

Annual Report 1964

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Overseas Development Institute



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 a grant from the Ford Foundation and by donations from British industrial and commercial enterprises. Its policies are determined by its Council under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Rowan. 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 where necessary; at present on a grant from the Nuffield Foundation it is undertaking a broad study of the relation between methods of aid and the problems of development;
- 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 1964

Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute Ltd
160 Piccadilly London W1
England

Annual Report 1964

This report covers the third full year of the Institute's activity – a year in which there was more discussion than ever on the problems of the developing countries and on what the richer nations could and should do about them. A great debate on the necessity, effectiveness and extent of aid has been taking place, especially in the Western world.

Within the limits of its resources the ODI has played its part in stimulating and clarifying the arguments, while emphasising its conviction that assistance for speedy development is one of the imperatives of this age. It is encouraging that as the election campaign has begun in Britain, both the major party leaders have publicly recognised the crucial importance of the issue and committed themselves to greater efforts. The Prime Minister has referred to the problems of developing countries as “the question of questions” and Mr. Wilson has called them “the greatest challenge of this century”.

There is also a growing recognition that the process of assisting development is not one for governments alone and there have been attempts to make a re-appraisal of the role to be played by private businesses and voluntary organisations. Discussion on private businesses has been particularly vigorous in the ODI's Council and two studies are under way (see below under *Studies*).* After lengthy discussions with those concerned the Institute has prepared for publication a pamphlet on the role of non-government organisations (*Not by Governments Alone*).

Public Discussion

This function of stimulating and guiding public discussion of the problems of development is central to all the ODI's work.

* See also 'The Role of Big Business in the New Nations' by Sir Jock Campbell in *Optima*, December, 1963, and 'Governments are not Enough' by William Clark in *Progress*, March 1964

We have aimed to integrate our studies, our publications, our public meetings and our other activities towards this end. Last autumn (1963) for example, the Institute made especial efforts to ensure realistic discussion of the Government's White Paper on *Aid to Developing Countries*. This involved extensive use of individual contacts with the press as well as a press briefing and a detailed commentary for general release. Members of the staff made several broadcasts, including an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A few weeks later we published our *Survey and Comment* on British Aid, which seems to have provided the main basis for subsequent constructive criticism of the British aid effort. In particular its reasoned demand for a single Ministry of Overseas Development has become a central subject for debate. A leading article in *The Times* described the survey as "of particular value" and there were accounts and comments in nearly twenty other newspapers and periodicals in Britain alone.

Another means of stimulating and guiding discussion is through the Information Section and Library. Our specialist library is used extensively by politicians making speeches on development, by journalists, by those wanting to brief themselves before going abroad, by teachers and students; and, not least, by visitors from developing countries anxious to find out how to make best use of Britain's facilities for aid. The library consists more of documents and press cuttings than books; there is only one copy of most of the material and so it is not possible to lend it. Publication this summer of *World III*, our extensive handbook on aid, will make some of this information more generally available (see below under *Publications*).

Information

The problem of communicating the results of our studies is one of particular difficulty for a body such as the ODI which deals with complicated and technical issues which are none the less of concern to a wide public. From the beginning we have been determined to avoid either becoming an isolated group of purely technical experts at one extreme or, at the other, of taking over the role of existing political, voluntary and other

bodies. We have tried to carry out our studies at a reasonably high level and to co-operate with other bodies which can disseminate the results. For this reason we have not started our own periodical, but have sought wider publicity in various media.

Numerous articles and letters, for instance, have been written by ODI staff members for *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Observer*, *The Economist*, *New Society* and more than a dozen other newspapers and periodicals. Radio broadcasts on a wide variety of subjects have been made on both domestic and foreign services. The Director prepared and chaired a series of five television programmes on The New Commonwealth and its Needs which gave members of Commonwealth High Commissions in London an opportunity to put their views on development to the public. Staff members have spoken at conferences and meetings all over Britain.

Finally, the pamphlets which we have produced ourselves have had good publicity and sold well. Here also we rely on other bodies to bring the material before a wider public; the Freedom From Hunger Campaign for example, or War on Want which bought 1,000 copies of *Survey and Comment* and reprinted 20,000 copies of an ODI article. We do not have the resources to effect a mass distribution ourselves.

