

**Overseas
Development
Institute**

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**Annual
Report
1967**

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Overseas Development Institute

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Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute is an independent non-government body aiming to ensure wise action in the field of overseas development. It was set up in 1960 and it is financed by grants from the Ford Foundation and British foundations, and by donations from British industrial and commercial enterprises. The Institute's policies are determined by its Council. The Director is William Clark.

The functions of the Institute are:

- 1 to provide a centre for the co-ordination of studies on development problems;
- 2 to direct studies of its own;
- 3 to be a forum where those directly concerned with development can meet others and discuss their problems and share ideas;
- 4 to spread the information collected as widely as possible amongst those working on development problems;
- 5 to keep the urgency of the problems before the public and the responsible authorities.

Annual Report 1967

Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute Ltd
160 Piccadilly London W1
England

Foreword

ODI was incorporated in June 1960 and the office opened for work in December of that year, and I have been Chairman since its inception. It is always sad to leave a position in which one has seen a venture establish itself firmly in the forefront of its field of activity but I am sure I am doing the right thing.

Early in 1960 Professor Patrick Blackett mentioned the idea of such an Institute to me. He said there had been discussions with Joseph Slater of the Ford Foundation, but that it had proved difficult to move the matter forward on the British side. I volunteered to have a dinner at my home. This took place and from then on a small band of enthusiasts pushed the whole concept forward. Within six months we had enough support from the Ford Foundation and business and finance in the UK to start up.

We were then very fortunate in getting William Clark as Director and he has been with us throughout. Despite an early setback through the sad death of Flint Cahan, who was our first Deputy Director, the Institute very soon got into its stride. Its work was given considerable impetus and cohesion by a quite unprecedented request from the Foreign Office to carry out a study of British aid policies. This was done with great thoroughness and imagination; perhaps more than any other piece of work it established ODI's reputation, a reputation which has grown continuously both at home and overseas.

ODI is also well served not only by all its permanent staff but also by its Council, whose hard work and wide knowledge in so many fields have helped to ensure that the broad policy of the Institute was on right lines.

I am laying down the office of Chairman at this time because I am sure that in the period ahead the Institute needs a new and fresh mind at the head of the Council. Attitudes, both public and private, towards overseas aid and development which

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prevailed in the early 1960's in the aura of the UN Development Decade have, alas, radically changed for the worse. But neither the problems nor the urgency of their solution have changed. One of the main reasons why I have been and shall always be interested in the affairs of the Institute is because I believe that a proper relationship between developed and developing countries is essential on grounds not only of humanitarianism but also of self interest. For anyone who is concerned about future generations, whether generally or in relation to one's own children, no task is more important than that of ODI.

I thank all in ODI and in the many organisations who have supported us for all they have done, and wish ODI continuing success in the future.

SIR LESLIE ROWAN
Chairman

Preface

This has not been an easy year for those who care about development. In Britain the Aid Programme was cut by 10%, and as an indication of its lowered priority the Minister of Overseas Development was dropped from the Cabinet. In America a reduced Aid bill was met by increased opposition within Congress and was further cut. The Western aid effort as a whole was static, at a time when the requirements for development were seen to be rising.

It was against this sombre backdrop that ODI played its role during 1966/7. Our hopes of two years ago, that with the establishment of a Ministry of Overseas Development ODI could turn away from the general presentation of the case for aid and concentrate entirely on more detailed studies of the efficiency of aid and possible new initiatives in development, have been partly disappointed. We realise that ODI still has to have at the centre of its objectives one function laid down in 1960: 'To keep the urgency of the problems of development before the public and the responsible authorities'.

Today more than ever before we have to concentrate on this objective, swimming against the tide of political disenchantment. But ODI is not a simple pressure group, or advocate for the poorer nations. It is a research institute studying the problems of aid and development in their broad strategic and narrow tactical aspects and trying to communicate the results of its studies to an influential public.

We have been encouraged by the support we have received in these endeavours. In the autumn of 1966 the seven-year covenants from business and industry which had helped to found ODI in 1960 began to run out. Thus in the midwinter of the Freeze and all its discontents we had to appeal for renewals. The Chairman's letter stressed the need to continue our work. In it he said that:

'Even before the onset of the present financial crisis in the UK and the general tightening of foreign aid programmes in other countries, we had decided that the next phase of our work should be to concentrate on the effective use of aid, and this is what our study of aid in Uganda, for example, is directed to.

