although several tourism impact case studies do mention in passing alcohol problems associated with tourism (see annotations). There are a number of reports concerning indigenous communities, alcohol, and industrial and mining development. These have not been included.

Other items which have been excluded are social impact assessments if they have not been directly concerned with tourism (for instance the Berger Report - the report of the Canadian Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, 1977, has not been included).

EAST KIMBERLEY IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROJECT  
ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

SECTION I : TOURISM AND ABORIGINES

Altman, J. 1985.

The economic impact of tourism on the Mutitjulu community, Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mt Olga) National Park.

A report prepared for the Central Land Council and the Pitjantjatjara Council as part of their Ayers rock Region Tourism Impact study.

*Analysis of economic structure of Mutitjulu community. Includes history of development of tourism in Uluru, development of Mutitjulu community, its funding, demographic characteristics, household arrangement and camps; employment and income; operation of Malpa Trading Co., Ininti Store, Maruku Arts and Crafts and other enterprises; development of Yulara; tourism and economic opportunities; economic implications of lease of land trust to Commonwealth. Policy issues and recommendations.*

Anon. 1976.

An Aboriginal enterprise: opal mine at Cooper Pedy. Boomerang Bulletin. April 22: 4-5.

*Reports purchased by Umoona Opal Mine Pty Ltd (owned by the Umoona Community Council) of the former Opal Inn Mine and its development into a tourist attraction.*

Australia. Committee of Review of Aboriginal Employment and Training Programs. 1985.

Aboriginal employment and training programs: report of the Committee of Review: August.

Canberra : AGPS. Chairman: Mick Miller.

*Chapter 12 section 4 'Aboriginal involvement in tourism and other resource developments': 329-334.*

*Basically emphasises Aborigines and tourism in the north and centre of Australia.*

*Presents findings and recommendations, principally that appropriate policies are developed such that: Aborigines have control over the nature of tourism development and that opportunities are provided such that financial equity is gained in any tourist enterprises and employment opportunities occur; Aborigines are trained and involved in the management and operation of State and National parks; the Aboriginal Development Commission and the Commonwealth Development Bank to be available with financial assistance for Aboriginal groups and individuals to participate in the tourism industry; appropriate marketing strategies should be developed, in consultation with Aboriginal organisations, such that tourist promotion does not*

*trivialise Aboriginal culture - false images generate unrealistic expectations - and such that non-Aboriginal operators will not take control of the cultural tourism business.*

*Considers Kakadu national park in terms of Aboriginal involvement in management and Uluru national park in terms of percentage of gate receipts to the Aboriginal Land Trust.*

Australia. Department of Industry and Commerce. 1978.  
Bibliography of tourism research in Australia

Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service.

*An annotated bibliography including selected university theses, national parks reports, and various promotional, publicity, travel and accommodation surveys.*

Australia. Parliament. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation. 1977.

The Management of Ayers Rock - Mt Olga National Park: fourth report.

Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service.

*Included in the recommendations is that referring to Aboriginal involvement. Notes that the park administration has only had 'partial success' in attempts to involve Aborigines.*

Australia. Parliament. House of Representatives Standing Committee on Environment and Conservation. 1985.

Protection of Bungle Bungle. Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service.

*Outlines the traditional associations of the Warmun community at Turkey Creek with the area; the questions of tourism and Aboriginal involvement in the proposed national park.*

*Recommendations of the Western Australian Government initiated Bungle Bungle working group - on joint-management, Aboriginal employment opportunities and training, outstations, and tourism development concepts.*

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.  
1977/78-1984/85. Report.

Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

*Each year this publication includes a report on the Kakadu and Uluru National Parks administration and management programs.*

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1980a.  
Kakadu National Park plan of management.

Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

*This is the first plan of management, lasting five years and expiring on 31 December 1985.*



*States management objectives, including those with respect to Aborigines and their involvement in management, as well as management prescriptions including those for sites of special Aboriginal significance.*

*A large number of maps, including Aboriginal clan territories of the area, archaeological sites, and nature conservation areas in the 'top end' are presented.*

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1980b.

Nomination of the Kakadu National Park for inclusion in the World Heritage List.

Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

*Includes a cultural and natural history of the area, maps, including aboriginal archaeological areas and art sites, photographs, and bibliography.*

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1982.

Uluru (Ayers Rock-Mount Olga) National Park plan of management.

Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

*Reviews significance of area to Pitjantjatjara and Matuntjara; lists sites; implications for management; present Aboriginal land use in park and adjacent areas; possible future role for Aboriginal enterprise.*

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. 1986.

Kakadu National Park plan of management.

Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

*The second plan of management. Includes management considerations of Aboriginal significance and tourist significance. Outlines the Aboriginal cultural features of the park, the lease agreement with traditional owners, and objectives in Aboriginal cultural resource management.*

Beavington, F. 1971.

Alice Springs, a growing tourist centre.

Geography. 56(3): 247-251.

*Includes tourist statistics from the late 1960s. Attributes appeal of 'the Centre' to the weather, scenery, development of National Parks, 'past' Aboriginal culture, and remoteness.*

Brady, M. 1985.

The promotion of tourism and its effect on Aborigines.

In. Palmer, K., ed. Aborigines and tourism: a study of the impact of tourism on Aborigines in the Kakadu region, Northern Territory. Darwin : Northern Land Council: 10-51.

*This report usefully integrates other Aboriginal tourism studies and relevant overseas material into it, identifies problems and issues and sets them in the wider context of international tourist promotion.*

*Considers the crucial issue of how tourist promotion and tourist operators can set up either false or more real expectations in the tourist regarding Aboriginal life and culture; Aboriginal privacy and its potential invasion; the Northern Territory Tourist Promotion Plan (1984) and the perceived tourist 'need' for Aboriginal tourist interaction; the impact of potential all-season access to the Park; the question of Jabiru town in relation to the park.*

Briscoe, G. 1986.

Aborigines and class in Australian history: an historical materialist interpretation of the development of capitalism in the Finke river basin.

Canberra : Australian National University. Thesis. BA (Hons. History).

*This includes an examination of the change in 'mode of production' of the Aboriginal communities in this basin (comparing with Victoria River Downs communities) from an involvement with the cattle industry to the current position (post 1955) where there are two choices - the cattle industry and the tourism industry.*

Butler, M. and Morgan, C. 1985.

Cooperatively managed parks in the Northern Territory: the evolutionary process. (Northern Territory Conservation Commission.

*A critical history of the development of Aboriginal involvement in cooperative management of national parks from Kakadu to Gurug (Cobourg Peninsula) to the projected Kings Canyon, on which this report centres. Discussion on the attempt to recognise Aboriginal traditional ties and responsibilities to the land in the creation and management of this park, and to reconcile Aboriginal aspirations with conservation objectives. Reports the participation of Aborigines in the planning of the park 'from the ground up'. Mentions indecision over the role of tourism at Gurug.*

Burchett, C. 1985.

Tourism and Aborigines in the Northern Territory.  
Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

*A discussion paper by the 'Aboriginal Liaison Manager' of the NTTC. Argues the need to sell tourism to Aborigines, to attract them to present aspects of their culture to tourists, to fill the perceived 'gap' (which is the non-participation of the Aboriginal community) in the Territory tourist-product. Presents recommendations for initiative action to be taken by Aboriginal organisations and the Northern Territory and Federal Governments.*

Campbell, N. 1986.

'The top end'.

In. Canberra Times. May 19: 19-22. Special feature.

*Mentions the 'Jawoyn' tribe near Katherine performing a corroboree on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights during 'the Dry' [at 'Springvale'] for tourists. An example of how the 'Top End' is presented to potential tourists.*

Chaloupka, G. 1984.

Beyond cultural sites.

In. Sullivan, H., ed. Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access, control and management: proceedings of the 1983 Kakadu workshop. Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service : 62-73.

*Main theme is the presentation of cultural information about Aborigines to park visitors.*

*The emphasis should be on preserving and interpreting the 'living cultural heritage' (eg the ceremony and the language of the ceremony, the oral traditions, traditional skills and the economy) rather on Aboriginal sites.*

*A museum of Aboriginal culture should be developed as an alternative to actual site visitation.*

*Gives the background history to the creation of Kakadu National Park.*

Colbung, K. 1973.

Report on the use of Mogumber Training Centre by Aboriginal Cultural Enterprises Society (Inc.). Paper presented by Mr Ken Colbung of Western Australia to national seminar on Aboriginal art, Australian National University, Canberra ACT, for proposed plan of 'Aboriginal Cultural College Complex' 80 miles north of Perth. Unpublished typescript.

*Included in the recommendations made for development of Aboriginal enterprises at this proposed cultural centre are 'cottage industry crafts' and the development of tourist schemes. Considers that the marketing of Aboriginal culture for tourists should be managed at all levels by Aboriginal organisations.*

Coles, G. 1985.

Bush tucker walks at Uluru National Park.

Australian Ranger Bulletin. 3(3): 20-21.

*Reports the instigation of ranger and Aboriginal guided tourist 'bush tucker' walks at Uluru, also the planned approach for the ensuing tourist season when a 'Bush Tucker Ranger's Interpretation Handbook and Kit' will be available. Describes the book and the kit.*

Cooke, P. 1983.

Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Kakadu.  
Darwin : Financial Advisory Consulting and Training Services  
(F.A.C.T.S.). Unpublished draft feasibility study.

*Proposal for a cultural centre describing the sociocultural and economic benefits. Would involve a facility for marketing Aboriginal arts and where artists and craft persons could demonstrate their skills.*

Coombs, H.C. 1984.

Tourists on black lands: opportunity or threat?  
The Age. 20 December.

*Reports that Aborigines in the East Kimberleys want control over and management of tourism, such that they participate in the benefits at the same time as protecting their interests. Outlines the fears of the impact from uncontrolled tourism - more damaging than mining, increase black/white antagonism, benefits solely to European entrepreneurs.*

*Outlines the development of the Kakadu and Gurig (Cobourg) national parks as joint-management prototype models.*

*Outlines the lessons learned from these Aboriginal management ventures that should be incorporated in the establishment of the Bungle Bungle national park.*

Edwards, R., ed. 1975.

The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage: report of National Seminar on Aboriginal Antiques in Australia, May 1972.  
Canberra : Australian Institute of Aboriginal studies.

*This now dated volume of seminar papers deals with the protection - by means of legislation and conservation - of Aboriginal cultural property. Part II deals specifically with tourism and Aboriginal sites (Edwards 1975 q.v.; Ride 1975 q.v.; Leggoe 1975, q.v.) Part V details seminar recommendations. See especially - those on cultural tourism and Aboriginal involvement, p.118 ff - finds a great potential for Aboriginal cultural property to be developed by Aborigines as part of Australia's tourist industry. Lists opportunities open to Aborigines in tourism.*

Edwards, R. 1975.

Tourism in Australia and overseas: the overseas example.  
In. Edwards, R., ed. Preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage. Canberra : Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies: 37-47.

*Deals mainly with preservation of monuments overseas, but last section deals briefly with Aboriginal antiquities in Australia and their need to be protected ahead of tourist development; suggests the need for site museums.*

Fox, A. 1983.

Kakadu, man and landscape part III.  
Heritage Australia. 2(2): 54-57.

