

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

*The bibliography presents a review of the literature relevant to community development in health from a wide range of sources.*

There is a need to develop strategies that deal with the increasing health costs, rising demand for services, gross disparities in health status, and a decreasing capacity of the government to pay.



Australian writers examine such issues and topics as class, gender, work, technology, health, unemployment, immigration and other areas of interest to health workers.

Research is a process legitimated in our society as producing knowledge and therefore ought to be in the hands of those who want use and benefit from it.

*Rejection of some techniques by practitioners of community development compromises their ability to work with communities of people.*



Resources Collection

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**Community Development  
in Health**

**A Bibliography  
and Reading Guide**

Compiled by Chris Harrington  
for the Community Development in Health Project.

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## **Preface and Acknowledgments**

This bibliography and guide has been produced by the Community Development in Health Project and is included as part of the "Resources Collection".

The project was initiated to discuss the achievement of community development work in the health field, develop and make accessible resource materials for use by individuals and groups interested in applying this approach to health.

In collecting the material for the bibliography, we asked community health development workers, health educators, lecturers in community health development, and resource people to suggest references which they found useful and insightful in the area.

We have included a Reading Guide of selected materials which will introduce readers to current discussions and perspectives of community development. The Bibliography which follows will assist those who want to read more widely and perhaps search for references on specific subjects.

Readers will discover that a wide range of material has been listed which will interest all those looking for: case studies of community development projects in Australia, references which discuss community work practice and skills, as well as texts which raise theoretical arguments and issues important to understanding the role of community development in health. For the dedicated searcher, we have also listed in the back section journals and computer information sources that have provided us with relevant material.

The presentation of this Bibliography would not have been possible without the enormous contribution from those who helped to identify and gather the comprehensive listing of references. We wish to thank Rob Watts of the Phillip Institute, Victoria for his informative and enthusiastic participation in the working group. Bill Sinclair of the John Lindell Library and staff at the Health Issues Centre who helped search for many of the references, Ian Lennie of the Australian Community Health Association for his critical review of the draft and suggestions for publishing, and Pauline Saunders of the District Health Council Program who was willing to proofread. Finally, our many thanks go to Chris Harrington who, in a short period of time, searched, compiled, interviewed, typed, drafted and redrafted the complete text.

We hope this bibliography will be of help to all those who are asking questions and seek to understand the many dimensions, and practical strategies which are relevant to community development work in health.



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# General Introduction

THIS GUIDE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY presents a review of the literature on Community Development in Health and areas relevant to Community Development in Health. It has been written and annotated so that it can be used by Community Health Workers, Community Development Workers and Community Based Organisations.

The bibliography contains three parts:

1. An Initial Reading Guide - providing an introduction to key articles in the field and giving a clear description of current thinking under 3 main headings. Its primary focus is on health issues.
2. A Select Bibliography - which aims to provide a comprehensive list for use by a wide audience under 4 main headings and also includes material from the Reading Guide which is highlighted in Bold Print.
3. A Comprehensive Bibliography - of over 400 items which will be organised on a 5¼ inch floppy disk and we hope will be made available to organisations and academic bodies.

Emphasis has been on the collection of recent Australian material. A representation of international literature is also included. Some historic material has been used, such as articles by Marie Mune, Raysmith and Einfield, and articles on the Australian Assistance Plan. The material has been organised under broad headings that we hope readers will be familiar with. These headings cover theoretical issues of community development in health, the role of community development workers, community development programs and case studies, and reference materials. All material should be accessible through State Library loans, and includes books, articles and journals. The annotations have been kept as brief as possible to encourage readers to "flip through" and identify contents at a glance.

We have considered it important to gather material from a wide range of sources. The majority of material has been collected by interviewing Community Health Workers, Academics involved in Community Development courses, Health Department representatives, Organisations with a Community Development focus, and liaison with relevant Associations. Several people and bodies in each state have been contacted by mail or telephone for appropriate material. These sources have been instrumental in identifying useful items.

Computer information searches on MEDLINE, Australasian Medical Index (AMI), Health Education and Promotion System (HEAPS) and Australian Public Affairs Information Service (APAIS) have been conducted to ascertain the availability of material and to fill any gaps where there has been a lack of suitable material. Health Department Libraries, Academic Libraries and Special Health Libraries have proved to be invaluable sources for accessing the material cited, as well as numerous special resource centres. Other useful sources for locating material include the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN) and Australian Government Publications.

During the course of collecting material it has become evident that certain areas have a lack of information available. Areas such as group skills, industrial issues and case studies fall into this category. I would encourage any authors of such material to send a copy to the Australian National Library in Canberra and to the relevant State Libraries so that all workers and people interested in this field have ready access to material.

I have been employed by the *Community Development in Health Project* for a period of 8 weeks to compile this bibliography. We have not attempted to provide the definitive work, due to time limits and the broad and diverse nature of the subject. We hope that you will update the bibliography by adding references and keeping a record of material that is found to be useful. I would like to thank all those people who have given me their time and assistance during the course of the project and hope that the information will be useful in gaining a better and wider understanding of Community Development in Health.

*Chris Harrington*  
July, 1988 Melbourne

# Reading Guide

## Introduction.

This reading guide covers material on Community Development in Health under the broad headings of theoretical issues of community development in health, the role of the community development workers and community development programs, case studies and settings.

We have selected this material because of its relevance to the Australian environment, its clear and current nature, its accessibility and its direct relevance to community development in health. The annotations in this section have been selected from the bibliography and are expanded to provide readers with a succinct summary of the material. We believe that this material provides an excellent overview for those people working in the community development in health area.

This material has been identified by people working and teaching in the field as significant. The bulk of the items should be available from most academic and special health libraries.

## Theoretical Issues of Community Development in Health

ALINSKY, SAUL D.

***Rules for radicals: a pragmatic primer for realistic radicals.***

Vintage, New York, 1971

This is one of the classic texts in community work, and whilst its author and his experiences are both American and are located in the past, its insight, practice, wisdom and passion make it relevant still to Australian community workers. It is informed by a traditional faith in American participatory democracy at the local level. It draws heavily on Alinsky's work in mobilizing communities around unemployment and environmental issues. In its discursive way, it is a practical manual with lots of shrewd insight into the management of action campaigns around local issues. Its style is easy and accessible.

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION

1st National Health Conference on "Social and environmental health", Adelaide, 1986.

***Proceedings***, Ed. E. Kerby-Eaton and J. Davies.

Adelaide University, Adelaide, 1986.

This is a collection of papers and workshops presented at the conference. Topics covered include policy and resources, deinstitutionalisation, ethnicity, racism and health, unemployment, policy and health, service integration, nutrition, community participation, and isolation and access. The conference aimed to provide positive directions for developing an effective community health practice. It takes into account the social, political, economic and environmental realities affecting health. Its aim was to develop effective strategies for strengthening community health services and activities.

[NB: Australian Community Health Association. 2nd National Conference on "Health promotion: the community health approach", Melbourne, 14th-16th April, 1988. ***Proceedings*** to the conference should be available at the end of 1988. These proceedings will provide a comprehensive and recent perspective on community development and a range of issues in which people in the field are coming to terms with.]

BENN, CONCETTA

***The developmental approach: demonstration programs in the Brotherhood of St Laurence.***

Social Research Centre, University of NSW., Kensington, 1981

This paper argues that theorists and practitioners in social welfare operate in different worlds, and that rarely are the lessons from innovative practice fed into theory. It describes and analyses three demonstration projects run by the Brotherhood of St Laurence in the context of the developmental approach to social well-being. It argues that people's access to information, decision-making, resources and relationships effect their capacity to gain the power to change their situation.

## BETTER HEALTH COMMISSION

***Looking forward to better health.***

AGPS, Canberra, 1986. 3 vols.

Volume 1 covers the final report of the commission, Volume 2 the taskforces and working groups, and Volume 3 the workshops and the consultations. Readers should view the chapters in Volume 3 on Community Development and Women's Health. The chapter on Community Development looks at the role of community development and its place in health promotion. The chapter on women's health is of particular significance due to its focus on a social view of health.

## BROADHEAD, PETER

'Social status and morbidity in Australia.'

***Community health studies*** vol. ix, no. 2, 1985, pp. 87-98.

This paper reports the findings of an investigation into the relationship between social status and morbidity, based on the Australian Health Survey data. Broadhead finds that men in lower status occupations suffer from a higher degree of self reported illness, chronic conditions and days of reduced activity. There is no simple correspondence for women with the exception of those who gave their major activity as "home duties". The most striking differences occur when relative affluence, based on income adjusted for family size, is used as the discriminatory variable. The paper provides a concise analysis of health inequalities and shows that higher death rates are prevalent in the lower social status groups. This is also reflected by the poor having significantly higher rates of consultation with their doctors.

## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN HEALTH PROJECT

***Community development in health: working paper.***

Northcote, Vic., 1988.

The working paper aims to provide greater understanding of the theory and practice of Community Development in Health. It presents an analysis of theoretical issues, beginning with a historical sketch of the increasing recognition of the potential role of Community Development in Health. The perspectives of health, a clinical approach, the old public health model, and community development are discussed. The paper argues that the Community Development approach enables us to address health and illness in a social context, building on the insights and experiences of the 'old public health model' and is a way to address alienation and powerlessness.

## DAVIS, AILEEN and GEORGE, JANET

***States of health: health and illness in Australia.***

Harper and Row, Sydney, 1988.

This is the most recent and biggest and best of Australian books to deal with a social context of health, illness and the health care system. It relies on a range of contemporary social theory which stresses the role of power and of social intervention in shaping policy decisions. Its general account of the health and illness patterns likewise stresses the role of class and gender relations in the production of illness. The chapter which deals with professional care-givers is especially well balanced. It is an intelligent and well researched book, accessible to any reader.

## FREIRE, PAULO

***Pedagogy of the oppressed.***

Herder and Herder, New York, 1970.

Paulo Freire was a Marxist-Jesuit working in Brazil in the late 1960s. He developed a unique and fascinating approach to literacy development amongst the poor and dispossessed which empowered them. After Freire's teams had been in the local areas, the people organised community based economic and political action. This is a classic account of a very powerful community development approach. In this book Freire outlines some of the theory of conscientization and the practical implementation of the program.

## FRY, DENISE

'Health for all: thinking socially, acting locally.'

***New doctor*** no. 37, September, 1985, pp. 3-4.

This article looks at conflicting opinions on how to best prevent illness and develop the health and well-being of people. The article outlines two opposing positions in the argument about preventing illness and promoting health, and then considers the principles of the World Health Organisation's "Health for All by the Year 2000" in relation to prevention and health promotion. It concludes by arguing that the "Health for All" concepts can clarify the debate on ends and means in health promotion, and can also help map out practical courses of action for policy makers, health professionals and community members. The article provides a clear and succinct discussion of issues confronting community health workers.

HEALTH ISSUES CENTRE

***What's wrong with the health system***

!UC, Melbourne, 1988.

This is the first of three papers being produced by the Health Issues Centre on what's wrong with the health system. The Health Issues Centre believes there is a need to develop strategies that deal with the increasing health costs, rising demand for *services*, gross disparities in health status, and a decreasing capacity of the government to pay. This booklet covers sickness in the health system, the biomedical or clockwork approach, and problems with the biomedical paradigm. A brief and convincing debate of the current gaps in the health system.

JACKSON, TERRI, MITCHELL, SALLY and WRIGHT, MARIA

'The community development continuum.'

Paper presented at the ***2nd National Conference of the Community Health Association***, Melbourne, 15th April, 1988.

[NOTE: ***Proceedings*** of the conference will be published in late 1988.]

This key article is the collective effort of three Community Health Workers at the Fitzroy Community Health Centre in Melbourne. It argues that the rigid rejection of some techniques by practitioners of community development severely compromises their ability to work with communities of people from the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups. They argue that the choice of practice mode should be made in response to the needs and realities of the communities with whom one works, and that the techniques from social action and locality development models, and from one-to-one case-work can be adapted to achieve community development goals.

JACKSON, TERRI

'On the limitations of health promotion.'

***Community Health Studies*** vol ix, no. 1, 1985, pp. 1-9.

This paper seeks to explore the interaction of social and behavioural sources of ill-health and to propose a model for analysing the contribution of each to specific health problems. A more sophisticated analysis of these causal factors will allow health promotion to tailor prevention strategies more appropriately to the level and type of intervention most likely to achieve the desired results. Secondly, it argues that theoretical poverty of much health promotion practice has led to an overestimation of what can be achieved with the currently available methods.

SCOTI, DAVID

***Don't mourn for me-organise: the social and political uses of voluntary organisations.***

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1981.

This book provides a critical review of the purpose and politics of voluntary organisations. It challenges the widely held view that sees such organisations as expressions of good intentions, but not a serious means of providing welfare or affecting social reform. It argues that they are important and productive now, and likely to become more so in the future. The book examines the role of voluntary organisations in innovation, advocacy, education, and social reform. Not only does it argue that people find identity and purpose and learn about social issues through participating, but also claims that most new services originate in the voluntary sector. However, it remains critical of the failure of these organisations to adequately effect social reform. It may be of value to people who administer and work in the voluntary sector, federal and state government policy makers, administrators and teachers and students of politics and society.

SOMERVILLE, GWYNNE

***Community development in health: addressing the confusions.***

London Community Health Resource, London, 1984.

This is a report of a conference held in London in 1984. It is a collection of material about the quickly changing and threatened areas of community health activity. It explores how community development approaches might be useful in increasing the relevance of health services to local need and promoting good health. Themes covered include the principles of community development in health, social causes of ill-health, access to health care, promoting confidence through group work and developing techniques for evaluation and planning. It is aimed at people working in community health and provides interesting examples of practical work. The book can be ordered from the King Sun Centre, 126 Albert Street, London, NW1, reference number KFC 85-1/il for approximately £3.

THORPE, ROSAMUND and PETRUCHENIA, JUDY (eds.)

***Community work or social change: an Australian perspective.***

Routledge & Kegan Paul, Sydney, 1985.

A clear appraisal of community work in Australia since the early 1970s based on experiences of teaching both com-

munity work and welfare work with immigrants. Practical and theoretical material is provided. Most of the contributors share a commitment to far-reaching social change, and their contributions indicate where and how openings exist for community work practice which supports the struggle for larger social change. The book covers a range of issues including analysis of Australian community work and social contexts. Topical issues such as unemployment and Aboriginals and immigrants rights are discussed.

WESTERN, J. S. and NAJMAN, JAKE (eds.)

***Australian society: introductory readings.***

Macmillan, Melbourne, 1988.

A carefully constructed, very accessible collection of chapters written by leading Australian writers which examines such issues and topics as class, gender, work, technology, health, unemployment, immigration and other areas of interest to health workers. Each of the chapters reviews the relevant theoretical issues and outlines relevant research findings. This is a must for anyone wanting a comprehensive and contemporary picture of Australia in the late 1980s.

## **Role of Community Development Workers-practice, skills and issues**

BEAUCHAMP, KATHIERINE

***Fixing the government: everybody's guide to lobbying in Australia.***

Penguin, Ringwood, Vic., 1986.

This book provides the ammunition for taking on local, state and federal governments. It describes how to go about righting a wrong or campaigning for change; who to write to, how the laws and regulations are made and how to get to MPs, bureaucrats and local councillors. It is intended primarily for community groups and individuals.

CLOSHEY, MIKE and COCHRANE, SUE

***Community work: a training manual***

Health Promotions Unit, New South Wales Health Commission, Sydney, 1981.

A comprehensive training manual for community development. Aimed to prevent workers feeling as though they are jumping in at the deep end. It provides workers with a means to identify their own training needs, how they want to learn and how they will organise their own learning. It was written by community workers in N.S.W. and is an excellent collection of lessons and exercises for using a community development approach to achieve empowerment.

COX, FRED. M., et al

***Tactics and techniques of community practice.***

2nd edn. F. E. Peacock, Illinois, 1984.

A presentation of various articles by different authors' about community skills. It covers assessment and option selection, planning, organisation and development, administration, leadership and management, evaluation and a discussion on the dilemmas of community practice. This book is useful due to its broad coverage of topics and its practical focus.

HENDERSON, PAUL and THOMAS, DAVID N.

***Skills in neighbourhood work.***

Allen & Unwin, London, 1980.

This book is a comprehensive and well read how-to-do-it book. It offers a detailed account of the tasks and skills of the neighbourhood worker. It draws on theoretical and practical material to demonstrate and analyse a nine stage account of neighbourhood work. It takes the reader through beginning to ending stages and offers a structured framework within which the student and practitioner can locate his or her activities. Most of the ideas in this book originate from experience. It is intended as a work-book to be used critically along side other forms of learning and may be of use to teachers, social workers, planners and health or adult education workers active in the community.

KIRALY, JUDI

***Rights and responsibilities of community groups and their workers.***

Council of Adult Education, Melbourne, 1987.

This is one of the few articles that addresses worker rights and responsibilities. The paper looks at who should be responsible for issues such as group representation, policy decisions, signing pay cheques, petty cash, awards and leave entitlements. It also looks at issues such as health and safety in the workplace, and what are employers and employees expectations.

NEW SOUTH WALES COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

***The community action book.***

NCOSS, Sydney, 1986.

This book has been recommended and widely read by many people in the field. The aim of this material is to facilitate effective community action and community self-help. It is intended to be a source book for motivating attacks on problems that affect groups collectively.

REED, HOWARD, CAMERON, DAVID and SPINKS, DEREK

***Stepping stones: crossing the river of local group despair: a management training manual for community groups.***

Community Management Training Scheme, Hurstville, N.S.W., 1984.

This manual is well organised, easily understood, and wide ranging in its subject matter. It provides information on managing community groups. Areas such as meeting procedures, working with volunteers, employing staff, fund raising, submission and report writing and lobbying are covered. Good reading lists are provided at the end of each section and guide the reader to more comprehensive material. It provides a good starting point for community groups commencing activities and provides a means for self-evaluation.

STATEWIDE LIAISON UNIT: COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION

***Keeping your worker sane: burnout, overtime and the community worker.***

Council of Adult Education, Melbourne, 1987.

This paper looks at burnout exhaustion due to overwork, disappointment, poor industrial conditions and personal issues inside and outside work. Many community organisations are unable to employ enough staff, so workers often have to work longer hours than they are employed for to get the job done. The article attempts to provide some useful hints on how to put a stop to burnout by setting up committees to review the demands placed on workers, and how the employers should be adhering to the Occupational Health and Safety Act to provide a safe and healthy environment for its workers.

VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

***Budgets for community groups.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1985.

A straightforward, brief and necessary resource for understanding and producing budgets efficiently. It looks at why the budgets of funded groups are different, budget preparation and budget revision. This publication should provide an excellent starting point for those people who have had limited experience in this area.

VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE

***Making meetings work.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1983.

A simple and interesting guide to make meetings more tolerable. It presents ideas and suggestions which may be useful for starting up groups, establishing them, decision-making processes and planning. A brief publication which is extremely easy to read.

WADSWORTH, YOLANDA

***Do it yourself social research.***

Victorian Council of Social Service, Collingwood, Vic., 1984.

This guide aims to make social research understandable. Research is a process legitimated in our society as producing knowledge and therefore ought to be in the hands of those who want use and benefit from it - particularly when the information is about our own lives. Most people can benefit from the type of research process outlined in this guide - and most people can do this type of research, even as an informal daily thing. Small groups, organisations or individuals may find it particularly useful. It could be used to rearrange or reorganise existing services, a person's time, targeting, etc. It explains how to start research, methods and techniques, resources and delivering findings from research. It is a book that can be applied to a very wide range of groups and situations.

## Community Development: programs, settings and case studies

AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY *HEALTH* ASSOCIATION

***Review of the Community Health Program 1986.***

ACHA, Strawberry Hills, N.S.W., 1986.

The aim of this report is to examine what the original Community Health Program developed by way of policy and services for all States and Territories, it looks at the future directions of these developments and the role of the Commonwealth in the future. The role of community health in primary care was a key focus of the research. The researchers used a combination of the Health for All, primary strategy, and the policies of the Community Health Associations all around the country, to develop a framework for describing and assessing community health services and policies. Overall, the findings show that primary health care, the consumers first contact with the health system, is still outside public control, or even influence. The significance of this report is that it outlines a social view of health in the context of the "Health for All" policy and looks at the place of Community Health in the health system.

CRAGG, SUE

'Community work and health care.' In Department of Social Work, University of Sydney.

Proceedings from the Summer Studies Program, Sydney, 1987. ***Community work: current issues, future directions.***

Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, 1987, pp. 68-87.

This paper looks at Sue Cragg's experiences in two Community Health Centres over a period of six years. It provides a insightful and personal explanation of her understanding of the way in which theory can inform practice. Cragg looks at her role in the two community health centres, discusses the philosophy of community health, community work practice and community care.

FAIRFIELD COMMUNITY WORKERS

***Proofs in the pudding: possibilities for local community work.***

Fairfield Community Workers, Fairfield, N.S.W., 1984.

This paper argues, using example from the work of a community centre based in Western Sydney, that local community work can have a significant affect on local social issues. It recognises the limitations and constraints of neighbourhood type community work and that most of the significant social issues that effect people in Western Sydney, are not caused by the people, but are a result of the way economic and government policies are structured.

GLUCK, RUSSELL

***A community development approach to work with Aboriginal groups and communities.***

Centre for Aboriginal studies, Western Australian Institute of Technology, Perth, 1985.

This monograph is based on a series of seminars presented at the Western Australian Institute of Technology in April 1985. Its main focus is on community development with the Aboriginal community. The book covers community development processes, field work and agencies; alcohol and substance abuse and education and training for Aboriginal community development.

*HEALTH* TARGETS and IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

***Health for all Australians.***

AGPS, Canberra, 1988.

A key policy report to the Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council and the Australian Health Ministers Conference. It covers future goals and targets for improving health, better health for all, barriers to promoting health, national strategy development and program co-ordination, structural change in the health system, monitoring, research and evaluation, priorities for action and financing for better health.

INNER URBAN REGIONAL HOUSING COUNCIL

***Community development: a public housing perspective.***

Inner Urban Regional Housing Council, Collingwood, Vic., 1986.

This report draws from a wealth of knowledge gained from the first hand experience of tenants and community development workers on Melbourne housing estates. The role of community development in housing is explored thoroughly. It looks at the tenants group development, accountability, funding, management issues and presents a range of tenant group models.

McCOLL, MARGARET

***It was nice to be asked: evaluation of a community health program which was developed/or older women.***

Health Services Research Unit, Morphett Vale, S.A., 1987.

The major focus of the program was on health (not illness). The older women in our society are subjected to a range of harmful and negative stereotypes which are likely to cause ill-health to a far greater degree than any physical deterioration which may occur in later life. The project was funded by the Health Strategies Branch of the Federal Department of Health. This provided the resources to run two separate programs (Noarlunga and Goolwa) in South Australia, to develop a manual providing details of the project which can be used by community workers wishing to run similar programs, and to provide an evaluation of the Project. This evaluation report includes an examination of the literature available on women and aging, an explanation of the methodology used in the evaluation and a summary of the results. It seeks to examine many of the social determinants of health, as they relate to older women as well as considering issues such as diet, nutrition, relaxation and physical exercise.