'We have also been concentrating on two other elements which must play a growing role in development, private enterprise and trade. You may have seen that W. M. Clarke (then Editor of *The Banker*) was responsible with the Institute for a recent publication, *Private Enterprise in Developing Countries*, which received very good notices. We believe that UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) is very important and that its potential impact on trade is insufficiently understood in both the developing and the underdeveloped countries. We are therefore making studies on what is going on, in full co-operation with the UNCTAD Secretariat and the Board of Trade. We hope that in these studies, as in our studies of aid, we shall contribute to establishing a "mutuality of interest" between giving assistance and helping British trade.

'We feel therefore that in the period ahead it is especially important for all of us, whether in private enterprise or in Government and Parliament, to think and act in a way which will ensure that our own individual interests in, and contacts with the developing countries, as we see them, are not necessarily damaged by the difficulties immediately facing us. The Institute will continue its work which aims to inform the public argument in general, and to be of direct value to private enterprises and to Government and Parliament in facing these issues.'

We can gratefully record that the great bulk of donations were renewed, and a few actually increased. The difficulties that such renewals involved for hard pressed Boards of Directors are illustrated by one extract from a Chairman's letter:

'First: we are doing this at a time when we are being forced to reduce, abandon or refuse contributions. Secondly: despite all this, we are agreeing to maintain the rate of our contribution to ODI because we are wholly convinced of the great value of ODI's work and services. Indeed, had it not been for the hard times which we are going through we would have hoped to have

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increased our contribution to ODI. If the position improves in the years to come, we shall look at the position again to see whether we can do so.'

Last year's Annual Report was somewhat expanded to include a review of Five Years' Progress. This year we shall try to be brief because we believe that the majority of readers of this Report are busy people who wish to know what we do, but have limited time for reading.

WILLIAM CLARK
Director

Review of the Year's Work

Information Centre

This aspect of ODI's work is one that steadily increases. Our briefing of journalists, Members of Parliament and other leaders of opinion continues. We have begun to issue a series of briefing papers about aspects of development for distribution to such people. In this way we can make the results of our research more readily available in compact form. The first four papers that have been issued cover: The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development—Main Issues of the 1968 Meeting; Rural Development in Poorer Countries; Aid Management; The International Development Association.

Briefing sessions and seminars conducted by the staff have also been arranged for such varied groups as the Imperial Defence College and a UN Training Group of Finance Experts, amongst many others.

Library

The library now contains about 2,000 books and 3,000 pamphlets dealing with developing countries and those aspects of donor countries relevant to their aid programmes. Special emphasis is placed on statistics, surveys by Governments and international agencies, and on bibliographical material.

The archive of cuttings now covers four years. About a dozen British and foreign daily papers and weekly journals are being cut and filed according to subject and region.

The Library regularly receives 175 periodicals. These form the basis of a list of articles on aid and development which is compiled monthly for the staff. It is also available to others from the Librarian, at a subscription of £1 p.a.

Public Education

We regard the publication of our studies not as the end product

of our efforts, but as the springboard from which we seek to obtain wide public acceptance of our conclusions and recommendations. To this end the whole of the research staff engage in a great deal of public lecturing, radio and television broadcasting and writing for the press.

The Director, for instance, gave a series of lectures in Australia, Fiji, the Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan and Lebanon, sponsored by the British Council, on aspects of aid and development. He also took the opportunity of a visit to North America to give a series of half a dozen lectures in the United States and Canada. The Director of Studies, in the capacity of a visiting lecturer, gave a series of talks to the East African Staff College in Nairobi. Members of the staff have given lectures to various groups in the UK under the auspices of the Commonwealth Institute, the Royal Institute of Public Administration, the British Council, the London School of Economics, the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, and others.

In particular we have responded to many requests to speak to student and sixth form audiences which we all find refreshingly free from the current scepticism towards aid and development. It may be this generation, untouched by the disillusion over Empire and Commonwealth, which will see clearly Britain's essential role in an emerging world community comprising both rich nations and poor.

ODI as a Forum

ODI continues to be the natural meeting place in London for those in all sections of society who are interested in development. Our meetings are attended by civil servants and businessmen, journalists and academics. This cross fertilisation and exchange of ideas is one of the most important of the Institute's activities, and two members of the staff have been working during the year on improvements in both our general mailing list and our specialist invitation list.

ODI has continued to concentrate its efforts on smaller seminar-type meetings which appear to us to be the most suitable for our purposes. We do not feel that it is our function to organise

many public meetings, but we have co-operated extensively with the organisers of such meetings.