*This third part deals with the establishment and joint management of the Kakadu National Park (the previous two parts dealt with the environment and Aboriginal/white history of interaction). Quotes the chairman of the Northern Land Council regarding the leaseback arrangement between the Aborigines and the Parks. Mentions the Ranger Training Programme, outstations, the return of traditional owners to their lands within Kakadu, 20 per cent to 75 per cent, from 1979 to 1982.*

Fox, A. 1984-5.

Kakadu: tourism and the future.  
Australian Natural History. 21(7): 266-271.

*Tourism - the second most important industry in Northern Territory. Author typifies the way different interest groups view tourism in Kakadu - politicians, Australian Conservation Foundation, Scientists, ANPWS, local non-Aborigines, tour operators/tourism industry, local Aborigines.*

*Raises issues which the author argues have not been adequately tackled - tourist carrying capacity, Aboriginal culture presented in past tense, effective park interpretation of Aboriginal culture vs trivialisation/cultural demigration. Describes the pressures/social obligations of a particular young Aborigine in his role as a park ranger. Quotes Big Bill Neijie, traditional owner, on tourism impact in the park, also his reactions after a visit to Yulara tourist development near Ayers Rock.*

Fox, A. 1985.

Aboriginals and national parks.  
Bogong. 5(6): 6-8.

*Discusses the involvement of Aborigines in park management specifically in Kakadu and Cobourg national parks. Compares and contrasts these two and lists the difficulties in 'this experiment in Aboriginal involvement'.*

*Concludes that there can be no single recipe for effective Aboriginal involvement in national parks.*

Gale, F. 1985a.

Kakadu National Park: tourist paradise or environmental conflict?  
Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia. South Australian Branch 1983. 83: 1-11.

*A general account of this park considering briefly the Aboriginal leaseback arrangement with the parks service (Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service [ANPWS], uranium mining, tourist attractions, including rock art, the effect of*

*Jabiru mining township in the midst of the park, and different enterprises that the Aboriginal Gagadju Association is associated with.*

Gale, F. 1985b.

Monitoring visitor behaviour at rock art sites.  
Rock Art Research. 2(2): 112-117.

*Rock art sites at Ubirr and Uluru are studied with regard to intentional and inadvertent damage to these sites by tourists. Important variables include tour guides, type of tourist, positioning and type of signs, shape and position of site, and surrounding vegetation. Each site needs individual consideration to maximise protection, access and aesthetic appeal.*

Gale, F. and Jacobs, J. 1986.

Identifying high-risk visitors at Aboriginal art sites in Australia.  
Rock Art Research. 3(1): 3-18.

*See also Gale (1985b). Identifies three major high risk visitor groups: 1) children; 2) organised tours; 3) local visitors; and suggests ways of effectively changing the behaviour of each group.*

Gardner, J.E. and Nelson, J.G. 1980.

Comparing national park and related reserve policy in hinterland areas: Alaska, Northern Canada, and Northern Australia.  
Environmental Conservation. 7(1): 43-50.

*Compares in terms of management, planning, public enquiries, and land use - (mining and indigenous land use). Mentions Aboriginal involvement in planning and creating Kakadu.*

Gardner, J.E. and Nelson, J.G. 1981.

National parks and native people in Northern Canada, Alaska, and Northern Australia.  
Environmental Conservation. 8(3): 207-215.

*Discusses indigenous involvement in management of national parks, comparing Kakadu with the Kluane in the Yukon of Canada and the Gates of the Arctic park in Alaska.*

*Includes a table comparing policies and institutional arrangements between the indigenous peoples' organisations and the park agencies. Identifies reasons why Kluane people do not participate in the park management.*

Gare, N. n.d.

Kakadu National Park: world heritage area and tourist destination.

In. Wells, M., ed. Parks, recreation and tourism: papers of the 57th National Conference of the Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation, Launceston, 21-26 October, 1984.  
Belconnen : Royal Australian Institute of Parks and Recreation: 48-54.

*Provides an introductory outline to the management issues in Kakadu National Park - the leaseback arrangement, the Aboriginal ranger training scheme, the three senior Aboriginal advisers, the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the park. Some statistics on tourism in the park are given - 'visitor days', average length of stay, seasonality of visits.*

Gillespie, D. and Sullivan, H. 1984.

Report of the plenary session.

In. Sullivan, H., ed. Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access, control and management: proceedings of the 1983 Kakadu Workshop. Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service: 114-120.

*Gives an outline of the discussion and recommendations of this session - park management and Aborigines (Aboriginal involvement in policy formulation at a high level considered essential); tour operators and cultural sites (education and licensing of tour operators a matter of urgency; museums and cultural centres; presentation of Aboriginal culture should involve employment of Aboriginal people.*

Hamilton, A. 1984.

Spoon feeding the lizards: culture and conflict in Central Australia.

Meanjin. 3: 363-378.

*Author attended the meeting between the Conservation Commission of the Northern Territory [CCNT], and the traditional owners of Kings Canyon new national park. Reports the views of local Aboriginal speakers on tourists on their lands - 'What's more important, human beings or birds and lizards ... Might be Aboriginal people are more important'.*

*Discusses tourism and development in the Northern Territory, especially in Alice Springs, as it impinges on Aboriginal society. Describes developments at Yulara tourist complex, and the implications for Aborigines of Ayers Rock having become an Australian national symbol.*

Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co. 1966.

Australia's travel and tourist industry, 1965.

Sydney : Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co., for Australian National Travel Association.

*HKF report. Aborigines: 281-283: their place in Australia's tourist program. Brief notes on presentation of Aboriginal life; opportunities for exploitation of activities; re-establishment of Aboriginal art and artefacts to their natural former level.*

Harris, Kerr, Forster & Co. 1969.

Tourism plan for Central Australia.

Honolulu : Harvis, Kerr, Forster and Co. report to the Australian Tourist Commission.

*A few recommendations regarding Aboriginal participation in tourism - paternalistic, of historical interest.*

Hill, M. 1985.

Kakadu National Park: an Australian approach to joint management.

Environments. 17(3): 57-64.

*An article by an Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service author in a Canadian journal. Outlines the history behind the setting up of the Park, the conflicting land-use interests, the legislation involved, the leasing agreement, and the work involved in establishing the joint-management plan between the Aboriginal owners and the ANPWS. Includes an outline and success rate of the Aboriginal ranger training program, and directions and developments in the future.*

Hilliard, W. 1980.

Tradition - the root - free and life sustaining or pot bound and atrophying?

Paper given at ANZAAS Congress, Adelaide, 1980. Unpublished typescript.

*A discussion of the various arts and crafts projects of Pitjantjara people at Ernabella, S.A. Discusses marketing - the major market sector is tourists. Discussion of what tourists are looking for in Aboriginal arts and crafts: 1) 'traditional'; 2) souvenirs; and 3) quality items, not necessarily 'traditional'.*

*Discusses the effects of tourist demand on the standards of Aboriginal arts and crafts. Argues that the demands of tourism must not be allowed to be the primary marketing issue - instead marketing programs must create the demand in ways that will enhance the artists and their work.*

Junqueira, C. 1973.

The Brazilian indigenous problem and policy: the example of the Xingu National Park

Copenhagen/Geneva: AMAZIND/IWGIA. Document no.13.

*Unseen.*

Kesteven, S.L. 1984.

Summary of report to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on a field trip to Kakadu National Park to discuss tourism with Aboriginal traditional owners of the park and residents of the park area, 21-31 March 1984.

*Contains summary of findings and recommendations. Issues raised include Aboriginal concepts of: tourist, negative and positive, tourist behaviour, control over tourists, privacy, arts, crafts, and ceremonial performances.*



Kitchen, D. and Marchbanks, D., eds. n.d.

Outback Australia: Northern Territory.

Darwin : Territory Editorial for the Northern Territory Tourist Commission.

*Glossy photo tourist magazine. Provides examples of ways in which Aboriginal life and culture is marketed for tourist promotion. Articles on Kakadu national park - 'The Kakadu story' (rock art, Aboriginal lifeways, Patonga school); on King's canyon; and on Yulara tourist resort at Ayers Rock.*

Langton, M. 1978.

Uranium mining: the impact on Aboriginal lifestyles: social problems associated with uranium mining on Aboriginal land in N.T.

Canberra : The Australian Council for Overseas Aid.

*Considers the Second Ranger Report and the impact of uranium mining on Aborigines in the Alligator rivers region; considers also the effect of Jabiru township, tourism, alcohol, and the Kakadu National Park proposal on Aborigines.*

Latz, P.K. 1983.

The ecological implications of current trends in the use of Aboriginal-controlled arid lands.

In. Messer, J. and Mosley, G., eds. What future for Australia's arid lands? proceedings of the National Arid Lands Conference, Broken Hill, New South Wales, May 21-25, 1982. Hawthorn : Australian Conservation Foundation : 163-164.

*Underlying theme is conservation versus Aboriginal land use. Details various current uses of Central Australian Aboriginal land, 1) outstation use; 2) Aboriginal cattle enterprises; 3) mining on Aboriginal land; 4) tourism on Aboriginal land (considers this likely to be the most profitable); 5) use for conservation areas; 6) other uses, and considers all these in terms of environmental impact.*

Lawrence, R. 1985.

The tourist impact and the Aboriginal response.

In Palmer, K., ed. Aborigines and tourism: a study of the impact of tourism on Aborigines in the Kakadu region, Northern Territory. Darwin : Northern Land Council: 52-122.

*This report is the outcome of an investigation in the Kakadu National Park of tourism impact. Considers the Aborigines' perceptions of tourists and the interaction between the two, traditional owners and the management of tourism in the park, Jabiru township and the local tourists' usage of the park and its effect on Aboriginal privacy.*

*Discusses issues such as the 'preserving culture or protecting nature' issue, considering cultural centres, traditional owners conducting of tours as aspects of culture presentation to visitors.*

*The Aboriginal Ranger training scheme is scrutinised.*

*Discusses the question of alcohol availability and the tourist image of Aborigines.*

Lee, B. 1983.

Who teaches who?  
UNESCO Review. 8: 6-9 May.

*A discussion by the Information and Education coordinator at Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service, of the Aboriginal ranger training program at Kakadu National Park.*

*Includes comments by Ian Morris, the training officer, and photographs.*

Leggoe, I. 1975.

Aboriginal involvement in Central Australian tourism: an economist's viewpoint.

In. Edwards, R., ed. The preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage: report of National Seminar in Australia May 1972.  
Canberra : Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies: 83-87.

*Talks in terms of opening the Central Australian Aboriginal Reserves to tourism; that since tourists converge on Alice Springs and Ayers Rock other potential tourist attractions - Cave Hill (Wallin:nga), Mt Connor, the Musgrave, Mann and Rawlinson Ranges should be incorporated into a tourist circuit using Aboriginal elders as tourist guides to explain the meaning of various sites. Tourism would be a source of income to involved Aboriginal communities (sale of artefacts, guide fees). Predicts an easing of opposition by Aborigines to tourism.*

Marchbanks, D. 1981.

Mixing culture and enterprise.  
Territory Digest. 3(5): 16-19.