Membership

Because it is concerned with all aspects of development and the wide variety of people who work on them, the ODI does not have the ordinary type of membership open to the public. People are invited to our meetings because they have experience or knowledge to contribute and we are always anxious to hear of people who would like to participate. On the other hand, the working members of the Institute are the Council which is a body that not only lays down the policies of the ODI but also one whose individual members give a great deal of time to development work, and particularly to the activities of the Institute. The Director and Staff of the ODI are aware of how much help they receive from these very busy men.

The ODI as a Centre

The ODI's position as a centre for work on development problems is becoming increasingly recognised. The Institute receives a continual flow of requests for all kinds of help; writing an article, setting up a course of lectures, making a speech, finding a job overseas. Staff members help find speakers for conferences, comment on draft pamphlets and resolutions, provide ideas for study groups and working parties, direct overseas enquirers to the people, whether in or out of government, who can help them, provide straight (but not easily available) information, arrange for visitors to London to meet interested people, brief broadcasters, leader-writers and letter-writers; and sift the ideas, not all of them practical, that come pouring in. This sort of activity is difficult to describe in an Annual Report without going into tedious detail or using only general terms. But it is a vital part of the Institute's life and functions.

Co-operation

The Institute co-operates with other bodies at home and abroad. Some of the most important meetings we have had (on the UN Trade Conference—see below under *Meetings*) were held jointly with Chatham House. The Director has been appointed to the National Committee for UNESCO and is a member of the Executive Council of the Centre for Educational Television Overseas and also the World Council of Churches Committee for Social Projects in developing countries. Peter Williams is on the Executive of the Council for Education in the Commonwealth and edits its Newsletter. The ODI is represented on the Lockwood Committee for volunteers, and staff members informally attend the meetings, committees, councils, working groups, etc. of many other organisations whose work is relevant to the problems of developing countries. Negotiations have been going on to establish a British branch of the Society for International Development and the ODI has been closely concerned with this. The Institute has also been assisting in efforts to bring together the programmes of the many British non-government organisations concerned with development.

The ODI also co-operates closely with the universities.

Besides holding a conference on overseas studies (see below under *Meetings*), the Institute is associated with the Cambridge University Overseas Studies Committee and is helping to prepare for a conference (September 1964) on *Industrialisation and Development* to be attended by senior civil servants from the Commonwealth. Preparations for a conference at Manchester University on the *Teaching of Development Economics* were assisted by D. J. Morgan.

The Institute has a special interest of course, in the studies it is sponsoring; Professor Alec Nove and Dr. Newth at Glasgow University are studying Russian development methods in Central Asia and Dr. Ian Little at Nuffield College, Oxford, is completing his study of British aid policy (see below under *Studies*).

In view of the importance of a concerted international effort in the aid and development field, the ODI has always sought close international connections within and beyond the Commonwealth. Our earliest link was with the Brookings Institution in our general studies and we have continued to exchange information, plans and papers with them.

Recently we have been making closer contacts with UNESCO, which is increasingly concerned with the problems of development. We held a series of meetings for M. Maheu, the Director-General, (see below under *Meetings*) and the ODI has joined a UNESCO-sponsored study group under the chairmanship of Professor Austin Robinson (who is on our Council) which seeks to exchange experience between nations about their aid programmes. The particular interest of this international group is that it extends across ideological frontiers, the members being: Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia.

We are also cultivating close relations with the International Institute of Educational Planning in Paris. The chairman of its council is Sir Sydney Caine (who is also on our Council); its director Philip Coombes, has been our guest in London, and Peter Williams from the ODI participated in the Institute's first seminar.

Similarly we are in association with the Development Centre of OECD. Athole Mackintosh, the ODI's Director of Studies,

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attended its inaugural conference. We are also in close contact with the International Economic Association, and Peter Williams acted as Rapporteur to its annual meeting which discussed the economics of education with reference to the problems of developing countries.