A small study group had a series of meetings during the year to consider the role of 'British Representatives Overseas and Aid Management'. A pamphlet was subsequently published dealing with this theme. (See Publications: *Aid Management Overseas*.) Another study group is currently meeting on 'Consultancy and Overseas Development' and it is hoped to issue a report by the end of this year. A seminar on 'Indian Industrialisation—The Next Five Years' is also being organised in association with the School of Oriental and African Studies. Regular seminars are held throughout the year at which members of ODI research staff meet to discuss various aspects of our research into aid and development. As in previous years the whole research staff met for a two-day conference in the Director's house at Cuxham and worked on the *ODI Development Review*.

A full list of meetings is given on page 29, but two perhaps deserve special mention: a large meeting, held in conjunction with the Anglo-French Society and addressed by Professor René Dumont, on 'Stagnation and Growth in Africa', with Dr. Thomas Balogh in the Chair. Secondly, a weekend conference at Ditchley Park in June, when senior officials concerned with aid from the USA, France, Germany, Britain and various international organisations met to review the lessons learnt in half a decade of attempting to make aid more effective for development. (See Publications: *Effective Aid* is a record of this conference.)

Co-operation

Apart from the direct help that ODI has given to other organisations concerned with development, in providing information, and in making available the results of its research, staff members have continued to take an active part in other bodies with complementary aims such as the Institute for Development Studies, the Parliamentary Group for World Government, and the Royal Society's Developing Countries Committee. We have also participated regularly in study groups of various organisations such as the Institute of Strategic Studies, Chatham House, and others.

Travel

It is an essential part of ODI's work to keep in touch with those developing countries with which we are concerned. This involves many of the staff, and particularly the Director, in a great deal of travel. We try, however, to keep expenses down by combining travel with invitations to attend conferences or give lectures overseas. We thus estimate that last year some £2,000 of travel was earned by the Institute.

A list of countries visited shows the extent of our interests:

The Director: Australia, Fiji, Philippines, Singapore, Pakistan, Lebanon, USA, Canada, Jordan, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Malta, Holland, France, Switzerland, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia, Germany.

The Director of Studies: Kenya, Sudan, Italy, Tunisia, Norway, Switzerland.

Michael Zammit Cutajar: Switzerland, France.

Alison Franks: Germany.

Teresa Hayter: France, Belgium, USA, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Colombia.

Michael Stevens: Germany.

John White: France, Ivory Coast, USA, Holland.

Studies

At the centre of ODI's programme of work is the wish to ensure that the flow of resources from rich to poor countries is used in the most effective way to promote economic advancement of the less developed parts of the world. Such resources, public and private, national and multinational, financial and technical, are in very scarce supply in relation to the demands for them and it is thus of fundamental importance that they are used in the most effective way possible. Waste is a luxury which cannot be afforded by anyone, and ODI studies have been increasingly concerned with how the richer and the poorer countries together can best utilise the flow of capital and technical skills. This is a problem of politics and administration as much as of economics, and the studies that ODI is now undertaking are being widened to take increasing account of these factors.

The report of the ODI/Ditchley conference on 'Improving the Effectiveness of Aid for Overseas Development' discussed the experience of four different countries in providing aid for economic development.

The conference and its report provided an opportunity for contrasts and comparisons of different donors' different approaches to the problems of development. But it also highlighted the key issue of involvement of the donors in the affairs of recipients. In the multilateral field this has been given detailed examination in the ODI study, *Pledged to Development*, which deals specifically with the record of consortia and consultative groups. Its main theme is the inter-relationship between the policies of the givers and of the receivers of aid. It is an examination, both historical and analytical, of the attempts of the aid-giving countries to translate the idea of a 'common aid effort' into operational reality. It also discusses in some detail the proper relationship between multilateral financial institutions and the bilateral donor countries. It is to be published this summer.

Further multilateral studies pursuing this theme are in preparation. One will be concerned with the role of Regional Development Banks and the other with the inter-relationship of multilateral institutions. The field work for the latter is being undertaken in Latin America.

A forthcoming publication, *Aid Programming—the American Experience in Tunisia*, which is expected to be completed in the course of this year, is a detailed analysis of the problem of planning and implementing country aid programmes. It is a case study of the experience of a major donor in the Tunisian economy. In effect it places in a bilateral setting many of the same issues as those examined in ODI's multilateral studies and the preliminary findings indicate that there is a marked similarity in the problems that confront both bilateral and multilateral aid organisations. Basically, whether multilateral or bilateral operations are in force, the over-riding problem still emerges as the fundamental politico-economic relationship between developed and less developed countries: and the attention of ODI's research staff is being increasingly focused on this.

