

Annual Report

1963

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Overseas Development Institute

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British Aid— A Factual Survey

The ODI has just completed the first comprehensive factual survey of British aid to developing countries. The survey covers both Government and private aid in the fields of finance, educational, and technical assistance. The historical background has also been outlined.

The survey was prepared in the form of working papers and it will be published in separate pamphlets during the summer and early autumn of 1963. It will be prefaced by a short pamphlet which underlines some of the implications of the factual surveys and raises questions about the system.

If you would like details of price and publication when available (and if you are not already on ODI's mailing list), write to:

*ODI Publications,
Mailing Services Ltd,
98 Kingston Road, Merton Park,
London, SW19*

Annual Report 1963

Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute Ltd
160 Piccadilly London W1
England

Annual Report 1963

This report covers the second full year of the Institute's work to March 1963.

It was also the second year of the Development Decade, as the UN has designated the Sixties, and the ODI continued to try and fulfil the aims for which it was established:

- (1) To study the problems both of Aid and Development, in order to make recommendations for wise action.
- (2) To try and ensure that such action is taken; mainly by stimulating Government and other executive bodies.
- (3) To provide a forum where all sections of the home community, and of communities overseas, may meet and share experience and exchange ideas about these problems.
- (4) To publicise the problems and the urgency of Development and to promote public education on these issues.

* * *

The major effort of the year was the preparation of a series of studies on the nature and direction of the British contribution to developing countries from public and private sources. (This is to constitute part of the general studies of development and aid which are being carried out by the ODI in parallel with the Brookings Institution, at the joint request of the Foreign Office and the State Department.) The studies proved much more extensive and difficult than had been expected, because the ground was so largely unexplored. Without the help of many very busy industrialists, and the co-operation of several senior civil servants the work could not have been done, and we would like to record our gratitude. We were also immensely assisted by the guidance and the critical evaluation of the papers in their

earliest drafts by the Committee of Studies under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald Tyerman.

By March after some seven months of intensive work by our research staff the drafts, amounting to some 100,000 words, were presented as working papers to a conference. This private conference seemed to those who took part, a realisation of many of ODI's aims. The papers were the product of our own research and provided the first fairly complete survey of British Aid, combined with some preliminary suggestions for improvement.

These papers outlined the evolution of aid to development from British public funds, beginning with early assistance to Colonial Development; they described in detail the present forms, amounts and organisation of capital and technical aid and assistance by education and training. They also included a preliminary study of the contribution of the private sector.

Taking part in the discussion, largely centring on the recommendations for action, were the responsible British Minister (then Dennis Vosper) a number of the senior civil servants most concerned, the President of the World Bank (George Woods), representatives of OECD, some businessmen and bankers involved in the developing world, two or three academic economists with especial experience in this field, three of the best known economic journalists, and members of the staff of Brookings and the ODI.

Many of the people who would have to take decisions about Aid programmes were at the Conference, but our objectives would be far from fulfilment if we did not try to inform the public as well. Work is now proceeding on preparing several of these papers for publication as pamphlets. Already in mimeographed form they have reached not merely several journalists and MPs but the research departments of the political parties, the Freedom from Hunger campaign, etc. Bit by bit we are succeeding in getting public discussion under way about Aid and Development, and in contributing to the terms on which it is conducted. This is amongst the most important parts of the Institute's work.

Stimulating Activity

Apart from our task of stimulating interest in the problem of Development, the Institute has also tried to ensure that wise action is taken. From the very beginning it was decided that ODI should not itself become an executive body but should act as a catalyst.

One method by which this is achieved is for the Institute or members of its staff to become closely associated with other organisations that are actively concerned with Development. For instance one member of the staff is closely connected with the Council for Education in the Commonwealth, another has been advising FAO, yet another has been involved in a project of the National Institute for Agricultural Engineering for tropical agricultural machinery. We have had close relations with the United Nations 'Development Decade' programme, and with their Freedom from Hunger campaign.