NATIEN, PAM and JAPANANGKA-LEICHLITNER, DICK

***Health business.***

Heinemann, Richmond, Vic., 1983.

Outlines the history of Aboriginal contact with European health care delivery in Central Australia, and the interface between traditional 'bush' health care and European health care. The authors talked to Aboriginal people, and learned about their ways and their attitudes to health and health care delivery. The book provides a current analysis

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HEALTH COMMISSION

***A social health strategy for South Australia.***

SAHC, Adelaide, 1988.

A well constructed analysis based on a social view of health which highlights the social health strategy that will empower the Health Commission to fulfill its leadership role and win broad based support to bring about change to a large and complex health system.

VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT. YOUTH POLICY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

***Health for youth: policy and strategies.***

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

This report is essential reading for people seeking to understand young peoples views of health and health services. It results from six months of research and consultation in which young people were active in raising their health concerns with the Youth Policy Development Council. The research process was designed to provide a critical analysis of young peoples experiences and to inform government of the structural factors which affect young peoples health. The findings of this statewide research are at the centre of this final report.

VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT: VICTORIAN MINISTERIAL WOMEN'S HEALTH WORKING PARTY

***Why women's health: Victorian women respond.***

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1986.

This report investigates women's health issues and aims to recommend measures to improve health services for women in Victoria. The overriding and fundamental principle of the report is that the health and well-being of women is directly related to the social context in which women live their lives. The report places a high priority on the development of new health services administered by and for women. It demonstrates the need to review medical education curricula and to make doctors and other health professionals more aware of women's health needs. The working party found that women, as major users of the health system, are denied social justice. It is essential that women contribute to the direction and availability of health services - such decisions are crucial to their lives and well-being.

WALKER, MAL and DIXON, JANE

***Participation in change: Australian case studies.***

Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, N.S.W., 1984.

These studies are all based on personal experiences of community workers and cover a diverse range of settings from industrial organisations to community projects. The theme of participation is central to all studies. Most of the studies are problem oriented so that the reader can place him or herself in the same situation as the individual or group responsible for introducing change. Each study poses central questions to issues confronting community workers such as change within organisations, community organisation, working with disadvantaged groups in the community and rural isolation. This is a unique collection of recent Australian experiences for challenging our thinking on the role of community development.

# Community Development in Health: a select bibliography

## Theoretical issues of Community Development in Health

### Introduction.

This section covers the idea of community development, a social view of health, social change and social relations and institutions in Australia. It includes references to important overseas material which has been significant in the formulation of the concept of community development in health.

There are very few items which address community development in health directly, therefore it has been necessary to draw on a wide range of material in this section. Material is a mixture of academic texts, papers and articles. Items included in the Reading Guide are highlighted and are highly recommended. Readers may also find a good starting point with the more recent Australian material by the Community Development in Health Project and Terri Jackson. Other key items include material by Alinsky, Freire, Rothman, Labonte, Lane and Connell.

Material has been collected from a wide range of people who were asked to identify key sources. These include Academics, Health Educators and Community Health Workers. Most of this material is available in the larger academic institutions.

## PART A.

### 1. The Idea of Community Development

#### 1.1 Theory of Community Development

##### 1. BENN, CONCETTA

*The developmental approach: demonstration programs in the Brotherhood of St Laurence.*

Social Research Centre, University of N.S.W., Kensington, 1981.

This paper argues that theorists and practitioners in social welfare operate in different worlds, and that rarely are the lessons from innovative practice fed into theory. It describes and analyses three demonstration projects run by the Brotherhood of St Laurence in the context of the developmental approach to social well-being.

##### 2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN HEALTH PROJECT

*Community development in health: working paper.*

Northcote, Vic., 1988.

The working paper aims to promote greater understanding of the theory and practice of community development in health. It presents an analysis of theoretical issues beginning with a historical sketch of the increasing recognition of the potential role of community development in health. The perspectives of health, a clinical approach, the old public health model, and community development are discussed. The working paper argues that the Community Development approach enables people to address health and illness in a social context, building on the insights and experiences of the 'old public health model, and can be used as a way to address alienation and powerlessness.

3. CRAIG, GARY, DERRICOURT, NICK and LONEY, MARTIN (eds.)

***Community work and the state.***

Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1982.

This book rejects the attempts to provide technocratic and politically neutral prescriptions for community work. It argues that a starting point for practice must be commitment to social change.

4. GREEN, L. W. and ANDERSON, C. L.

***Community health. 5th edn.***

Mosby, St Louis, 1986.

A general textbook to enlarge and enrich the understanding of students in the field. It offers a synthesis of perspectives and content in spheres of health action such as preventative medicine, public health, etc. Part 1 provides a historical perspective, Part 2 looks at community health through a human's life span, Part 3 looks at promoting community health, Part 4 is on environmental health protection and Part 5 looks at health resources and services.

5. HENDERSON, PAUL and THOMAS, DAVID. N. (eds.)

***Readings in community work.***

Allen & Unwin, London, 1981.

A collection of readings undertaken at the end of the 1970s in Britain. Issues discussed focus on the concept of community work and development.

6. JACKSON; TEJUJU; MITCHELL, SAUY and WILLIGRI" MARIA

'The community development continuum.' Paper presented ***at the 2nd National Conference of the Community Health Association,***

Melbourne, 15th April, 1988.

***{NOT a Proceedings to be published} in 1988,***

This paper argues that the rigid rejection of some techniques by practitioners of community development severely compromises their ability to work with communities of people from the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups. They argue that the choice of practice models should be made in response to the needs and realities of the communities with whom one works, rather than the choice from social action and locality development models, and from one-to-one case-work can be adapted to achieve community development goals.

7. KRAMER, RALPH M. and SPECHT, HARRY

***Readings in community organisation practice.***

Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1983.

Covers contexts of community and organisation; citizen participation; professional change agents and their strategies; processes of program planning; knowledge and technology and social policy analysis.

8. LANE, MARY AND LEE, GLENN

'Community work: current issues, future directions.' Department of Social Work, University of Sydney.

***Community work: where is it at? Where is it going?.***

Dept. of Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, 1986.

Six papers presented at the workshop on community work. They cover historical background of community work in N.S.W., political contexts and case studies.

9. McARDLE, JEREMY

'Community and social action'.

***Community quarterly*** no. 11, 1988, pp. 47-50.

An extract from ***Melbourne Update***. It focuses on the various structures that community organisations can take on. It makes the point that a group may be able to take on more than one structure and that this ability has benefits for the group.

10. MUNE, MARIE

'An historical perspective in community development.' In ***Community development: controversies and issues.***

Social Welfare Commission, Canberra, 1975, pp. 6-9

An overview of the history of community development. It looks at the various problems associated with the adoption of community models from overseas, professionalisation an activity aimed at voluntary control, government decentralisation and government activity aimed at lessening government power.

11. RAYSMITH, HAYDEN and EINFELD, STEVEN

***Community development: the process and the people.***

Social Welfare Commission, Sydney, 1975.

A report to the Social Welfare Commission drawing together information about what the Australian Government has been doing to promote community development. It makes recommendations for the future and draws on the experiences of community workers and key workers in the field.

12. ROTHMAN, J.

'Three models of community organisation practice.' in Cox F.M et al ***Strategies of community organisation: a book of readings.***

F.E. Peacock, Illinois, 1979.

Three models of community organisation are discussed. They are locality development, social planning and social action.

13. SMITH, LEO and JONES, DAVID. (eds.)

***Deprivation, participation and community action.***

Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1981.

Considers why the need for community participation has arisen, and looks at the various ways of increasing public involvement. A wide range of community work experiences are drawn upon by the authors. They discuss how to actively involve people in community development and how to establish suitable policies, structures and procedures.

14. SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY SECRETARIAT

***Community development in a social welfare context.***

Social Welfare Policy Secretariat, Canberra, 1983.

Examines the models of community development, in particular, the potential of local government and neighbourhood houses as a focus for community development. Includes information regarding the concept of community development, historical background, government policy, etc.

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An appraisal of community work, the Australian situation in the early 1970s, and the relevant material is provided; The book covers the major issues and analysis of the community work and social contexts. Topics such as unemployment, Aboriginal people, immigrants, etc. are also covered.

## PART B

## 1. A Social View of Health

## 1.1 General

## 16. AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION

1st National Health Conference on "Social and environmental health", Adelaide, 1986. *Proceedings*, Ed. E Kerby-Eaton and J. Davies. Adelaide University, Adelaide, 1986.

The conference aimed to provide positive directions for developing an effective community health practice. It takes into account the social, political, economic and environmental realities affecting health. Its aim was to develop effective strategies for strengthening community health services and activities.

[NOTE Australian Community Health Association; 2nd National Conference on "Health promotion: the community health approach", Melbourne, 14-16 April, 1988. *Proceedings* should be available at the end of 1988.]

## 1.2 Social Theory of Health

## 17. BATES, ERICA and LAPSLEY, HELEN

*The health machine: the impact of medical technology.*

Penguin, Ringwood, 1985.

Explores how our capacity to develop medical technology has far outstripped our ability to understand how these technologies should be used.

## 18. DAVIS, ALAN and GEORGE, JANET

*States of health: health and illness in Australia.*

Harper and Row, Sydney, 1988.

A social view of health and illness. Covers social perspectives, organisation of health care, health care and tensions with modern medicine and problems of inadequate and inappropriate services.

## 19. DOYAL, LESLEY with PENNEL, IMOGEN

*The political economy of health.*

Pluto Press, London, 1979.

Questions the fundamental view that ill-health and disease are misfortunes that just happen to people, and which scientific medicine is dedicated to combating. Its focus is that ill-health in both developed and underdeveloped countries is largely a product of the social and economic organisation of society.

## 20. EHRENREICH, JOHN. (ed.)

*The cultural crisis of modern medicine.*

Monthly Review Press, New York, 1979.

This book contains twelve essays which are concerned with the nature of modern medical care. They examine modern medicine as a science and as social interaction. They ask what the real value of scientific medical care is and what the price of the care is, in terms of physical harm, social dependency, and political impotence. The book offers a cultural critique of modern medicine which looks at the social functions of medicine, medicine and women, and medicine and imperialism.

## 21. FEE, ELIZABETH. (ed.)

*Women and health: the politics of sex in medicine.*

Baywood, New York, 1983.

The essays in this volume are part of a collective effort to examine the politics of health, disease and medicine, and to understand the specific ways in which the sexual divisions are reinforced in medical institutions, knowledge and practice. A better understanding of the politics of sex in medicine is seen as a contribution to the larger struggle for a society that can promote the health and well being of all its members.

22. ILLICH, IVAN

***Limits to medicine: medical nemesis: the exploration of health.***

Penguin, Middlesex, 1977.

A social critique and uncompromising analysis of contemporary medicine. It questions the effectiveness of the traditional medical system.

23. NATIONAL WOMEN'S HEALTH CONFERENCE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

2nd National Women's Health Conference, South Australian College of Advanced Education, Adelaide, 1985. ***Proceedings***, Ed. E Kerby-Eaton and J. Davies. National Women's Health Conference Organising Committee, Adelaide, 1986.

The conference was organised around structural and political issues, women's reproductive role and social and economic issues.

24. OPIT, L. J.

'Wheeling, healing and dealing: the political economy of health care in Australia.'

***Community health studies*** vol. vii, no. 3, 1983, pp. 238-246.

Looks at health care policy in Australia and stresses that health care is really about illness care. The author discusses how many people have to compete for care and resources.

25. POWLES, JOHN

'Keeping the doctor away.' In Burgman, Vety and Lee, Jenny (eds.).

***Making a life: a people history of Australia since 1788***

Mc Phee Gribble/Penguin, Fitzroy, Vic., 1988, pp. 70-84.

A historical overview of health and the social causes of ill-health in Australia. It also addresses some of the social inequalities in Australia.

26. Townsend, Peter and Davidson, Nick (eds.)

***Inequalities in health: the Black report***

Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1982.

Attempts to bring the Black report to a wider audience. It assesses material on such topics as regional, sex and class inequalities. Comparisons are drawn between the changing trends in health care and their implication for the future.

27. WEBB, CHRISTINE (ed.)

***Feminist practice in women's health care***

Wiley, Chichester, 1986.

This work has grown from the author's conviction that feminist ideas can play an important role in improving health care for everyone. It has been written by a group of women involved in women's health care as practitioners, teachers and researchers, and discusses their attempts to work from a feminist perspective in a variety of hospital, community and voluntary settings.

### **1.3 Community Development and Consumer Participation**

28. FRY, DENISE

'Health for all: thinking socially, acting locally.'

***New doctor*** no. 37, September, 1985, pp. 3-4.

This article looks at conflicting opinions on how best to prevent illness and develop peoples health and well-being.

29. LEGGE, DAVID

'Quality assurance: what is the consumers role.'

***Australian clinical review*** December, 1986, pp. 190-196.

The purpose of this paper is to develop a framework in which the consumers role can be considered, and to analyse some of the ways through which consumers might play a part in quality assurance.

30. SOMERVILLE, GWYNNE

***Community development in health: addressing the confusions.***

London Community Health Resource, London, 1984.

Collection of material about a quickly changing and threatened area of community health activity. It explores how community development approaches might be useful in increasing the relevance of health services to local needs, and in promoting good health.

31. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

***Health by the people.***

WHO, Geneva, 1975.

Describes innovative methods of delivering primary health care to the population, particularly in rural areas, involving community action and participation.

## 1.4 Health Education and Promotion

32. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

***Health promotion in Australia 1978-79***

AGPS, Canberra, 1979.

Investigates the potential of health promotion, primary prevention, health education and self-care in Australia and elsewhere.

33. FREIRE, PAULO

***Education for critical consciousness.***

Seabury Press, New York, 1973.

Two major studies on education and the Practice of Freedom and Extension or Communication. These studies were developed as the result of Freire's efforts in the field of adult literacy in Brazil, and his studies of the practice of agricultural extension in Chile, but they are relevant to all "social" helping relationships.

34. FRENCH, JEFF and ADAMS, LEE

'From analysis to synthesis: theories of health education.'

***Health education journal*** vol 45, no. 2, 1986, pp. 71-74.

The authors review the theoretical basis of health education. They set out to simplify and clarify the debate by proposing a simple three model system linked to a hierarchy of objectives.

35. JACKSON, TERRI

'On the limitations of health promotion.'

***Community Health Studies*** vol. ix, no. 1, 1985, pp. J-9.

This paper seeks to explore the interaction of social and behavioural sources of ill-health and to propose a model for analysing the contribution of each to specific health problems. The paper argues that a more sophisticated analysis of these causal factors will allow health promotion to tailor prevention strategies more appropriately to the level and type of intervention most likely to achieve the desired results. Secondly, it argues that the theoretical poverty of much health promotion practice has led to an overestimation of what can be achieved with currently available methods.

36. KICKBUSCH, ILONA

'Involvement in health: a social concept of health education.'

***International journal of health education supplement*** vol. xxiv, no. 4, 1981, pp. 3-15.

Focuses on four main concepts of social health, ie.

1. From health prescription to health promotion.
2. From individualistic behavior modification to a systematic public health approach.
3. From medical orientation to recognition of lay competence.
4. From authoritarian health education to supportive health education.

**37. IABONTE, RONALD**

'Social inequality and healthy public policy.'

*Health promotion*, vol. 1, no. 3, 1986, pp. 341-351.

This article looks at the health education programs that have been based on the assumption that individuals behaviours have been the major factor in ill-health. Labonte points out that factors such as unemployment, poverty and other socio-economic factors must also be taken into account.

**38. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

*Health education and promotion in Victoria: report to the Minister for Health: Ministerial review*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1986.

Provides a rational framework for the development of policy in this field. It attempts to be explicit, open and as logical as possible. It considers issues such as epidemiology, ethics, economics and equity, before examining specific health areas. See also a similar report in November 1984 *Ministerial review of health promotion/education*.

**39. WALKER, RAE and MAYS, CAROL**

'Popular education.' In Australian Community Health Association. First National Conference, Adelaide, 1986. *Social and Environmental Health*.

ACHA, Adelaide, 1986, pp. 72-73.

Rae Walker and Carol Mays discuss how popular education has evolved from Freire's approach. The intent of popular education is to "build an alternative educational approach that is more consistent with social justice."

**40. WATT, ALISON**

'Health education and community development.'

*Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine supplement* vol. 79, no. 13, 1986, pp. 20-23.

Defines and clarifies what is meant by the terms 'community' and traces the progress of community development. More specifically, it looks at health education in the community and models of community development.

**41. WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION and DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND HEALTH. AUSTRALIA**

'Healthy public policy: strategies for action'. *2nd International Conference on Health Promotion*, Adelaide, April 5-9, 1988.

Department of Health and Community Services, Canberra, 1988.

These are the recommendations made at the Adelaide conference. The paper looks at the Ottawa Charter and the direction set at Alma Ata. This paper looks at a 'healthy public policy', the value of health, equity, access and development, accountability, beyond health care, action areas, women, food and nutrition, tobacco and alcohol, creating support environments, developing new health alliances and future challenges.

## 1.5 Health and Poverty.

**42. BROADHEAD, PETER**

'Social status and morbidity in Australia.'

*Community health studies* vol. ix, no. 2, 1985, pp. 87-98.

This paper reports the findings of an investigation into the relationship between social status and morbidity, based on the Australian Health Survey data. He finds that men in lower status occupations suffer from a higher degree of self reported illness, chronic conditions and days of reduced activity. There is no simple correspondence for women with the exception of those gave their major activity as "home duties". The most striking differences occur when relative affluence, based on income adjusted for family size, is used as the discriminatory variable. All indicators of morbidity show significant relationships to affluence for both sexes after standardisation of age. The higher morbidity of those of low status is partly reflected in their usage of doctors. The poor have significantly higher rates of consultation.

## 1.6 The Health System

43. BATES, ERICA and LINDER-PEIZ, SUSIE

**Health care issues.**

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1987.

This book focuses on issues such as drug abuse, the aging population, the future of alternative medicine and cuts to public hospitals. The authors examine social issues that are raised and debate these from three alternative perspectives: consensus, conflict and pluralist.

44. GRANT, C and IAPSLEY, H. M.

**The Australian health care system.**

(Australian Studies in Health Service Administration No. 62). School of Health Administration, University of New South Wales, Kensington, N.S.W., 1988.

This publication is intended to provide a reasonably comprehensive selection of the most recent information and statistics directly relevant to the delivery of health care in Australia. It attempts to provide an introduction for both observers and students to the most relevant current data.

45. HEALTH ISSUES CENTRE

**What's wrong With the health system.**

HIC, Melbourne, 1988

This is the first of three papers being produced by the HIC on what's wrong with the health system. The Health Information Centre believes there is a need to develop strategies which deal with the increasing health care costs, rising demand for services, gross disparities in health status, and a decreasing capacity of the government to pay. This booklet covers sickness in the health system, and problems with the biomedical paradigm:

46. HEALTH ISSUES CENTRE

**Where the health dollar goes.**

HIC, Melbourne, 1988.

This publication gives an overview of health spending in Australia. It looks critically at where health dollars go and what changes there have been since the early 1970s. The Health Issues Centre believes that an alternative approach to health care, policy development and resource allocation should be based on a concept of health development which contributes to the improvement of people's health.

47. LENNIE, IAN and OWEN, ALAN

'Continuing crisis in health services.'

**Community health studies** vol. vii, no. 3, 1983, pp.227-237.

Stresses the need to look at the internal problems of the health system and the way they are shaped by, and react back on, the Australian economy. It also looks at the problems encountered when a new government takes office.

48. McCARTHY, MARK

'New directions for primary health care in the inner city.'

**Hospitals and health services review**, January, 1983, pp. 11-13.

It is often said that the major health problems of the Western world cannot be resolved by hospital care. Health services can offer treatment for chronic conditions, but the underlying causal factors are largely a product of social behaviour and man made environments. The challenge for the future is to join health services with the broader movements for social change.

49. ROEMER, MILTON. I.

'Priority for primary health care: its development and problems.'

**Health policy and planning** vol. 1, no. 1, 1986, pp. 58-66.

Stresses that primary health care should be a priority for all. It recognises that many community health workers in rural areas are given insufficient training and supervision. Overall, the articles stress a need for expanded education of public health leaders, who can inspire and supervise community staff.

**50. SAX, SIDNEY**

'What are the priorities?' In *Priorities in health care*. (Occasional paper no. 7).

University of New South Wales, Kensington, N.S.W., 1982, pp. 3-5.

Dr Sax discusses the issues which affect the health of the nation, health education, poverty, alcohol and drug abuse, etc.

**51. WEBSTER, IAN**

'What are the needs of the community.' In *Priorities in health care*, (Occasional paper no. 7).

University of New South Wales, Kensington, N.S.W., 1982.

Professor Webster discusses the need to set health priorities, and determine needs, length of life, quality of life, illness, health experience and actions and inequalities in health.

**52. WILLIS, EVAN**

*Medical dominance: the division of labour in Australian health care.*

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1983.

This book analyses the production of health care services through the complex arrangement of healing tasks that are socially organised into a structure known as the division of labour. The two major features of this division of labour are its hierarchical nature and the dominance by one occupation: medical practitioners.

**NOTE: GARDNER, HELEN (ed.)**

*The politics of health: the Australian experience.*

Unpublished

A excellent publication on the Health System which will be available in early 1989 from Churchill Livingstone Publishers, South Melbourne.

## 1.7 Government Policy/Planning/Reports

**53. BETTER HEALTH COMMISSION.**

*Looking forward to better health.*

AGPS, Canberra, 1986. 3 vols.

Volume 1 covers the final report of the commission, Volume 2 the taskforces and working groups, and Volume 3 the workshops and the consultations. The chapters in Volume 3 on Community Development, and Women's Health should be of particular interest.

## PART C

### 1. Understanding Social Change (Australian and International Perspectives.)

**54. ACTION RESOURCE CENTRE FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES**

*The low income people's policies.*

Action Resource Centre, Fitzroy, Vic., 1980.

A discussion by a social policy worker of the significance of such policies, and provides an account of the processes involved in arriving at them.

**55. ALINSKY, SAUL D.**

*Rules for radicals: a pragmatic primer for realistic radicals.*

Vintage, New York, 1971.

Concerned with how to create mass organisations to attain power and give it to the people. A historical work which seeks to show the relevance of social change and the inadequacy of the current system.

**56. BENN, CONCETTA*****Attacking poverty through participation: a community approach.***

P.I.T. Press, Bundoora, Vic., 1981.

This book describes and discusses the notion that even the most economically disadvantaged, educationally deprived and socially excluded people can gain a greater degree of control over their lives and an understanding of the social, economic and political structures that usually work against them, by participating in these areas.

**57. CLARK, HOWARD, et al.*****Preparing for nonviolent direct action.***

Peace News/CND Publications, Nottingham, 1984.

Covers the ideology of nonviolent direct action, small group action and tools and techniques for action. Some examples are provided.

**58. FREIRE, PAULO*****Pedagogy of the oppressed.***

Herder and Herder, New York, 1970.