*Tiwis have decided to allow tourists to visit their island if the tourists obey their rules - to be 'presentably' dressed, stay with their guide, carry no alcohol, nor allow their cameras to invade their privacy.*

*Discusses the handicraft enterprises they have engaged in (eg pottery, screen-printing and garment manufacture) that will gain the tourist dollar.*

Marchbanks, D. 1984.

Kakadu: an expert view: development in Kakadu National Park.  
Territory Digest. 6(2): 6-9.

*Reports the official opening of the Aboriginal Gagudju Association owned Cooinda Hotel development in Kakadu National Park. Gives views of an 'expert' tourist. Glossy photos. Reports some comments of the Federal Minister for Aboriginal Affairs on Aboriginal control over development - other spokespersons also.*

McNicholl, D. 1983.

Beautiful Coburg sets an example.  
Bulletin. 30 August: 52-3,55.

*Describes the structure of the board of management of Gurig National Park, and the development plans and tourist attractions.*

Miller, M. 1977.

Tourism and the future, coordination or chaos? Seminar 14-16 October, 1977, townsville.  
N.Q. Messagstick. 2(5): 3.

*North Queensland Aboriginal Land Council spokesperson. Aborigines must have effective control and participation in planning of any tourist enterprise on Aboriginal reserves, and must be trained in the managerial side of operations.*

*Gives major points made by various speakers on controlling tourism - Papua New Guinea, Hawaii, Fiji, cited.*

Morphy, H. 1980.

The impact of the commercial development of art on traditional culture.

In. Edwards, R. and Stewart, J., eds. Preserving indigenous cultures: a new role for museums. Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service: 81-94.

*Discusses the effect of market forces on both 'primitive fine art' and 'tourist art' production taking N.E. Arnhem Land as a case study - positive and negative effects.*

Mosley, J.G. 1984.

Protected areas and environmental planning in Australia: the continuing evolution of a diverse range of protected areas.

In. McNeely, J.A. and Miller, K.R., eds. National parks, conservation and development: the role of protected areas in sustaining society: proceedings of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982. Washington, DC : Smithsonian Institution: 274-282.

*A conservation oriented article - one section, 'Conservation on Aboriginal lands', mentions the joint use arrangements between National Parks and Aboriginal owners at Kakadu, Cobourg and Uluru.*

Neijie, B.B. 1984.

Visitors to sites: a traditional owner's perspective.

In. Sullivan, H., ed. Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access, control and management: proceedings of the 1983 Kakadu Workshop. Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service: 41-42.

*Comments about the presentation of cultural information about the Kakadu country to visitors.*

Northern Territory. Legislative Assembly. 1978.

Debates: Corroborees at Katherine Gorge and racial harmony, by B. Collins.

Northern Territory Parliamentary Record. 1978. August 1-2. 6: 1717-1719.

*The Aboriginal dance troupe that performs in Katherine Gorge three times a week are paid by the tourist promotor little more than \$1.00 per hour each. Compares with Aboriginal performers for the Aboriginal Arts Foundation in New South Wales, who are paid \$36 per night.*

Northern Territory. Legislative Assembly. 1979.

Debates: Aboriginal employment by J.K.R. Doolan; debated by P.A.E. Everingham.

Northern Territory Parliamentary Record. 1979. August 22-23. 5: 1717-1719.

*Includes the text of a letter by Paul Everingham to Aboriginal communities and tourist organisations regarding the part Aborigines may play in fostering the expanding Northern Territory tourist industry. Talks of the need to control tourism to protect Aboriginal privacy and sacred sites. Benefits of growth in tourism include better air services to Aboriginal communities. Gives example of Tiwi involvement in tourist enterprises.*

Northern Territory. Legislative Assembly. 1979.

Debates: Aboriginal tourism proposal, by B. Collins; debated by J.K.R. Doolan, P.A.E. Everingham.

Northern Territory Parliamentary Record. 1979. August 22-23. 5: 1775-1779.

*B. Collins' comments on P.A.E. Everingham's tourism proposal letter to Aboriginal communities, mentioning the Maningrida Aboriginal community's response; size of Jabiru exceeding promised limits.*

*J.K.R. Doolan: 'good manners training' needed for potential tourists to Aboriginal settlements.*

*P.A.E. Everingham: little employment available in rural Aboriginal communities unless tourism is accepted.*

Northern Territory. Development Corporation and Northern Territory. Tourist Commission. 1984.

Initiatives for tourism facilities, June 1984: tourism development priorities plan.

Unpublished typescript.

*A report detailing perceived needs in the development of the tourist industry in the Northern Territory. General findings include the need to establish ways of introducing tourists to Aboriginal culture. Ways proposed include establishing museums, Aboriginal culture centres (in Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs) and encouraging Aboriginal traditional dance performances.*

*Recommends establishment of further national parks. Sees a need to actively encourage Aboriginal participation in direct contact with visitors. Suggests establishment of a taskforce to present tourism to Aboriginal communities and for key Aboriginal leaders to visit neighbouring Pacific countries to assess tourism impact there.*

*Presents tourist statistics for the Northern Territory and projections for the future.*

Northern Territory. Office of Aboriginal Liaison. 1984.  
Aboriginals and the tourist's view.

*Transcripts of key addresses from seminars in Alice Springs conducted by Office of Aboriginal Liaison, Department of the Chief Minister, Northern Territory, Darwin.*

Northern Territory. Tourism Industry Task Force. 1982.  
Tennant Creek tourism appraisal.  
Typescript. Unpublished.

*Initiated by the Northern Territory Tourist Commission. The report is concerned with ways of promoting Tennant Creek as a tourist attraction. Focuses on the mining aspect - past and present. Recommends that Tennant Creek be promoted as a mining town. The task force included Aboriginal sites in its evaluation of the area's tourist potential.*

*Recognises that visitor interest in Aboriginal sites is considerable and recommends consultation with Aboriginal authorities to identify sites and to present them in 'a meaningful way'.*

Northern Territory. Tourist Commission. 1985.  
People of two times: the Aborigines of Australia's Northern Territory.  
Darwin : NTTC.

*Northern Territory international tourist promotional colour photo magazine - portraying some present day Aboriginal lifestyles. Example of tourist industry promotion of Aboriginal culture.*

Ovington, J., Groves, K., Stevens, P. and Tanton, M. 1973.  
A study of the impact of tourism at Ayers Rock - Mt Olga National Park.  
Canberra : Australian Government Publishing Service.

*Report by the Environmental Consultant Group, Department of Forestry, Australian National University, on the ecological impact of tourism on the area. Describes the growth of tourism to the area, giving statistics. Mentions the Aboriginal cultural aspects of the area giving the Aboriginal names of a number of sites, the cave paintings and the impact of the then current pattern of tourism on them.*

Palmer, K., ed. 1985.

Aborigines and tourism: a study of the impact of tourism on Aborigines in the Kakadu region, Northern Territory.

Darwin : Northern Land Council.

*This contains two reports, one by Brady (q.v. 1985) on the promotion of tourism and its effects on Aborigines and the other by Lawrence (q.v. 1985) on the tourist impact and the Aboriginal response, along with the editor's introduction and summary.*

*Concludes that although the impact of tourism is difficult to control, unless it is regulated properly it may degrade Aboriginal lifestyles.*

Piesse, R.D. 1970.

Tourism, Aboriginal antiquities and public education.

In. McCarthy, F.D., ed. Aboriginal antiquities in Australia.

Canberra : Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

*Emphasis on how to protect, and present Aboriginal sites to the tourist public.*

*Argues that tourism 'offers Aborigines one of the best ways to preserve the integrity of their tribal life and customs and ... to make a living'. To attract tourists, Aboriginal sites need to be protected and developed after proper government planning.*

Piper, T. 1985.

Conservation and hunting by Aborigines in the Top End of the Northern Territory.

Australian Ranger Bulletin. 3(2): 19.

*Announces a program initiated by the Conservation Commission (N.T.) in which Aborigines are employed to work on conservation projects within their own communities.*

Pittock, A. 1967.

Aborigines and the tourist industry.

Australian Quarterly. 39(3): 87-95.

*Comments on the marketing of Aboriginal arts and crafts for the tourist trade; compares with the American Indian situation. If Aborigines are to be involved in tourist enterprises then it must be as initiators, proprietors and shareholders. Is critical of the Harris, Kerr, Forster (HKF) report (q.v.).*

Ride, W.D.L. 1975.

Tourism and the preservation of cultural property.

In. Edwards, R., ed. Preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage.

Canberra : Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies: 51-55.

*Oriented towards site management questions. Discusses the effects of the increasing pressure of tourists and the industry on artefacts (considering the exit of 'irreplaceable cultural material' from Australia) and on sites (which may affect*

*Aborigines' privacy without any benefit accruing). Protection requires 1) consultation with Aborigines, 2) pre-planning, and 3) appropriate statutes.*

Scott, D. 1984.

Yulara in full sail.  
Territory Digest. 6(2): 10-13.

*Describes developments at the Yulara Tourist Resort at Ayers Rock with double page aerial photo of the complex.*

Smyth, D. 1981.

Aboriginal land and national parks in North Queensland.  
Social Alternatives. 2(2): 56-60. August.

*Discusses the proposed Queensland National Parks and Wildlife Service (QNPWS) Aboriginal Ranger Training Program and questions whether it will ultimately be of benefit to Aborigines considering lack of Queensland Aboriginal land rights. Briefly describes the Kakadu National Park Aboriginal involvement and its role as adviser to the QNPWS on their ranger training program.*

Smyth, D., Taylor, P. and Willis, A., eds. 1985.

Proceedings of First National Workshop on Aboriginal Ranger Training, Adelaide, 8-12 July 1985. Draft. Held under the auspices of the Council of Nature Conservation Ministers.

*This collection of papers presents a variety of views and comments from representatives of a number of Aboriginal communities and educational organisations and Parks Services. Included are the experiences, suggestions and recommendations of Aboriginal rangers, officers conducting Aboriginal ranger training courses, and the impact of training programs on national park organisations. Recommendations of the workshop are included.*

*Papers include: 'Aboriginal interest in Bungle Bungle National Park', J. Drill, N. Williams; 'Aboriginal rangers and Kakadu National Park', D. Lindner; 'Uluru/Katatjuta National Park' R. Johnston; 'Kakadu National Park - a park supervisor's view of Aboriginal ranger training' G. Miles; 'The Uluru experience 1968-1985' D. Roff; and 'Aboriginal involvement in Kings Canyon National Park' C. Morgan.*

Sommerlad, E. 1973.

Community development at Hermannsburg: a record of changes in the social structure.

Canberra : Centre for Continuing Education, Australian National University.

*Mentions Hermannsburg Aboriginal entrepreneurial tourist activities pp.28,29, and the sale of artefacts to tourists.*

Steele, R. 1982.

The future of tourism development in the Northern Territory: a statement delivered by the Minister for Tourism, the Hon. Roger Steele, at Katherine on 9 September 1982.

Darwin : Government Printer.

*A four page statement under the headings: background, facilities, finance, marketing, the future.*

*Tourism a major Northern Territory growth industry. Believes Central Australia will be the focal point of a projected boom in tourism. Notes 40,000 years of Aboriginal history, Aboriginal rock paintings in Kakadu National Park as part of the tourist attractions. Yulara Tourist Development will be promoted in major international tourist circles.*

Sullivan, H., ed. 1984.

Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access, control and management: proceedings of the 1983 Kakadu Workshop.

Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.

*Papers by parks personnel, Aborigines and academics giving case studies of site management, as well as dealing with interpretation and presentation of Aboriginal culture, involvement of Aborigines in management and interpretation, and the question of possible conflict of aims between conservation/park management and Aboriginal use.*

Sutcliffe, K. 1980a.

Cultural tourism in Queensland.

Fortitude Valley : Queensland Government Printer. (Department of Aboriginal and Islander Advancement. Archaeology Branch. Archaeology papers no.15).

*Describes the planned (Aboriginal) 'Cultural Tourism Program' in Queensland considering, 1) Archaeological sites, their management and presentation to tourists, and 2) the development of tourist facilities on Aboriginal communities in the north, taking Bamaga on Cape York as a particular example.*

*Underlying ideas are that, 1) tourism opportunities are 'immense' for Aboriginal people; 2) unless the tourism industry exploitation of Aboriginal cultural resources is controlled no benefits will accrue to Aborigines.*

Sutcliffe, K. 1980b.

Cultural tourism and the wilderness.

Aluminium 26: Published by Comalco Ltd.

*Discusses the promotion of cultural tourism in the Laura/Cooktown area (visiting the rock art sites) as a means of changing attitudes towards Aborigines and improving race relations; need for effective management of sites.*

Taylor, P. 1985.

Review of Aboriginal employment and training programs: submission by Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service.



April 1986. Typescript. Unpublished.

*Outlines the ANPWS Aboriginal ranger training scheme - both the goals and actual achievements - discussing the Kakadu and Gammon Ranges, South Australia examples. In the South Australian situation Aboriginal trainees had direct communication with tourists functioning as contact points between their own society and tourists.*

Taylor, P. 1986.

Evaluation of the Gammon Ranges Aboriginal Ranger Training Scheme South Australia, February 1986.

Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service. Typescript. Unpublished.

*Highlights the marginality of Aborigines involved in management programs within western bureaucratized institutions, eg ANPWS and SANPWS. These people are the fragile linch-pins of communication between resident communities (to which they belong and to which they are responsible) and the managing bureaucracies upon which their communities are legally dependent for their land rights.*

Travelodge Australia Ltd. 1978.

Aboriginal participation in tourism: a corporate plan.

Parkville : unpublished typescript.

*Examines the financial feasibility, costs and profits, of the establishment of two largely Aboriginal staffed and operated motels, one at Alice Springs and the other at Papunya. Estimates that 70 per cent of the workforce could be Aboriginal. Ownership would be between Travelodge and the Office of Aboriginal Affairs.*

Vinnicombe, P. n.d.

Planning and management of tourism in Western Australia, with special reference to the Aboriginal cultural heritage. Unpublished typescript.

*Looks at the problem of escalating tourism promotion (includes an analysis of W.A. tourist brochure content) without concomitant investigations of tourism's impact on matters of Aboriginal concern. Makes proposals for the W.A. State Government to initiate a special plan of tourism management regarding Aboriginal sites and material culture.*

Vinnicombe, P. 1984.

Site management problems and prospects in the Kimberley.

In. Sullivan, H., ed. Visitors to Aboriginal sites: access control and management: proceedings of the 1983 Kakadu workshop. Canberra : Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service: 29-31.

*Accelerating tourist interest in and impact on Aboriginal culture and sites of the West Kimberleys necessitates a long-term Aboriginal site plan of management. Reports an Aboriginal husband and wife team involved in 4-wheel drive tours out of Derby. Aboriginal communities are being pressurised by tourist*

*promoters for access to sites. Traditional owners face a quandary in whether they should 'go public' in guiding tourists to sites and so take a share of the tourist profits.*

von Sturmer, J. 1982.

Aborigines in the uranium industry: toward self-management in the Alligator River region?

In. Berndt, R.M., ed. Aboriginal, sites: rights and resource development. Nedlands : University of Western Australia for Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia: 69-116.

*Includes a few points made regarding tourism (among other social impacts) and Aborigines in the Alligator Rivers region and its implications for Aboriginal self-management (pp.69,84,85), Aboriginal comprehension of tourists (p.85). Also comments on the rhetoric surrounding the creation of the Kakadu National Park.*

Washington, A. 1975.

Australia's tourist potential.

In. Edwards, R., ed. Preservation of Australia's Aboriginal heritage. Canberra : AIAS: 48-51.

*Argues that government involvement is necessary to provide adequate conservation of Aboriginal sites selected for tourist usage.*

Weaver, S. 1984.

The role of Aborigines in the management of Cobourg and Kakadu National Parks, Northern Territory, Australia: seminar given at the North Australia Research Unit, Darwin, July 30, 1984. Unpublished typescript.

*'Preliminary observations' from four months fieldwork by a Canadian researcher into parks management. Sees these two parks as world pioneers in the management relationships between the indigenous peoples and the parks agencies. Identifies factors influencing Aboriginal participation in management. Comments on the Aboriginal ranger-training scheme; on the difference of perception of what 'Aboriginality' is between that of the parks officials and the Aborigines' own definition; on the effects produced by 'centralist' (ANPWS) vs 'decentralist' (CCNT) parks agencies control, and the problems of establishing which Aboriginal knowledge will be utilised in interpretation of the park to the public. Full Aboriginal participation involves not only management, but policy and planning as well.*

Williams, N. 1985.

Bungle Bungle or Purnululu: Aboriginal traditional owners. Australian Natural History. 21(10): 422-24.

*Outlines local Aboriginal ties to this country. Notes changes in ecology since Aboriginal land management has ceased. Announces the Environmental Protection Authority's recommendation to the Western Australian Government that a national park be established and jointly managed by Aboriginal traditional owners and the National Park Authority.*

## SECTION II : OVERSEAS AND GENERAL THEORETICAL MATERIAL

Anon. 1980.

'Ksan - the story of the 'Ksan people of British Columbia, Canada, and their fight to save their culture.

In. Edwards, R. and Stewart, J, eds. Preserving indigenous cultures: a new role for museums: papers from a regional seminar Adelaide Festival Centre, 10-15 September 1978.

Canberra : AGPS : 123-132.

*Gives an account of the history of the Gitskan, the people of the 'Ksan and their efforts in raising necessary funds and great success in setting up a cultural centre "The 'Ksan Historic Indian Village". Describes the philosophy and operation of the project.*

Aspelin, P.L. 1977.

The anthropological analysis of tourism: indirect tourism and the political economy of the Mamainde of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Annals of Tourism Research. 4(3): 135-160.

*This article uses the Mamainde Indians of Brazil as a case study of 'indirect' tourism - in this case a trade in artefacts produced at a considerable social distance from where they are sold, thus enabling the Mamainde to maintain a domestic mode of production - income is relatively substantial from this trade achieved with minimal investment in time, and with little or no disruption to tribal organisation or values. A government regulatory agency serves in the entrepreneurial role.*

*This study is used to examine tourism within the 'model of cultural contact'.*

Aspelin, P.L. 1982.

What you don't know, won't hurt you.

Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3): 20-21.

*A brief critique of the Brazilian Government's National Indian Foundation's [FUNAI] policy - the problems arising from commercialisation of crafts. Argues the necessity of Indians deciding their own policies regarding the Indian/tourist interaction.*

Bennett, C.M. 1970.

Tourism and its effect on the peoples of the Pacific.

In. Proceedings of the 19th Annual PATA Conference. San Francisco: Pacific Area Travel Association.

*This article has not been seen. Farrell et al. (nd:100) annotate it thus:*

*Discusses why tourism can be for the better or the worse for native peoples of the Pacific. Stresses the social and cultural factors, are just as important as the economic factor when planning for tourism development.*

Borg, P. 1977.

National park planning and the rights of native peoples.  
Parks. 1(4): 1-2.

*Focusses on Laplanders in National Parks in Finland. They are consulted regarding some management aspects of the parks.*

Bosselman, F.P. 1978.

In the wake of the tourist: managing special places in eight countries.

Washington, DC : the Conservation Foundation.

*Written by an American land-use adviser, it is a product of the International Comparative Land-Use Project, USA, 1974, which uses tourism to explore 'the developing dilemma'. One chapter, 'Dreamtime at Ayers Rock' is relevant, written from an overseas perspective. Considers tourism at Ayers Rock (as of the 1970s).*

*More of an anecdotal nature rather than a case study, although well-researched and usefully documented. Considers what attracts tourists to Uluru: - 'the outback experience' and desire for contact with Aborigines and Aboriginal lore.*

Bramfield, T. and Matsuyama, M. 1974.

The Polynesian cultural center at Hawaii: a laboratory of educational anthropology. Paper presented to the symposium on Tourism and Culture Change, American Anthropological Association 19-24 November 1974, Mexico City, Mexico.

*Unseen.*

Britton, S.G. 1979.

The image of the Third World in tourism marketing.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 6(3): 318-329.

*Discusses the inability of the tourism industry to represent destinations as real places.*

Britton, S.G. 1980.

A conceptual model of tourism in a peripheral economy.  
In. Pearce, D.G., ed. Tourism in the South Pacific: the contribution of research to development and planning: proceedings of UNESCO tourism workshop, Rarotonga, June 10-13, 1980.

Christchurch : Department of Geography, University of Canterbury for the New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO (New Zealand Man and Biosphere Report no. 6).

*Claims that the debate on the advantages and disadvantages of tourism is divorced from the theory and analysis of underdevelopment.*

*Attempts to lay bare why tourism perpetuates existing inequalities, economic problems and social tensions in Third World countries. Analyses the organization and commercial*

*structure of the tourist industry and considers this in relationship to the economic and political structures within Third World countries.*

Brownrigg, L.A. 1981.

Native cultures and protected areas: management options.  
In. Conserving the natural heritage of Latin America and the Caribbean: the planning and management of protected areas in the neotropical realm: proceedings of the 18th working session of IUCN's Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas, Lima, Peru, 21-28 June 1981.  
Gland, Switzerland : International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources : 65-77.

*Suggests that indigenous peoples and national resource managers are appropriate allies. Outlines four options for management of protected areas on native people's lands in South America: (1) native-owned lands; (2) reserves - official administrators must anticipate culture change and local indigenes must be involved in planning and administration; (3) buffer zones; and (4) research stations - based on the local peoples exact knowledge of their environments.*

Bryden, J.M. 1973.

Tourism and development: a case study of the Commonwealth Caribbean  
Cambridge : CUP.

*Raises 'some very serious doubts about the viability of tourist development in its present form, at least for the smaller islands of the Caribbean' and analyses future policy choices 'which could be taken to raise the net social benefits arising from this country'.*

Butler, R.W. 1975a.

The development of tourism in the North and implications for the Inuit.  
Ottawa : Inuit Tapirisat of Canada. Renewable resources project v.9.

*Unseen.*

Butler, R.W. 1975b.

Tourism as an agent of social change.  
In. Helleiner, F., ed. Tourism as a factor in national and regional development. Peterborough, Ontario : Department of Geography, Trent University: 85-90. (Occasional paper no.4).

*Examines briefly the factors involved in tourism-induced change in different cultures - negative and positive effects.*

Callimanopulos, D. 1982.

Introduction.  
Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3): 3-5.