Two examples of this interaction which are of continuing special interest are:

- (1) *Centre for Educational Television Overseas*, which is investigating the problems of using television in education in developing countries, and actually producing programmes for use in Africa and Asia. The Director of the ODI as a member of CETO's Executive Council is closely involved in this important work.
- (2) *World Council of Churches Committee on Social Projects* which advises on the allocation of some \$2-3 millions of aid to developing countries each year. The Director of the ODI is the British representative on this Committee (it also has a British chairman) and in January undertook a tour of East and West Africa on its behalf.

Universities

Particular attention is paid to our association with Universities

and other Institutions. Though ODI cannot arrogate to itself any right to co-ordinate outside studies in Development, we have achieved some success in stimulating studies at British Universities. A particular instance is the study in depth of British Aid by Ian Little, of Nuffield College, which is being undertaken in collaboration with the ODI and should be completed in 1964. We also are planning a short conference of those concerned with the establishment of schools of African, Asia and Latin American studies, particularly in the new Universities. Its object will be partly to avoid overlap, partly to turn attention to subjects we regard as important which might otherwise be overlooked. We also are collaborating with other institutions whose fields overlap ours, e.g. with PEP in its study of East African students, and with the Atlantic Institute in its study of educational assistance to the developing countries. In the course of the year members of the staff have visited and lectured at about 20 Universities and Institutes.

Overseas Visits

Keeping in touch with the developing countries themselves is an important part of the ODI's staff's duties. The Director visited Africa and South America; the Deputy Director visited the Middle East as a British delegate to one conference organised by the Turkish Government and one by the Central Treaty Organisation; Mr. Moyes was a British delegate at the UN Conference at Geneva on the Application of Science and Technology for the benefit of developing countries (UNCSAT).

Special Groups

The ODI has also continued to bring together groups to start particular projects.

- (1) **Service Overseas.** It is a real pleasure to be able to report that the group which began meeting in these offices two years ago (before the Peace Corps!) to establish a system for sending university graduates overseas for a year or two to teach or do other work in developing countries, has now become established under the Chairmanship

of Sir John Lockwood (a founder member of our Council) and will this year send 250 graduates overseas. Next year we hope it will be 500.

- (2) **Secondment.** While the ODI has remained in touch with efforts to increase the flow of university and school teachers on secondment to posts in developing countries, its main initiative in this field during the year concerned the supply of scientists and technologists. Under the aegis of Professor Blackett we brought together a group of businessmen, university teachers and administrators and some young researchers to see what could be done to increase the number of PhDs who, after taking their higher degree, will serve in overseas universities for a few years before entering industry or other occupations in this country. The industrialists showed a willingness to consider ways and means of releasing such researchers without jeopardising their career.
- (3) **Economists for Overseas.** One very noticeable gap (stressed in the Director's 1963 report on East Africa) is the lack of competent economists to work in the planning departments of the new countries. The ODI has made a two pronged effort to deal with this problem:
 - (a) by trying in collaboration with the Government to create a register of senior economists prepared and competent to work in senior posts;
 - (b) by supplying above-average young graduates with economic and administrative competence to work for a couple of years in the planning departments of emergent countries. It is hoped that the first may go to East Africa this Autumn.
- (4) **Aid and Industry.** The ODI is also holding a series of informed discussions with representatives of Government Departments and the Federation of British Industries to review the interaction of official aid and technical assistance programmes with industrial activities and export promotion. It is hoped that some pointers for future policy and action will emerge from these discussions.

ODI as a Forum

We have felt it wise to restrict the number of meetings we hold, and the number of people who attend them so that they can be either meetings of experts to hear an expert and discuss matters with him, or else meetings to thresh out some problem between people with differing views. This excludes regular gatherings of the faithful for general discussion, which would be possible and might be obligatory if the ODI were to establish a membership open to the public.

A good example of the debating forum type of meeting has been the regular gathering of the Africa Group of businessmen and academics who have been examining British policy towards Africa. The main objectives of this series of meetings was to exchange views, and this was successfully achieved with some heat and much light.