Paulo Freire was a Marxist-Jesuit working in Brazil in the late 1960s. He developed a unique and fascinating approach to literacy development amongst the poor and dispossessed which empowered them.

After Freire's teams had been in the local areas, the people organised community based economic and political action. This is a classic account of a very powerful community development approach. In this book Freire outlines some of the theory of conscientization and the practical implementation of the program.

**59. LEES, RAY AND MAYO, MARJORIE*****Community action for change.***

Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1984.

Examines the significance of community action to the labour movement in Britain. Looks at various examples of local community resource centres. Examples deal with employment, housing, planning, tenant's action and information campaigns.

**60. SCOTT, DAVID*****Don't mourn for me – organise: the social and political uses of voluntary organisations.***

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1981.

A critical review of the purpose and politics of voluntary organisations. It examines their role in innovation, advocacy, education, social reform, etc. It claims that most new services originate in the voluntary sector. It is critical of the failure of these organisations to adequately effect social reform.

## 2. Social Relations and Institutions in Australia

### 2.1 General

**61. ENCEL, S. and BRYSON, L. (eds.)*****Australian society: introductory essays.***

4th edn. Longman Cheshire, Melbourne, 1984.

Five chapters presenting sociological discussion/essays on themes such as urbanisation, working life, the patriarchal family, political construction and cultural identity.

**62. RUSSEL, CHERRY and SCHOFIELD, TONI*****Where it hurts: an introduction to sociology for health workers.***

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1986.

A straight forward and accessible introduction to sociology. It covers themes such as social organisation, class, gender, race and ethnicity, old age, professional control, the welfare state and management.

**63. WESTERN, J. S. and NAJMAN, JAKE (eds.)*****Australian society: introductory readings***

Macmillan, Melbourne, 1988.

A carefully constructed, very accessible collection of chapters written by leading Australian writers which examines such issues and topics as class, gender, work, technology, health, unemployment, immigration and other areas of interest to health workers. Each of the chapters reviews the relevant theoretical issues and outlines relevant research findings. This is a must for anyone wanting a comprehensive and contemporary picture of Australia in the late 1980s.

**2.2 Class/Gender/Culture****64. BALDOCK, CORA V. and CASS, BETTINA (eds.)*****Women, social welfare and the state in Australia.***

Allen &amp; Unwin, Sydney, 1983.

Examines various major governmental, bureaucratic and judicial interventions which have had significant impact on women. Analyses social policy issues from a historical, political and economic perspective.

**65. CONNELL, R. W.*****Ruling class, ruling culture: studies of conflict, power and hegemony in Australian life.***

Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1977.

This is a study of the Australian ruling class - the main companies, leading political groups and the links and conflicts amongst them. It also analyses class inequalities in education, the development of children's ideas about class, the role of the mass media and the way class relations are cemented culturally and psychologically. The major aim of this book is to show how class theory is a useful tool in understanding the situation, and to develop the theory by working through some practical cases.

**66. GAME, ANNE and PRINGLE, ROSEMARY (eds.)*****Gender at work.***

Allen &amp; Unwin, Sydney, 1983.

Covers the three main themes of gender and sexuality, organisation of work and the impact of technological change. It provides an insight into the complex relationship between the sexual division of labour and widespread unemployment.

**67. JAKUBOWICZ, ANDREW, MORRISSEY, MICHAEL and PALSER, JOANNE*****Ethnicity, class and social policy in Australia.***

Social Welfare Research Centre, University of N.S.W., Kensington, 1984.

Covers class relations and migration problems, groundwork for multiculturalism, social democracy etc.

**68. MARCHANT, HELEN and WEARING, BETSY (eds.)*****Gender reclaimed: women in social work.***

Hale &amp; Iremonger, Sydney, 1986.

Examines gender inequality and the nature of power relationships. Contributors provide examples of work in social education, counselling, community work and policy formulation.

**69. STORER, DES (ed.)*****Ethnic family values in Australia.***

Prentice Hall, Sydney, 1985.

This book looks at major cultural groups in Australia, with respect to their traditional values. It takes into account their attitudes towards marriage, divorce, sex, sex-roles, family planning, family structure, family size and intergenerational conflict. Ethnic groups discussed include Italian, Yugoslav, Greek, Turkish, Lebanese, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Vietnamese and Australian Aboriginal people.

## 2.3 Social Justice

### 70. MACINTYRE, STUART

#### *Winners and losers: the pursuit of social justice in Australian history.*

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985.

Focus on social justice. The book looks at changing circumstances and how they have been translated in public policy. Concerns themes such as the law, landrights, wages, the right to work, etc.

### 71. MENDELSON, RONALD

#### *Fair go: welfare rights in Australia.*

Penguin, Ringwood, Vic., 1982.

This book is about social welfare issues. It is written for people who aren't steeped in the subject but who take an interest in the well being of their country and its people, and want a guide through the tangle. The book covers social policy, what kinds of services should be offered, employment, health, Aboriginies, caring and participation, etc.

## 2.4 Social Policy

### 72. GOOBY-TAYLOR, PETER and DALE, JENNIFER

#### *Social theory and social welfare.*

Edward Arnold, London, 1981.

Deals with the area of social administration and social policy studies. The book integrates theory and practice through a review of different accounts of the production of social problems and the emergence of the welfare state.

### 73. MISHRA, RAMESH

#### *The welfare state in crisis: social thought and social change.*

St Martins, New York, 1984.

Mishra feels that the legitimacy of the welfare state is in serious doubt. The problems of legitimacy, especially in respect of the social welfare activity of the state is the focus of this book. Chapter 1 looks at the nature of the legitimacy of the post war welfare state and the process of its erosion. Chapters 2-5 look at major ideological orientations and Chapter 6 presents a personal view of the future of the welfare state.

## 2.5 Economy and the State

### 74. HEAD, BRIAN

#### *State and the economy in Australia.*

Oxford University Press, Melbourne, 1983.

A general and wide ranging account of relations between the state and the economy in Australia during the 20th century. A comprehensive account of the major intersections between economic and political structure and processes is given.

### 75. MENDELSON, RONALD (ed.)

#### *Australian social welfare finance.*

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1983.

Examines Commonwealth/state financial arrangements, the arguments for and against the treatment of welfare as a market commodity, the economic problems of youth, and poverty and the public financing of housing, education and health.

## Role of Community Development Workers – practice, skills and issues

### Introduction.

This section includes material on community development skills, working with people, personal survival and planning, research and evaluation. Items included in the reading guide are shown in bold print and are highly recommended.

A comprehensive range of material is available on community development skills with the exception of networking. Material by Cargill, VCOSS, D'Abbs, Beauchamp, Mathews and Szirom all provide an excellent insight into the Australian environment. There is a noticeable lack of Australian material available on working with groups. It has therefore been necessary to draw on a range of overseas material. We feel there is a significant lack in the areas of personal survival covering training and support, industrial issues and worker rights, although the material available here is particularly relevant to Australia.

We have found a abundance of literature on planning, evaluation and research. The material on action research tends to focus on education and therefore we have included only a few select items. There is an range of material available on Health Service planning and evaluation. We would recommend any of the Australian material by Wadsworth, Kemmis and Fry as a good starting point.

Items collected have come from a range of sources including community health and development workers, lecturers in community development courses, the Community Development in Health Project and representatives from the Health Department. Material should be available from the major academic institutions or special health libraries.

## PART D

### 1. Community Development Skills

#### 1.1 General

#### 76. ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY WORKERS

##### *The community workers' skills manual.*

2nd edn. ACW, London, 1981.

The manual aims to promote the spread of practical techniques to community workers. A good source for a general overview of skills and practices required by workers in the field.

#### 77. BENSON, GEOFF

##### *Community educators handbook.*

TAFE, Melbourne, 1983.

A small book which deals with community education at a local level. It looks at basic issues in community organisation and the skills required by community educators.

#### 78. BOSTON WOMEN'S HEALTH BOOK COLLECTIVE

##### *Our bodies, ourselves.*

3rd edn. Penguin, Ringwood, 1985.

Information for women to promote a better understanding of their bodies and control over their lives. Contains information on sexuality, reproduction, relationships, sexually transmitted diseases, birth control, abortion, parenting, childbearing and menopause. This book could be seen primarily as a women's resource book.

#### 79. CARGILL, LINDA

##### *A kit for local action.*

Inner Urban Regional Consultative Council, East Melbourne, ND.

This kit was produced in recognition of the importance of local community involvement and participation in local planning and decision-making processes. It provides helpful information increasing peoples ability to have a say and be heard when decisions are being made concerning their community.

**80. CLOSHEY, MIKE and COCHRANE, SUE*****Community work: a training manual.***

Health Promotion Unit, New South Wales Health Commission, Sydney, 1981.

A comprehensive training manual for community development. Aimed to prevent workers feeling as though they are jumping in at the deep end. It provides workers with a means to identify their own training needs, how they want to learn and how they will organise their own learning.

**81. COMBINED PENSIONERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES*****Pathways to action: a resource for social change.*** CPA, Sydney, 1988.

A series of six booklets which provide a guide for pensioners and other community groups organising in their localities. The booklets cover a diverse range of topics, including how to lobby local politicians; information sources; how to get background information and carry out research; how to organise and publicise issues; how to run meetings and how to solve individual and group problems.

**82. COX, LOUISE*****Preconceived ideas: healthworker's resource book on migrant women's health.***

Family Planning Association of N.S.W., Sydney, 1986.

Stresses the need for greater understanding of cultural differences, and use of migrant healthworkers in their own communities and their own languages. Covers all areas of health including strategies for education.

**83. COX, FRED. M. et al.*****Tactics and techniques of community practice.***

2nd edn. F.E. Peacock, Illinois, 1984.

A presentation of various articles by different authors about community skills. It covers assessment and option selection, planning, organisation and development, administration, leadership and management, evaluation and a discussion on the dilemmas of community practice.

**84. HENDERSON, PAUL and THOMAS, DAVID N.*****Skills in neighbourhood work.***

Allen & Unwin, London, 1980.

This book aims to provide guidance, support and clarity in the field of neighbourhood work. All skills required are discussed in detail in a sympathetic and interesting way.

**85. NEW SOUTH WALES COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE*****The community action book.***

NCOSS, Sydney, 1986.

The aim of this material is to facilitate effective community action and self-help. It is intended as source book for motivating attacks on problems that affect groups.

**86. SHEERIN, LIZ and McKENNA, ELAINE*****Self help health care community educators training program: report and training manual.***

Health promotions Unit, South Australian Health Commission, Adelaide, 1986.

The Self Help Care course aims to strengthen health information networks within the local community, and to ensure accurate health information is conveyed through local social networks. The course also aims to increase confidence in seeking advice from health professionals.

**87. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT*****Young people and alcohol: resource and action planning manual.***

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

A kit intended for use by those involved in the programs which address pressures on young people, and the use and misuse of alcohol.

**88. VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE*****Workshops for community groups.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1985.

How to run workshops, ie. organising and structuring them, using session leaders, budgets, advertising and evaluation.

**89. WOMEN'S COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA*****Women and major tranquilisers: an information and resource manual.***

Women's Community Health Centres of South Australia, Adelaide, ND.

This manual provides health and welfare workers with basic information about the total campaign, what minor tranquilisers are and why they are prescribed. It is broken up into several sections providing statistics on use patterns of minor tranquilisers, a sociological perspective, psychotropic drugs, understanding addiction, the health and welfare worker's role in primary and secondary prevention, and resources for information and referral.

**1.2 Lobbying/Pressure Groups/Campaigns/Media****90. BEAUCHAMP, KATHERINE*****Fixing the government: everybody's guide to lobbying in Australia.***

Penguin, Ringwood, Vic., 1986.

This book provides the ammunition for taking on local, state and federal governments. It describes how to go about righting a wrong or campaigning for change; who to write to, how the laws and regulations are made, and how to get to MPs, bureaucrats and local councillors. It is intended primarily for community groups and individuals.

**91. MATHEWS, IOLA*****How to use the media in Australia.***

Fontana, Melbourne, 1981.

A handbook for anyone who has an event, cause or organisation to publicise, but is not sure how to get the message across. Contains practical information on how to deal with the news media.

**92. RAYSMITH, HAYDEN**

'Negotiations with government.' In Department of Community Welfare Services Victoria.

***1983 State FACS conference report.*** DCWS, Melbourne, 1983, pp. 21-28.

This article provides an overview of the negotiating process. It address the concept of negotiating, ideology, power base, trading, timing and process. Ten handy hints for negotiating are provided.

**93. WARD, SUE*****Organising things: a guide to successful political action.***

Pluto Press, London, 1984.

Focuses on running a campaign. Part 1 addresses such issues as where to go for information, how to get office space, etc. Part 2 covers specific events like public meetings, petitions and festivals. Part 3 looks at what to do if something goes wrong.

**1.3 Participation/Decision-Making/Meetings****94. BESANKO, MARILYN*****Planning for participation: a set of steps.***

Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1985.

A "how to" approach involving laypersons and community groups in decision-making, setting priorities and planning. Includes handy hints and a checklist.

**95. CLARKE, STEVE*****Working on a committee.***

Community Projects Foundation, London, 1978.

Provides a guide for all those involved in working with a committee. It has been written to help people maintain their own involvement and to encourage others along the same path.

**96. KIRALY, JUDI*****Working well together: settling grievances and resolving conflict in a community group.***

Council of Adult Education, Melbourne, 1987.

This short paper offers some steps that can be taken to reduce tension when a conflict or grievance arise, and to work through problems toward a reasonable and fair solution.

**97. LIPSKY, MICHAEL and LOUNDS, MORRIS**

'Citizen participation and health care: problems of government induced participation'.

*Journal of health politics, policy and law* vol. 1, no. 1, Spring, 1976, pp. 85-111.

Covers general problems of generating citizen participation, and specific difficulties in community organisation resulting when issues of health care are the organising focus. It also discusses the benefits that were thought to result from increased citizen participation in social programs in the 1960s.

**98. SARKISSIAN, WENDY and PERLGUT, DONALD (eds.)**

*The community participation handbook: resources for public involvement in the planning process*

Impacts Press, Roseville, N.S.W., 1986.

Presents various papers on case study programs and techniques for, running public meetings and a list of resources. It is intended to be used as a guide for effective, sound and skillful participation by the community in the planning process.

**99. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE**

*Committee's handbook: how to find and keep a good committee.*

SACOSS, Adelaide, 1988.

Explains how to get committee's going, how to keep them going, the role of meetings and how to make meetings work.

**100. VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE**

*Making meetings work.*

VCSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1983.

Gives ideas and suggestions which may be useful for establishing groups, and in decision-making and planning.

## 1.4 Management/Administration and Finance

**101. LUCAS, ELIZABETH and SIMNETT, ROGER**

*The handbook for standards for non profit-organisations.*

VCSS, Collingwood, Melbourne, 1983.

Contains information on the need for action, an introduction to standards, objectives of financial statements, differences in accounting in non-profit organisations, standard reporting procedures and formats, and a list of resources.

**102. MAXWELL, ROBERT J. and MORRISON, VICTOR (eds.)**

*Working with people.*

King Edwards Hospital Fund, London, 1983.

Looks at integrating the efforts of diverse groups concerned with the delivery of services, conflict between management and staff organisations, and communication and co-operation between those working in health care in Australia, Canada and New Zealand.

**103. PEOPLE PROJECTS**

'Funding'. *Community quarterly* no. 7, 1986.

Special feature on funding for community, self-help and other non-government organisations. Provides a practical and theoretical perspective.

**104. REED, HOWARD, CAMERON, DAVID and SPINKS, DEREK**

*Stepping stones: crossing the river of local group despair: a management training manual for community groups.*

Community Management Training Scheme, Hurstville, N.S.W., 1984.

Provides information on managing community groups. Covers areas such as meeting procedures, working with volunteers, employing staff, fund raising, submission and report writing and lobbying.

**105. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE**

*Marketing handbook: a marketing approach for non-profit organisations.*

SACOSS, Adelaide, 1986.

Intended to let small community groups know about the ideas and techniques of marketing which can be useful to them. Provides a marketing checklist, target groups and how to reach certain groups.

**106. VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE and SHIRE OF LILYDALE*****Community funding and resource guide.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1985.

Provides information about funding sources, philanthropic trusts, resource groups, preparing submissions and insurance.

**107. VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE*****Budgets for community groups.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1985.

Looks at why the budgets of funded groups are different, budget preparation and revising budgets.

**108. VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE*****Incorporation kit for community groups.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1987.

Covers issues such as who should incorporate and why, insurance and some sample rules for incorporation.

**109. WILLIAMS, SHIRLEE**

'Community based finance.'

***Community quarterly* no. 8, 1986, pp. 4-10.**

Discusses the idea of a community based finance institution known as the co-operative credit unions. It explains how the credit co-op's aim to address inequalities in income status, and the fact that they involve member participation in management.

## 1.5 Networking

**110. D'ABBS, PETER*****Social support networks: a critical review of models and findings.***

Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne, 1982.

Part 1 of this book traces the reasons behind the growth of the social support network perspective and an outline of the important elements of that perspective. It address questions about how social network structures affect personal wellbeing and how social factors may affect personal social networks. Part 2 of the book is concerned with methodological issues involved in research into social support networks.

**111. MAGUIRE, LAMBERT.*****Understanding social networks.***

Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1983.

Primarily about networking. It covers networking with individuals, self help groups, and networking within organisations and communication.

## 2. Working with Groups

**112. CENTRE FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION*****A manual for group facilitators.***

Centre for Conflict Resolution, Wisconsin, 1978.

The peace movement has a great deal to offer in the area of conflict resolution, negotiation and so on. This manual has an American bias but could be useful in the Australian environment.

**113. JOHNSON, DAVID. W. and JOHNSON, FRANK P.*****Joining together: group theory and group skills.***

2nd edn. Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1985.

The authors provide theory and practical experiences to develop an understanding of group dynamics and effective group skills. The book reviews current social and psychological knowledge in the area of small groups, and includes a wide range of group exercises. The theory and exercises are integrated into an inquiry of the experimental approach to learning about the dynamics of small groups.

**114. KIRSENBAUM, HOWARD and GLASER, BARBARA*****Developing support groups: a manual for facilitators and participants.***

University Associates, California, 1978.

This book was written to help and encourage professionals to use support groups. By developing support groups it is hoped that people will make others more responsive to their needs, help individuals develop as a whole person and increase their sense of power over their lives.

**115. SAMPSON, EDWARD. E and MARTHAS, MARYA*****Group process for the health professional.***

2nd edn. Wiley, New York, 1981.

This book provides a flexible integrated guide to the skills and theory of group dynamics. It introduces the reader to fundamental concepts, issues and approaches. It intends to develop a well balanced understanding of the major theories and examines specific issues, focusing on the role of problem solving and the skills necessary for effective assessment and intervention.

**116. SZIROM, TRICA and DYSON, SUE*****Greater expectations: a source book for women's groups.***

YWCA, Richmond, Vic., 1985.

This book is designed for workers with young women and women's groups who are aiming to create awareness on women's issues. It provides practical strategies that will assist groups and individuals to gain an understanding of the structural dimensions of women's oppression. The strategies are aimed at providing a framework and structure for building programs and social change.

### 3. PERSONAL SURVIVAL

#### 3.1 Training and Support

**117. LEARNER, EVA*****Education and training for social welfare personnel in Australia.***

AGPS, Canberra, 1979.

This book was written in response to rapid expansion in the social welfare sector during the 1970s. It aims to set a minimum standard for practice in the welfare field, for registration and accreditation procedures for social welfare personnel and aimed to co-ordinate authority to rationalise education and training provision.

**118. MAGUIRE, LAMBERT**

'Networking for self-help: an empirically based guideline.'

In Cox. F. M. et al. ***Tactics and techniques of community practice.***

F. E. Peacock, Illinois, 1984, pp. 198-209.

Maguire discusses the importance of networking as a support system for practitioners in the field. Personal networking, networking with self-help groups and networking with professionals and organisations are discussed.

**119. VICTORIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE*****Training and the social and community services sector.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1987.

Because of growth in employment in this sector, training needs of workers must be addressed. The Council recognises the importance of basing the principles of training on social justice and equity.

#### 3.2 Industrial Issues and Worker Rights

**120. DURKIN, PETER**'More than a warm inner glow.' ***Australian Society*** April, 1988, pp. 9.

Peter Durkin looks at the Community Development Workers Award which is currently in place in Victoria.

**121. KIRALY, JUDI*****Rights and responsibilities of community groups and their workers.***

Council of Adult Education, Melbourne, 1987.

This paper looks at who should be responsible for issues such as group representation, policy decisions, signing pay cheques, petty cash, awards and leave entitlements.

**122. VICTORIA. SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION BOARD**  
***Social and community services award: no. 3 of 1986.***

VGPO, Melbourne, 1986.

This award outlines the hours of work, leave entitlements, wages and conditions of employment for social workers, recreation, welfare, youth, social planning and community development workers.

### 3.3. Stress, Burnout and Coping

**123. MESSAGE, JOHN**

***A practical guide to stress and its management.***

Hutchinson, Melbourne, 1986.

This book suggests how to recognise and deal with stress and its many aspects. It covers working and pressure, burnout, making ends meet, conflict, low confidence, family, etc. The author recommends a range of strategies for overcoming different types of stress.

**124. MONTGOMERY, BOB and EVANS, LYNETTE**

***You and stress: a guide to successful living.*** Nelson, Melbourne, 1984.

Includes chapters on relaxation, assertion, exercise, time management and a small section on job redesign.

**125. STATEWIDE LIAISON UNIT: COUNCIL OF ADULT EDUCATION**

***Keeping your worker sane: burnout, overtime and the community worker.***

Council of Adult Education, Melbourne, 1987.

Looks at burnout exhaustion due to overwork, disappointment, poor industrial conditions and personal issues inside and outside work. It attempts to provide some useful hints on how to prevent burnout.

## 4. PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

### 4.1 Manuals and Tools

**126. AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE**

***NGOss facing tomorrow: a source book of ideas and resources for non-government organisations.***

ACOSS, Sydney, 1981.

Designed to assist organisations in developing their own frameworks for looking at their methods of operation, and whether they are meeting their goals.

**127. BROWNLEE, ANN T.**

***Community, culture and care: a cross-cultural guide for health workers.***

Mosby, St Louis, 1978.

This book provides a tool to assist health care workers to improve their understanding of the visible and invisible elements of their own culture and organisation, and the culture of the community around them which is necessary if they are to provide a program that really meets the needs of the community.

**128. CHILDREN'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA**

***Quality and accountability: a guide to standards for community services.***

Children's Welfare Association of Victoria, Collingwood, Vic., 1987.

These guides are designed to be used by community service organisations to clarify as well as to achieve goals; to develop a high degree of excellence in management and practice and to satisfy all stakeholders in, or associated with, their organisations. The publication is designed as a tool to help develop a set of standards, rather than to provide a set of "off the shelf" standards.

**129. De VAUS, D. A.**

***Surveys in social research.***

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985.

Intended as a text for university students and people doing their own surveys. Covers the scope of research, collecting data, analysing and the process of analysing data.