*Tourist institutions present a distorted, dishonest packaging of the host country's 'reality'. World tourism statistics from the World Tourism Organization - need for indigenous groups to be represented in policy-making organisations.*

Clad, J. 1984.

Conservation and indigenous peoples: a study of convergent interests.

Cultural Survival Quarterly. 8(4): 68-73.

*Discusses the question of whether indigenous peoples' land-use requirements and conservation programs lead to convergent management programs for national parks. Notes problems that indigenous people may experience in being included in national park activities. Outlines issues that conservationists should be aware of in considering national park joint-management policy.*

Cleverdon, R. 1979.

The economic and social impact of international tourism on developing countries.

London : The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU special report no.60).

*A generalised overview of case studies of tourism in the Third World. This influential report nevertheless discusses some issues which may be of relevance to Fourth World communities, specifically identifying: types of tourists; residents' reactions to tourists and how and why these might change; the 'demonstration effect'; change in: employment structure, land values and ownership, arts and handicrafts; effects on archaeology and architecture; the commercialisation of culture.*

*Section I provides a convenient summary of conclusions and recommendations. Section II describes the tourism industry, and Section III areas of social and economic impact. Contains statistics, tables, diagrams and graphs related to tourism impact in developing countries.*

Cohen, E. 1979a.

The impact of tourism on the hill tribes of northern Thailand.

Internationales Asienforum. 10(1/2): 5-38.

*A case study covering several indigenous communities in the one area where tourism became a structured industry in the early 1970s.*

*Two underlying points are that 1) impact depends on the particular tourist system involved, and 2) that the impact need not be detrimental to the host culture's quality of life.*

*In the village most heavily exposed to tourism, there has emerged a divergence between 'tourist image and reality'. Aspects of the souvenir trade are discussed, and an unanswered question is raised: will there emerge a marginal group of youth, attracted but yet isolated from tourist affluence, and disenchanted with their own society.*

- Cohen, E. 1979b.  
Rethinking the sociology of tourism.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 6: 18-35.

*Considering tourism as a field of academic study, the author reviews the state of tourism theory with the aim of elaborating a research strategy, one which he advocates should be "processual, contextual, comparative and emic".*

*Concludes in regard to hill tribes studied in Thailand that 'tourism is not expected to have a destructive impact in the foreseeable future'.*

- Cohen, E. 1984.  
The sociology of tourism: approaches, issues, and findings.  
Annual Review of Sociology. 10: 373-392.

*A review article dealing generally with issues raised by twenty years of social anthropological study of tourism. The last section 'the socioeconomic and sociocultural impact of tourism' is useful for pointing out general effects and particular studies related to those effects, but not especially related to impact on indigenous communities in Fourth World situations.*

- Crystal, E. 1978.  
Tourism in Toraja (Sulawesi, Indonesia).  
In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford : Blackwell: 109-125.

*An anthropological study of tourism of the inland indigenous Tana Toraja area spanning a period of five years. A change in government policy in the early 1970s saw the traditional religion encouraged as a source of spectacle with which to draw tourists. Five years saw a sudden change from 'elite, ethnic tourism' to 'cultural, charter tourism'. Problems facing residents revolve around how to accommodate tourists (and so maintain the economic gain from support industries) and yet maintain cultural integrity.*

*The threat of large-scale exploitation of the local population by outside capital interests (including government bodies) is seen as a future possibility.*

- Cultural Survival Quarterly. 1982a.  
The tourist trap: who's getting caught?  
Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3).

*The articles in this issue consider the impact of international tourism with specific case studies of the detrimental ethical, cultural and economic effects of tourism on disadvantaged peoples. See under Callimanopoulos (1982); Pi-Sunyer (1982); Estelli-Smith (1982); Aspelin (1982); Smith (1982).*

Cultural Survival Quarterly. 1982b.  
 Ethnic art: works in progress?  
Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(4).

*This issue is devoted to the question of the benefits and negative aspects of the commercial sale of indigenous arts and crafts. The introduction outlines the issues raised by the current world demand for ethnic arts - which it sees as partly an effect of international tourism penetrating the Third and Fourth World. Quotes material from recent case studies in the Fourth World.*

*Relevant articles include 'The dynamics of change in tourist arts' by N. Graburn, 'Tourism and arts in southern Sulawesi', 'Maori wood-carvers of Rotorua', and 'the Chinchero Center for Traditional Culture'.*

*The latter article reports the setting up of a cultural centre in the Peruvian Andes by the local indigenous people in 1980 to help maintain local traditions and to educate tourists in the appreciation of quality weaving.*

Dasmann, R. 1975.  
 National parks, nature conservation and 'future primitive'.  
 Keynote address to South Pacific Conference on National Parks and Reserves.  
 Christchurch : New Zealand.

*Argues that national parks should "permit indigenous people to maintain their isolation for as long as they wish to do so", and allow them "to become the protectors of the parks, to receive a share of park receipts and in other ways brought to appreciate its value".*

Dasmann, R. 1984.  
 The relationship between protected areas and indigenous peoples.  
 In. McNeely, J.A. and Miller, K.R., eds. National parks, conservation and development: the role of protected areas in sustaining society: proceedings of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982.  
 Washington, DC : Smithsonian Institution: 667-671

*Discusses the concept of 'indigenous' in relation to 'wilderness', 'ecosystem people' (dependent on the local ecosystem for survival) and 'biosphere people' (dependent on global economy) and the continuum and transitions between. Offers guidelines for management of protected areas where indigenous people have interests.*

de Kadt, E. 1979a.  
Tourism: passport to development? Perspectives on the social and cultural effects of tourism in developing countries.  
 New York : Oxford University Press.

*Papers presented at a joint UNESCO-World Bank sponsored seminar in 1976. First five chapters present de Kadt's overview of the issues addressed by the papers - including the politics,*



planning and control of tourism, and impact on arts and crafts. Especially relevant is the section 'Managing impacts at the level of the community', pp.23-27. Appendix contains policy recommendations adopted by the seminar. Some case studies are presented - see especially Manning; Saglio; Schadler (q.v.).

de Kadt, E. 1979b.

Social planning for tourism in the developing countries.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 6(1): 36-48.

*A discussion in the context of development studies which focusses on the difficulties of planning in the combined realm of tourism and development. Attention is drawn to the general weakness of local authorities as enforcers of regulations, and the necessary dependence on foreign interest for advice and capital investment.*

*Tourism planning is seen to be as much at the mercy of internal politics and class structure as it is dependent on the Western economic system.*

*Small scale and gradual development is recommended. Senegal (see Saglio 1979) is used as a positive example.*

*Argues the need to take much more explicit account of non-economic costs and benefits in the area of tourism planning.*

Deitch, L. 1978.

The impact of tourism upon the arts and crafts of the Indians of the southwestern United States.  
In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford: Blackwell: 173-184.

*Since the 1960s there has been a dramatic rise in the popularity and demand for southwestern Indian arts and crafts, and Indians can now confidently demand and receive a high price for these items. The increased precision and quality of present day items is noted.*

*Identifies the growth as being due to increased tourism, as well as other factors - the 'Americana' trend, the Civil Rights Movement, investment, and increase in southwestern population.*

*Tribal guilds have been established to ensure control of the market and a better price for the artist.*

*Suggests that 'massive in-migration and mass tourism' have not been disruptive and the increased emphasis on arts/crafts has served to strengthen Indian identity, pride in heritage, and increase local income and decrease out-migration to urban areas.*

Eidsvik, H.K. 1980.

National Parks and other protected areas: some reflections on the past and prescriptions for the future.  
Environmental Conservation. 7(3): 185-190.

*One section reviews the issue of National Parks and use by indigenous people - conservation vs use; mentions Kakadu National Park and the broad objectives (as at 1979) regarding Aboriginal management. Argues that conservation and development can be achieved together. Reviews W.J. Lusigi's Planning Human Activities on Protected Natural Ecosystems (1978).*

Esman, M.R. 1984.

Tourism as ethnic preservation: the Cajuns of Louisiana.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 11: 451-467.

*Argues that tourism has helped the Cajuns retain a separate identity by reinforcing the differences between Cajuns and outsiders; that already acculturated peoples' suffer less from adverse effects of tourism especially when there is economic parity between hosts and guests.*

Estelli-Smith, M. 1982.

Tourism and native Americans.  
Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3): 10-12.

*Brief article, on the impact of tourism on some North American Indian groups. Concludes that indigenous groups, given time for adequate preparation for, and control of, tourism may derive some benefits.*

Farrell, B.H. 1977.

Breaking down the paradigms: the realities of tourism.  
In. Farrell, B.H., ed. The social and economic impact of tourism on Pacific communities. Santa Cruz : Center for South Pacific Studies, University of California: 1-6.

*An overview of the proceedings of the 1975 conference which this publication covers. Looks at the diverse groups and individual interests represented. Discusses these various groups' paradigms, cultural values and prevalent modes of thinking and how these cross currents of perspective are brought to bear on the complexities of tourism.*

Farrell, B.H., Ross, D.R., Evans, L.B. and Weertz, D. n.d.

Tourism in the Pacific: a bibliography.  
Honolulu : Center for Asian and Pacific Studies in collaboration with the Social Science Research Institute University of Hawaii.

*Contains material up to 1980, and represents an update of Source Materials for Pacific Tourism (see Reid Ross, D. and Farrell, B.H., 1975). Partly annotated. Contains bibliographies of tourism research studies [all varieties of research, not necessarily related to tourism's impact on indigenous people] under the following headings: journals and magazines; reports and serials; general and theory (a very comprehensive section of general tourism industry research; theoretical and*

*methodological, not only for the Pacific but Western and Third World-wide); and bibliographies under regional and Pacific Island headings.*

Forster, J. 1964.

The sociological consequences of tourism.

International Journal of Comparative Sociology. 5: 217-227.

*A general comment, one of the first, on the impact of tourism in the Third World - in this case the Pacific Islands - introduced changes increase, among other things, stratification and generational conflict in the society, especially a society which has little experience of industrial development. Discusses 'phony-folk culture'.*

Fox, M. 1977.

The social impact of tourism: a challenge to researchers and planners.

In. Finney, B.R. and Watson, K.A., eds. A new kind of sugar: tourism in the Pacific 2nd ed. Honolulu : The East-West Center; Santa Cruz: Center for South Pacific Studies: 27-47.

*A generalized account of the positive and negative aspects of tourism throughout the Pacific Islands, with an emphasis on the doubts expressed by indigenous government bodies. Constructive suggestions include the "education" of indigenous people in the threats posed by tourism, and an informed education of the tourists concerning indigenous culture. Included is a comprehensive series of "guidelines" proposed by the Yap District Tourist Commission.*

*Stresses the need for informed research and balanced planning for tourism.*

Garratt, K.J. 1981.

Sagarmatha National Park.

Wellington : Government Printer. His Majesty's Government of Nepal/New Zealand Co-operation project.

Department of Lands and Survey New Zealand for National Parks and Wildlife Conservation Office, Kathmandu, Nepal.

*Gives general information about the park, resources, history of the Sherpa indigenous population, and management objectives and policies. The aim is to reconcile the requirements of the indigenous resident population with those of conservation objectives.*

Garratt, K.J. 1984.

The relationship between adjacent lands and protected areas: issues of concern for the protected area manager.