Studies

The completion of the studies of the British aid system has taken much longer than was expected. We were aware that we were pioneers in the field and that no careful study of aid in the post-colonial era had been undertaken; but we did not realise the very small extent to which the facts and figures had been assembled within Government. We are grateful for the help given us by Government Departments which have frequently found themselves forced to take a new and long look at statistical and factual assumptions that had been unquestioned.

We also discovered in the course of our work that we had underestimated the importance and extent of agricultural assistance. We have therefore added another pamphlet to our British Aid series. It will be called *Agricultural Assistance* and it will cover Government, commercial and voluntary assistance. We have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Ralph Clark to prepare it for us. He has had long agricultural experience in Pakistan and for FAO in Nigeria and at FAO headquarters in Rome.

In spite of delays the work on the *British Aid* series is now in all essentials finished and the publication of the remaining parts of our study will complete the first thorough examination of the British policy and practice. It was encouraging to receive an official order from HMSO for a further 398 sets of five pamphlets although a considerable number had already been purchased by Government since the publication of the first of the series over six months earlier.

Dr. Ian Little, supported by the Institute, has been studying both the British system and its impact on developing countries. He spent three months in 1963 in Africa (he had earlier spent a year working in India) and his assistant, Juliet Salt (now Mrs. Clifford) visited East Africa and the Middle East. Dr. Little's main study will not be completed until the Autumn

(for publication in 1965) but he has produced an interim survey specifically on Africa (*Aid to Africa*—publication June 1964). The ODI cannot formally take responsibility for the opinions expressed in it, but we thought it proper to publicise this critical report.

As the study of British aid nears completion, the staff of ODI have been turning their attention to the *impact* of external assistance on the development of the poorer countries. Practical case-histories are planned to see how far aid is effective in its purpose and how its effectiveness can be increased.

It is clear that external assistance to development is not a purely Government-to-Government matter. Private investment in developing countries (which in Britain's case runs as high as the official aid programmes) is of crucial importance. Studies of private investment policies have therefore been put in hand and a further study is now under way to consider the problems that arise for private businesses in developing countries.

At the same time we shall be producing brief studies of the aid methods of other donors. In the first instance we shall try and see what lessons may be learnt from them, but they are planned to lead on to a study on the co-ordination of national aid programmes both with each other and with the development plans of the recipient countries. A study on *Japanese Aid* has already been completed by John White. Surveys of France and Germany are under way in the Institute.

All these studies, which will take a full year, will continue the programme of work which we agreed in 1962 with the Brookings Institution in response to the British and American Governments' request.

The ODI has tried increasingly to get visitors from developing countries to spend some short time in the Institute both to work on their studies and to inform the staff about their countries' problems. Of particular note have been the visit for a month of L. K. Jha, the Permanent Secretary of the Indian Treasury and, for a longer period, of Lawrence Mann, who was a junior minister in the Government of British Guiana.

We are very conscious that our pioneering work has done no more than blaze a trail. If ever there is to be a scientific

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approach to the vast problem of alleviating world poverty, more resources must be made available to study what has already been done and to build effective policies on that experience.

Travel

A particular problem in studying developing countries is travel, which is essential, but expensive, because of the distances involved. Wherever possible, therefore, ODI staff combine their travel with attendance at a conference whose sponsoring organisation contributes to costs. The success of this policy can be judged by the fact that the cost to the ODI of all the fares and hotel expenses involved in the travels mentioned below totalled only £803 (this figure does not include Dr. Little's and Mrs. Clifford's visit to Africa).

The Director visited East Africa (partly to make arrangements for the ODI/Nuffield Fellows—see below under *Activities Overseas*), Canada, the USA, Malaya (to attend the third of the series of conferences sponsored by the Council on World Tensions—the first was held jointly with the ODI at Oxford in 1961), Hong Kong, Thailand and India. In India he was for 18 days the guest of the Planning Commission. On his way back he made a brief visit to Tashkent, the main industrial centre for the development of Soviet Central Asia.

Staff members undertook two major visits—in addition to Dr. Little's visit to Africa. D. J. Morgan spent 6 weeks in the Caribbean on a visit financed by the Houblon-Norman Trust of the Bank of England to study and report on banking developments in the area. He visited Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados and Washington DC. His report on the use of British aid in the Caribbean is being prepared.