**130. KOBERG, DON and BAGNALL, JIM*****The all new universal traveller: a soft-systems guide to creativity, problem-solving and the process of reaching goals.***

William Kaufmann, California, 1981.

This book is dedicated to those who seek to add clarity and organisation to the problem solving process. It is for those who desire to take charge of the multitude of situations that control them, who plan to achieve either personally or socially satisfying ends.

**131. LOCAL GOVERNMENT TRAINING COUNCIL INC.*****Developments in local government: a guide to community needs assessment.***

AGPS, Canberra, 1988.

This manual outlines procedures for assessing local needs through community development initiatives. It provides information on frameworks for assessing community needs, data sources, proven methods and techniques in current use by community development staff across Australia. It also lists various external resources available to assist local government when undertaking a needs assessment.

**132. ROBERTS, HELEN (ed.)*****Doing feminist research.***

Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1981.

Presents accounts of research work undertaken by sociologists who have been influenced by feminists or the feminist critique of sociology. It discusses the issue of sexual as well as social divisions in society which should not be ignored.

**133. WADSWORTH, YOLAND*****Do it yourself social research.***

VCOSS, Collingwood, Vic., 1984.

This practical guide aims to make social research understandable. It is written for small groups, organisations or individuals. It could be used to rearrange or reorganise existing services, a person's time, targeting, etc. It explains how to start, methods and techniques, resources and delivery of research findings.

**134. WILDMAN, PAUL and BAKER, GEOFF*****The social impact assessment handbook: how to assess and evaluate the social impact of resource development on local communities.***

Impacts Press, Roseville, N.S.W., 1986.

While focusing on mining developments, the method developed in this handbook can also be applied to other large scale projects, such as power stations, ports and other public works projects. It covers areas such as the rationale for undertaking social impact studies, a step by step process for identifying and dealing with social impact developments, test cases and the role of the community worker.

## 4.2 Action Research

**135. KELLY, PAULA (ed.)*****Network young women: an action research model.***

YWCA, Richmond, Vic., 1985.

Aims to be used as a resource manual for all workers with young women. Various contributors address action research, research methods, plans and group work.

**136. KEMMIS, S.*****The action research reader.***

2nd edn. Deakin University, Geelong, Vic., 1982.

Focuses primarily on educational research. Covers action research, history, fundamentals in research, etc. Tends to be teacher oriented.

**137. LEES, RAY and SMITH, GEORGE*****Action research in community development.***

Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1975.

The book traces some of the changes and problems in setting up a community development program. Papers cover areas such as housing, local information centres, welfare rights, work with immigrants, employment and research and evaluation.

### 4.3 Health Program Planning, Evaluation and Research

**138. AUSTRALIA, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.  
NATIONAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

***Resources for health care evaluation.*** AGPS, Canberra, 1985

This represents the first attempt at a national review of health care evaluation in Australia. It encourages the formation of a health care network and a linking of agencies and personnel.

**139. BLACKER, VIVIAN and McLENNAN, JAMES P.**

'Program evaluation and service monitoring in Victorian community health centres.'

***Community health studies*** vol. xi, no. 1, 1987, pp. 31-37.

A survey of program evaluation and service monitoring activities in 49 Victorian community health centres. It finds that in general, the centres have not made evaluation and monitoring an important part of their operations.

**140. BROCKHOFF, URSULA, FRY, DENISE and LENNIE, IAN**

***Community health accreditation and standards project.***

Department of Health N.S.W., Sydney, 1983.

Provides information on the development of a conceptual framework, testing of the standards manual and conclusions on the feasibility of accreditation for community health.

**141. McCUSKER, JANE**

***How to measure and evaluate community health: a self-teaching manual for rural health workers.***

Macmillan, London, 1982.

Provides information on useful epidemiological and statistical concepts and methods which may be used by rural health workers in planning, organisation and evaluation of community health centres. It is divided into ten units which take between 1-2 hours to complete.

**142. SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND TROPICAL MEDICINE (N.S.W.)**

***National community health accreditation and standards project.***

***A manual of standards for community health.*** AGPS, Canberra, 1985.

This is the final version of the national CHASP set of standards. It is designed for community health centres and services to be used as a guide for service development, as well as to prepare for review and accreditation.

**143. WALKER, R, WELLARD, R. and SCHLEIGER, J.**

***Health educators planning manual.***

Health Department Victoria and Lincon Institute of Health Sciences, Melbourne, 1984. 2 vols.

Volume 1 of this set deals with identifying the needs of the clients, developing a program, implementing a program and evaluation of health education. Volume 2 is a resource list.

## Community Development Programs, Settings and Case Studies

### ***Introduction***

This section covers community health policies, programs and issues, community programs with a community development approach and case studies. Items included in the reading guide are shown in bold print and are highly recommended.

We have selected policy and program material which gives us some insight into the current and future directions of Community Health. Material from the ACHA, South Australian Health Commission, and Health Targets and Implementation Committee are excellent sources in this section. Community development programs such as those in the Housing and Child Care sectors provide a unique insight into the progress of community development in Australian society. Good examples are those by the Inner Urban Regional Housing Council and Community Child Care.

Case study material on community health and community work has been searched for extensively. We have found a significant lack of material in this field and we have attempted to include as many examples as possible. Good examples of case study material includes articles by Pam Nathan, Lesley Hoatson and Helen Rosenthal. A good source for accessing further material is by reference to journals such as Community Health Studies and Community Quarterly. Wherever possible community development workers should be encouraged to publish case studies of their own experiences to fill this gap.

The material has come from a wide range of sources including Department of Health representatives, Community Health and Development workers and the Community Development in Health Project. Material should be available in most academic and special health libraries.

## PART E

### 1. COMMUNITY HEALTH: POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND ISSUES

#### 1.1 General Health Policy

##### 144. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

###### *Advancing Australia's health: towards national strategies and objectives for health advancement.*

Department of Health, Canberra, 1985.

This draft plan is intended to provide the Better Health Commission with material that will assist its members in conducting their public inquiry. It proposes preliminary national strategies and objectives.

##### 145. AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE and AUSTRALIAN CONSUMER ASSOCIATION

###### *In sickness and in health: a consumers report on health care in Australia.*

ACOSS & ACA, Kensington, N.S.W., 1983.

A study of the inequalities in Australian health care. It looks at various issues, services provided and their problems.

##### 146. COMMITTEE OF REVIEW INTO ABORIGINAL HEALTH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

###### *Report of the . . .*

South Australian Health Department, Adelaide, 1984.

This report looks at the effectiveness of existing organisational and structural arrangements in respect of to Aboriginal health in South Australia. It discusses Commonwealth and State funding, training needs and measures which would ensure greater Aboriginal control over health resources, including variations to existing arrangements.

##### 147. HEALTH TARGETS and IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

###### *Health for all Australians.*

AGPS, Canberra, 1988.

A report to the Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council and the Australian Health Ministers Conference. It covered goals and targets for improving health, barriers to promoting health, national strategy development and program co-ordination, structural change in the health system, monitoring, research and evaluation, priorities for action and financing for better health.

##### 148. SAX, SIDNEY

###### *A strife of interests: politics and policies in Australian health services.*

Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1984.

The book is about Australian health policies that have been concerned with the development of personal health services. Its focus is on the shaping of personal health services available in Australia.

##### 149. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT. YOUTH POLICY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

###### *Health for youth: policy and strategies.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

This report is divided into three sections covering background information, peoples response to the consultation and a discussion of policy ideas stemming from consultation.

**150. WINKLER, FEDELMA**

'How community health centres can increase user power.'

*Radical community medicine* Summer, 1986, pp. 2-13.

This article looks at ways of giving people more power when they use a health service and the development of structures which give consumers more involvement in decision-making.

**151. WOMEN'S HEALTH POLICY REVIEW COMMITTEE**

*Final report of the Women's Health Policy Review Committee.*

N.S.W. Government Printer, Sydney, 1985.

This report contains the terms of reference for the Committee, a summary of recommendations, new ways of meeting women's needs, specific women's health issues, and the special health needs of particular women's groups.

## 1.2 The Community Health Program

**152. AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION**

*Review of the Community Health Program 1986.*

ACHA, Strawberry Hills, N.S.W., 1986.

This report examines how the original program developed. It looks at policies and services in each state, future directions and developments.

**153. AUSTRALIAN COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSOCIATION**

*Review of the community health program: recommendations.*

ACHA, Strawberry Hills, N.S.W., 1987.

Recommendations providing some practical guidelines for developing the position outlined in the *Review of the community health program 1986*.

**154. CRAMER, JENNIFER**

'A blind eye: community health centres in remote areas of Australia.'

*Community health studies* vol. xi, no. 2, 1987, pp. 135-138.

This paper was presented to the ACHA 1st National Community Health Conference on Social and Environmental Health in Adelaide, 1986. It discusses how rural health centres are often overlooked by health policy and planning authorities, despite particular health and social problems facing the community.

**155. FRY, DENISE and OVADIA, TONY**

'Inside or outside the system: what's best for community health.' Paper presented at the

*1st National community health conference on social and environmental health.*

Adelaide University 24-26 September, 1986. ACHA, Sydney, 1986.

Compares the experiences of community health in N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia and refers to other community development and social welfare programs. It explores issues such as the relationship between community health principles and practice, quality, funding, accountability, workers conditions and capability for advocacy.

**156. MILIO, NANCY**

*Making policy: a mosaic of Australian community health policy development.*

Department of Community Services and Health, Adelaide, 1988.

Traces the development and implementation of an innovative health program which attempted to redress the imbalances and inequalities, and the multiplicity of forces and conditions which impacted upon it. It focuses on the broader issue of the treatment by the government of human services as a redistributive measure.

**157. VICTORIA, HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

*Policy and program statement: a new focus for community health centres.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

Spells out the Government's principles and strategies for the development and administration of community health. Lists program initiatives that the government has underway, aimed at strengthening the community health sector and consolidating its achievements.

### 1.3 State and Local Community Health Programs

#### 158. BUTLER, PAUL and McBRIDE, TONY

'A recipe for health.' *Australian Society* September, 1985, pp. 33-35.

The authors review the proposed reforms to the Victorian health system. The article looks at the role of the District Health Councils and the problems that they feel will be encountered.

#### 159. NEW SOUTH WALES. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH. WESTERN METROPOLITAN REGION

*Direction for the future: community health policy for Western Sydney.*

N.S.W. Department of Health, Western Metropolitan Region, Parramatta, 1985.

Outlines a system for dealing with a variety of health issues on a regional rather than national basis. It stresses the need for flexibility as essential.

#### 160. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HEALTH COMMISSION

*A social health strategy for South Australia.*

SAHC, Adelaide, 1988.

Outlines the social health strategy aimed at empowering the Health Commission to fulfill its leadership role and win broad based support to bring about change to a large and complex health system.

#### 161. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HEALTH COMMISSION

*Primary health care in South Australia: a discussion paper.*

SAHC, Adelaide, 1988.

The basic aim of this policy is the prevention of illness by way of health promotion. It also examines the wider problems of inadequate housing, low levels of income, transport, etc. and their influence on people's health.

#### 162. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*District health councils program: annual review 1987.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

Reflects on the achievements, difficulties and directions of the District Health Councils Program.

#### 163. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT. WESTERN METROPOLITAN REGION

*Community health centres: development policies for 1987-1990.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1988.

In this strategy paper the Victorian Health Department recognises the need to develop a clear statewide policy on community health. It sets broad objectives and goals for the development of community health in the Western Metropolitan Region of Melbourne. Detailed strategies for achieving objectives are stated and regional policy performance indicators are outlined.

## 2. Community Development Program Approaches

### 2.1 General

#### 164. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

*From vague ideas to unfeasible roles: community development and community development officers: the implementation of the Australian Assistance Plan in Victoria.*

AGPS, Canberra, 1979.

An examination of the key aspects of the Australian Assistance Plan identified in the course of teaching community organisations to prepare social workers for professional activity in community development. Training issues, arising from transplantation of overseas programs and failed programs, are discussed.

#### 165. AUSTRALIA. SOCIAL WELFARE COMMISSION

*Report on the Australian Assistance Plan.*

AGPS, Canberra, 1976.

Report covering the three years from the introduction of the Australian Assistance Plan. It provides information on the experience thus far, and scrutinises the attainment of objectives.

**166. VICTORIA. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES*****1985 State FACS conference: keynote address.***

CSV, Melbourne, 1985.

The focus of this conference was on the changing social context, government policy and principles of social justice. CSV is now more concerned than previously with community development and with broader social objectives.

## 2.2 Aboriginal

**167. ABORIGINAL EDUCATION UNIT. SCHOOL OF COMMUNITY HEALTH, CUMBERLAND COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCES*****Supervisor's/ tutor's manual: role of the Aboriginal Education Unit and the role of supervisors within the Aboriginal Education Unit.***

Cumberland College of Health Sciences, N.S.W., 1987.

The college was approached in 1983 by the N.S.W. Department of Health to develop a course of study for Aboriginal Health Workers. This course has been accredited by the N.S.W. Higher Education Board. The information in this booklet outlines the roles of supervisors and tutors. It also provides more general information on Aboriginal education policy, the aims and rationale of the course, subjects offered and the supervision of students.

**168. COGHILL, KEN*****Victorian Government Aboriginal Affairs discussion paper.***

Victorian Government Printer, Melbourne, 1984.

This paper aims to provide a focus for constructive dialogue and debate based on factual information about government policy. It aims to clarify policies on landrights and self-determination.

**169. GLUCK, RUSSELL*****A community development approach to work with Aboriginal groups and communities.***

Centre for Aboriginal Studies, Western Australian Institute of Technology, Perth, 1985.

This monograph is based on a series of seminars presented at the Western Australian Institute of Technology in April 1985. Its main focus is on community development with Aboriginal communities. The book covers community development processes; field work and agencies; alcohol and substance abuse, and education and training for Aboriginal community development.

**170. JAPANAGKA-LEICHLITNER, DICK and NATHAN, PAM*****Settle down country: Pmere Arlaltyewe.***

Kibble Books, Malmsbury, Vic., 1983.

This book documents a wide range of individual and institutional abuses perpetrated against the Aboriginal community. It outlines how solutions to these problems rest with programs which are conceived, designed, administered and controlled by the Aboriginal people themselves. The Aboriginal controlled health service is cited as one such example.

**171. TOMLINSON, JOHN*****Is band aid social work enough?***

Wobbly Press, Darwin, 1978.

The central proposition put forward in this book is that poverty, unemployment, ethnic difficulties and mental stress must be acknowledged and tackled before Australians can claim we have even a minimum functional social welfare system. More specifically the book looks at the various problems faced by Australian Aborigines and at the potential and use of community development.

## 2.3 Alcohol and Drug

**172. VAN DER HEIDE, GEORGE and PRINGLE, ELAINE**

'Prevention of drug abuse through community development.'

*Drug Education Journal of Australia* vol. 1, no. 3. November 1987, pp. 239-243.

Many of the solutions proposed for dealing with drugs are ineffective. In developing prevention programs a basic question needs to be asked – why do people abuse drugs? It is asserted that if people's answers to this question are taken seriously community development strategies would be successful. Local people are capable of analysing drug problems in the overall context of their community, and planing and implementing appropriate prevention activities.

## 2.4 Child Care

### 173. COMMITTEE OF REVIEW OF EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES

#### *Future directions for children's services in Victoria.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1983.

The report identifies and makes recommendations on the provision of services to children under school age, identifies existing services and presents recommendations for upgrading.

### 174. COMMUNITY CHILD CARE

#### *Ripple information paper no. 1: neighbourhood community development.*

Community Child Care, Fitzroy, Vic., 1984.

This paper examines the principles which guided the development of a community based children's services, and proposes that they can be applied to the development of the neighbourhood environment as a whole. Its main focus is on neighbourhood community development.

## 2.5 Co-operatives

### 175. INNER URBAN CREDIT UNION GROUP

#### *Community credit co-operatives: people controlling money or money controlling people.*

Inner Urban Credit Union Group, Melbourne, 1986.

Presents ideas and strategies to develop and sustain credit co-operatives that serve the social and economic interests of local communities. It outlines the Co-operative's background, its role in local economies and current attempts to develop alternative roles. It suggests a social enterprise audit, operating principles and internal office controls.

### 176. MINISTERIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION

#### *Co-operation in Victoria: MACC working papers.*

Ministry for Housing Victoria, Melbourne, 1985.

Reports, submissions and background material prepared in consultation with the MACC. Provides information on various co-operatives in the areas of child care, housing, credit, training, Aboriginal, worker, etc.

### 177. TRANSNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LTD. and LABOUR RESOURCE CENTRE

#### *Worker co-operative in New South Wales and Victoria: a policy review.*

Ministry for Employment and Training, Melbourne, 1984.

Aimed to review policy, the relevance of worker co-operatives to advance industry and economic objectives, their relationship to the public sector and the economy, union policies and employment standards.

## 2.6 Ethnic

### 178. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC AFFAIRS

#### *Don't settle for less: report of the committee for stage 1 of the review of migrant and multicultural services and program.*

AGPS, Canberra, 1986.

The purpose of the first stage of this review was to advise on the Federal Government's role in assisting overseas born residents to achieve equitable participation in Australian society. The second stage evaluates key programs and services already in place. The concept of "equitable participation" is central to the Committee's brief. The report provides some indications of how community development can be applied to migrant services.

### 179. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT

#### *The ethnic health service in Victoria – options for development: a discussion paper.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

This discussion paper looks at the needs and priorities of ethnic groups, service development strategies (e.g. interpreter, community health, etc.), the role of the ethnic health service, issues such as "what should the service be doing?", accountability and planning and the option for an ethnic health service. Appendix 3 looks specifically at community development and health education.

**180. WESTERN AUSTRALIA. MULTICULTURAL and ETHNIC AFFAIRS COMMISSION*****Needs and priorities: ethnic minorities in Western Australia.***

Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission W.A., Perth, 1985. 2 vols.

This is a research project which attempts to look at the needs of migrants in W.A. Volume 1 of the report addresses organisational and individual needs with direct reference to community development and health needs.

**2.7 Housing****181. COMMONWEALTH STATE HOUSING AGREEMENT*****What is co-operative housing.***

Ministry of Housing Victoria, Melbourne, 1984.

A presentation of information on what rental housing co-operatives are, the principles by which they operate and the different models which exist in Australia and overseas.

**182. INNER URBAN REGIONAL HOUSING COUNCIL*****Community development: a public housing perspective.***

Inner Urban Regional Housing Council, Collingwood, Vic., 1986.

The role of community development in housing is explored thoroughly. It looks at tenant's group development, accountability, funding, management issues and presents a range of tenant group models.

**183. NORDEN, PETER*****High rise: community development in the public housing estate.***

Four Flats Youth Service, Abbotsford, Vic., 1983.

Outlines the process of community development which occurred on one low income inner-city housing estate in Melbourne. It provides a clearly defined model of community intervention and analyses why some strategies were attempted and others rejected.

**2.8 Local Government****184. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES*****Development in local government: community development, human services and local government.*** AGPS, Canberra, 1987.

Report of a taskforce of the joint officers committee at the Local Government Ministers Conference in 1986. It attempts to report on the present and future role of local government in community development.

**185. BOWEY, ROSE**

'Devolution and community development.' *Community quarterly* no. 9, 1987, pp. 18-26.

This article outlines the major issues and recommendations emerging from the '*Final report of the taskforce on Community Development, Human Services and Local Government, 1986.*'

**186. TIERNEY, MICHAEL**

'Community development requires organisation development'.

*Australian municipal journal* September, 1982, pp. 80-83.

Looks at the imbalance of resources between local government and State and Federal governments. It also addresses the imbalance within local authorities between community development and the more legitimate functions such as roads and drainage.

**2.9 Women****187. ANDERSON, JAN and LUXFORD, YONI*****Women growing older: a health and wellness manual for working with women around 60 and over.***

Southern Women's Health and Community Centre, Noarlunga Centre, S.A., 1987.

Developed within the community health framework which identifies the social and economic forces which shape people's lives. The manual is set up as a series of 10 group work sessions. Information includes loss and grief, exercise and recreation, housing and accommodation and networking.

**188. AUSTRALIA. DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES AND HEALTH*****National policy on women's health: a framework for change.***

AGPS, Canberra, 1988.

A discussion paper for community comment and response. Issued by a special consultant to the Federal Minister for Community Services and Health.

**189. MILLER, MARGARET**

'Women and health: community development, its role in health: the future of public health research in Australia.' *Community health studies* vol. x, no. 4, 1986, pp. 417-418.

Commentary on the "Better Health Commission" final report to the Federal Government.

**190. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT:****VICTORIAN MINISTERIAL WOMEN'S HEALTH WORKING PARTY*****Why women's health: Victorian women respond.***

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1986.

This report investigates women's health issues and recommend measures to improve health services for women in Victoria.

**PART F****1. Case Studies in Community Development****1.1 General****191. COX, FRED M. et al.*****Strategies of community organisation: a book of readings.***

2nd edn. F.E. Peacock, Illinois, 1979.

A collection of various case histories on the development of community resources and services. It focuses on six Australian states with case studies on communities which experience unique problems due to different environments.

**192. SAHNI, MARY et al.**

'Outreach education: reflection on experience.'

*Community development journal* vol. 21, no. 4, 1986, pp. 246-258.

A collection of five case studies on community based outreach education and on the job training.

**193. WALKER, MAL and DIXON, JANE*****Participation in change: Australian case studies.***

Mitchell College of Advanced Education, Bathurst, N.S.W., 1984.

These studies are based on personal experiences and cover a diverse range of settings from industrial organisations to community projects. Most of the studies are problem oriented so that the reader has a chance to use problem solving skills.

**1.2 Aboriginal****194. AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ABORIGINAL STUDIES*****Australian Aboriginal studies* no. 1, 1987.**

A special feature on Aboriginal health covering lifestyle and nutrition, borning, native American comparisons and a Torres Strait study.

**195. KAMIEN, MAX*****The dark people of Bourke: a study of planned social change.***

Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, 1978.

This book is a case study of Dr Kamien's methods, his success and failure in his role as a white doctor in a Aboriginal community. It describes the struggles and frustrations of Aborigines in attempting to improve their lot by changing their ascribed position along side white society.

**196. NATHAN, PAM and JAPANANGKA-LEICHLITNER, DICK*****Health business.***

Heinemann, Richmond, Vic., 1983.

Outlines the history of Aboriginal contact with European health care delivery in Central Australia, and the interface between traditional 'bush' health care and European health care. The authors talked to Aborigines and learned about their ways and their attitudes to health and health care delivery. The book provides an current analysis of health services in Central Australia and a insight in to the lives of Aboriginal people.

**197. NATHAN, PAM*****A home away from home: a study of the Aboriginal Health Service in Fitzroy.***

P.I.T. Press, Bundoora, Vic., 1980.

Assessment and evaluation of the Victorian Aboriginal Health Service. It shows that, in general, the health services to Aboriginal people are not meeting the communities' needs. In areas where they have set up and control their own centres, care is substantially better.