In. McNeely, J.A. and Miller, K.R., eds. National Parks, conservation, and development: the role of protected areas in sustaining society: proceedings of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982. Washington, D.C. : Smithsonian Institution: 65-71.

*Includes a brief outline of public participation procedures, when indigenous people are involved, in park and protected area planning.*

Goodman, R.A. 1982.

Can Pacific cultures survive tourism?

In. Rajotte, F., ed. The impact of tourism development in the Pacific : papers and proceedings of a Pacific wide conference held by satellite.

Canada : Environmental and Resource Studies Programme, Trent University : 229-240.

*An opinion paper. The perspective of a tourist industry "travel wholesaler" who also has "some background" in anthropology. Foresees a rapid destruction of traditional ways of life if South Pacific countries continue to embrace tourism of the "Western economic" kind. Outlines the socially destructive impact of this sort of tourism in South Pacific countries. Sceptical of the concept of "carefully controlled tourism". Sees the creation of "individual entrepreneurship" (a product of the arrival of tourism) and the breakdown of traditional communal responsibility, as a cause of cultural destruction.*

*Stresses the need for Pacific cultures to develop new forms and institutions of tourism based on indigenous socio-economic forms so as to prevent the destruction of local values and customs.*

Gordon, R.J. 1985.

Conserving bushmen to extinction in southern Africa.

Survival International Review. Special issue entitled An end to Taughter? Tribal peoples and economic development. 44: 28-42.

*This article details how the Ju-/wasi Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert in Namibia face the takeover of their lands to make way for a Game Park. They will be allowed to remain on this land only if they maintain a 'traditional' lifestyle, acting as tourist attractions in 'enforced primitivism'. Their own wish is to develop a subsistence level pastoral mode of existence.*

*Criticises the conservation mentality when at the expense of indigenous self-determination. Resolutions such as those made at the 1982 World Conference on National Parks (see McNeely and Miller, 1984) 'often simply remain exercises in rhetoric, because apart from ignoring the power equation, they ignore the realities of bureaucratic sabotage', author argues.*

Gorio, S. 1978.

Papua New Guinea involves its people in national park development.

Parks. 3(2): 12-14.

*By the executive director of the National Parks Board of Papua New Guinea. Discusses the considerations taken into account in establishing parks in areas owned by local indigenous people. Lists benefits for local people in having national parks which will encourage tourists from abroad.*

Graburn, N.H.H., ed. 1976.

Ethnic and tourist arts: cultural expressions from the Fourth World.

Berkeley : University of California.

*An issue, which the more than twenty case studies in this volume address, in one way or another is that of the impact of the industrialized world on the art of the Fourth World. One aspect of this impact is tourism. Questions arise here such as does tourism have a reviving effect or a degenerative effect on 'traditional' arts. The case studies provide differing answers depending on the circumstances.*

Graburn, N.H.H. 1977.

Tourism and ethnic arts.

Annals of Tourism Research. 5: 53-57.

*Briefly summarises the book, Ethnic and tourist arts: cultural expressions from the Fourth World.*

Graburn, N.H.H. 1978.

Tourism: the sacred journey.

In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests. Oxford : Blackwell: 17-31.

*A brief history and general analysis of tourism - setting up categories including 'nature tourism', and 'culture tourism', and discusses the tourist desire for contact with indigenous people.*

Graburn, N.H.H. 1979.

Action programs and the study of tourism.

Annals of Tourism Research. 6(2): 197-199.

*A short note outlining two "alternative tourist programs" (1) Fund for the preservation of nature and culture (FUPRENAC), (2) Alternative tourism - E.T.C. (Environment, Tourism, Culture).*

Greenwood, D.J. 1982.

Cultural 'authenticity'.

Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3): 27-28.

*Whether the staging of performances for tourism is destructive or not depends on the circumstances. Reviews three cases with a destructive (Spain), a neutral (Haiti), and a positive outcome (Bermuda). In the third case government planning contributed to the outcome.*

Hawkins, D.E., ed. 1982.

Social and economic impact of tourism on Asian Pacific region: report of the symposium on tourism management, Kathmandu, Nepal, 1982.

Tokyo : Asian Productivity Organization.

*Contains papers from representatives of the tourist industry of twelve countries including India, Nepal, Thailand, Tonga, plus five 'expert papers' along with discussion and*

*recommendations. Emphasis is on tourism and 'productivity enhancement' rather than impact on indigenous peoples, a topic which is mostly treated in passing.*

Hiller, H. 1977.

Industrialism, tourism, island nations, and changing values.  
In. Farrell, B.H., ed. The social and economic impact of tourism on Pacific communities. Santa Cruz : Center for South Pacific Studies, University of California: 115-121.

*A plea for 'alternative tourism' based on changing industrialised people's ideas about what they want for a holiday, and on asking resident people and their governments to look beyond 'fast money' modes of development.*

Hodge, W. 1981.

The first Americans: then and now.  
New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

*Considers the past and present of a number of Indian and Eskimo groups on the North American continent. Some minor comments about tourism and the role it plays in reservation life.*

*A short section (p.127 ff). on tourism and Cherokees of North Carolina. Tourism is of major importance now since the opening of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park. However most of the profit goes to the Cherokee Historical Association run by non-Indians.*

Inskeep, E. 1977.

Physical planning for tourism development.  
In. Finney, B.R. and Watson, K.A., eds. A new kind of sugar: tourism in the Pacific 2nd ed. Honolulu : The East West Center; Santa Cruz : Center for South Pacific Studies: 247-251.

*Describes three aspects of developing tourism to provide maximum benefits to an area's resident population: 1) explore various planning approaches and techniques; 2) emphasise the need to consider the economic, social, cultural and environmental impact of tourism throughout the planning process; 3) indicate ways in which local planning capability can be developed.*

Jafari, J. 1979.

Tourism and the social sciences: a bibliography: 1970-1978.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 6(2): 149-194.

*A wide selection of material published within the different disciplines of social science, in English (and some French), incorporating the appropriate concepts, theories and methodologies from the respective fields.*

Jefferies, B. 1984.

The Sherpas of Sagarmatha: the effects of a national park on the local people.

In. McNeeley, J.A. and Miller, K., eds. National parks, conservation and development: the role of protected areas in sustaining society: proceedings of the World Congress on

National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982.  
Washington, DC : Smithsonian Institution: 473-478.

*The positive and negative effects of tourism on the 2500 resident Sherpa people within this Mt Everest area national park are examined. There has been a dramatic increase in tourist trekking in the last fifteen years. Because of the demands of the different interest groups conflicts arise in managing the area. Sherpas have begun to use increasingly scarce forest resources as a valuable income producing 'cash crop' to sell to tourists, leading to various changes in the Sherpas lifestyle such as becoming more dependent on high cost food stuffs.*

*Describes the New Zealand/Sagarmatha project, the training of Sherpas for management and ranger roles, and the objectives of the management plan.*

Jungius, H. 1976.

National parks and indigenous people: a Peruvian case study.  
Survival International Review. 1(14): 6-14.

*Discusses the issue of the conflict of interests between conservationists creating national parks and peoples with traditional land rights to the same area, giving several examples. Outlines a way in which indigenous people and conservation interests can cooperate, taking the Manu National Park in the Upper Amazon Basin of Peru, where three different Indian tribes live, as an example.*

Kent, N. 1977.

A new kind of sugar.

In. Finney, B.R. and Watson, K.A., eds. A new kind of sugar: tourism in the Pacific 2nd ed. Honolulu : The East-West Center; Santa Cruz : Center for South Pacific Studies: 169-198.

*The disaster story in tourism which is Waikiki. The results of this kind of intensive tourism include hatred of tourists by local residents and a negative influence on racial relations.*

Knox, J.M. 1982.

Resident-visitor interaction: a review of the literature and general policy alternatives.

In. Rajotte, F., ed. The impact of tourism development in the Pacific: papers and proceedings of a Pacific wide conference held by satellite.

Canada : Environmental and Resource Studies Programme, Trent University : 76-107.

*Reviews various issues and factors affecting resident-visitor interaction using the following framework: types of visitors; types of residents; background variables and factors which can affect (1) friendly interaction, (2) hostile interaction.*

*The attempt is to understand what impacts accompany tourism development and to determine what policies could be adopted to*

*minimize negative impacts and maximize positive ones. Lists broad policy directions.*

*Entails a wide review of tourism literature.*

LaFlamme, A.

The impact of tourism: a case from the Bahama Islands.  
Annals of Tourism Research, 6(2): 137-148.

*Examines the socio-cultural impact of increased tourism on a small, once-isolated island community. The community's traditions have mostly been maintained without the people having taken on the role of "professional natives". Tourism is seen to have increased wealth to all sectors - although occupational specializations and race relations have been significantly altered.*

Leach, J.W. 1973.

Making the best of tourism: the Trobriand situation.

In. May, R.J., ed. Priorities in Melanesian development: papers delivered at the sixth Waigani seminar sponsored jointly by the University of Papua and New Guinea, the Australian National University, the Administrative College of Papua and New Guinea, the Council on New Guinea Affairs and the Papua and New Guinea Society, held at Port Moresby, 30 April to 5 May 1972.

Canberra : Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University and the University of Papua and New Guinea: 357-361.

*Discusses tourism's recent arrival (1960s) to the Trobriands and the people's reactions. With increasing uncontrolled tourism the anthropologist author anticipates three developments: 1) the cash economy will be dominated by tourism; 2) tourism will be a major source of social change; 3) the Trobrianders will be mere 'passive spectators' with no control.*

*Suggests remedies: tourists to be charged for entry permits with a limited number issued, and controlled by local and not national authorities. Sets out the merits and anticipated criticisms of this scheme.*

MacCannell, D. 1984.

Reconstructed ethnicity: tourism and cultural identity in Third World communities.

Annals of Tourism Research, 11: 375-391.

*A general theoretical paper. A structuralist approach to ethnic group analysis - concluding with the dangers of a touristic definition of an ethnic group freezing its ability to self-define.*

MacKenzie, M. 1977.

The deviant art of tourism: airport art.

In. Farrell, B.H., ed. The social and economic impact of tourism on Pacific communities. Santa Cruz : Center for Pacific Studies, University of California: 83-84.



*A brief critique of the exploitation of art forms through tourism - exploitation by insiders and outsiders. Mention is made of changes in copyright, labour division and artistic values - some examples, eg Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, are given.*

Manning, F.E. 1979.

Tourism and Bermuda's Black Clubs: a case of cultural revitalisation.

In. de Kadt, E., ed. Tourism: passport to development? New York : Oxford University Press: 157-176.

*Why tourism has had a less disruptive impact in Bermuda than noted elsewhere - planning and control of tourism, community involvement, distribution of benefits throughout society, a long history of tourism.*

Matthews, H.G. 1978.

International tourism: a political and social analysis.  
Massachusetts : Schenkman.

*Chapters 4, 'Some biased perceptions of tourism' and concluding Chapter 5 'System politics and tourism' are here considered.*

*Various emic and etic concepts of tourism are surveyed with the intention of providing a critical framework which can elucidate the following: power relations involved in tourism; how tourists and host countries perceive themselves; and what each culture expects of the other. These issues are considered in terms of the following: tourism as neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism, fantasy, capitalism, racism, playground culture.*

*In this discussion tourism is seen as a 'given' for the future. This generates a need to examine what kinds of tourism exist now, and what kinds of tourism 'should' exist in the future.*

Mathieson, A. and Wall, G. 1982.