The ODI also held meetings open by invitation which were addressed by such people as: the Federal Premier of Nigeria (Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa); the political heads of the Aid departments of the United States (Fowler Hamilton), and of Germany (Walter Scheel); the Managing Director of the UN Special Fund (Paul Hoffman); the Minister of Planning of Tunisia (Ben Salah); the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education (Dame Mary Smieton); Nicholas Kaldor, Eliahu Elath, etc. We also held several rather larger meetings at Chatham House, in conjunction with the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), for instance, for David Owen, Barbara Ward, Maxwell Stamp; and one meeting jointly with Canning House for Sr. Linares of Bolivia.

We have found that a very successful form of meeting can be arranged for visitors simply to meet members of the staff and to talk over their development problems. In this way we met Kenneth Kaunda, a group of Ministers from East Nigeria, another group from Bolivia, the Premier and other Ministers of the Gambia, etc.

On several occasions ODI has been able to help such visitors to make contact with non-governmental sources of assistance; in this connection several of the firms which support us have been most helpful.

The ODI has also been the joint sponsor of several short conferences, e.g. a one-day conference held jointly with the Council for Education in the Commonwealth at the Houses of Parliament on the subject of mechanical aids to teaching in developing countries. The 200 participants included representatives of virtually all the Commonwealth countries. Another conference, lasting for a weekend, was held at Cambridge jointly with the United Nations Association to discuss the problems of the Development Decade. The speeches were later published by the Pergamon Press as a book, *War on Want*.

Public Education

The ODI has always regarded the problem of keeping Development and Aid matters before the public as one of its main tasks. Now as the result of its research it is becoming possible to do this more thoroughly and at a higher level of discourse. When in the coming year the results of our survey of British Aid are published we shall hope to shape the public discussion on these issues.

Publications

(1) The DEVELOPMENT GUIDE was published early in 1963. It contains about two hundred entries describing sources of assistance (mostly non-governmental) which are available in Britain to developing countries. This is intended both to be a way of co-ordinating these efforts, and a method of making them better known and so more available to those who could make best use of them. Publicity at home has been sufficient to make the book known to those concerned, and we have made efforts to get it into the right hands overseas. We were much helped by the Foreign Office sharing the cost with us of distributing a copy to each delegation at the UN Conference on Science and Technology (UNCSAT) at Geneva. Articles and reviews for the BBC Overseas Service and the Central Office of Information also seem to have been helpful, as do some reviews in overseas newspapers.

(2) We have also published this year three of the Development Pamphlets, which were set on foot last year: FERTILISERS by Peter Collins; CO-OPERATIVES by Margaret Digby; POWER SUPPLIES by E. W. Golding. These are designed to help ministers, officials, and administrators, who are not experts, to grasp the outlines of technical subjects on which they are likely to have to make decisions. Again the problem is getting them into the right hands, and we are working on this. Once we have achieved some measure of success we hope to begin to turn over

the production, publication and distribution to other hands, perhaps commercial publishers.

(3) A pamphlet on STAFFING AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders was published by us and distributed in America by the Carnegie Corporation. It was also reprinted here in its entirety by the magazine *Minerva*.

(4) Papers prepared as part of our preliminary study of British Aid are now being prepared for the printer and should start appearing in the Summer of 1963.

(5) Other publications in which the ODI or members of its staff were concerned include:

RESTLESS NATIONS (George Allen & Unwin, 18/-), the papers and speeches of our Oxford Conference in 1961.

WAR ON WANT (Pergamon Press, 15/-), a reprint of some of the proceedings of the Cambridge Conference on the UN Development Decade.

A STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT (War on Want, 9 Madeley Road, London, W.5, 1/-), a reprint of two articles in *The Times* by William Clark

WHY HELP INDIA? (Pergamon Press, 3/6d.), the case for aid to India put by Maurice Zinkin and Barbara Ward.