**198. NGANAMPA HEALTH COUNCIL*****Uwankara Palyanyku Kanyintjaku: a strategy for well being.***

Nganampa Health Council, Alice Springs, 1988.

Nganampa, a community controlled health service set up in 1983, operates eight health centres over an area covering one tenth of South Australia. In general the health of the community is bad. Despite the poor health of people in the region, and their isolation, no more is spent on their health than on that of the average Australian.

**1.3 Ethnic****199. AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS*****Community and institutional care for aged migrants in Australia: research findings.***

AIOMA., Melbourne, 1986.

The report examines the circumstances of the migrant aged, use of community services, access and suitability of institutional care, and the role of the family and informal support. The research has shown the need for mainstream aged services to develop facilities more responsive to a multicultural society.

**200. KRUPINSKI, JERZY and BURROWS, GRAHAM (eds.)*****The price of freedom: young Indochinese refugees in Australia.***

Pergamon, Sydney, 1986.

This book looks at the ways that Indochinese refugees have coped with resettlement in terms of their social and psychological settlement. It looks primarily at young people and is based on a longitudinal study, beginning with their arrival in Australia.

**1.4 Health Care****201. ALEXANDER, TONY*****Design for community: a case study of the North Richmond Family Care Centre.***

Anthony Robert Alexander, Melbourne, 1979.

Overview of the process involved in the design and construction of a Community Health Centre from a architectural standing. Issues such as the history of the area, organisation and external factors, planning and building, design appraisal, etc. are addressed.

**202. BROWN, VALERIE A.**

'Social health in a small city: self-determination and self-help.' paper presented in

***12th World Conference on Health education*** Dublin, Ireland, 1985.

Providing access to modern knowledge of human biology outside the dominant disease-based medical model, deriving health policies from social rules and ethical goals of the people concerned, and empowering those involved so that they can help themselves are three keys to health advancement in any community. A case study of Canberra provides a review of procedures intended to meet these criteria.

**203. BROWNING, FELICITY**

'Opening the Pandora's box in community health.'

*Health issues* no. 12, December, 1987, pp. 8-9.

A review of the Springvale Community Health Service and health needs in the area. It provides a background overview of the area and how the service will meet the needs and challenges.

**204. DUCKETT, S. J. and ELLEN, J. M.**

'Community health services in inner Sydney: an analysis of clients, services and costs.'

*Community health studies* vol. iv, no. 3, 1980, pp. 201-206.

This paper presents a description of the characteristics of clients seen at all community health centres in the region during 1978. There is an analysis of services and activities conducted and costs.

**205. HOATSON, LESLEY**

'Its our health!: a community development approach to health promotion.'

*Our health*, December 1987, pp. 6-7.

Lesley Hoatson has lived in the inner Melbourne suburb of Kensington for ten years, and worked at the Kensington Community Health Centre for the first six of those years. She discusses some innovative and successful local health promotion campaigns.

**206. LENNIE, IAN**

'Work as a variable in client programs: a survey of files at three community health centres.'

*Community health studies* vol. iv, no. 3, 1980, pp. 220-223.

A survey of the Southern Sydney Metropolitan Health region which shows that the eight community health centres in the region see a relatively low proportion of people in the workforce. The centres are seeing more aged and disabled clients even though the workforce is increasing in this area.

**207. LEVITT, RUTH**

*The peoples voice in the NHS: community health councils after five years.*

King Edwards Hospital Fund, London, 1980.

An overview of how health councils came about and what they do. It covers the first five years of their development and comments on their future.

**208. LIPPMAN, LENORA**

*Melville evaluated: an experiment in community mental health care.*

Mental Health Research Institute, Health Commission Victoria, 1982.

A comprehensive monitoring of the development of the Melville Clinic in Brunswick during a three year demonstration period. Assessment and evaluation of changes in the organisation and the work of the clinic, as well as changes in staff attitudes, modes of operation and relations with the outside world.

**209. NAJMAN, J. M., et al.**

'The impact of health centres in Brisbane on some community health indicators.'

*Community health studies* vol. v, no. 1, 1981, pp. 11-21.

The goals of the Australian Community Health program were identified and operationalised in this publication. Measures of the community's health were obtained before and after health care centres came into operation. The findings fail to support the premise that the community health centres influence community symptom levels.

**210. NEWTON, ELLEN**

*This bed my centre.*

McPhee Gribble, Melbourne, 1979.

This book gives an account of Ellen Newton's experience in an expensive, privately owned nursing home and hospital. It looks at the inadequate services and treatment delivered to elderly patients.

**211. ORAL HISTORY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA**

*'But nothing ever happened to us?': memories of the twenties and thirties in Victoria.*

Oral History Association of Australia, Victorian Branch, Melbourne, 1986.

Papers collected from the Oral History workshop. Presents case studies of the experience of women, children and youth in the 1920s and 1930s in the areas of nurse training at the Alfred and Royal Melbourne Hospitals, contraception and childbirth, gender division and the role of the housewife.

**212. RAYMER, VERA**

'Access to a Queensland community health services centre through community caretakers.'

*Community health studies* vol. iv, no. 1, 1980, pp. 41-45.

Groups of community 'caretakers' were surveyed to find their levels of awareness of community health centres in their city. Most respondents did not have a clear understanding of the centres' functions and objectives.

**213. ROSE, ALAN**

'A community approach to health.'

*Community quarterly* no. 1, September, 1984, pp. 30-32.

A look at the aims and objectives of the East Bentleigh Community Health Care Centre.

**214. ROSENTHAL, HELEN**

'Neighbourhood health projects: some new approaches to health and community work in parts of the United Kingdom.'

*Community development journal* vol. 18, no. 2, 1983, pp. 120-131.

Consideration for new initiatives which address the major problems of primary and community care, particularly in less well off areas. It looks at new approaches to health in the community, definitions, contradictions and applications of community development and provides examples of neighbourhood health projects.

**215. SOUTHERN COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH UNIT**

*Noarlunga's health: apathy or action?*

South Australian Health Commission, Adelaide, 1985.

A report to the community of a survey conducted in 1985. It examines how the centre has aimed to provide services based on a wider view and understanding.

**216. SOUTHERN COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH UNIT**

*Which way to go: a study of community health centres in the Southern Metropolitan Area of Adelaide.*

South Australian Health Commission, Adelaide, 1987.

Describes and analyses the operation of four community health centres in Southern Metropolitan Adelaide. It is based on a study of how community health workers allocate their time and what attitudes and ideologies community health workers hold towards community health policy and practice.

**217. VICTORIA. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT and INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS**

*Case studies of occupational injuries and disease in Victorian workers.*

D.E.I.A., Melbourne, 1985.

Various case studies of injuries sustained by Victorian workers and causes of illness in employment.

**218. VICTORIA. HEALTH COMMISSION**

*Accessibility to community health centres in Melbourne: research report.*

Health Commission of Victoria, Melbourne, 1985.

This study by Peter Davenport examines the accessibility to community health centres in Melbourne. It views simple staff: population ratios, usage per capita and measures accessibility based on maximum distance to community health centres. The report shows that there are considerable inequities in access to community health centres in Melbourne.

**219. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

*Broadmeadows: a case for integration.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1983.

A discussion paper reviewing the Broadmeadows Community Health Service with a view to developing a possible mode for integration of all facets of community health currently provided. Part A addresses structures, policies and problems, while Part B, looks at the existing services and resources available.

**220. VICTORIA. HEALTH DEPARTMENT. WESTERN METROPOLITAN REGION**

*A picture of health: demographic, social and economic perspectives on health status: planning paper no. 2.*

Health Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1987.

Aims to make community information available to the community about the Western Region which will make it more than just an outline on a map. It identifies particular regional characteristics and differences, key health issues in the Region, and attempts to formulate appropriate strategies.

## 1.5 Housing

### 221. FREYTAG, KATHRYN and the AGED CARE COALITION

#### *If only i'd known.*

Australian Consumers Association, Sydney, 1986.

This study documents the experiences of 60 residents of retirement housing. It provides an insight into the feelings and beliefs of the residents.

## 1.6 Local Action

### 222. FAIRFIELD COMMUNITY WORKERS

#### *Proof's in the pudding: possibilities for local community work.*

Fairfield Community Workers, Fairfield, N.S.W., 1984.

This paper argues, using an example from the work of a community centre based in Western Sydney, that community work can have a significant effect on local social issues. It recognises the limitations and constraints of neighbourhood-type community work and that most of the significant social issues which affect people in Western Sydney are not caused by people themselves, but are a result of the way public policies are structured.

### 223. FRYDMAN, GLORIA

#### *Protesters.*

Collins Dove, Blackburn, Vic., 1987.

Gloria Frydman interviews twelve people who have participated in various protest campaigns. The causes are varied and cover – peace, anti-uranium mining, the environment, women's issues, right to life, abortion and Aboriginal rights.

### 224. JONES, ANDREW

#### *Social welfare planning in a country town: the Shire of Hinchinbrook study.*

Department of Behavioural Sciences, James Cook University, Townsville, Qld., 1983.

A study commissioned to examine the deficiency of social services in the Shire of Hinchinbrook. It looks at the provision of general services in income security and employment, health, housing, etc., as well as addressing groups with special needs such as the aged, youth, migrants and Aboriginals.

### 225. WILLS, JENNY et al.

#### *Local government and community services: Fitzroy - a study in social planning.*

Hard Pressed, Melbourne, 1985.

The major theme here is that local government should be recognised as the appropriate sphere for the planning, co-ordination and provision of personal health and welfare services. It argues and demonstrates that local government can provide a base for radical welfare work.

### 226. YOUNG, DENISE and JAMROZIK, ADAM

#### *Community groups in action for change.*

Social Action Research Centre, University of N.S.W., Kensington, 1982.

A study of four community groups which formed in various localities without assistance from community workers or other "outsiders".

## 1.7 People and Poverty

### 227. ACTION RESOURCE CENTRE FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES

#### *The low income people's campaign.* Action Resource Centre, Fitzroy, Vic., 1980.

This publication records the Action Resource Centre's experiences of and reflections on social action during 1979.

### 228. McCAUGHEY, JEAN et al.

#### *Who cares?: family problems, community links and helping services.*

Sun Books, South Melbourne, 1977.

This book is based on detailed personal interviews with a group of 150 families and older people living in three municipalities in Melbourne. It follows up the findings of the study *People in poverty: who cares?* It examines the families, their strengths and weaknesses, their problems and how they cope with them. It analyses the care-takers from their own point of view - and how they help, and how they fail.

**229. McCAUGHEY, JEAN*****A bit of a struggle: coping with family life in Australia.***

McPhee Gribble/Penguin, Fitzroy, Vic., 1988.

A study of 64 families, low income, better off, single parents, migrants, unemployed, living in one of Australia's worst areas of recession. Some have built up some strong networks for coping and surviving to tide them over difficult times, while other teeter on the edge of disaster.

**1.8 Women****230. McCOLL, MARGARET*****It was nice to be asked: evaluation of a community health program which was developed for older women.***

Health Services Research Unit, Morphet Vale, S.A., 1987.

The major focus of the program was on health (not illness). This report examines many of the social determinants of health, as they relate to older women.

**231. WOMEN'S HEALTH INFORMATION RESOURCE COLLECTIVE INC.*****More than an annual report.*** Women's Health Information Resource Collective Inc., Carlton, 1987.

A annual report and comment on the collective since 1982. History, aims and achievements are discussed.

**232. WOMEN'S HEALTH RESOURCE COLLECTIVE*****Side effects: shared experiences of women's health care.***

Women's Health Resource Collective, Brunswick, Vic., 1985.

Provides information on the politics of women's health care, experiences with long term illness, dealing with the health care system and a list of resources.

**1.9 Workers Role****233. CRAGG, SUE**

'Community work and health care.' In Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Proceedings from the Summer Studies Program, Sydney, 1987. ***Community work: current issues, future directions.*** Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, 1987, pp. 68-87.

This paper looks at Sue Cragg's experiences in two community health centres over a period of six years. She looks at her role in these organisations, discusses the philosophy of community health, community work practice and community care.

**234. CROFTS, NICK**

'Community health centres: a personal experience.'

***New Doctor*** December, 1984, pp. 9-11.

Nick Crofts outlines his experiences in community health centres over a period of seven years from their early development.

**235. LEE, GLENN**

'The development of community work in Penrith 1981-1985.'

In Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Proceedings from the Summer Studies Program, Sydney, 1987. ***Community work: current issues, future directions.***

Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, 1987, pp. 50-67.

This paper is about the author's own practice and observations over a period of four years. The development of community work in the Penrith region is examined in four sections covering background, action, evaluation and critique and the future.

**236. SHARP, DEBORAH and INWALD, SOPHIE**

'Community development and community management.' In Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Proceedings from the Summer Studies Program, Sydney, 1987. ***Community work: current issues,***

***future directions.*** Department of Social Work, University of Sydney, Sydney, 1987, pp. 38-49.

The aim of this paper is to promote discussion and focus debate on the role and the relevance of community management in the non-government welfare sector. This is done by relating the authors' experiences in community management in the inner city region of N.S.W.

## Reference Materials

### **Introduction.**

This section covers directories, handbooks, etc., computer information sources and journals. There are no current directories, indexes, abstracts and handbooks available that deal specifically with community development. It is necessary to search a wide range of sources to find suitable material.

We found computer information sources to be useful for locating information. The Australian Public Affairs Information Service (APAIS), HEAPS, AMI and MEDLINE were utilised. These services are available from most university and special libraries. They are able to provide comprehensive lists of material on specific and broad subjects. It should be noted however that these services are costly (around \$80-\$120 per connect hour).

We found that the best source for finding recent material in this field is by searching or subscribing to journals such as Community Health Studies, Australian Society, Community Quarterly, etc. Most of these publications are available at any of the major academic institutions and special health libraries.

## PART G.

### 1. Computer Information Sources

#### **237. AMI (Australasian Medical Index).**

National Library of Australia and Department of Health, Canberra, 1983 – .  
[Available on AUSTRALIAN MEDLINE NETWORK].

Covers Australian and New Zealand biomedical serials, conference proceedings, etc. covered by Index Medicus or Medline. This system is available as a sub-file of MEDLINE and provides material only on Australian and New Zealand issues. The major subject areas are Medicine, Biomedicine and Life Sciences. Some select bibliographies are printed periodically. Information provided is in the same format as MEDLINE eg. author, title, source, abstract, etc.

#### **238. APAIS (Australian Public Affairs Information Service).**

National Library of Australia, Canberra, 1978 – .  
[Available on AUSINET].

Indexes Australian scholarly periodical literature, selected conference papers, books and newspaper feature articles. Overseas sources are also scanned for Australian material. The major subject areas are Current Affairs; Politics; Economics; Social Science; Humanities and Cultural Affairs. Information provided is author, title, source, contents and subject descriptors. No abstracts are provided. This is also available in hard copy format.

#### **239. HEAPS (Health Education and Promotion System).**

Department of Community Services and Health, Canberra, 1986 – .  
[Available on AUSTRALIAN MEDLINE NETWORK].

HEAPS provides information on health education, promotion and resources. It covers a broad range of issues on Aboriginal health, adolescent health, alcohol and substance abuse, diet and nutrition, ethnic health, occupational health and safety, sexuality, smoking and mens and womens health. There are two parts to HEAPS providing information on health promotion, programs, courses, projects and special events. Part 2 is "HEAPS Resources" covering audio visuals materials, kits, pamphlets, posters, booklets, manuals and workbooks in english and other languages. The information provided includes title, contacts, language, abstract including who the material is aimed at, and its objectives, content, strategies and evaluation.

#### **240. MEDLINE.**

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[Available on AUSTRALIAN MEDLINE NETWORK].

Provides access to worldwide biomedical literature, including research, clinical practice, administration, policy issues and health care services. It contains references to articles from 3200 journals published in the United States and about 70 other countries. It also covers chapters and articles from selected monographs through 1981. Abstracts from 1975 are available for about 60% of the citations and other information includes authors, title, source and descriptors from Medical Subject Headings (MESH). Corresponds in part to coverage of Index Medicus, Index to Dental Literature and International Nursing Index.

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List below details of any article, book or journal which you think should be added to the Bibliography.

Book  Journal  Article  Other

Title .....

Appearing in .....

Date and month of publication .....

Name of publisher .....

Available from .....

### BROAD HEADING

- 1 Theoretical Issues of Community Development in Health
- 2. Role of Community Development Workers – practice, skills and issues
- 3. Community Development – programs, settings and case studies

### Brief Description

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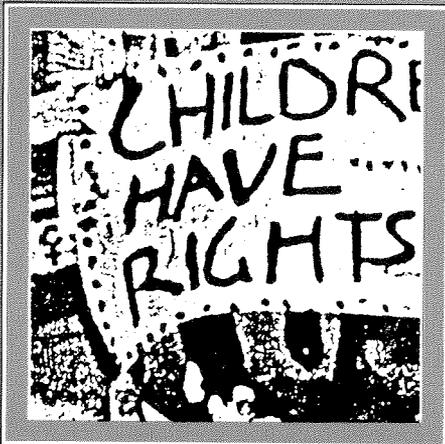
# RESOURCE DIRECTORY

*A directory of useful resources both static (videos, skill and knowledge courses) and people (community health and community development network) around Australia.*

An enlightened look at the history of women and medicine, and misconceptions about womens health



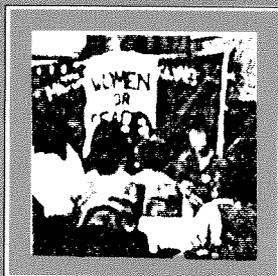
*attention is paid to the development of skills in health education, community development, teamwork and interpersonal skills*



Our people, our culture – local ethnic groups present sessions on traditions to local service providers



How a health centre deals with community issues such as action over the condition of Housing Commission flats, traffic problems and provision of a credit union.



A Resources Collection

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# Community Development in Health

## Resources Directory

### Introduction

Every community development worker at sometime in their careers has been faced with what seems to be an impossible task in uncharted waters. ("Change the world by Friday? Sure thing—just leave it to me and my trusty pencil."). A little bit of assistance in tackling such tasks is often useful – if you can find it.

The purpose of this Directory is to give workers easy access to useful resources; both the static ones – such as videos and skill and knowledge courses: and the people ones – basically the community health and community development network around Australia.

Hopefully community development history and current health debates will become closer to the practitioner through the use of this Directory. (...Yes someone did try to change the world with a pencil once but all their good works just got rubbed out...)

The information in the Directory was compiled in a variety of ways. Audio-visual catalogues and Tertiary Institution handbooks were perused for likely material. Participants in Community Development in Health Workshops were also asked to suggest resources. Many people around Australia were spoken to on the phone. Special thanks should be given to the ACHA Secretariat and state representatives who were most generous with both their time and contact suggestions. Miranda Roe from Continuing Education for Primary Health Care in Australia, provided us with a valuable list of current tertiary health education courses, and Antionette Ackerman (ACT) and Ali Sinclair (S.A.) both compiled a list of the community health networks within their state for us. Jenny Stewart was employed by Community Development In Health for 6 weeks to search out and compile the information, and did the initial draft of the Directory.

The listing is by no means complete. For example, due to our location in Melbourne, the Victorian section is far more comprehensive than for some other states. At the back of the Directory is a page for new Directory listings. We would like readers to send us back information about other network organisations, courses, or audio-visual resources which they have found of use in their work and which may be of help to other practitioners.

**Additions should be sent to:**

**Community Development in Health Project,**

**P. O. Box. 57, Northcote 3070**

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## PART A NETWORK ORGANISATIONS

### 1. Introduction

The purpose of the network organisations section is to provide a listing of national and state peak organisations who have a strong interest in community development in health and/or a broad knowledge of community development. It is not an exhaustive list of peak organisations in the human services area.

The key people and organisations included should be able to assist with information and finding resources relevant to community development. Many are willing to share their knowledge and experience of community development, whether it be through local projects, discussion forums newsletters or theoretical debates.

We would suggest that if you don't get what you want from one phone call – try again. Community development activities and knowledge are spread across a wide geographical area and a whole variety of groups – self help groups, health services and academic institutions just to name a few. But there is a network of sorts, and after two or three phone calls the same names or organisations should be repeated. This means the information is relevant, widely used, and reflects current thinking in the community health field.

### 2. NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

**Australian Community Health Association (ACHA)**  
 27-33 Spring Street Bondi Junction, NSW, 2022  
 ph: (02) 389 1433

The A.C.H.A. promotes a social view of health, advocates and lobbies for community based health services and programs, and encourages the involvement of consumers and workers in developing community health services. It also co-ordinates independent policy development and exchange of information on community health issues. A.C.H.A. provides a forum where community health professionals can exchange ideas and learn more about variations in the practice of community health work (including community development). Project work conducted in this area includes the Healthy Cities Project and CHASP (Community Health Accreditation & Standards project). A National Conference is held every two years. The ACHA produces policy analysis bulletins and background briefings as well as a tri-annual newsletter 'Update'.

**Consumers Health Forum of Australia**  
 P.O. Box 278 Curtin, ACT, 2605  
 ph: (062) 81 0811

The Consumers Health Forum provides an opportunity for consumer and community groups to contribute to national health policy development, particularly the policy of the Commonwealth Department of Health and Community Services. The General committee of the Forum consists of representatives of a variety of national health and consumer groups. General membership of the Forum is open to any consumer-based groups. It aims to ensure that the health system better reflects consumer and community needs and that the community develops an active decision-making role in health issues. The Forum promotes a public and preventative health approach and also advocates for just and equitable distribution of resources to redress inequalities in the health status of different groups. CHF publishes a regular 'Newsletter'. Workshops and Seminars on particular issues are convened as necessary. Occasional publications on different health issues are produced.

**Australian Association of Self Help Organisations (ASHOG)**  
 39 Darghan Street Glebe, NSW, 2037  
 ph: (02) 660 6136

Coalition of self help groups from all over Australia which provides a forum where self help groups can work nationally for legislative reform and social improvement.

**Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS)**  
 8th Floor 8 – 24 Kippax Street Surrey Hills, NSW, 2010  
 ph: (02) 212 3277

ACOSS is the national peak council for the Australian community welfare sector. ACOSS is involved in policy development, which is undertaken via a process of consultation within the general ACOSS membership, and advocacy for social and economic reforms. Publications: 'Australian Welfare Impact', 'Australian Journal of Social Issues', 'ACOSS Paper Series' (various ACOSS submissions and reports).

**Australian Women's Health Network****Contact: Jude Abbs (National Co-ordinator)****P O Box 248 Woolongabba, Qld, 4102****ph: (07) 844 1944**

The Australian Women's Health Network is a feminist association of women actively concerned with women's health. Following its formation in 1986, each of the states established their own state network. The aims of the network include: to provide a national voice for women's health issues; to lobby and advocate for women's health; to provide a framework for consultation with women on strategies for the formation and implementation of policy; to promote a broad definition of women's health based on a social view of health; and to support and foster the women's health groups. Many of the members of the network are actively involved in community development work. The National body have held a conference with more planned for the future, workshops and seminars are organised primarily at the State Branch level. They regularly produce the Australian Women's Health Network newsletter.