Mrs. Clifford spent three months at Royal College, Nairobi, to give a course of lectures on Commodity Problems. On her way back she spent a week in the Middle East, with the co-operation of the Middle East Development Division in Beirut.

In addition to these major visits to developing countries staff members attended a variety of conferences in Europe.

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The Director visited Paris, Italy and Vienna; Athole Mackintosh went to Frankfurt and Palermo; Peter Williams went to Berlin, Bonn and Annecy; Adrian Moyes went to Berlin.

In Britain, besides attending several conferences in London, staff members visited Bristol, Birmingham, Oxford, Cambridge, Farnham, Clacton-on-Sea for conferences and some 20 other towns to give talks, attend meetings, etc.

Meetings

The ODI has always concentrated on small meetings with attendances by invitation to discuss fairly closely defined subjects. This leads to more productive discussion than larger meetings and it suits our premises, where a group of about 40 is the maximum we can accommodate. We have however held larger meetings when appropriate; we do this in co-operation with such bodies as Chatham House, the Franco-British Parliamentary Relations Group, the Council for Education in the Commonwealth and the United Nations Association.

Among visitors for small discussion meetings have been Professor V. K. R. V. Rao of the Indian Planning Commission, Arnold Rivkin of the World Bank, John Goormaghtigh of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, three MP's who had visited India (George Thomson, Rt. Hon. Douglas Jay and the late John Strachey) and Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Chief Minister of British Guiana.

The Institute also arranged series of meetings for two important visitors to London. M. Rene Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO, attended a meeting at the Institute, a larger one at the House of Commons and a small dinner in the evening. M. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney, author of the French report on aid to developing countries, did the same. This type of visit involving a series of meetings with different groups of interested people and supported by background papers and material (we issued an abridged translation of *The Jeanneney Report*) has proved highly successful and fully justifies the extra time and effort required to arrange it.

A different type of meeting is one that is closer to a working party than a discussion group; such are meetings held to consider, and if possible act on, specific problems. Detailed background papers are prepared and issued in advance. One subject for this type of meeting was the Indian Third Five-Year Plan;

two four-hour meetings were held and papers were prepared by K. B. Lall (Indian Ambassador to the Common Market), Robert Neild and E. F. Schumacher. The papers, together with a report by the Director on his visit to India, are being issued as a pamphlet (*India at Midpassage*—June 1964).

Another subject was the Robbins Report on higher education in Britain and its likely implications for developing countries. A distinguished group of people actively engaged on the problems involved met under the chairmanship of Professor Blackett; Sir Charles Morris led the discussion. Background papers analysed the Report's effects on students coming to Britain from developing countries and the implications for the flow of British teachers abroad. The ODI is following up the practical proposals made at the meeting through discussions with the Department of Technical Co-operation and others concerned.

A full-day meeting was held to consider overseas studies and courses on economic development problems, particularly at the new universities. Heads of Departments and representatives from 11 universities, together with members of research institutes and of the DTC, met under the chairmanship of J. S. Fulton, Vice-Chancellor of Sussex University. Background papers assembled the information available at the time of the meeting. A follow-up survey conducted by the ODI is collecting further details of overseas studies and another meeting may be necessary this year.

An important series of meetings was held with Chatham House to study the UN Trade Conference at Geneva. The series arose from some meetings of Government officials with ODI staff during the formative planning stages of the Conference. These informal, but businesslike, exchanges between the Institute and Government Departments have become a valued (and we hope valuable) part of our work.

Another series of meetings has been held with the Department of Technical Co-operation and the Federation of British Industries to discuss the interaction of official technical assistance and exports. Discussions have ranged over the possibilities of increasing industry's contribution to technical assistance through releasing experts on secondment and providing training facilities for

people from developing countries, and the relationship between export promotion and technical assistance. The amount of work such meetings involve for the staff is very large and it is only fair to note that this series of meetings is in suspense because of lack of resources to continue it.

A smaller group has sought information from officials and others about the desirability of a full career service for technical assistance experts.