The study of development cannot be conducted in a narrow national framework, but British aid, trade, and investment is obviously of special concern to ODI. In 1966, therefore, we published the first review of *British Development Policies*. The second review will appear towards the end of 1967. This is a publication that is of special significance to ODI, because it is one of the few studies that is the direct result of the combined work of all the staff (instead of being primarily the responsibility of a particular research officer) and thus, although ODI as an institution cannot have a corporate opinion, it does represent to a marked degree a consensus of ODI staff views. Also it sets Britain's relations with the developing world in a broad context and we are advocating a greater consistency in British aid, trade and investment policies than is at present apparent. Another ODI study concerned specifically with British aid is *Aid Management Overseas* which deals with the importance of establishing strong professional overseas representation. This was published early in 1967.

Trade matters are of growing concern to developing countries,

and ODI is producing a *Trade Handbook* in the course of this year. This is designed for the non-specialist reader and will describe the direction and composition of the exports of developing countries, the obstacles encountered in their major markets, and the work of GATT and UNCTAD in this field. The handbook will cover many of the issues which will be under review at the second UNCTAD to be held in New Delhi in early 1968.

The third part of the ODI case study of aid in Uganda is also appearing shortly. Its title will be *Aid in Uganda—Agriculture*, and it follows the earlier studies, *Aid in Uganda—Programmes and Policies* and *Aid in Uganda—Education*. It discusses the problems of developing the agricultural sector of the Ugandan economy and considers the role of overseas aid in this process. Although the study is set in a specific country, the conclusions reached are relevant in a broader context.

The development of institutions is the theme of a project sponsored jointly by the Institute of Race Relations and ODI. A publication entitled *The Best of Both Worlds* by Guy Hunter is at the moment being printed and deals with the related problems of transferring institutions from the developed to the developing world, and the modification of indigenous ones.

Publications

During the year under review ODI has published five books and pamphlets written by the permanent research staff. We have also been associated with two other studies, while **The Soviet Middle East—A Communist Model for Development** by Professor Alec Nove and Dr. J. A. Newth, published by George Allen and Unwin, originated in discussions within the Institute.

The following are the ODI publications which were issued between April 1966 and March 1967:

Volunteers in Development by Adrian Moyes (April 1966)

A minimum of two years' work for qualified volunteers going to developing countries is one of the main recommendations of this survey. It also suggests that a single, unified volunteer organisation in Britain should replace the present group of separate bodies.

Britain pioneered schemes for sending volunteers to help development in poorer countries, but the programmes are now in need of improvement; the report claims that employers of volunteers in developing countries often find volunteers from other countries more useful than those from Britain.

The survey deals only with qualified volunteers and not with school-leavers. It examines volunteers in terms of their contribution to development and it concludes that under favourable conditions they can play an effective and valuable role. Many of the recommendations of this report have now been put into effect. For instance all the voluntary organisations sending volunteers abroad are represented on a unified body, the British Volunteer Programme, and an 18-month to 2-year period of service has become the normal requirement.

French Aid by Teresa Hayter (July 1966)

This study describes French aid in the context of France's

past colonial policy and present interest in the Third World.

The author begins her study by looking at the general background—first in historical terms, then in economic terms—of the areas where the bulk of French assistance has been concentrated, in fact the old French colonial Empire. Superficially there are a number of similarities between British and French programmes. Both, for example, are overwhelmingly concentrated in the ex-colonies of the donor countries. But French aid is roughly twice the size of British aid.

In tropical Africa, in similar countries, France and Britain are doing very different things. The major difference is that the French, much more than the British, feel themselves responsible for the general economic and social policies of the countries receiving their aid.

ODI Review—1 British Development Policies 1966 (September 1966)

In 1963/4 ODI undertook a survey, published in a set of pamphlets, of British aid operations. Since then, a number of important developments have taken place in the nature of the aid programme, the most notable of which has been the creation of the Ministry of Overseas Development. ODI has now produced its first review of British aid since the establishment of this Ministry. The following is a summary of the major findings.

The need for a coherent policy on overseas development: if Britain is to make an effective contribution to development overseas, attention must be paid not only to Government aid. The consequences on developing countries of other measures must be carefully examined to see whether they do not conflict with the objectives of the aid programme. This requires that all policies with international ramifications, especially those in the fields of trade and overseas investment, are scrutinised to ensure that those actions which harm developing countries are avoided if possible.

The need for an expanding volume of aid: the World Bank has estimated that the developing countries could effectively invest, over the next five years, an additional £1,000m of external capital per year. The implication of this conclusion for Britain is an increase in aid from £200m to £300m as quickly as possible.