Tourism: economic, physical and social impacts.  
London : Longman.

*Provides an excellent overview of existing studies of social, economic and environmental impacts of tourist development.*

May, R.J. 1977.

Tourism and the artifact industry in Papua New Guinea.

In. Finney, B.R. and Watson, K.A., eds. A new kind of sugar: tourism in the Pacific. 2nd ed. Honolulu: the East-West Center. Santa Cruz : Center for South Pacific Studies: 125-132.

*This article aims exclusively at the impact of tourism on art, and 'art' here is defined in such a way as to describe a wide range of activity - from 'traditional' to 'pseudo traditional' to 'airport art' (often mass produced). Government monitoring is suggested as an approach towards 1) lessening financial exploitation; 2) encouraging the production of co-ops which preserve the concept of cultural heritage; and 3) encouraging an outlet for creative energy.*

McNeely, J.A. and Miller, K.R., eds. 1984.  
National parks, conservation, and development: the role of protected areas in sustaining society: proceedings of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia 11-22 October 1982.  
 Washington, DC : Smithsonian Institution for International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources [IUCN].

*A great variety of papers from Parks Services and conservation personnel around the world, grouped under geopolitical area headings, eg 'the Afrotropical realm', 'the Australian realm', 'the Oceanian realm'.*

*Issues addressed in several papers include cooperatively managed structures of park management, indigenous people working with Park Services, and competing land-use interests in national park areas (see Jeffries; Garratt; Western; Mishra; Dasmann).*

Nash, D. 1978.  
 Tourism as a form of imperialism.  
 In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford : Blackwell: 33-47.

*Asks 'what are the forces causing [indigenous peoples] to seek out or consent to tourist development?' Considers tourism-induced change in terms of the balance of power between 'host' and 'guest'.*

Nash, D. 1981.  
 Tourism as an anthropological subject.  
Current Anthropology. 22: 461-481.

*Includes a discussion of literature on positive and negative impacts of tourism ['Consequences of tourism']. Case studies mentioned are not specifically related to Fourth World situations. Includes 'CA comment' - see Araburn; Hermans; Manning; Pi-Sunyer; Wilson; and especially Stoffle.*

Nason, J.D. 1984.  
 Tourism, handicrafts, and ethnic identity in Micronesia.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 11: 421-449.

*Examines the interactions between tourism, the production of handicrafts (and the difference between men's and women's art and the consequent different values it has for tourist marketing), and the indigenous people's perceptions of their culture and society in relation to foreigners.*

Nelson, J. 1984.  
 Living with exploitation in the subarctic and arctic of Canada.  
 In. McNeely, J. and Miller, K.R., eds. National parks, conservation and development: the role of protected areas in sustaining society: proceedings of the World Congress on National Parks, Bali, Indonesia, 11-22 October 1982.  
 Washington, DC : Smithsonian Institution: 527-533.

*Mainly deals with environmental impacts of development in this region and various legislative and management responses by government bodies to this development.*

*One section deals with the interests of indigenous people, and the concept of the "national wilderness park" which is supported by the Committee for Original People's Entitlement [COPE]. But whereas COPE wants hunting, fishing, joint management and other arrangements it does not want mass tourism.*

Nero, K.L. and Graburn, N.H.H. 1978.

The institutional context of the arts of Oceania: with special reference to Micronesia.

Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers. 57/58: 147-159.

*Considers cultural centres (meeting houses, 'men's houses', museums, and those styled on the Hawaii Polynesian Cultural Centre) and their functioning in the modern context - as tourist or commercial ventures, as museums, and/or continuing to function in the context of the contemporary village community - examples include the Gogodala Cultural Center in Papua New Guinea, and others in New Zealand, Palau, and Tahiti. Considers cultural centres in terms of commercialism, the revival and preserving of culture.*

Noronha, R. 1979.

Social and cultural dimensions of tourism.

Washington, DC : World Bank. (World Bank. Staff working paper no.326.)

*A detailed review of the literature in English related to this topic, indicating both positive and negative aspects of tourism when tourism is considered as a path to economic development in developing countries. Essential message is that the failure to plan for, leads to loss of control over, tourism. Provides examples of tourism with and without planned tourism development. Discusses the elements of planning for tourism, including the necessity of participation of local residents.*

*Isolate and discusses topics for further investigation, especially the need for a methodology for evaluating the social impact of tourism.*

*A very thorough review of the literature which gives an immediate introduction to the issues of socioeconomic and sociocultural impact of tourism.*

Nunez, T. 1978.

Touristic studies in anthropological perspective.

In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford : Blackwell: 207-216.

*An overview chapter. Discusses possibilities of theoretical models by which to consider tourism. Discusses the acculturation model; 'marginal men'; revitalisation; the problem of the ethnographer in researching in a tourist-host area. Argues that anthropologists should not condemn tourism per se.*

Okotai, T., Henderson, P. and Fogelberg, I. 1982.

The cultural impact of tourism, art forms - revival or degradation.

In. Rajotte, F., ed. The impact of tourism development in the Pacific: papers and proceedings of a Pacific wide conference held by satellite.

Canada : Environmental and Resource Studies Programme, Trent University : 116-123.

*Discusses, with special reference to the Cook Islands, the social and cultural impact aspects of the tourism policies and guidelines of the following countries: Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua and New Guinea, Tonga, Trust Territory, Truk, Western Samoa.*

*Reviews the 'good and bad' changes of the first five years of tourism in the Cook Islands.*

Parks Canada. National Parks Branch and Canada. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. 1978.

Opinion paper: national wilderness parks north of 60°.

In. Keith, R.F. and Wright, J.B., eds. Northern transitions. v.2. Second National Workshop on People, Resources and the Environment. Ottawa : Canadian Arctic Resources Committee: 231-236.

*Announces a new category of protected area - a national wilderness park; describes the five proposed areas. This new park concept involves higher environmental protection than national parks while allowing for continuation of 'traditional native uses of hunting, fishing and trapping'.*

*Outlines the draft policy which calls for planning and management strategies to be developed jointly - by representatives of local indigenous communities and Parks Canada - and that 'a variety of means would be used to ensure the maximum possible opportunities for local residents to find employment in the management of national wilderness parks'.*

Pearce, D.G. ed. 1980.

Tourism in the south Pacific: the contribution of research to development and planning: proceedings of UNESCO tourism workshop, Rarotonga, June 10-13, 1980.

Christchurch : Department of Geography, University of Canterbury for the New Zealand National Commission for UNESCO (New Zealand Man and Biosphere report no. 6).

*Papers by researchers, tourist industry personnel, and representatives of government departments, covering economic issues, social impacts of tourist development, environmental issues and national parks in the South Pacific, along with recommendations and rapporteurs' reports.*

Pearce, D.G. 1981.

Tourist Development.

London : Longman. (Topics in applied geography)

*A student text. One useful chapter on the analysis of the impact of tourism - providing an introduction to, and a brief overview of the literature and the issues.*

Pearce, P.L. 1982.

Tourists and their hosts: some social and psychological effects of inter-cultural contact.

In. Bochner, S., ed. Cultures in contact: studies in cross-cultural interaction. Oxford : Pergamon: 199-221.

*The first half of this paper considers the interaction of tourists and hosts in terms of direct/indirect effects on 'poor and isolated communities' and then on 'technologically advanced communities'.*

*This is done through a review of a variety of case studies - including Eskimo privacy invasion (Smith 1978 q.v.), a Basque town annual ritual which lost its meaning in tourist performance, and a change in the economic roles of men and women in Tahiti.*

*Concludes that tourists appear to have maximum social and psychological impact on small, unsophisticated and isolated host communities.*

*The second part considers the effects of intercultural contact on tourists.*

Pi-Sunyer, O. 1982.

The cultural costs of tourism.

Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3): 7-10.

*Brief generalised survey article - benefits of tourism to host countries and societies correlates with the degree of control they have over the industry.*

Rajotte, F. and Crocombe, R., ed. 1980.

Pacific tourism: as Islanders see it.

Suva : Institute of Pacific Studies and the South Pacific Social Sciences Association.

*Presents the viewpoints of twenty-four Pacific Islanders from the Solomon Islands, Cook Islands, Fiji, Hawaii, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Tonga and Western Samoa. Particular concern with the impact of tourism on island cultures, the adaptations of indigenous art forms, the distribution of jobs and profits, and the effects on the natural environment.*

Rajotte, F., ed. 1982.

The impact of tourism development in the Pacific: papers and proceedings of a Pacific wide conference held by satellite.

Canada : Environmental and Resource Studies Programme, Trent University.

*This volume, first published in 1978 by the University of the South Pacific, Suva, consists of papers, findings and recommendations of this 1978 Peacesat conference by representatives of tourist industry organizations of various South Pacific countries and concerned academics, examining not only the economic benefits but the social and cultural costs of international mass tourism on small Pacific nations. See Okotai et. al. (1982); Goodman (1982); Knox (1982).*

Rajotte, F. 1982.

Summary of findings and recommendations.

In. Rajotte, F., ed. The impact of tourism development in the Pacific: papers and proceedings of a Pacific wide conference held by satellite.

Canada : Environmental and Resource Studies Programme, Trent University : 241-265.

*Presents a brief summary of each of the conference papers, and resolutions on economics; employment; education; environmental, social and cultural impacts; and on planning of tourism.*

Ross, D.R. and Farrell, B.H., eds. 1975.

Source materials for Pacific tourism: basic statistics, policy, Pacific researchers, selected bibliography. Australia - New Zealand - Pacific Islands.

Santa Cruz : Center for Pacific Studies, University of California.

*The bibliography section has been largely superceded by Farrell et al (n.d. q.v.). The policy on tourism for each country is given, some of which may be of interest (eg Cook Islands). Statistics refer to such items as 'income from tourists', 'number of tourists', 'hotel ownership' in each country.*

Saglio, C. 1979.

Tourism for discovery: a project in Lower Casamance, Senegal.

In. de Kadt, E., ed. Tourism: passport to development?

New York : Oxford University Press: 321-335.

*A relevant case study providing an account of an interesting tourism community cooperative project developed to counteract negative aspects of tourism in Senegal, West Africa. Local people in each of several different villages, built, managed and operated tourist camps (in their village) composed of a restricted number of traditionally built lodges. Outlays were minimal, village cooperatives were formed to run them, immigration to cities was reduced, villagers felt fully involved through exercising their own initiative, profits were utilised in local village projects. Article also outlines the problems encountered, and the cost of the project (1976).*

Saini, B.S. 1975.

Dangers of tourism on the environment and the crafts.

In. Proceedings of the Asian Assembly of the World Crafts Council. Sydney : World Crafts Council: 27-31.

*This article has not been seen. Farrell et al (n.d.: 73) annotate it thus: Using Papua New Guinea as an example, discusses tourism's negative effects on craft work. Suggests ways of achieving a profit on tourism while preserving culture.*

Schadler, K. 1979

African arts and crafts in a world of changing values.  
In. de Kadt, E., ed. Tourism : passport to development? New York : Oxford University Press: 146-156.