The smallest type of meeting held at the ODI—though sometimes the most stimulating—is primarily for staff members with only a few from outside. These round-table meetings are designed to exchange views and information with fellow workers in the field, such as Sir Hugh Foot or David Owen, or with visitors to Britain from developing countries.

In the past year the custom has grown up of holding a discussion dinner after our Council meetings. We are very grateful to those Council members who have played host. The Council itself played host at a dinner for Robert Carr, M.P. on his appointment as Secretary for Technical Co-operation.

ODI Activities Overseas

The ODI has never regarded itself as an executive agency for development. In general we try to act as a catalyst and stimulate others to act. But there are some occasions when the ODI seems the natural body to take action.

ODI/ Nuffield Fellowships

After the Director's visits to East Africa in 1961 and 1962, the ODI began to work on a scheme for selecting a few young graduates in economics to help in the development planning sections of the new East African Governments. The need was obvious and recognised, and, even though it was risky to give so much responsibility to relatively inexperienced people, the alternative was to leave gaps.

A scheme was worked out with the Governments concerned whereby these Fellows would be employed wholly by the Government concerned and paid at the local rate. The ODI was to select the personnel, top up the salaries and in some cases contribute to their travel and expenses. A grant from the Nuffield Foundation, quite separate from the general funds of the Institute, made this possible. Three Fellows were selected for work in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

In the first six months of their careers, they have all settled down to useful, indeed key, jobs. We hope to appoint more in 1964 and the scheme may be extended to Central Africa.

Zaria Book Scheme

During a visit to Northern Nigeria in 1963, Frederic Seebohm (an ODI Council member) was struck by the extreme shortage of British books in the library of the Institute of Public Administration at Zaria. No public funds were available to supply them. Stimulated by Mr. Seebohm, the ODI has raised £2,000 for the library* and now arranges for the purchase and despatch of books selected by the Institute in Zaria.

* A list of subscribers is given on page 24

Finance

During the year the Institute was registered with the Charities Commission. This resulted in an immediate and welcome saving of £750 in office rates. The accounts show that the Institute's financial position at 13 March, 1964 was satisfactory; the main details are given on page 23. But 1964/5 will be the last year of both the Ford Foundation and the Nuffield Foundation grants, which jointly total two-thirds of the ODI's income. We shall seek to renew our sources of finance and to tap new ones for the future. This is already receiving consideration.

The ODI submitted evidence to the Heyworth Committee, set up by the Government to examine the financing of social science studies. A summary of our views is as follows:

- (1) Research in development is necessary and is in the national interest. It is therefore deserving of Government support through some intermediary body such as a Social Science Council.
- (2) The type of research which can be carried out in an independent specialist institute is different from, and has certain advantages over, the research carried on in Government departments or universities.
- (3) While short-term finance may provide for specific studies, a substantial proportion of continuing general purpose finance is required to cover overheads and to provide for activities which are not part of specific studies and, in general, to keep the Institute in being on an adequate scale.

Publications

Most of the ODI's publications are issued in pamphlet form; they can be put out more rapidly in this way and they are likely to make more impact than if they await publication as a bulky book. Pamphlets do suffer from the disadvantage, however, that they cannot be distributed through normal channels to booksellers—the handling charges are too high and the profit margins too low. They can therefore only be obtained through direct order, by mail or telephone. W. H. Smith & Sons' experimental scheme, entitled *Pick of the Pamphlets*, is thus particularly welcome. The scheme enables ODI pamphlets to be on sale in 10 shops and stalls over the country. The scheme is running well at present; it may become permanent and be extended.

The ODI's object is to "spread the information collected as widely as possible among those working on development problems". Pamphlets are therefore priced to do no more than cover costs of printing and distribution.

Most of the Institute's surveys and studies are only being published at the end of the year under review. Some of them have already been mentioned in this Report. Below is a complete list.

World III—a handbook on developing countries. *By Adrian Moyes and Teresa Hayter, publication by the Pergamon Press, June 1964, hardcover 17/6, flexicover 12/6.*

This handbook has been designed specifically for the use of writers, speakers, politicians, teachers, students and others who want the facts about developing countries, aid, trade, the UN, private investment overseas in usable form. It makes extensive use of diagrams and figures to supplement the tables and text.