**Disabled Persons International (DPI)****P.O. Box 33 Woden, ACT, 2606****ph: (062) 81 2219**

DPI is an organization run by people with disabilities for people with disabilities. The principal aim of this body is to empower people with disabilities to take control of their own lives and to advocate on their own behalf. DPI is the peak council of the disabled person's movement in Australia and actively lobbies Government on issues of concern. They also adopt an education role as well as provide information to consumers. Bi-monthly publication: 'Link Up'.

**National Aboriginal and Islander Health Organisation (NAIHO)**

NAIHO is the representative body of aboriginal health organisations in Australia. Contact your local aboriginal health service or co-operative for further information.

**Australian Alliance for Psychiatric Disability (AAFPD)****Interim Address 791 High Street, Thornbury, 3071.****ph (03)480 2877**

Consultations are currently underway in various States to form a national consumer based network of groups involved in psychiatric disability issues. For further information contact the above address.

### 3. STATE ORGANISATIONS

#### 3.1 Victoria

**Alcohol and Drugs****Community Resource Worker Program****c/o Health Promotion Unit 555 Collins Street Melbourne, Vic, 3000****ph: Direct line 614 1999 tollfree (008) 136 385**

Community Resource Workers develop prevention and early intervention projects in the alcohol and drug area, utilising a community development approach. There are two Community Resource Workers based in each health Region in Victoria, who are available to assist groups interested in the prevention of alcohol and drug abuse. Their work varies from Region to Region, depending on which issues are most important to the area. Also act as a local resource and information point on drug and alcohol issues.

**District Health Councils Program****D.H.C Central Co-ordinating Unit, Health Department Victoria****555 Collins Street Melbourne, Vic, 3000****ph: 616 7777**

District Health Councils were set up in order to make health services and health planners more responsive to local needs and to the views of local people. A district health council is a group of people who, in a voluntary capacity represent community views about health issues, and enable people who live or work in an area to participate in decisions about health care locally. The aims of the councils are to improve local understanding of health care issues, to strengthen accountability of the health system to the community and to broaden community participation in health care decision-making. Many Councils are involved in projects utilising a community development model. Produce "Our Health"

Magazine, "Ears to Your Health" (tapes of weekly radio show) Individual D.H.C.'s also have their own Newsletters and publications.

**Victorian Community Health Association (VCHA)**

**P.O. Box 263 Worlds Trade Centre Melbourne, Vic, 3005**

State member body of ACHA which promotes community health within the health care system: advocates for greater emphasis on prevention of ill-health, health education and non-institutional care; local management and control of health services and universal access to community health programs and services. General membership includes community health centres, D.H.C.'s and any organization with an interest in community health. Activities: – Bi-monthly newsletter "Interchange" – Occasional Seminars on issues of interest to membership.

**Victorian Council of Social Service (VCOSS)**

**290 Wellington Street Collingwood, Vic, 3066**

**ph: 419 3555**

The co-ordinating body for organizations concerned with social issues and the provision for welfare services. It provides a co-operative forum for members to act together. It is a watchdog and independent voice, provides information on welfare measures, policies and social reform, comments on government policy and conducts its own research. The Council also helps to strengthen the work of non-government human service organizations by providing practical information to assist such organisations, especially disadvantaged or newer community and self-help groups. Recently, it has been instrumental in the campaign for a Community Development Workers Award. VCOSS also provides speakers to talk on matters of concern and organises workshops, and self-help groups. Publications: monthly newsletter "Policy Issues Forum" (Quarterly Journal). Numerous Information booklets.

**Health Issues Centre (HIC)**

**3rd Floor 148 Lonsdale Street. Melbourne, Vic, 3000**

**ph: 662 1766**

H.I.C. is an independent, non-government health policy analysis and advocacy organization. It aims to create a more equitable health care system, one which is more responsive to users, particularly those who are disadvantaged by current arrangements. HIC identifies aspects of the current health system which needs improving as well as conditions within the broader social, economic and physical environment which affects people's health. H.I.C. provides basic support, information, resources and advice for other consumer-based group and also aims to achieve changes by developing links and coalitions between people and groups of 'like mind' with the Centre. The Centre produces a bi-monthly magazine 'Health Issues' as well as occasional booklets. It also has an Information Clearing House on current health policy issues.

**Collective of Self Help Groups (COSHG)**

**Ross House 247 – 251 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic, 3000**

**ph: 650 1455 650 1488**

COSHG is an open network of self help groups within Victoria and interstate. It aims to link groups together around common issues and to articulate a strong self help perspective in the wider community. COSHG's major role is to assist new self help groups to get started by giving information to members, talking with groups and linking people with other groups who have similar interests/concerns. COSHG offers forums, workshops, seminars, ad hoc meetings, a COSHG support group. Publications: monthly newsletter "Collective Notes", "Resource Directory of Self-Help Groups" and occasional publications.

**Health Sharing Women Group (Women's Health Information Service)**

**5th Floor 318 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne, Vic, 3000**

**ph: 663 3544**

This statewide Women's Health Information Service provide's health information and educational and learning resources which enhance women's power to act in their own best interest, monitors studies and conducts research into women's health issues, and advocates for and seeks to effect improvements in the policy and service levels of health organizations. The service has a commitment to feminist principles, self help and co-operation between women and the right for women to have control over their own bodies. It will be a resource for women wishing to take a developmental approach to health.

**Women's Health Information Resource Collective**

**653 Nicholson Street Carlton, 3053**

**ph: 380 9974**

Provides an information service for all women and also supports a number of self help action groups involved with

women's health issues. The Collective has a strong commitment to community development, and broader advocacy and lobbying.

**Women's Health Network (VICWHN)**

**P.O. Box 39 Richmond, Vic, 3121**

A network for women interested in women's health, especially community health. The Victorian branch conduct bi-monthly meetings with guest speakers and produce a bimonthly newsletter called 'Hot Goss'. Members share a commitment to a feminist view of health. Meetings are informal and held in network members homes.

**Disability Resources Centre**

**791 High Street, Thornbury, Vic, 3071**

**ph: 480 2877**

The DRC is a resources centre managed by and for disabled people. It is the State representative of Disabled Peoples International. The objectives of the centre include promoting the rights of persons with disabilities both individually and collectively and upholding the principles of self help. The DRC actively work for the rights of disabled people. Many projects of disability groups are based on a community development approach. The Centre runs seminars and forums on issues when an expressed need arises. It produces a monthly publication called 'DRC Bulletin'.

**The Victorian Mental Illness Awareness Council (VMIAC)**

**791 High Street, Thornbury 3071**

**ph: 480 2877**

VMIAC represents consumer based groups involved in mental health in Victoria.

**Migrant Resource Centres**

There are a number of Migrant Resource Centres throughout the Melbourne Metropolitan area and Geelong and LaTrobe Valley. Local ethnic community development projects are often initiated or supported by M.R.C.'s. Contact: Melbourne M.R.C. for centre listings or check phone book.

**Migrant Resource Centre**

**575 Elizabeth Street Melbourne, Vic, 3000**

**ph: 328 2421**

**Community Child Care**

**191 Brunswick Street Fitzroy, Vic, 3065**

**ph: 419 1148**

Community Child Care works actively to provide, quality sufficient and appropriate child care services throughout Victoria. It has a strong history of a community development philosophy, especially at a neighbourhood level. It provides information and advice on the planning and co-ordination of children's services at both a federal, state and local level, increases public awareness about children's services and assists in the planning and establishment of new services. Activities include: resource and advisory Service; workshop and seminars for local services, resource booklet on 'Out of School Hours', and service audio-visual package.

**Regional Housing Councils**

**c/o Inner Urban Regional Housing Council**

**215 Victoria Parade Collingwood, 3066**

**ph: 417 6127**

Links into Ministry of Housing Estate Tenants Associations. Tenants Associations are based on a community development model. A report on "Community Development, a Public Tenant Group Perspective" was published in October, 1986.

**Victorian Council on the Aging**

**449 Swanston Street Carlton, 3053**

**ph: 663 6199**

Represents the views and needs of ageing people in Victoria. They have assisted with the establishment of a number of specific groups and services for older people, on aged service. VCOTA provides an advisory and counselling service and promotional services (Living Bureau) for older people. Membership is open to both individuals and organisations.

**Social Biology Resources Centre**  
**139 Bouverie Street Carlton, 3053**  
**ph: 347 8700**

The Social Biology Resources Centre provides continuing inter-disciplinary education for people working in health, education and welfare. Courses, workshops and seminars are run on a regular basis, or consultancy for special programs can be arranged. It specialises in health education, counselling skills to human relations education. Social Biology Resources Centre has an extensive library and produces a quarterly newsletter "SBRC Review".

**3.2 New South Wales**

**NSW Community Health Association (NSWCHA)**  
**27 – 33 Spring Street Bondi Junction, NSW, 2022**  
**ph: 389 1433**

The NSWCHA organises occasional seminars on current issues as well as holding monthly meetings for its members. A branch in Illawarra has been established, with a Hunter branch currently being set up. The Association produces a regular newsletter called 'Hard Facts' and is currently compiling a Directory of community health services in NSW.

**NSW Council of Social Service (NCOSS)**  
**66 Albion Street Surrey Hills, NSW, 2010**  
**ph: 211 2599**

Is the major co-ordinating body for the non-government sector in NSW. Undertakes advocacy, policy development submission writing and worker training across a broad range of human service and social justice issues. Examples of current issues include the child support scheme, unemployment, juvenile justice, women's services, child protection, mental health and housing. Produce 'NCOSS News'

**Association of Self Help Groups (ASH)**  
**39 Darghan Street Glebe, NSW, 2037**  
**ph: (02) 660 6136**

ASH-NSW is a state-wide coalition of self help groups. It provides a register of self help organisations and groups, a self-help information and phone referral service, an after hours talk through crisis service. It is also involved in promoting self help through community research and corporate advocacy, arranges conferences, workshops and community awareness programs.

**Women's Health Network**  
**Mailin Suchting c/o Wilma Womens Health Centre**  
**P.O. Box 415 Campbelltown, NSW, 2560**  
**ph: (046) 27 2955.**

The State Network is involved in information exchange and resourcing, and acts as a lobby group. It aims to link together the large number of informal health networks in NSW.

**Combined Pensioners Association**  
**2nd Floor 8 Kippax St Surrey Hills 2010**  
**ph: 281 1811**

The CPA promotes and works in the interests of pensioners to increase living standards and improve quality of life. It provides advice and information to members, lobbies government on pensioner issues and runs a number of specific programs, including some about older people and health. These include "Consumers Fair Go" (Consumer involvement in the HACC program) "Pathways to Action" (skills development for CPA members in presentation, lobbying, advocacy and negotiation) publication of information regarding changes to the health system. Publishes "Pensioner Voice" Magazine

**Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC)**  
**P.O. Box 63 Blacktown, 2148**  
**ph: 671 4333**

Western Sydney Regional Organisation Of Councils is a voluntary association of nine local government bodies in the Western area of Sydney. It has been involved in analysing and developing policy on a wide range of issues affecting the residents of Western Sydney; for example transport, education, industrial development, employment, children's services and urban development. In 1983 it received federal funding to pilot a Regional Community Development Program. It is still going, and projects developed under this program, have helped facilitate the preparation of major strategies and

activities. WSROC also provides a service called WESTIR, which provides social and demographic information, and research material about the West.

**SICH (Student Initiatives in Community Health)**

**"The Boot Factory" 27-33 Spring Street Bondi Junction, 2022**

**ph: 389 1700**

SICH is a national group of students interested in community health. Membership is open to all students from health, paramedical and humanities courses. The national office is in Sydney, with branches in every state. It's primary aim is to widen students perceptions of health and welfare, and this is achieved through a national conference, Inter-disciplinary Education Courses, disorientation camps and a vacation placement scheme (work experience).

**Total Environment Centre**

**Argyle Place, Sydney 2000**

**Ph: 274 714**

Auspice a project group which has taken a strong interest in health and environmental effects of chemicals in both the home and the community.

**Ethnic Communities Council**

**221 Cope Street Waterloo, 2017**

**ph: 281 2288**

An umbrella and lobby group for ethnic organisations and people from non-english speaking background in NSW. It's areas of interest include health, and there is a health taskforce which meets when required. Currently funded by HACC for Ethnic Access to HACC services project, which has a developmental focus.

**Community Child Care Co-op Ltd**

**Top Floor 405 – 411 Sussex Street, Sydney, 2000**

**ph: 212 4600**

Provides networking, training, research and advocacy support for government funded children's services in NSW. Supports the involvement of parents in children's services. Produces quarterly magazine "Rattler" and monthly newsletter "Broadside".

### 3.3 South Australia

**SA Community Health Association (SACHA)**

**c/o- Noarlunga Health Services, P O Box 437, Noarlunga Centre, SA, 5168**

Represent community health workers in South Australia. Runs seminars and discussions on community health issues. The S.A. Health Educators Assn has recently affiliated with SACHA

**SA Council of Social Service (SACOSS)**

**194 Morphett Street Adelaide, SA, 5000**

**ph: 231 6056**

SACOSS organises seminars and workshops on issues in social welfare and welfare administration, provides advice on request to community organisations and provides an information exchange on social service topics. SACOSS publishes a bi-monthly newsletter called 'SACOSS News'.

**Women's Health Network**

**Ali Sinclair (State Co-ordinator) Social Health Branch**

**S.A. Health Commission, 52 Pine Street Adelaide, 5000**

**ph: 218 3211**

The network has been concentrating on commenting on state policy and on women's health. It is now formalising membership of the network. Meetings are held every 2 months with speakers and discussion on specific issues and concerns. Minutes of the meeting are mailed out to members.

**Social Health Branch of South Australian Health Department**

**52 Pirie Street Adelaide, 5000**

**ph: 218 3211**

The Social Health Branch is divided into two sections – Policy (responsible for 'Health For All' and policy develop-

ment) and primary health care (programs, – health centres and health and Social Welfare Councils (see separate entry below) and worker education courses e.g “Healthwise S.A. facilitators course”).

**Health & Social Welfare Councils Program**  
**Social Health Branch, S.A. Health Commission**  
**ph 218 3211**

Health and Social Welfare Councils are currently being established in three South Australian Regions. The Councils will provide the opportunity for local people to put forward the user and community viewpoint on health and welfare issues and services. The Councils aim to improve the accountability of the health and welfare systems, increase public awareness of health and welfare issues, encourage local participation in decision making about health, and promote a preventative view of health.

**Consumer Advocacy Program of S.A. Inc (CAPSA)**  
**GPO Box. 1904, Adelaide, 5001**  
**ph: 352 8599**

CAPSA is a consumer advocacy program for people with disabilities. It provides information about the service needs of people with disabilities and advocates for the provision of appropriate services. It encourages the notion of consumer participation in service planning and provision by undertaking on-going research and developing participation skills programs for consumers.

**Migrant Health Unit**  
**South Australian Health Commission**  
**52 Pirie Street, Adelaide 5000**  
**ph: 218 3400**

Contact point for the Ethnic Health Network (NICC).The Unit is also reviewing the area of migrant consultation and participation. It is currently producing a background issues paper and plans to develop it into a Manual on ‘how to consult with migrant organisations’.

**Drug and Alcohol Services Council**  
**161 Greenhill Road, Parkside, 5063**  
**ph: 274 3374**

State-wide organisation which provides both direct treatment services and prevention and education activities, and also funding for other agencies in the drug and alcohol field.The Council has been involved in a number of activities with a community development focus including the development of outreach services in country areas and training local people to be facilitators for Parent Awareness Programs.

**Disabled Peoples International (SA)**  
**The Barton Primary School**  
**GPO Box 909,Adelaide, SA, 5001**  
**ph: 227 0088**

State branch of DPI. Provides information and advocates for the rights of people with disabilities.

**3.4 Queensland**

**Queensland Community Health Association (QCHA)**  
**P O Box 276, Paddington, Qld, 4064**

The QCHA holds seminars on community health issues and gathers resource material on community health. It provides a forum for exchange of information and acts as a support network for those working in the area. The Association produces a newsletter called ‘Health and Community’.

**Queensland Council of Social Service (QCOSS)**  
**22 Victoria Street Kelvingrove, Qld, 4059**  
**ph: 832 1266**

QCOSS is the peak body for voluntary welfare groups in Queensland. Projects currently being undertaken include childcare, emergency relief, housing (have only non-government housing worker in Queensland), and reviews and evaluation of government programs (HACC, SAAP etc). Management training programs emphasising a co-operative model are offered on topics such as training volunteers, roles and responsibilities of committees, money management, resolution of conflict.

**Women's Health Network****c/o Brisbane Womens Health Centre****Ph: 844 1944**

The network has been lobbying for a women's health policy and more services in Queensland. It recently completed a study of women's health needs, with a particular emphasis on rural women. A report of this study is available.

**Human Resources Group****c/o 61 Swann Road, Taringa, 4068****ph: 371 4547**

The Human Resources Group is a network of community development practitioners and academics. It aims to provide training, education and mutual support for community workers. It hosts statewide conference every two years (the next to be in 1989) and co-sponsors publication of the "Continuum" – a quarterly journal which aims to investigate theories of social change and non-violence from a world view.

**Migrant Resource Centre****126 Boundary Street West End, 4101****ph: 844 8144**

The major information, community education and referral service for migrants in the Brisbane area.. Provides both individual advice as well as organising seminars and workshops on a variety of topics, eg submission writing, job application skills, art and craft, english classes. Do not have any projects or courses with a particular developmental focus at present. There are other Migrant Resource Centres in Cairns and Townsville.

**Queensland Advocacy Incorporated****Suite 5 Ground Floor Arcade, 40 Tank Street, Brisbane, 4000****ph: 236 1122**

Queensland Advocacy Incorporated is an independent advocacy group for people with a disability in Queensland. It assists in the setting up of advocacy groups, offers resources and advice to disabled people, advocates for changes in law and policy and encourages a positive image of people with disabilities in the community.

**Mackay Regional Council for Social Development****P.O. Box. 984, Mackay, 4740****ph: (079) – 573 088**

The RCSO is a developmental and social planning organisation for human service, health and community workers. Membership is drawn from 8 local authority areas. Although there are no salaried staff, the RCSO provides the focal point of the community/social planning network across central Queensland.

**Northern Queensland Community Services Department****Social Planner Townsville City Council Walker Street, Townsville, 4810****ph: (077) 723 566****Community Services Department****Community Development Officer Cairns City Council****151 Abbott Street, Cairns, 4870****ph: (070) 502 402**

Workers in the local government Community Service Departments provide the major service planning role in Northern Queensland, with most service delivery undertaken by community organisations. They are part of the network of welfare, health and aboriginal services which operate in the area from Cairns to Townsville.

**3.5 Tasmania****Tasmanian Community Health Association****32/83 Hampden Road Battery Point, Tas, 7000**

The TCHA actively promotes, through lobbying and education, the idea of primary health care, and seeing health in a social context. Current activities include running seminars on issues of interest to members (community development has been a topic in the past), and monitoring the new health service structure in Tasmania.

**Tasmanian Council of Social Service (TASCOSS)****82 Hampden Road, Battery Point, Tas, 7000****ph: 31 0755**

Co-ordinates the voluntary sector across the State. Current activities include projects on housing, poverty and employment issues. Publishes monthly Journal "CONNECT" which incorporates YACTAS News (Youth Affairs Council of Tasmania).

**Women's Health Network****Hobart Women's Health Centre 9 Pierce St, Moonah, 7009****ph: 280 997**

Currently involved in a developmental project which is looking at cardiovascular disease among women. Also lobbying to get direct community health services for women.

**Disabled People International (TAS)****27 Alma Street, Youngtown, Tas, 7249****ph: (003) 44 7532**

Consumer-based organisation for people with any type of disability. This service is run on a voluntary basis, and provides information to disabled people and advocates for their rights.

**Social Work Service****Community Health Division (Department of Health Services)****Hobart Tasmania**

The Community Health Division co-ordinates the placement of health social workers in Community Health Centres or local councils throughout Tasmania. Many of these workers would be involved in community development activities at the local level.

**3.6 Western Australia****WA Council of Social Service****286 Hay Street, East Perth, WA, 6000****ph: (09) 221 2225**

WACOSS represents individuals and organisations from the social welfare, health, and community services field. Current activities include developing submissions for the State Budget, a HACC forum, psychiatric issues working party, monitoring emergency relief programs, child support scheme and auspicing the volunteer centre of W.A. Publications include monthly news up-date and a magazine three times a year.

**Women's Health Network****c/o Women's Health Care House 92 Thomas Street, West Perth, WA, 6005****ph: 321 2383**

Has been focussing on the development of new women's health centres and providing information and liaison between the national network and women's groups in W.A.

**Disabled Peoples International Australia (WA)****189 Royal Street, East Perth, WA, 6000****ph: (09) 222 2973****Western Institute of Self Help (WISH)****80 Railway Street, Cottesloe, WA, 6011****ph: (09) 383 3188**

WISH is the umbrella group for self help groups in W.A. It conducts conferences and self-help festivals, and generally promotes the value of self-help in the community.

**Health Advisory Network****Curtin House, 60 Beaufort Street, Perth, WA, 6000****ph: (09) 328 0241**

The Health Advisory Network was established as a representative structure to act as a health issues Forum and to provide advice to the Minister for Health. Situated in the Health Department of W.A., the Network aims to create a forum for consumers and providers of health care services to meet and develop health service objectives that can contribute to

Government policy and Departmental planning. It also acts as an information exchange and 'sounding board' for ideas and proposals about health care and provides effective feedback to the Minister from both consumers and providers about the operation of the health service system.

### 3.7 Australian Capital Territory

#### **ACT Community Health Association**

**GPO Box 1659, Canberra, ACT, 2601**

The Act Branch conduct forums for members on health issues, have representatives on committees or action groups and are actively involved in lobbying. They produce a regular newsletter "Community Health News".

#### **ACT Council of Social Service**

**1st Floor, Griffin Centre, Bunda Street, Civic, ACT, 2601**

**ph: (062) 48 7566**

ACTCOSS is the major information, co-ordination and lobbying body for the health and welfare sector in the ACT. It is working particularly in the areas of psychiatric services, alcoholism, juvenile justice, homelessness etc. Through these projects is endeavouring to make clearer links between ill-health and social and economic status. Publications include the LOOK and SHARE Directories of self help organisations, and a list of doctors who bulk-bill.

#### **Migrant Resource Centre of Canberra and Queanbeyan Inc.**

**Griffin Centre, Bunda St, Canberra 2601**

**ph: (062) 488577**

The MRC is the umbrella body for ethnic groups in the ACT. It runs community education courses for main stream service providers as well as ethnic communities. An annual course is "Our people, Our cultures" – where local ethnic groups present sessions on traditions and culture to local service providers. The MRC also assists in the development of skills eg. submission writing, reports etc. and employs a community development worker. Particular health activities include a free health assessment service and womens health discussion sessions.

#### **Women's Health Network**

**Dorothy Broom, Womens Studies Program, ANU**

**GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT, 2601**

**ph: 495 111**

The ACT WHN has been active in raising the profile of women's health in the ACT. They have held women's services information nights and lobbied to support and extend the existing women's health service. Minutes of meetings are circulated to network members.