Our present balance of payments problems need not stand in the way of attaining this since there are a number of means by which the foreign exchange cost of aid can be minimised. The best method of ensuring this is to get an increase in *world aid* by higher all-round subscriptions to IDA.

Scope for improvements in the quality of aid:

administration—strengthened overseas aid representation through the establishment of more Development Divisions and a larger number of aid specialists in British overseas Diplomatic Missions; *aid distribution*—a larger share of aid for countries with good development performance, like India, now receiving small amounts of aid per head;

forms of aid—a concerted search for ways and means of aiding agricultural development and population control programmes; international co-operation—strong British initiative aiming at better co-ordination of donor aid policies, strengthened World Bank consortia and consultative groups, wider use of Regional Banks, and increased funds for IDA.

Effective Aid Rapporteur: Teresa Hayter (January 1967)
The experience of four different countries in providing aid for economic development is discussed in *Effective Aid*. The pamphlet is the outcome of a conference held in the summer of 1966, the subject of which was the effectiveness of aid in promoting economic development. The conference was jointly organised by ODI and the Ditchley Foundation.

Most of the two dozen participants were practical aid administrators. Though they spoke as individuals, their contributions reflected their professional experience. They came from international institutions such as the World Bank and from the Government departments and agencies responsible for administering the bilateral aid programmes of Britain, France, Germany and the United States—which together provide more than 75% of all the economic aid that the developing countries receive.

Six papers were prepared to serve as a basis for discussion, and these are reproduced in the report. They cover aid administration, terms and conditions of aid, technical assistance, aid co-ordination, ensuring the effective use of aid, motives and objectives of aid.

The extent to which the aid-giver should become involved in the recipient's economic, financial and social policies emerged in discussion as such a dominant issue that it forms the major part of this account of the proceedings.

Aid Management Overseas by Tom Soper (January 1967)

Aid management is one of the most important factors in the implementation of an effective aid programme and this pamphlet stresses the crucial role played by overseas missions in this field.

In this pamphlet, which arose out of a study group, the author describes the system as it has developed for British aid and he compares this with French and American methods. He emphasises the need to strengthen British aid administration overseas by associating with the diplomatic missions a far stronger professional element than has been available in the past. A number of proposals are made to this end and the author points to the successful operations of the British Council and the Middle East Development Division.

Other publications:

Technology for Developing Countries by Sir John Cockcroft
(May 1966)

Western technologies are not inevitably suitable for developing countries. A question which demands a more careful and consistent scrutiny than it has perhaps received in the past is the exact balance which should be aimed for between agricultural development, intermediate technology, and heavy industrialisation.

This booklet is the text of a lecture by Sir John Cockcroft delivered to ODI in January 1966. In it he ranges widely over the field of technology in developing countries and examines certain of the problems to be faced in connection with medium-scale technology; iron and steel plants; fertiliser plants; cement production; medium-scale power units; technology for agriculture and small-scale industries.

Private Enterprise in Developing Countries by William Clarke (June 1966). Published by Pergamon Press.

Against the background of falling levels of aid and of private

capital flows to developing countries, William Clarke analyses the motives behind private investment abroad, explains why it is (and must be) different from Government aid and what needs to be done to stimulate it further. He concludes that 'a new approach to the relationship between rich and poor, especially between the foreign industrialist and the developing country, needs working out'. He shows what developing countries might do to attract fresh private capital; what international schemes are aiming to do in providing the right climate; how industrial firms need to change their attitude towards investment in these poorer countries; above all, how the richer Governments must first remove recent restrictions on the outflow of private capital abroad by discriminating in favour of the developing nations.

William Clarke concludes by examining ways in which firms might learn from the mistakes of others.

He points out that more might be done to harness the combined knowledge of the Commercial Counsellors in the Foreign Service and the overseas representatives of firms in a new organisation aimed to provide information for firms venturing abroad for the first time.

He examines two schemes in which Government aid funds might be tied to private investment far more closely than in the past.

William Clarke was formerly Financial and Industrial Editor of *The Times* and is now Director of the Government Committee on Invisibles, Editorial Consultant of *The Banker*, and a Director of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.

ODI is now distributing its own publications from 18 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green, London, E2; the department is managed by Rashid Kareh.

Negotiations are in progress with a number of other Institutes to co-operate in the setting up of a new organisation to handle the promotion, distribution and sales of books and pamphlets.

Overseas Fellowships

ODI/Nuffield Fellowships

The scheme for sending young graduates to work in the planning and development ministries of African countries has continued to attract an extremely strong field of candidates, and consequently we believe we have been able to supply a consistently high level of ODI/Nuffield Fellows.