India at Midpassage—a look at India half-way through the Third Five-Year Plan. *By William Clark, K. B. Lall, Robert Neild and E. F. Schumacher, publication June 1964, 6/-.*

Three of the papers presented at ODI meetings on India are

included; they cover trade, population policy and rural industries. The pamphlet begins with the Director's report on his visit to India.

Not by Governments Alone – the role of non-Government organisations in the Development Decade. *By Peter Williams and Adrian Moyes, publication May 1964, 3/6.*

One part of this pamphlet consists of the first factual survey of British non-Government organisations active in development work. The other part contains an analysis of the potential role of these organisations with some suggestions for improving their effectiveness.

Aid to Africa. *By I. M. D. Little, publication by the Pergamon Press, June 1964, 7/6.*

This is Dr. Little's interim report following his visit to Africa for the ODI (see above under *Studies*). It is a critical appraisal of British policy for aid to Africa south of the Sahara.

The Jeanneney Report. *Published April 1964, 5/-.*

M. Jeanneney's Report on French aid to developing countries is of such importance and interest that the ODI has issued an abridged translation (by Teresa Hayter). It is a provocative and closely reasoned analysis of aid motives and it offers bold suggestions for the future. It is likely that most of the Report will be implemented by the French government.

Japanese Aid. *By John White, publication June 1964, 6/-.*

This is the first independent and first non-Japanese account of Japan's aid programme. Japan is the only fully industrialised country in Asia and it ranks fifth in DAC's aid figures. This critical account is one of the ODI's surveys of aid donors.

British Aid – a factual survey

British Aid – 1	Survey and Comment	3/6
2	Government Finance	7/6 – (July 1964)
3	Educational Assistance	7/6
4	Technical Assistance	7/6 – (July 1964)
5	Colonial Development	7/6
6	Agricultural Assistance	7/6 – (July 1964)

Forthcoming Publications will include accounts of French aid, German aid, the Caribbean, private investment and the problems of businesses in developing countries (see above under *Studies*).

Previous Publications

The Development Guide, published early in 1963 has established itself as an invaluable reference book of development facilities in Britain. (*Allen & Unwin 25/-*)

Staffing African Universities by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders was widely distributed both in Britain and in the USA. It was produced in co-operation with the Carnegie Corporation. (*2/6*)

Why Help India? by Barbara Ward and Maurice Zinkin was also widely read in the USA as well as in Britain and India. (*Pergamon Press, 3/6*)

Council

The Council warmly welcomed two additional members: Sir Roger Stevens, who retired from the Foreign Service to become Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, and Sir John Maud, who returned from the post of Ambassador to South Africa to be Master of University College, Oxford. It is worth recalling that it was Sir Roger Stevens who approached the ODI on behalf of the Government to suggest the programme which has become our present series of studies. A full list of the Council is given on the back cover.

Staff

The Institute is sorry to lose Athole Mackintosh, Deputy Director and Director of Studies. He is leaving to work with the Harvard Development Advisory Group in Lahore, Pakistan. We owe him a great debt of gratitude for getting our studies under way and we are delighted that he is continuing to work in the same field. He will be succeeded in July 1964 by Dr. Tom Soper, who is Secretary to the Committee on Commonwealth Studies and Sub-Warden of Queen Elizabeth House at Oxford. He was a member of the Secretariat of the Royal Commission on East Africa and has written extensively on development themes.

Brian Wilson left at the end of the Summer. We have been joined by Ralph Clark as an agricultural expert, and by John White who has been correspondent of *The Times* in Africa and Tokyo. Teresa Hayter and Andrej Krassowski have joined as research assistants.

All secretarial staff have now been with the Institute for over a year; which, considering the demands made on them, is perhaps surprising. Certainly their cheerful competence plays an indispensable part in the Institute's activities. We are very grateful for their work and help.