### 3.6 Northern Territory

#### **Northern Territory Council of Social Service (NTCOSS)**

**1st Floor, Chin Building, 20 Knuckey Street, Darwin, NT, 5794**

**ph: (089) 41 0244**

NTCOSS does not receive any regular funds for its work. It acts as an information exchange and project sponsor for health and welfare groups in both the Top End and Central Australia.

#### **Women's Health Network**

**Pip Duncan, P O Box 3471, Alice Springs, NT, 5750**

#### **Central Australian Aboriginal Congress (CAAC)**

**P O Box 1604, Alice Springs, NT, 5750**

**ph: (089) 52 3377**

Congress is a major organisation representing aboriginal people in Central Australia. It has been involved in the establishment of many programs and services (including health services).

## PART B EDUCATION COURSES AND PROGRAMS

### 1. Introduction

In this section, educational program selections have been made based on what we thought would be of most use to community development practitioners who may wish to extend or supplement their community development knowledge or skills. Volunteers and committee of management members, as well as paid professionals may find this section useful. The section is divided into two main categories:

– Tertiary (Award) courses – that is those offered as part of the curriculum at TAFEs, C.A.E.s, Institutes of Technology and Universities. In some States where there is not a course with a specific community development focus, a generalist course has been listed, as it may be possible to do specific units on a non-assessment basis.

– Workshops, seminars and short courses, which do not have an assessment component. These courses vary greatly in whose offering them, focus and price, but they all offer something that could be of use to the community development worker. Workers who wish to explore career options or job changes will find the Career Reference Centre in each capital city a useful starting place.

### 2.1 Victoria

#### AWARD COURSES

##### Community Information Workers Course

##### Broadmeadows College of TAFE

This course is primarily designed for community workers who are employed in a paid or a voluntary capacity as information workers. The course trains participants to provide information and to be able to refer people to appropriate agencies.

**Contact: Social & Community Studies**

**ph: 301 0454**

Similar courses are also available at Box Hill TAFE, Goulburn Valley TAFE, Loddon Campaspe TAFE, MADEL (Mildura), Morrabbin TAFE, RMIT, School of Mines, Ballarat, Wangarratta TAFE and Yallourn TAFE, Outer Eastern College of TAFE.

##### Pre-vocational Course in Social and Community Services

This course aims at providing an opportunity to explore options for employment and/or retraining, or further studies in the social and community services area. It covers personal development, exploring issues in the field, and employment options.

**Available at: Outer Eastern College of TAFE, Dandenong TAFE, Broadmeadows College of TAFE.**

##### Associate Diploma in Community Development

##### Broadmeadows College of TAFE

Provides students with the practical knowledge and skills required to function effectively as community development workers.

**Contact: Social & Community Studies ph: 301 0454**

##### Associate Diploma in Community Development

##### Outer Eastern College of TAFE (as for Broadmeadows)

**Contact: Centre for Social & Community Studies ph: 220 8812**

##### Associate Diploma of Community Development

##### Western Institute

It is planned that this course will be offered in 1989. (Currently awaiting accreditation) Will provide students with the practical knowledge and skills required to function effectively as community development workers.

**Contact: School of Community Studies ph: 365 2147**

##### Associate Diploma in Community Work

##### Victoria College (Prahran Campus)

For practicing community workers, it is oriented primarily towards those who are seeking to increase their knowledge, skills and understanding of community work.

**Contact: Department of Sociology & Community Development ph: 200 5427**

**Graduate Diploma in Community Development****Phillip Institute of Technology**

Community development is about the empowerment of people so that they can take more effective collective action to deal with the concerns and problems which confront them. This course provides the opportunity to develop both theoretical understanding and practical skills relevant to the field of community development. There is a strong emphasis on locating community development work in the current Australian social, political and economic context.

**Contact: School of Community Services & Policy Studies ph: 468 2398**

**Graduate Diploma in Health Education****Lincoln School of Health Sciences**

Course to recommence in 1989. This course focuses on a community-based approach to health emphasizing the health of populations. Consequently, it is oriented to community needs assessment; design and implementation of appropriate strategies of health care; social and environmental intervention and evaluation of health sciences. Attention is also paid to the development of skills in health education, community development, teamwork and inter-personal skills.

**Contact: School of Behavioural Sciences ph: 342 0200**

**Graduate Diploma in Health Education****Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences**

This course is designed to meet the needs of those working in health, welfare and community education who wish to develop a health education capacity within their professional work. Knowledge and strategies of health education and promotion (eg. at both an individual and community level; behavioural change, self empowerment and collective action) at both are covered.

**Contact: School of Health Administration and Education ph: 342 0345**

**Graduate Diploma in Health Education****Victoria College (Burwood Campus)**

For teachers and health professionals. The course covers health education curriculum development and promotion strategies, research methods, interpersonal relationships and a study of the social view on health.

**Contact: Department of Health, Physical Education & Recreation ph: 285 3294**

**Graduate Diploma in Health Education****Ballarat College of Advanced Education**

This course is designed for teachers and health professionals who are interested in presenting, advising on or co-ordinating health education programs within a school or the community. The course combines theoretical and practical units, covering a range of subjects from how the body functions, to the relationship between individuals and their environment.

**Contact: Course Administrator Department of Physical Education & Recreation ph: (053) 33 9689**

**Aboriginal Health Worker Course****Koorie Kollij**

The Aboriginal Health Worker Education Program is for aboriginal people who wish to work in their communities on health matters. Other educational course (eg: video making) are also offered at Koorie Kollij.

**Contact : The Administrator, Koorie Kollij ph 417-3024**

**WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS & SHORT COURSES****People Projects****Employ-working effectively Inc.,**

**P.O. Box 1042 Windsor, Vic, 3181**

**ph: 51 3625**

People Projects is a community development and education service which provides a range of services to community organisations. Services include conducting training programs in community work and designing and running special workshops for individual groups. People Projects are committed to promoting the concept of 'self help' and 'community development' through access to information and skills. One day workshops are conducted in funding and lobbying, community development, working with groups, meeting techniques, effective communication and planning and evaluation of programs. Short courses are also run in 'planning your role as a community worker', group management seminar, as well as community group skills workshops. Special services are offered such as assistance with in-service training packages, submission writing, organising conferences, providing and training facilitators and assistance in the development of research projects. People Projects produce a regular publication called 'Community Quarterly'.

**Summer School for Human Services**  
**School of Social Work Phillip Institute of Technology**  
**Plenty Road Bundoora, Vic, 3083**  
**Contact: Summer School Co-ordinator ph: 468 2259**

One or two day workshops are held at PIT (Bundoora Campus) and at TAFE College (Shepparton). This summer school is for people who are currently working in community groups and wish to improve their skills.

**Continuing Education Program**  
**Lincoln School of Health Sciences Department of Health Administration & Education**  
**625 Swanston Street Carlton, Vic, 3053**  
**Contact: The Co-Ordinator (Continuing Education) ph: 342 0345**

The continuing Education Program aims to contribute to the development of health science professionals and community awareness of health matters. Topics for Seminars, Workshops and Short Courses include committee procedures and practice, health service agreements, evaluating education and community health programs, and words in the workplace (a practical overview of official communications). The school also offers a consultancy service, which will assist in the planning of educational conferences, seminars and workshops as well as constructing specialised in-service programs to meet the particular needs of clients.

**Council of Adult Education**  
**256 Flinders Street Melbourne, Vic, 3000**  
**ph: 652 0724 (Statewide Training and Development)**

The CAE provide workshops, consultations, written materials and discussion papers for community-managed organisations and Government Agencies. Topics include roles and responsibilities of community committees and their workers; incorporation, insurance and other legal requirements on community groups; handling conflict and developing assertiveness and negotiation skills; communication skills: funding and submission writing.

**Mayfield Centre**  
**Hospital and Health Services 11 – 27 Mayfield Avenue Malvern, Vic, 3144**  
**ph: 20 3221**

Mayfield Centre offers short courses, extended and certificate courses and special projects and consultancies for all people working in hospitals or health services. One stream is primarily for managers, administrators and supervisors. Topics offered include conflict management; formulating management philosophies, objectives, policies and procedures; writing reports, letters and memos; time management, staff performance and assertiveness skills for managers and supervisors.

**Augustine Centre**  
**2 Minona Street Hawthorn, Vic, 3122.**  
**ph: 819 2844**

The Augustine Centre aims to help individuals improve their well being. Their program includes short courses in lifeskills (assertiveness, relaxation and managing stress), relationships and personal development (conflict resolution, personal growth intensive), and spiritual development (spirit, self-empowerment). Training and leadership courses include: group leadership training, facilitation skills for small groups and working with volunteers. A separate professional development program offers a series of short courses on conflict management, assertiveness, training and managing groups effectively. The Centre also offers a consultancy service and will design a program to meet the special requirements of the organisation or group.

**Cairnmiller Institute**  
**993 Burke Road Camberwell, Vic, 3124**  
**ph: 813 3400**

The Institute offers a range of programs, seminars and services, based on psychological knowledge and skills. Programs offered include personal performance appraisal and development profile, stress management, career counselling and assertiveness training. Their consulting and training service provides in-house staff counselling, staff training and corporate development strategies, designing programs to meet the specific requirements of particular organisations. Summer School and Saturday seminars are also offered.

## 2.2 New South Wales

### AWARD COURSES

#### Associate Diploma in Aboriginal Health and Community Development

##### Cumberland College of Health Sciences

This Course is for people who are working, or wish to work, with Aboriginal communities. It is open to Aboriginal people. It covers Aboriginal studies, communication skills, community care, counselling, community development, alcohol and other drug use, emergency care, and management issues such as time and personnel management and general administration.

**Contact: School of Community Health ph: (02) 646 6444**

#### Diploma and Masters in Community Health

##### Cumberland College of Health Sciences

Diploma course to be offered in 1989. This course places health in a social context and examines core areas of both the community health theory and practice, Specialist study may be undertaken through the wide range of elective subjects. The course aims to develop the effective practice of primary health care in a multi disciplinary team setting. The Masters in Community Health is currently awaiting accreditation. The first part of the Masters Course will be the same as the Graduate Diploma. The second part will offer more advanced study and training.

**Contact: School of Community Health ph: (02) 646 6444**

#### Associated Diploma in Community Organisations

##### Kuring-gai College of Advanced Education

An off-campus course, designed for those working (paid or unpaid) in community-based organisations who may be involved in management/administration, service delivery or community development tasks. This course aims to enhance knowledge and skills applicable to their working environment.

**Contact: School of Recreation and Community Studies Phone 467 9200**

#### Master of Community Health and Honours Masters of Science (Community Health)

##### University of Wollongong

These courses offer foundation studies in community health as well as the opportunity to specialise in the student's particular field of interest. It would be particularly useful for graduates who have a health (medical) qualification.

**Contact: School of Health Sciences Phone: (042) 270 555**

### SHORT COURSES AND SEMINARS

#### Division of Health Promotion

##### NSW Department of Health P.O. Box 450 CROWS NEST 2065

Provide short courses for health practitioners on a variety of subjects, for example: Relaxation and stress management skills, Planning education resources, Group leadership skills, Making health interesting. Selection criteria for participants varies from course to course.

#### NSW COSS

Are currently planning to set up a training resources unit for the human services field. Are currently involved in some training activities at the regional level.

**Contact : Training Co-ordinator (02) 211 2599**

#### Social Work School Summer Studies

##### University of Sydney or NSW

This regular program of continuing education courses for human service workers alternates between the two Universities (at NSW in 1988/89).

#### CEIDA – Centre for Education & Information on Drugs & Alcohol

##### The Rozelle Hospital, Balmain Road, Rozelle, NSW, 2039

**ph: (02) 818 5222**

CEIDA provides education and training programs for drug and alcohol workers, those working in the area of health and welfare, and other interested professionals. CEIDA offers issue-based and experiential courses for both new and

established workers, offering a source of up-to-date information and skills development. Workshops are provided in community development (both introductory courses and advanced courses for those working in the area). Courses are also held in group methods and dealing with worker 'burnout'. CEIDA training and education staff also provide consultant services to Government Departments and private organisations.

## **2.3 South Australia**

### **AWARD COURSES**

#### **Graduate Diploma in Group Work/Health Counselling**

##### **South Australian Institute of Technology**

Provides skills in relating to groups. eg: group counselling, development and dynamics, leadership skills, behavioural assessment, family counselling etc.

**Contact: School of Social Studies Phone: 236 2211**

#### **Aboriginal Community Development**

##### **South Australian Institute of Technology**

#### **Bachelor of Arts in Aboriginal Affairs**

Equips graduates to be effective administrators in Aboriginal organisations, especially in the area of middle management, advocacy and executive employment.

#### **Associate Diploma in Aboriginal Community Administration**

Oriented towards management of community organisations – particularly Aboriginal. Up to 75% of places available in both these courses may be reserved for qualified applicants of Aboriginal or Islander descent.

**Contact: Department of Health Sciences and Social Welfare Phone: 236 2211**

#### **Associate Diploma of Applied Science (Community Work)**

– to be upgraded in 1989 to Bachelor of Applied Science (Human Services)

##### **South Australian College of Advanced Education**

The current Associate Diploma provides general training for all community workers (both paid and voluntary) and also offers options for specialist training which is responsive to the needs of particular sections of the community. The Bachelor course will place a particular emphasis on community development

**Contact: Faculty of Education and Community Development Salisbury Campus Ph: (08) 223 6170**

#### **Associate Diploma in Aboriginal Studies**

Offered in conjunction with the Institute for Aboriginal Development (N.T.). This course is for Aboriginal Students who wish to work in aboriginal affairs.

**Contact: South Australian College of Advanced Education. Ph: (08) 223 6170**

### **SHORT COURSES AND SEMINARS**

#### **SACOSS Training Project**

**194 Morphett Street Adelaide, SA, 5000**

**ph: 231 6056**

The SACOSS Training Project provides courses and seminars which are relevant to community organisations. A program of one day seminars for Co-ordinators, management, and voluntary workers in community based organisations is offered. Examples of courses are: Establishing neighbourhood networks, Financial planning, Management planning for small groups, and Public relations and media skills for small groups. For those who have received funding for home and community care, a training program is offered in statistics project evaluation, supervision and teamwork, and stress management. Workshops are also conducted on such topics as building self esteem ( for those whose job involves building other people's self esteem) and Local government and the community – working together.

#### **Techsearch**

**183 Melbourne St, North Adelaide 5006**

**ph. 267 1755**

Techsearch is the training and consulting arm of S.A.I.T. Its primary focus is to provide management and computer

training for private business and government employees. Some courses may be relevant to community development workers, eg: negotiation and mediation, improving your organisation's effectiveness, computer courses.

**Centre for Continuing Education in Health Administration in Health (SAIT)**

**ph. 363 0920**

Have offered a range of courses for health agencies in the past. Are currently reviewing operations due to changes in funding.

**2.4 Queensland**

**AWARD COURSES**

**Community Workers Course**

**Kangaroo Point College of TAFE**

This course has been developed for volunteers in community work agencies and those employed in community development work. The aim of this course is to improve people's skills in community work and to build on existing expertise.

**Contact: Community Welfare Studies ph: 891 6111**

A Community Workers Course is also offered at Mackay TAFE and an Associate Diploma in Community Welfare is available at James Cook University.

**Graduate Diploma in Health Education**

**Brisbane College of Advanced Education**

For teachers and community health personnel who are involved with health programs in the school or community.

**Contact: School of Health and Welfare Studies Phone: 352 8111**

**Bachelor of Social Work**

**University of Queensland**

This undergraduate course has a strong community development component throughout the course. There is also scope within the course to specialise in Family and Child, Group Work or Community Studies.

**Contact: Department of Social Work ph 377 2068**

**Diploma in Social Planning**

**University of Queensland**

For Graduates who wish to participate in the planning, administration and delivery of social services and/or develop a community development perspective for work in local communities. The course includes a practicum subject. Subjects in the Diploma can form part of a Masters of Social Work. The motto for Higher Degree courses in this Department is "development as if people mattered."

**Contact: Department of Social Work ph. 377 2068**

**SHORT COURSES AND SEMINARS**

**QCOSS**

Run training courses for community workers and their management committees. (See entry under network organisations)

**Peace Research and Education Centre**

**Albion Centre for Peace, Justice and Development**

**102 MacDonald Road Albion, Queensland**

Provide community development training for workers in the non-government sector, especially for locally based workers or internationally orientated groups involved in community development work (eg CAA)

**Continuing Education Courses**

**Queensland Institute of Technology**

A variety of short, non-award courses are offered at Q.I.T. which may be of interest to community development workers, including: proposal and submission writing, new approaches to communication, writing, layout and production of newsletters, speech writing. Other courses may be run upon request. Informal "continuing education" seminars and courses for practitioners are run from time to time by the community work or social work schools in tertiary institutions.

These are not usually formally advertised, and are free of charge.

**For Brisbane, contact the Social Work Practice Centre, 61 Swann Rd., Taringa. 5066**

## **2.6 Western Australia**

### **Post Graduate Diploma in Health Sciences**

**Curtin University of Technology.**

This program seeks to develop in students an understanding of the totality and unity of the health care effort, the value of a multidisciplinary approach to health issues, and the basic tools of intellectual inquiry and research. As well as undertaking core units, students are able to choose a specific stream for more detailed study, one of which is a community health stream.

**Contact: Centre of Advanced Studies in Health Sciences Phone: 350 7700**

### **Curtin Centre for Aboriginal Studies**

**ph: (09) 350 7091**

### **Aboriginal Health Worker Education Program**

**Narrmoodit Ph: (09) 328 3888**

## **SHORT COURSES AND SEMINARS**

### **Community Skills Training Centre (CSTC)**

**401-403 Oxford st Mt. Hawthorn 6016**

**ph: 444 9888**

CSTC programs are for people working within agencies that have as a primary function the provision of care and support to others. Workshops offered include "Budgeting and Financial Accountability for community groups", "Planning and Managing your Work", "Managing Teams", "Training the Trainer". A training and consultancy service is also available to non government human service organisations

## **2.5 Tasmania**

### **AWARD COURSES**

#### **Associate Diploma of Social Sciences (Welfare Work)**

**Launceston TAFE**

**Contact: Welfare Studies ph 322 101**

#### **Diploma of Welfare Studies**

**Hobart TAFE**

This Diploma is based on a developmental approach. A post-certificate year in youth work offers a more detailed study of community development.

**Contact: ph 479 089**

## **SHORT COURSES AND SEMINARS**

### **School of Social Work TSIT (Tasmanian State Institute of Technology)**

Run seminars on community development (on demand).

### **Tasmanian Community Health Association**

Runs a series of seminars for health workers on community health issues, including community development.

## 2.7 Australian Capital Territory

### AWARD COURSES

#### Bachelor of Applied Science in Health Education

Canberra CAE

This course is designed to train people to take a "generalist" role in the health education and welfare sectors. It does not have a particular focus on community development, but provides students with a good entry into the health field.

**Contact: School of Education ph 522 111**

#### Associate Diploma in Welfare Studies

Canberra TAFE Ph: 451 600

### SEMINARS AND SHORT COURSES

#### Management and Policy Studies Centre (MAPS)

School of Administrative Studies Canberra CAE

Offers a range of short courses which are primarily orientated towards management in government and private sectors. Some courses offered could be useful to community development workers: for example: negotiation skills, time management, self assertion workshops, running better meetings. ACTCOSS runs short courses on demand, for example: running a good committee, how to interview staff, advantages of collective management

## 2.8 Northern Territory

#### Certificate in Community Work for Aborigines

Darwin Institute of Technology

This course prepares Aboriginal people for employment as community and welfare workers in agencies, government departments and Aboriginal organisations. It covers theoretical and practical aspects of welfare work and community development.

**Contact: Division of Aboriginal Education Phone: 20 4346**

#### Graduate Diploma in Applied Social Research

Darwin Institute of Technology

Provides "hands on" experience in social research; eg. surveys and other well-established methods of investigation.

**Contact: Faculty of the Arts Phone: 204346 3**

#### Institute for Aboriginal Development

South Tce Alice Springs (089) 522 688

Offers a range of courses for Aboriginal people including Aboriginal studies, management training, home management and general education bridging courses.

## PART C AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

### 1. Introduction

This section contains a listing of cassettes, videos and films which we believe would be of use to people who want to further examine the ideas and practice of community development.

The listing is divided into three main sections:

- the ideas of community development ( sections 1 – 3)
- the practice (sections 4 and 5)
- Distribution: where the audiovisuals may be obtained from.

Each entry is set out in the following format:

Title

Length

Producer and year

Type of audiovisual

Where it can be obtained from ( denoted by \* and abbreviation)

Brief description of what the audiovisual is about

### 2. Seeing Health in a Social Context

#### Three Perspectives in Health

##### **30 min., DHC & Health Promotion Unit, 1988, Audiotape. (\*ETYH)**

A recording of the 3RRR radio program 'Ears to your Health' in which three perspectives on health intervention are contrasted and discussed – the traditional medical model, health promotion, and community development. Features interview with Kensington CHC Social Worker, Tony McBride on community development.

#### **Health Public Policy**

This is a series of four videos developed as a result of the 2nd International Health Promotion Conference on Healthy Public Policy which was held in Adelaide, April, 1988. Three of these videos are:

##### **Healthy Public Policy: Issues for Change**

##### **8 min., 2nd International Conference on Health Promotion, VHS, Beta & U-matic ( PAL & NTSC), (\*DCSH)**

Looks at the healthy public policy issues of people – products – settings, the inequalities that exist and the areas for action.

##### **Healthy Public Policy: The Adelaide Conference 1988**

##### **8 min., 2nd International Conference on Health Promotion, VHS, Beta & U-matic (PAL & NTSC), (\*DCSH)**

Highlights the major healthy public policy issues that were debated and discussed during the conference, the dynamic nature of the process and the final conference recommendations. Suitable as a 'discussion starter' for health/non-health professionals, politicians and lobbyists.

##### **Understanding the Challenge of Healthy Public Policy**

##### **28 min., 2nd International Conference on Health Promotion, VHS, Beta & U-matic (PAL & NTSC), (\*DCSH)**

Looks at the concept and practice of health public policy. Suitable as an educational tool and general information for health/non-health professionals and community advocates.

##### **What's your poison**

##### **60 mins., NCADA AND ABC, 1987 col, VHS, (\*ADF)**

Developed from one of the programmes, to provide teachers with strategies which will encourage students to consider drug issues in a broader social context. A comprehensive manual of activities and discussion questions accompanies the video.

**Running out of patience****40 mins., Serena Everill & Chris Brown, 1988, VHS & U-matic, (\*AFI)**

Documents the 1986 Victorian nurses strike, a 7 week-long dispute which resulted in a considerable victory for Victorian nurses. Filmed, produced and directed by two nurses, this videotape is the nurse's story of that dispute.

**Healthy Cities****11 mins., Dept. of Comm. Medicine (Uni. of Liverpool), 1987, VHS, (\*ACHA)**

A series of slides of the City of Liverpool which looks at the social, economic and political aspects of ill health. The commentary describes the concept of 'Healthy Cities' and how the project is promoting the development of health advocacy.