In June a Conference of those Fellows currently serving in Africa was held in Kenya which was attended by the Director of ODI and Brian Young, the Director of the Nuffield Foundation. A great deal was learnt from these discussions which, however, were kept 'off the record' so no publication will result.

In 1965 the Nuffield Foundation made a grant which enabled us to award Fellowships that year and in 1966. In the year under review seven appointments were made, towards the cost of which a contribution was also received from the Ministry of Overseas Development. In addition, one Fellow, separately financed, was posted to Sierra Leone.

The present distribution of Fellows is as follows:

Kenya

Vincent Cable, Ministry of Finance

Antony Cole, Ministry of Agriculture

Terence Libby, Ministry of Economic Development and Planning

Peter Tulloch, Ministry of Economic Development and Planning

Mauritius

Peter Sandersley, Ministry of Finance

Sierra Leone

Michael Stevens, Development Office of the Prime Minister's Office

Tanzania

Alastair Balls, Treasury
Nicholas Lafitte, Ministry of Planning
Mark Sinclair, National Development Corporation

Uganda

David Stanton, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Zambia

Peter Abelson, Office of National Development and Planning
Laurence Cockcroft, Ministry of Agriculture
Charles Shackleton, Office of National Development and Planning
David Steeds, Ministry of Agriculture

Fellows still in Africa after the expiration of their term:

Nicholas Bennett, Manpower Planning Unit (Uganda)
Peter Landell-Mills, Planning Officer (Botswana)
Hugh Wenban-Smith, Bank of Zambia (Zambia)

ODI Fellowships in Latin America

Encouraged by the success of the ODI/Nuffield Fellowship scheme we have now launched, with assistance from the Institute of International Education, a scheme for sending similar graduates to Latin America. These Fellows will work, for the most part, in universities but will be concerned with studies primarily in the field of development and external assistance. It is our hope that many of these Fellows will, on their return, work in and strengthen the new Departments of Latin American Studies which are being set up in British universities as a result of the Parry Report.

Philip O'Brien was the first Fellow to be appointed under this scheme and has been at the Universidad Catolica de Chile in Santiago since September 1966. We hope to send about four more this year to universities in Latin America.

Staff

There is a reasonable turnover of staff amongst the researchers at ODI, but many of those who have left are working in the same field. Since our last report Peter Williams has been seconded to the Education Department in Kenya and Michael Stevens is working as an ODI Fellow in Sierra Leone.

Athole Mackintosh, who was our first Director of Studies, has started an Overseas Development Group at the University of East Anglia. Adrian Moyes is the Social Science Research Council's Development Officer. David Morgan is teaching Development Economics at Bedford College. John Guinness has just completed a year of secondment from the Foreign Office to the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and Ralph Clark, who was the ODI specialist in agricultural economics, is now working in the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya.

<i>Director</i>	- William Clark
<i>Director of Studies</i>	- Tom Soper
<i>Research Officers</i>	- Alison Franks
	- Teresa Hayter
	- Andrzej Krassowski
	- James Lambe
	- Hal Mettrick
	- John White
	- Michael Zammit Cutajar
<i>Secretary</i>	- David Wauton
<i>Librarian</i>	- Lotte Lowenthal
<i>Office Manager</i>	- Nicole Lovejoy
<i>Assistant Librarian</i>	- Marion Kennedy

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- Meetings and Publications* – Marigold Hutton
– Joanna Osmond
- Secretarial Staff*
– Mercy Edgedale
– Eleanor Ellis
– Laila Jamal
– Janet Maskell
– Susan Phelps
– Savina Pusich
– Tevis Rowan

Finance

The year under review was the second covered by the grant of \$80,000 p.a. for five years from The Ford Foundation. The Council and Institute again wish to acknowledge their gratitude to the Trustees of the Foundation.

The successful ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Scheme continued to be financed from the balance of the special grant made by the Nuffield Foundation in 1964, but this year it was augmented by the Ministry of Overseas Development. We are indebted to both.

Our thanks are also due to the Institute of International Education for directly supporting the first ODI/Latin American Fellow.

The publication of *Aid in Uganda - Agriculture* will mark the completion of the three studies on the impact of aid in that country, all of which were financed by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust Fund.

The World Bank continued its grant towards the Institute's studies during the year.

The many current subscribers are listed at the back of this report. It has already been gratefully recorded in the Preface that the great bulk of Deeds of Covenant have been renewed, but in addition ODI also wishes to thank the many firms who have substantially assisted in the preparation of the Institute's studies on Trade and the Private Sector.