During the year the senior staff were:

William Clark	<i>Director</i>
Athole Mackintosh	<i>Deputy Director and Director of Studies</i>
Ralph Clark	<i>Agriculture</i>
Juliet Clifford	<i>Economics and Statistics</i>
Teresa Hayter	<i>Research Assistant</i>
Andrej Krassowski	<i>Research Assistant</i>
Lotte Lowenthal	<i>Reference and Documentation</i>
D. J. Morgan	<i>Economics</i>
Adrian Moyes	<i>Meetings and Publications</i>
David Wauton	<i>Secretary</i>
John White	<i>Administration of Aid</i>
Peter Williams	<i>Education and Technical Assistance</i>

Accounts

The figures set out below have been summarised from the audited Accounts.

Main Accounts of the Institute

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31/3/64.

Expenditure

Salaries and Fees	...	...	...	...	...	£29,851
Travelling	...	...	...	...	...	1,601
Meetings and Entertaining	...	...	...	...	...	649
Printing and Distribution of Publications	...	...	...	...	...	1,610
Rent, Rates, Electricity and Repairs...	...	...	...	...	...	5,744
Depreciation	...	...	...	...	...	1,174
Professional and Audit Fees	...	...	...	...	...	515
General Office Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	2,851
						<hr/>
						£43,995
						<hr/>

Income

Donations, Subscriptions and Deeds of Covenant						
(Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	£15,469
Grants: Ford Foundation and Nuffield Foundation...						25,760
Interest Receivable (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	929
Royalties and Sales of Publications	...	...	...	...	...	1,415
						<hr/>
						£43,573
Excess of Expenditure over Income	...	...	...	...	...	422
						<hr/>
						£43,995
						<hr/>

The Net Assets of the Institute amounted to £29,344 at 31/3/64.

Zaria Book Fund

Donations and Interest Received	... ..	£2,007
<i>Less: Cost of Books purchased and despatched to</i>		
Zaria	... ..	870
		<hr/>
Leaving an unexpended balance at 31/3/64 of	... ..	£1,137
		<hr/>

ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Fund for Economists in Africa

Contribution from the Nuffield Foundation	... ..	£1,700
<i>Less: Allowances made to Fellows:</i>		
Salaries and Outfit	... ..	850
Travel	... ..	409
		<hr/>
		1,259
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance at 31/3/64 of	... ..	£441
		<hr/>

Zaria Book Fund — Contributors

Associated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd
 Barclays Bank, DCO
 Bank of West Africa Ltd
 Bookers (Nigeria) Ltd
 British Cotton Growing Association
 British West African Corporation
 John Holt & Co (Liverpool) Ltd
 Nigeria Tobacco Co Ltd
 Rowntree-Fry-Cadbury (Nigeria) Ltd
 Shell International Ltd
 Tunnel Portland Cement Co Ltd
 United Africa Co Ltd

World III

a handbook on developing countries

Two-thirds of the people in the world live in what are called under-developed or developing countries. Their population is increasing so fast that few are making much progress and some are becoming poorer. The rich countries of Europe and North America carry on about a third of their trade with the developing countries and their governments give or lend them over £2,000m a year.

These are the bare outlines of what is coming to be recognised as one of the most important problems of the present and future. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign, increased Government spending and the success of volunteers in developing countries have combined to stir up public interest. But factual information has been hard to come by.

World III presents the factual information in usable form. It describes present conditions in developing countries; it outlines their resources, natural and human, and their plans for development. Nearly half the handbook is devoted to trade and to aid from the rich countries. It includes definitions of aid and developing countries, sections on the Commonwealth, and descriptions of such organisations as the Colombo Plan, the European Development Fund, Alliance for Progress, GATT, DAC and UNICEF (a glossary of initials is also given). Appendices list books, films and sources of information in Britain.

World III is designed primarily for speakers, writers, teachers and students, but its appeal is to all who recognise the importance of the 'third world' – the developing countries.

Published by the Pergamon Press

hard cover 17/6

flexicover 12/6

available from

ODI Publications
98 Kingston Road
Merton Park
London SW19
England

ODI Council 1964

Chairman, Sir Leslie Rowan

Managing Director, Vickers Limited

Peter C. Allen

Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Richard Bailey

Industrial and Process Engineering Consultants

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

Formerly Director, Nuffield Foundation

Victor Feather

Assistant General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

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