Members of the staff of the ODI have also given scores of talks on the problems of Development, and made several broadcasts, etc.

The ODI has considered publishing its own magazine, but as yet has refrained from doing so because it seemed more important to stimulate thought about the problem with which we are concerned outside the circle of our enthusiastic supporters. However, it now seems necessary to produce some sort of information sheet with which to keep people informed of our work and publications. We are considering, therefore, the possibility of circulating, probably every four months, a broadsheet giving relevant information about our publications, and other activities, including reports on tours taken by members of the staff.

Conclusion

Looking back after a little more than two years of activity we can ask ourselves critically what are ODI's strengths and weaknesses. Have we got the balance right between investigation and recommendation? Do we publish enough of our own material, or organise enough meetings and conferences? Have we committed the sin of 'scatterisation'? In brief, have we made good use of the funds generously put at our disposal by the Ford and Nuffield Foundations, and by British industry and commerce?

No one working in this field can feel complacent; we cannot fail to be conscious that there is so much to do, so little done. Yet perhaps we can claim that the ODI, its Council and Staff, are beginning to be recognised as a source of frequent stimulus and occasional wisdom on this great problem of our obligations and interests in the developing, emergent world. Our advice is sought by journalists and businessmen, overseas visitors and civil servants; our efforts are directed to ensuring that the advice we give is good advice based on careful study and informed judgement. Above all, by our multifarious activities in so many fields we may claim to be playing some part in creating the climate of opinion in which aid for development is publicly recognised as a crucial aspect of national and international policy.

WILLIAM CLARK

Director

Staff

In the autumn of 1962 we completed the senior staff requirements for the studies of Aid and Development financed by the Nuffield Foundation grant. The new members were: David Morgan, an economist with twenty years' experience in universities in Britain and the West Indies, who has also been a consultant to FAO; Peter Williams, a graduate in economics and social anthropology, who came to us from the FBI; Miss Juliet Salt, a research assistant in economics and statistics; Brian Wilson, an agricultural economist and statistician, who has worked mostly in Malaya and also briefly with FAO in Mali. During the year a Nigerian economist, David Osifo, worked at the Institute.

The senior staff now comprises:

William Clark	<i>Director</i>
Athole Mackintosh	<i>Deputy Director and Director of Studies</i>
David Morgan	<i>Economics</i>
Adrian Moyes	<i>Publications and Meetings</i>
Juliet Salt	<i>Economics</i>
David Wauton	<i>Secretary</i>
Peter Williams	<i>Education and Social Problems</i>
Brian Wilson	<i>Agriculture and Economics</i>
Lotte Lowenthal	<i>Information and Reference</i>

Members of the Council 1963-4

Chairman, Sir Leslie Rowan

Managing Director, Vickers Limited

Peter C. Allen

Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Richard Bailey

Director, Political and Economic Planning

Professor P. M. S. Blackett

Imperial College of Science and Technology

Sir Sydney Caine

Director, London School of Economics and Political Science

Sir Jock Campbell

Chairman, Booker Bros. McConnell & Company Limited

Norman Collins

Deputy Chairman, Associated Television Limited

Leslie Farrer-Brown

Director, Nuffield Foundation

Victor Feather

Assistant General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

Sir Hugh Foot

Consultant, UN Special Fund

Lord Franks

Provost, Worcester College, Oxford

Arthur Gaitskell

Board of Colonial Development Corporation

Sir William Gorell-Barnes

Director, Harvey's of Bristol

Sir Kenneth Grubb

Chairman, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Sir William Iliff

Director, De La Rue Co. Limited

Sir John Lockwood

Master, Birkbeck College

Philip Mason

Director, Institute of Race Relations

David Mynors

Director, Courtaulds Limited

Sir Duncan Oppenheim

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Director, British Petroleum Company Limited

T. E. Peppercorn

Director, Dunlop Rubber Company Limited

Sir Ronald Prain

Chairman, Rhodesian Selection Trust

Professor E. A. G. Robinson

Secretary, Royal Economic Society

Professor K. E. Robinson

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Andrew Shonfield

Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs

R. H. Siddons

Director, Unilever Limited

Sir Paul Sinker

Director-General, The British Council

R. G. Soothill

Chairman, Turner and Newall Limited

Donald Tyerman

Editor, The Economist

Staffing African Universities

The Universities of Middle Africa need 3,000 non-African teachers during the next five years, and a further 2,500 till 1971. These are the numbers of posts that cannot be filled by locally-born teachers. Seventy per cent of this demand comes from English-speaking universities.