The accounts are summarised in the next section.

Accounts

The figures set out below have been summarised from the Annual Accounts, subject to Audit:

Main Accounts of the Institute

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31/3/1967:

Expenditure

Salaries and Fees	... ..	£36,348
Travel (after deducting expenditures met by outside resources)	... ..	3,290
Meetings, Conferences, Study Groups and Entertainment	... ..	1,018
Stationery, Printing, Distribution and Promotion of Pamphlets and Reprint Articles	... ..	8,195
Rent, Rates, Electricity and Repairs	... ..	6,753
Depreciation and Amortisation	... ..	1,360
Professional and Audit Fees	... ..	600
General Office Expenditure	... ..	2,280
		<hr/>
		£59,844

Income

Donations, Subscriptions and Deeds of Covenant (Gross)	... ..	14,282
Grants from Foundations and Project Finance	... ..	36,216
Interest Receivable (Gross)	... ..	2,591
Sales of Pamphlets and Royalties	... ..	3,254
Library Subscriptions	25
		<hr/>
		56,368
Excess of Expenditure over Income	3,476
		<hr/>
		£59,844

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The Net Assets of the Institute amounted to £27,669 at 31/3/1967. This figure excluded £86,655 payments in advance of which £85,713 was from the Ford Foundation.

ODI/Nuffield Fund for Economists in Africa

Balance brought forward 1/4/1966	...	...	...	£1,828
Contributions received	...	...	...	7,878
				<hr/>
				9,706
<i>Less: Payments made to Fellows:</i>				
Allowances and Outfit	...	...	£5,496	
Travel and other expenses	...		2,206	
			<hr/>	
			7,702	
Expenses: Conference in Africa	...		864	
Group Insurance	...		37	
Administrative expenses			433	
			<hr/>	
				9,036
Leaving a balance at 31/3/1967 of	...	...	...	<hr/>
				£670

**ODI Subscribers for the year 1 April 1966 to
31 March 1967**

Albright and Wilson Ltd
Anglo-American Rhodesian Companies Chairman's Fund
The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd
Babcock and Wilcox Ltd
Bank of England
Barclays Group of Banks
Baring Brothers and Co Ltd
P. A. Bayliss Esq
Beecham Group Ltd
Booker Brothers McConnell and Co Ltd
Borax Holdings Ltd
The Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd
Bristol Aeroplane Co Ltd
British-American Tobacco Co Ltd
British Petroleum Co Ltd
BTR Industries Ltd
The Burmah Oil Co Ltd
Cadbury Brothers Ltd
The Charterhouse Group Ltd
Commonwealth Development Finance Company Ltd
Courtaulds Ltd
Demerara Co Ltd
Diamond Corporation Ltd
Dunlop Co Ltd
Electrical and Musical Industries Ltd
English Electric Co Ltd
English Sewing Ltd
Ferranti Ltd
Fisons Ltd
Fitton Will Trust
Ford Foundation
Glaxo Laboratories Ltd
Glyn Mills and Co
Hecht Levis and Kahn Ltd
H. J. Heinz Co Ltd

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Holman Brothers Ltd
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd
The Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Nickel Ltd
Kleinwort Benson Ltd
John Laing and Son Ltd
Joseph Lucas Ltd
Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd
The Leverhulme Trust Fund
Lloyds Bank Ltd
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd
Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd
National and Grindlays Bank Ltd
National Provincial Bank Ltd
Nuffield Foundation
The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
Power Securities Corporation Ltd
Procter and Gamble Ltd
Reckitt and Colman (Overseas) Ltd
Richard, Thomas and Baldwins Ltd
Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation Ltd (RTZ Services)
Roan Selection Trust
N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Rowntree and Co Ltd
Royal Exchange Assurance
Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd
The Standard Bank Ltd
The Steel Company of Wales Ltd
Turner and Newall Ltd
Unilever Ltd
The United Steel Companies Ltd
Vickers Ltd
Wigglesworth and Co Ltd

Meetings

April 1966–March 1967

During the year we have had a series of meetings on the work of other organisations in Britain which have interests related to those of ODI. These were as follows:

John Chadwick	The Commonwealth Foundation
Sidney Golt	The Board of Trade
Sir Paul Sinker	The British Council
Michael Thornton	Oversea Service College, Farnham
Arnold Smith	The Commonwealth Secretariat
Hugh Springer	The Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee
Boris Berkoff and Dennis Pearl	The Commonwealth Development Finance Company