**Getting better****60 min., Corroboree Films, 1986, (\*SFC)**

Aboriginal people have been decimated by diseases introduced by the white settlers of Australia. Even today an Aboriginal person's health and life expectancy is poor compared to white Australians. But things are changing. Aboriginal people are taking control of their own health care. They are trying to combine the best elements of western medicine with traditional remedies.

**Looking After Ourselves****20 min., SA Film Corporation, 1976, b&w, U-matic, (\*NLA)**

An enlightening look at the history of women and medicine, at the fundamental misconceptions about women's health care and the way some doctors see women's health problems.

**Vital Signs****30 min., Open Channel, 1985, col, U-matic, (\*LIHS)**

A theatre production interspersed with interviews with nurses. This program is a demonstration of most creative ways of bringing nursing to the attention of the community.

**3. Understanding Health Problems****Changing images of women drinkers****26 mins., Addiction Research Foundation (Canada), 1976 U-matic (NTSC), (\*ADF)**

Examines through interviews and narration attitudes to women who are problem drinkers. It is stressed that a woman's alcoholism and rehabilitation needs to be seen in a total context – that emotional, spiritual, physical and social factors are all important.

**Tobacco – The complete story****29 mins., Addiction Research Foundation (Canada), 1981 U-matic (NTSC), (\*ADF)**

A documentary which examines the social, economic and health impact of tobacco use in Canada. It covers the issues of tobacco production, employment, taxes, revenue exports and advertising as well as the negative health effects of tobacco.

**Welcome to the club****30 min., New Zealand, 1985, video, (\*ACC)**

This looks at smoking from a social perspective. It examines advertising and sports sponsorship of NZ athletics and changing attitudes towards smoking in the workplace and restaurants.

**Uwankara Palyankyu Kanyintiaku (Strategy for Wellbeing) (\*NHCGR)**

This video, which is still in production, is a report of an Aboriginal project which is based on the aims of wellness and well-being.

**4. Community Development Approaches****The Honour of it all: The story of Alkali Lake.****56 mins., (Pt. 1), 43 mins., (Pt.2), 26 mins., (Pt.3), Alkali Lake Indian Band, 1986 VHS (NTSC), (\*CC)**

This is the story of the Alkali Lake American Indian community's decline into alcoholism and subsequent self managed revival during the years 1940 to 1985. Through social action the community moves from 95% alcoholism to total sobriety.

**Saul Alinsky** – five films which examine Saul Alinsky's philosophy of using participatory democracy to organise communities into effective action units.

**Building an Organisation**

**38 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1968, b&w, (\*SFC)**

This film deals with the obstacles encountered by a new community action organization in Buffalo, New York, as it begins to work for recognition.

**A continuing responsibility**

**43 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1968, b&w, (\*SFC)**

The Woodlawn Organization in Chicago demonstrates that Saul Alinsky's technique creates on-going organizations firmly rooted in the community.

**Deciding to organise**

**34 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1968, b&w, (\*SFC)**

A group of concerned citizens from Payton, Ohio, consult Alinsky on the means of creating an effective organization.

**People and Power**

**18 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1968, b&w, (\*SFC)**

Saul Alinsky talks about his philosophy and the dynamics of organization. Conflict and controversy are seen as an integral part of Alinsky's approach.

**Through conflict to negotiation**

**46 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1968, b&w, (\*SFC)**

A community action group in Rochester, New York, confronts the community's largest employer on the issue of corporate responsibility and the employment of minority groups.

**Challenge for Change Series – 4 films**

**Challenge for Change**

**25 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1968, b&w, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

Challenge for Change is a community based Canadian Government program. The film explains what it is and how it is designed to improve communications, create greater understanding, promote new ideas, and precipitate social change within communities.

**Neil and Fred**

**28 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1971, b&w, 16mm (\*SFC)**

Relates the difficulty of elderly people in remaining independent by focusing on a couple who must decide whether to move into a residence for senior citizens or maintain their own familiar home.

**The New Alchemists**

**29 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1974, Col., 16mm, (\*SFC)**

On a small farm, a group of people explore the possibilities for more self-sustaining communities involving interrelated food-producing systems and small scale technology.

**Co-op Housing: getting it together**

**24 min., National Film Board of Canada, 1975, Col., 16mm, (\*SFC)**

Deals with the planning and procedures involved in setting up a co-op, whether it means building one, or buying and rehabilitating existing housing. People living in different kinds of co-ops talk about them and how they function.

**Setting up a Community Group: the first steps**

**Community Child Care, 1988, Tape/Slide Kit (being produced)(\*CCC)**

Covers the stages of group development; making contact with others, Talking it Over, finding out What's Needed, finding out What's There, deciding What to Do, Getting Going.

**What is Self Advocacy?**

**20 min., The National Self Advocacy Kit Project, video (VHS & BETA), (NSAKP)**

Produced by the National Self Advocacy Kit Project, this tells the story of one man's adventures in discovering what self advocacy is.

**The city changes****15 min., Andrew Janczak, 1971, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

A film designed to generate discussion on the reasons for change and the degree to which a community can or should exercise control over change.

**5. Community Health Programs****Community Health for a changing society: Health promotion and community development in Kensington.****25 min., Centre for the Study of Higher Education (Melb. Uni), 1979, col, U-matic, (\*KCHC)**

This video provides a background to the Kensington community and explains why the Health Centre was established, its aims and the work of the staff. It outlines how the centre deals with issues within the community, and in particular discusses a community development approach. This strategy is illustrated by examples such as action over the condition of Housing Commission flats, traffic problems and the provision of a credit union for low-income earners.

**Health Centres – The Canberra Concept****14 min., Film Australia, 1974, col, 16mm, (\*NLA)**

Two Canberra Community Health Centres show how a centre works in its community and how it fulfills the concept of responding to health needs.

**An On-going crisis****20 min., Australia, 1980 U-matic, (\*SFC)**

This tape looks at the role of government in meeting youth housing needs. The main thrust of government policy has been to fund youth refuges. Community pressure has led to the establishment of 2 initiatives in Canberra – Ainslie village- a community self-help enterprise and the Group Housing Scheme.

**Building Dreams****60 min., Corroboree Films, 1987, (\*SFC)**

Building Dreams is about a step forward in Aboriginal self-determination. Until recently, people of Aboriginal descent had little hope of ever owning a home or getting a permanent job. Now, young aboriginal building apprentices are putting up first class new homes for their own communities. Better living conditions are helping Aboriginal people to maintain their own distinct sense of identity and boosting their self confidence.

**Community Health Centre: The Australian Concept****25 min., Film Australia, 1975, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

Produced for the Hospitals and Health Services Commission, this film illustrates current developments in the area of community health in Australia, paying particular attention to the new initiatives and trends introduced by the Health Agencies.

**Camp Jungai 1986****12 min., Health Productions, Health Dept. Vic., 1986, col, VHS, (\*KHPDU)**

This video discusses the issue of Koorie Diabetes and the lack of information available on Diabetes in the Aboriginal community. A Camp was seen as a good place to learn about this condition. The film shows how Aboriginals are brought together and learn from each other, how they share information about Diabetes, and the value that is gained in hearing of other people's experiences.

**Aboriginal Sugar Diabetes Togetherness: Camp Jungai****13 min., Vic. Health Commission & Dept. of Aboriginal Affairs, 1987, col, VHS, (\*KHPDU)**

This reports on Camp Jungai – the first adult diabetic camp in Australia. Those at the camp are given advice on diet and participate in a discussion of lifestyle changes. Many participants in the camp are health workers who wish to take back information to their own communities.

**6. Case Studies in Community Development****National Housing Conference (Into the eighties: into the community)****23 min., Fifth Strand Collective, 1983, col, U-matic, (\*SBRC, NLA)**

Made during the National Housing Conference for Intellectually Disadvantaged Citizens, held in Melbourne, 1983, this video shows intellectually disadvantaged people speaking for themselves on a variety of topics. Issues include the need

for de-institutionalization and inexpensive housing within the community, self-advocacy, improvement in support services, the need for training to prepare for community living.

#### **Dust to Dust**

**27 min., Australian Film & Television School, 1981, col, 16mm, (\*AFI & SFC)**

Tells the story of a small town in Northern New South Wales and the effects of asbestos mining there. It is estimated that 3/4 of the workers (mainly Aboriginal) have died or are sick from exposure to asbestos. The film concentrates on the workers (so far unsuccessful) attempts to gain compensation from the Dust Diseases Board. An excellent film for discussion of the subject of occupational health hazards and workers' compensation.

#### **The Chicago Maternity Centre Story. Part 1: Health Care worth fighting for.**

**30 min., Kartemquin Films, 1977, b&w, 16mm, (\*NLA)**

This film is about the Chicago Maternity Centre which provides prenatal, midwifery and post natal care to those who cannot afford hospital fees. Includes segment on a difficult home delivery.

#### **The Chicago Maternity Centre Story. Part 2: The struggle for control.**

**30 min., Kartemquin Films, 1977, b&w, 16mm, (\*NLA)**

When the Centre was taken over by a new women's hospital and closed because it was not economically viable the citizens unsuccessfully fought the closure. Poses the question, "Who controls health care in America?"

#### **The SPAN Project**

**21 min., Swinburne Film & Television Dept. Production Col., 1981, col, 16mm & VHS, (\*SFC)**

A documentary of the SPAN community project for older and retired people. Based in Northcote, SPAN was initially managed by workers from the Brotherhood of St. Laurence and then handed over to older members of the community. This assisted in raising the status of older people by acknowledging and utilizing their skills.

#### **The health of the town**

**30 min., NSW Dept. of Health, 1978, U-matic, (\*CEIDA)**

A documentary about a volunteer training program run at 50/50 House in Orange. The Trainer, Tim Earnshaw is interviewed about the aims and goals of the house. Health professionals, volunteers and citizens talk about the house and about drug and alcohol problems in the community. A few segments from a Life Skills Workshop are shown.

#### **It's ours whatever they say**

**39 min., Jonathon Power, 1972, col., 16mm, (\*SFC)**

A fatal accident involving a child provokes parents on a council estate into fighting for the provisions of an adventure playground. The film is shot as a newsreel, tracing the day by day advances and setbacks of the tenants.

#### **The school is not an island**

**41 min., Film Australia, 1976, col., 16mm, (\*SFC)**

A group of students from Sunshine North Technical School (Melbourne, Victoria) attempt to start their own coffee shop as part of community involvement program, and discover much about their ability to control their lives.

#### **VTR Rosedale**

**31 min., University of Calgary, b&w, (\*SFC)**

A tiny village with no local government, water, sewerage or gas, formed a citizen's committee and used video equipment to organise the members of their community to bring about social change.

#### **The battle for Bowen Hills**

**21 min., Crowsfoot Films, 1982, b&w & VHS, (\*AFI & SFC)**

The story of Brisbane working class resident's protracted struggle to defend their homes against the inner city freeway proposals of the Queensland Government. The film was made especially for community groups finding themselves under a similar threat and for those interested in multinational developments and the political economy of transport.

#### **Women Breakout**

**26 min., Halfway House Collective, 1981, col, 16mm, (\*AFI & SFC)**

This film is set in the Halfway House, a feminist refuge run by a collective. Through a combination of animation, re-enactment and interviews, the film shows how the House gives women the space and support to take control of and change their own lives. Also shows the basic principles involved in working in a collective.

**The Organ Factory**

**20 min., R&R Films Production Co., 1978, col., 16mm, (\*SFC)**

The development of Collingwood Community Education Centre -the Organ Factory. Activities include a Resident's Association and a drama group before and after school.

**They reckon a woman's world's just it and a bit**

**24 min., Sth. Australian Film Corporation, 1976, col, U-matic& 16mm, (\*SFC)**

A documentary about a group of women in Salisbury S.A. who decided to do something about feeling house bound by forming a Care Group. Through this they provide support for each other and gain a sense of self and initiate community action, such as picketing the council for traffic lights at a dangerous intersection.

**Vacant Lot**

**16 min., Canadian National Film Board Production Co., 1977,col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

176 senior citizens transform a vacant lot into a garden of lights. This encourages them to become more active and also builds a sense of community.

**Reaching out**

**15 min., Film Australia, 1983, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

An experiment in Melbourne shows how a community is benefiting from putting to use it's older people's previously wasted skills and wisdom.

**Our Multicultural society**

**9 min., Film Australia Production Co., 1979, col, U-matic, (\*SFC)**

Shows how a group of Greek women and men start their own radio program in Adelaide. They are motivated by pride and interest in their own ethnic origins and are aware of the cultural deprivation of Greek migrants.

**The Settlement**

**17 min., The Australian Film and Television School, 1977, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

This is a promotional documentary for a self-help community centre in Chippendale, a working class, inner city suburb of Sydney.

**7. Community Development skills and Worker Survival**

**The Catalysts**

**24 min., R&R Films Production Co., 1978, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

Community education officers act as catalysts in the community. Examples in the film cover advice for farmers on how best to update their qualifications, and running classes at Yarraville Community Centre.

**The Meeting tapes**

**45 min., (Pt.1), 45 min., (Pt.2), The National Self Advocacy Kit Project, VHS & BETA, (\*NSAKP)**

These are teaching tools designed for people who know little or nothing about meetings. They cover how to run and participate in meetings.

**Yes we can manage**

A series of four videos designed to teach management skills for community organizations (SACOSS).

**Yes we can manage finances**

**1 hr 35 min., S.A. Council of Social Service, VHS, Beta & U-matic, (\*SACOSS)**

Covers financial administration for a small association, including how to prepare a budget, set up a petty cash system, prepare a monthly financial statement, arrange the preparation of annual accounts and obtain an audit.

**Yes we can manage committees**

**2 hrs., S.A. Council of Social Service, VHS, Beta & U-matic, (\*SACOSS)**

Covers getting started, the basics of constitution, simple meeting procedure, understanding how people act in a committee, communication skills, coping with common problems such as status or confidentiality, and winding up.

**Yes we can manage planning**

**1 hr 45 min., S.A. Council of Social Service, VHS, Beta & U-matic, (\*SACOSS)**

Covers how to clarify the aims of your organization and develop a program plan, review and evaluation, needs assessment, and how to write a funding submission based on your plans. This tape includes examples of two typical small community groups.

**Yes we can manage marketing**

**2 hrs 15 min., S.A. Council of Social Service, VHS, Beta & U-matic, (\*SACOSS)**

This is a do-it-yourself marketing and promotions, including understanding yourselves and your image, analysing the people you reach, motivation and targeting, publicity using posters and personal contacts, publicity through the media, lobbying and follow through.

**Meetings Bloody Meetings**

**31 min., Video Arts Production Co., 1976, col, 16mm & VHS,(\*SFC)**

Written by and featuring John Cleese, this film demonstrates the disciplines and techniques that can be used to make meetings shorter and more productive. It is intended for all levels of management.

**More Bloody Meetings**

**30 min., Video Arts Production Co., 1982, col, VHS, (\*SFC)**

The sequel to Meetings Bloody Meetings. Aims to develop the social or human relations skills of chairpeople. It shows them how to improve skills at handling the people who attend meetings, to arrive at better and more acceptable decisions.

**Decisions/Decisions: How to reach them to make them happen**

**29 min., Video Arts Production Co., 1978, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

John Cleese illustrates some of the problems an office manager can come up against if he fails to approach decision making and implementation in a logical fashion. Demonstrates how important it is for managers to use the knowledge and views of their team when deciding on matters that affect the team.

**Meeting in progress**

**38 min., Roundtable Productions, 1969, col, 16mm, (\*SFC)**

A management training film that looks at the role of a conference leader who is responsible for achieving the purpose of the meeting. A fictional staff meeting led by a department manager demonstrates critical points typical of any meeting and gives solutions to these problems.

**Group dynamics**

**23 min., Communication Research Machines Educational Films,1973, col, (\*SFC)**

Analyses, discusses, and illustrates the eight specific traits of group behaviour as defined by Dr. Irving Janis of Yale University in his book 'Victims of Group think'.

**Many hear – some listen**

**11 min., Centron Production, 1975, col, VHS & 16mm film,(\*SBRC & SFC)**

This film considers the skill of effective and accurate listening. It focuses on the components of listening: attention level, making assumptions about the message. It is designed to improve interpersonal communication skills.

**Dealing with criticism**

**11 min., Centron Corporation, 1975, col, (\*SBRC & NLA)**

This film demonstrates the different ways that people may react to and utilise feedback of a personal nature when it is presented by other people. Typical kinds of responses are shown: anger and aggression, anger followed by passivity, withdrawal and compliance and attention to the problems at hand.

**Drawing conclusions is a tricky art**

**13 min., Centron Educational Films, 1975, col, (\*SBRC & NLA)**

This film describes a three-step process by which people form conclusions: observation, interpretation and drawing conclusions. Errors in judgement may occur at any of these stages – but usually during interpretation.

**Problem solving strategies: the Synectics approach**

**28 min., CRM Productions, 1980, col, 16mm, (\*NLA)**

Presents an actual problem solving laboratory at Synectics Incorporated, a consulting firm in Cambridge, Mass., which specialises in the process of creative problem solving. Illustrates a simple set of innovative strategies that can aid creativity, speculation and problem solving and which any individual or group can use.

**Managing People**

**11 min., Tertiary Education Research Centre (Uni. of NSW),1983, col, U-matic, (\*NLA)**

Portrays six situations commonly encountered by women in the workforce. They illustrate some of the conscious and unconscious barriers which hinder women in attaining their professional and career goals.

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**Burnout**

**27 min., J. Gary Mitchell & John McDonald, 1979, col, 16mm, (\*NLA)**

A humorous look at the problem of burnout. Defines the types and symptoms of burnout and presents coping strategies, support systems, detached concern, and awareness of vulnerabilities.

**Managing stress**

**14 min., Centron Production, 1984, col, VHS, (\*SFC)**

Outlines some reasons for stress: loss of self esteem, boredom, role conflicts, excessive responsibility, lack of control and work overload. Demonstrates techniques for temporarily relieving stress, such as deep breathing or meditation and gives suggestions for warding off such stress through cognitive restructuring.

**The time of your life**

**25 min., Jerry Kramer Production, 1974, col, 16mm (\*SBRC & NLA)**

Based on Alan Lake in's book "How to get control of your time and your life", it outlines six simple ideas for making more effective use of your time and for getting more done with less effort.

**The stress mess**

**25 min., USA, 16mm, & VHS, (\*ADF)**

A dramatised, semi-narrated program which presents the more absurd and amusing aspects of stress by looking at different members of a family under stress. The program suggests techniques for prioritizing and ordering work/study demands so that they are manageable.

**When I say no I feel guilty**

**27 min., Cally Curtis Co., 1977, col, 16mm, (\*ADF & SFC)**

This American program uses dramatization and role play to demonstrate the various techniques used in assertiveness training. Minimal jargon is used and appropriate assertiveness techniques are modelled. It deals with being manipulated, side tracked, sensitive to criticism, and being unable to say 'no'. Verbal skills discussed include: broken record, dogging, negative assertion, negative enquiry, free information and self-disclosure.

**Distribution**

ACC	Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria 1 Rathdowne Street Carlton South, Vic, 3053 ph: (03) 662 3300	KCHC	Kensington Community Health Centre 12 Gower Street, Kensington VIC 3031 ph: (03) 376 0523
ACHA	Australian Community Health Association 27-33 Spring Street Bondi Junction, NSW, 2022 ph: (02) 389 1433	LIHS	Lincoln Institute of Health Sciences Library St. Heilliers Street, Abbotsford VIC 3067 ph: (03) 418 6853
ADF	Alcohol & Drug Foundation 153 Park Street Sth. Melbourne, Vic, 3205 ph: (03) 690 6000	NHCRG	Nganampa Health Council Regional Office 3 Wilkinson Street, Alice Springs NT 5750 ph: (089) 52 5300
AFI	Australian Film Institute 47 LaTrobe Street, Melbourne, Vic, 3000 ph: (03) 662 1944	NLA	National Library of Australia Parkers Place, Canberra ACT 2600 ph: (062) 62 1111
CC	Cumberland College of Health Sciences Resources Centre East Street Lidcombe, NSW, 2141 ph: (02) 646 6444	NSAKP	Available for purchase from: The National Self Advocacy Kit Project 123 Sydney Road, Brunswick VIC 3056 ph: (03) 388 1590
CCC	Community Child Care, 191 Brunswick Street Fitzroy, 3065 ph: (03) 419 1105	SACOSS	Available for purchase from: S.A. Council of Social Service 194 Morphett Street, Adelaide SA 5000 ph: (08) 231 6056
CEIDA	Centre for Education & Information on Drugs & Alcohol The Rozelle Hospital Balmain Road Rozelle, NSW, 2039 ph: (02) 818 5222, 818 0444	SBRC	Social Biology Resources Centre 139 Bouverie Street, Carlton VIC 3053 ph: (03) 347 8700
DCSH	Available for purchase from: Mrs. Heather MacDonald Conference Co-Ordinator Department of Community Services & Health GPO Box 9848 Adelaide, SA, 5001	SFC	State Film Centre 1 MacArthur Place, East Melbourne VIC 3002 ph: (03) 651 1301
ETYH	Ears to your Health Contact: R. Lamshed ph: (03) 616 7724		
KHPDU	Koorie Health Program Development Unit 8th Floor Health Department of Victoria 555 Collins Street Melbourne, 3000 Contact: Joan Vickery/Oscar Kos/Ralph White		

RESOURCES UPDATE

1. NETWORK ORGANISATIONS

Organisations or people who can provide information, ideas and support to health workers involved in community development.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

..... PHONE .....

CONTACT PERSON (IF RELEVANT) .....

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ORGANISATION .....

.....

.....

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INTEREST .....

.....

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.....

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN FORWARDED BY:

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

PHONE .....

Please return to:  
Community Development in Health Project  
P.O. Box 57,  
NORTHCOTE 3070 VIC.

**2. EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

Award or Non-award courses which either have a community development component or offer skills or knowledge of value to workers.

TITLE .....

AWARD / NON- AWARD / SHORT COURSE ETC .....

WHERE IS IT RUN? .....

PREREQUISITES .....

LENGTH .....

INTENDED PARTICIPANTS .....

CONTACT PERSON: .....

PHONE/ADDRESS .....

**THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN FORWARDED BY:**

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

PHONE .....

Please return to:  
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P.O. Box 57,  
NORTHCOTE 3070 VIC.

**3. AUDIO VISUAL MATERIAL**

Material that illustrates a community development approach or provides skills training or knowledge of use to community health workers or committee of management members.

Can be 16mm film, 35 mm film strip, slides, video cassettes(VHS/BETA) or audiotapes

TITLE .....

PRODUCED BY .....

FORMAT .....

DURATION .....

PRODUCTION DATE .....

COST .....

(HIRE/ BUY) .....

BRIEF DESCRIPTION .....

.....  
 .....  
 .....

INTENDED AUDIENCE .....

.....

AVAILABLE FROM .....

.....

**THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN FORWARDED BY:**

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