Assistance in filling these posts may be more valuable than economic aid to build colleges, or scholarships to train Africans abroad. More valuable perhaps—but also more difficult. For the universities of Europe and America are also expanding fast. There is no surplus of university teachers.

This pamphlet (which was made possible by the Carnegie Corporation) looks into the numerical need for expatriate university teachers in Africa, and suggests practical ways in which the problems of meeting the need may be overcome. Some of the ideas are novel—for example the suggestion that scholarships should be given to European and American graduates to study in Africa. Some, such as secondment, are being tried on a small scale already. In this case it is questions of salary, and length and type of contract, that are considered.

Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders has for long been closely associated with higher education in Africa. He is the author of *New Universities Overseas*, and he is well qualified both to analyse problems and to suggest solutions.

He feels that university teachers in Europe and America are perhaps a little slow to realise how stimulating an experience it can be to work in an African university. Old problems take new shapes and novel problems arise; it becomes necessary to re-examine beliefs and practices.

This pamphlet puts the needs, problems and opportunities into perspective. With its factual analysis and practical suggestions it is important to all those interested in the future of Africa.

ODI Development Pamphlets

Development Pamphlets are intended for people who make decisions. They are not primarily for experts; they are for the administrators in developing countries who have to listen to the advice of experts, assess its value, and weigh it up against the advice of other experts. They are written for ministers and civil servants and others who are anxious to use to best advantage science and technology to help their country's economic development.

Time is always pressing; a decision must be made today – not some years ahead after careful study. There is no time to browse in a library, to learn the technical language, to find amongst the mass of scientific knowledge just those simple facts which will enable the conflicting evidence to be understood and fairly judged.

The Overseas Development Institute's series of Development Pamphlets aims to provide information papers on specific fields of development planning. Each pamphlet explains the scientific principles involved and the implications of applying them. They enable the administrator to ask the right questions of his technical advisers. But the pamphlets make no attempt to lay down a 'correct' path to progress because this must depend on economic and social factors which differ from country to country.

Development Pamphlets help also to inform the leaders of public opinion in developing countries of the issues involved in development problems. The pamphlets provide a cheap, authoritative and easily comprehended source of information.

The first Pamphlets in the series include Co-operatives by Margaret Digby, Fertilisers by Peter Collins and Power Supplies by E. W. Golding. Further Pamphlets on Mineral Exploration and Pesticides are in preparation.

Development Pamphlets are obtainable from

*O.D.I. Publications,
Mailing Services Ltd,
98 Kingston Road, Merton Park,
London, SW19, England*

Development Guide

*A Directory of
non-commercial organisations in Britain
providing facilities for developing countries*

The urgent needs of developing countries are well known. What can we do to meet them? The first and easiest step is to make the fullest possible use of existing facilities. In Britain alone some 200 non-commercial organisations provide facilities for developing countries. The difficulty has been to find out who they are and what they do. The *Development Guide*, a pioneer work compiled by the Overseas Development Institute, gives the answers for the first time in one volume. It ensures that what is available is known to be available.

The *Guide* gives a description of each organisation, followed by an account of the facilities it offers (such as Training, Advisory Services, Financial Assistance, etc.). A comprehensive index enables the reader to see at a glance what facilities are available in each field.

Those in developing countries seeking aid from Britain, whether Government or private, can see which organisation will best help them. To all those in Britain concerned with development, the *Guide* offers an invaluable account of who does what.

Published by George Allen and Unwin at 25s.