*An African overview. The relation of artistic expression to religious practices, the effects of change, altering of values; traditional art, tourist art, airport art.*

Shivji, L.G., ed. 1973.

Tourism and socialist development.  
Dar es Salaam : Tanzania Publishing House. (Tanzania studies no.3.)

*This book has not been sighted: contains contributions to a debate on whether tourism would be an appropriate activity for Tanzania to encourage, and considers such things as the effect of attracting transnational interest groups into the local region.*

Smith, J. 1977.

Creating jobs in an Indian community.  
Growth and Change. 8: 33-37.

*'Utilised discriminant analysis to determine the successfulness of thirty Economic Development Administration projects that were designed to create jobs and achieve self-sustaining economic development on Indian reservations. It was found that industrial projects are more effective than tourism projects in creating jobs.'* Stoffle et al 1979: 305.

Smith, V.L. 1976.

Tourism and culture change: a symposium.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 3: 122-126.

*Summarises (only) several articles presented at the 1975 American Anthropological Association Symposium on tourism and culture change, including three papers on the cultural impacts of tourism on indigenous populations in Mexico, Greece (Mykonos) and Brazil (Mamainde Indians) and two papers on the Polynesian Cultural Centre in Hawaii.*

Smith, V.L. 1978.

Introduction.  
In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford : Blackwell: 1-14.

*General discussion of the impact of tourism, both economic and social, and the stresses it may generate. Considers economic disparity between guests and hosts, the seasonality of tourism and the question of control of tourism.*

Smith, V.L., ed. 1978.

Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism.  
Oxford : Blackwell.

*Twelve case studies from a variety of theoretical perspectives, on the impact of tourism on different communities ranging from tourism amongst the Eskimos and the Cuna Indians of Panama to that found in European resorts. Some case studies indicate positive economic gains, others emphasise negative effects and the disruption of local economic systems.*

Smith, V.L. 1978.

Eskimo tourism: micro-models and marginal men.  
In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford : Blackwell: 51-70.

*Looks at several different Eskimo communities and examines the different impact that tourism has had on each of them - the difference being partly due to the variance in historical involvement of the Eskimo communities with different types of Europeans (gold-seekers, missionaries). Looks at the problem of the invasion of privacy, and the advantages of a cultural centre to satisfy tourists. Tourism had the least negative impact in the village to which tourists were bussed and where they spent an hour only in the day.*

Smith, V.L. 1982.

Tourism to Greenland: renewed ethnicity?  
Cultural Survival Quarterly. 6(3): 26-27.

*Inuit wish to encourage tourism. Why not, argues Smith, if it provides a cash income, and engenders a new pride in heritage.*

Stanton, M. 1977.

The Polynesian Cultural Center.  
In. Finney, B.R. and Watson, K.A., eds. A new kind of sugar: tourism in the Pacific. 2nd ed. Honolulu : The East West Center: 229-233.

*A description of the cultural centre, owned and operated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Complaints against the centre are described, eg paternalism of white staff and advantages are listed, eg educative contact between the younger and older generations of each indigenous peoples represented, job-training opportunities.*

Stanton, M. 1978.

The Polynesian cultural centre: a multi-ethnic model of seven Pacific cultures.  
In Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Blackwell : Oxford: 193-206.

*Outlines the background to the establishment of this second most popular tourist attraction in Hawaii, and the functioning of the centre; village exhibits from the seven chosen Polynesian cultures; the visitor is offered, as a package, a guide-lead walking tour, a buffet type dinner and music and dance review.*



*The Centre's emphasis is on material culture; its stated purpose is to 'preserve the culture of the Polynesians'.*

Stevens, S. 1986.

Inhabited national parks: indigenous peoples in protected landscapes.

Berkeley, California : Department of Geography, University of California. Unpublished typescript.

*First section discusses the history of the National Park ideal. Discusses a number of indigenous inhabited National Parks around the world - Nepal, Finland, East Africa, Argentina and others, including Australia. Importantly, also surveys initiatives of different indigenous groups involved in cooperatively managed structures of park management. San Blas Kuna of Panama (see also Wright *et al* 1985), a number of Australian initiatives at Kakadu, Gurig, Uluru, and the Bungle Bungles, and the Western Inuit of Canada.*

*Discusses various policies relating to indigenous people in parks - exclusion, tacit tolerance, management, recognition of subsistence rights.*

*Excellent bibliography related to these issues.*

Stoffle, R.W. 1981.

CA comment.

Current Anthropology. 22: 475-76.

*The Kaibab Paiutes of northern Arizona have established an on-reservation tourism facility and have maintained control over its development. [An ethnobotanical hiking track, an interpretive centre]. See Stoffle *et al* 1979.*

*Aim has been to provide on-reservation employment and to change tourist attitudes towards Paiute.*

Stoffle, R.W., Last, C. and Evans, M. 1979.

Reservation-based tourism: implications of tourist attitudes for native American economic development.

Human Organization. 38: 300-306.

*Information based on on-reservation visitor interviews - finds a need to present cultural material more effectively to bring about a positive reaction from visitors - finds commercialisation of saleable items a negative impact on visitors. Discusses other studies of reservation-tourism facilities.*

Stucki, L.R. 1984.

Will the 'real Indian' survive?: tourism and affluence at Cherokee, North Carolina.

In. Salisbury, R.F. and Tooker, E., eds. Affluence and Cultural Survival: proceedings of the American Ethnological Society 1981. Washington, DC : American Ethnological Society: 53-73.

*Cherokee Indians in North Carolina have had a long and varied history of participation in American 'mainstream' culture. A renewed interest in traditions gains some Cherokees a new income through involvement with tourism. The question of what is meant by 'cultural survival' is taken up and the role of elites in inducing cultural dependence and of the 'danger' of enhancing elite culture at the expense of the majority is examined.*

Swain, M. 1978.

Cuna women and ethnic tourism: a way to persist and an avenue to change.

In. Smith, V.L., ed. Hosts and guests: the anthropology of tourism. Oxford : Blackwell: 71-81.

*Considers the paradoxical effects of 'ethnic tourism' (in this case study of the Cuna Indians of Panama) in being both an agent of change and an agent of continuity. Considers the effects of international marketing of the Mola traditional blouse made by the Cuna women. The impact of tourism depends on who is in charge of marketing management, as well as with the degree of local socioeconomic isolation.*

Theberge, J.B. 1978.

Kluane national park.

In. Peterson, E.B. and Wright, J.B., eds. Northern transitions v.1. Northern resource and land use policy study. Ottawa : Canadian Arctic Resources Committee: 153-189.

*A long and involved history of the creation of this National Park, detailing the changing status of the area (the Yukon) and the competing and conflicting land use concerns - conservation, mining and native land rights; p.178, (1972-1973) Indians and Eskimos are promised jobs in the park 'and other economic advantages'. The three indigenous peoples councils opposed all developments until their land claims were settled. Opposition was withdrawn when assured that land claims would not be jeopardised. Cooperative joint management does not appear to be a feature (Gardner and Nelson 1981 q.v.).*

Uludong, M. 1977.

Local control of tourism in Micronesia.

In. Farrell, B.H., ed. The social and economic impact of tourism on Pacific communities. Santa Cruz: Center for South Pacific Studies, University of California: 113-114.

*A Palau islander makes two main suggestions for greater remuneration for island peoples from tourism: ownership of the hotel business and/or limiting accommodation (and therefore food and entertainment) to that which local people can provide.*

UNESCO. 1976.

The effects of tourism on socio-cultural values.

Annals of Tourism Research. 4(2): 74-105.

*A review of European studies (mainly French, German, British) of tourism, in less developed countries. Questions the role*

*tourism can play in socio-economic development because of several negative consequences.*

*Raises the problem of methodology in attempting to evaluate economic impacts against social impacts (p.82).*

*Reviews the literature in terms of: socio-economic aspects of tourism; the effects of the encounter between tourist and host; and cultural aspects.*

van den Berghe, P.L. 1980.

Tourism as ethnic relations: a case study of Cuzco, Peru.  
Ethnic and Racial Studies. 3(4): 375-392.

*Ethnic relations treated as of academic interest.*

*Defines 'ethnic tourism' ('the natives' themselves are the primary attraction), ethnographic tourism, and cultural tourism, and the 'tourist-touree-middleman' along with a general discussion of these concepts followed by his case study of tourism in Cuzco wherein the 'Indians' are the subject of ethnic tourism by tourists manipulated by the middlemen 'mestizos'.*

van den Berghe, P.L. and Keyes, C.F., eds. 1984.

Tourism and ethnicity.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 11(3). Special issue.

*Eight papers by sociologists and anthropologists focussing on the effect of tourism on the maintenance, transformation and re-creation of ethnic boundaries. Dealing with 'ethnic tourism' - ie where the prime attraction is the cultural exoticism of the 'hosts' and their artefacts - see especially C.F. Keyes and van den Berghe; R. Wood; D. MacCannell; N.H. Graburn; J.D. Nason; M.R. Esman; K.M. Adams; and J.D. Brewer.*

Western, D. 1976.

A new approach to Amboseli: integration of people, land, and wildlife seeks to end the conflicts which threaten this national park.  
Parks. 1(2): 1-4.

*Discusses proposals on how to guarantee the local subsistence pastoralist Masai (Kenya, East Africa) an interest in that part of their traditional land resource which is now the park. Either a share in the revenue-returns from the park or increased social services have been proposed.*

Wood, R.E. 1984.

Ethnic tourism, the state, and cultural change in Southeast Asia.  
Annals of Tourism Research. 11: 353-374.

*An examination of the way in which the state's interest in tourism development affects its relationship to indigenous cultures. Brief mention of the Polynesian Cultural Centre; studies and compares the problems associated with several southeast Asian Folk Villages.*

Wright, R., Houseal, B. and de Leon, C. 1985.

Kuna Yala: indigenous biosphere reserve in the making?  
Parks. 10(3): 25-27.

*Reports a new initiative. Kuna Indians of Panama, determined to resist a threat to their cultural survival but to gain profit from tourism, have joined forces with conservationists in creating the Kuna Wildlands (Pemasky) project. Kuna are not merely participating but are in charge. The 'biosphere reserve', if successful, will be established, managed and integrated into the local society by the Kuna themselves.*

*Suggests 'biosphere reserve' concept provides alternatives to the more traditional protected area classification systems. This reserve would contain a 'core area' of forest set aside for scientific purposes and tourism, but the rest of the reserve would be zoned for traditional Kuna use.*

## ATTACHMENT 1

### EAST KIMBERLEY WORKING PAPERS 1985-86

- 1985/1 East Kimberley Impact Assessment Project: Project Description and Feasibility Study.  
East Kimberley Working Paper No.1  
ISBN 0 86740 181 8  
ISSN 0816-6323
- 1985/2 The East Kimberley Region : Research Guide and Select References.  
M.C. Dillon  
East Kimberley Working Paper No.2  
ISBN 0 86740 182 6  
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Dr Deborah Bird Rose  
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N.H. Scarlett  
East Kimberley Working Paper No.6  
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M.C. Dillon  
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Stan Stevens  
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the East Kimberley Region  
Frank Donovan  
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Michael Gracey and Randolph M. Spargo  
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