Other Meetings

Paul Morawetz	Emergent Africa <i>Personal Economic Adviser to President Tombalbaye of Chad</i>
General William Draper	Population Control <i>Chairman, Population Crisis Committee</i>
René Dumont	Africa: Stagnation and Growth <i>Institut National Agronomique (Meeting with Anglo-French Society)</i>
V. K. R. V. Rao	A Review of Planning in India <i>Planning Commission, New Delhi</i>
Peter L. Tucker	Problems of Development in Sierra Leone <i>Private Secretary to Prime Minister of Sierra Leone</i>

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- Escott Reid The Future of the World Bank and
Former Director of Operations the Prospects for a Global Expan-
for South Asia and the Middle sion of Aid
East, IBRD
- E. B. Cunningham The Role of the Development
Economics Officer, Caribbean Division in the Caribbean
Development Division
- A. A. Ayida Aid to Nigeria
Acting Permanent Secretary,
Nigerian Ministry of Economic Development
- H. T. Parekh The Work of the ICICI
General Manager of the Industrial Credit and
Investment Corporation of India
- H. G. Johnson World Trade and the US Attitudes
London School of Economics towards UNCTAD
- Martin Hill The Role of the UN in Develop-
Deputy Under Secretary, ment
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York
- John Miller Report on IBRD's Annual Meeting
European Representative of the International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development
- Moshe Bitan Israel and Developing Countries
Deputy-Director General, (Meeting with Anglo-Israel
Israel Foreign Ministry Society)
- I. Perez The Problems of Development in
Director, School of Economics Chile
and Business Administration, University of Concepción
- R. Bharadwaj The Indian Fourth Plan
Department of Economics, Bombay
- K. N. Kohli *Joint Director, Perspective Planning Division, New Delhi*
- Miss R. Ray *Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi*
- G. B. Sundriyal *Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry*

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|---|--|
| Geoffrey Wilson
<i>Ministry of Overseas
Development</i> | Economic Development in West
Africa |
| Gavin Green
<i>Agricultural Adviser, Barclays
DCO</i> | Agricultural Problems in East
Africa |
| Max Nicholson
<i>Partner in Land Use Consultants</i> | Population |
| G. Modelski
<i>University of Washington,
Seattle</i> | World Community without World
Government |
| Adam Watson
<i>Foreign Office</i> | Soviet Aid to Cuba |
| Nicholas Bennett
<i>Manpower Planning Unit, Uganda</i> | Manpower Planning in Uganda |
| David Newbery
<i>University of Cambridge</i> | Recent Development in the
Tanzanian Economy |
| Ernest Parsons
<i>Director, Development Finance
Division, OECD</i> | The Work of the DAC |

ODI Council 1967

Chairman: Sir Leslie Rowan

Deputy Chairman, Vickers Limited

Richard Bailey

Industrial and Process Engineering Consultants

J. G. Beevor

Financial Consultant, and Director of companies

Professor P. M. S. Blackett

President, Royal Society

W. D. Brown

Director, BP Trading Limited

Lord Campbell of Eskan

Chairman, Booker Bros. McConnell & Company Limited

Mrs. E. L. M. Chilver

Principal, Bedford College

Michael Clapham

Overseas Co-ordination Director, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Ian Cox

Trade Relations Division, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited

Leslie Farrer-Brown

Chairman, Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development

Victor Feather

Assistant General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

Lord Franks

Provost, Worcester College, Oxford

Arthur Gaitskell

Member of Board, Commonwealth Development Corporation

Sir William Gorell Barnes

Director, Royal Insurance Company Limited

Sir Kenneth Grubb

Chairman, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Sir William Iliff

Director, De La Rue Company Limited

Lady (Barbara Ward) Jackson

Author

Philip Mason

Director, Institute of Race Relations

Sir John Maud

Master, University College, Oxford

David Mynors

Director, Courtaulds Limited

Sir Duncan Oppenheim

President, British-American Tobacco Company Limited

T. E. Peppercorn

Director, Dunlop Company Limited

Sir Ronald Prain

Chairman, Roan Selection Trust

Professor E. A. G. Robinson

Secretary, Royal Economic Society

Lord Runcorn

Former Chairman, National Assistance Board

Frederic Seebohm

Chairman, Barclays Bank DCO

Andrew Shonfield

Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs

Robert Siddons

Director, Unilever Limited

Sir Paul Sinker

Director-General, British Council

R. G. Soothill

Chairman, Turner and Newall Limited

Sir Roger Stevens

Vice-Chancellor, Leeds University

Donald Tyerman

Director, The Economist

Sir Norman Wright

Secretary, British Association for the Advancement of Science

Absent on Government Service:

Lord Caradon

British Representative at the United Nations

