

**FIVE YEARS' PROGRESS**



**ANNUAL REPORT  
1966**

**OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE**



# **Annual Report 1966**

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## **Overseas Development Institute**

**The Overseas Development Institute Ltd  
160 Piccadilly London W1  
England**



# Annual Report 1966

In this Report ODI can look back not only on the past year but on five years of work. How far has it justified the hopes and efforts of that small group, meeting in Sir Leslie Rowan's home, which brought it into being, with the help of a grant from the Ford Foundation, late in 1960?

It is tempting to speak euphorically of how well we have achieved all our aims, but honesty compels us to say that ODI is a small body which has not attempted to be everything that an Institute could be: we have not become, for instance, a centre of fundamental economic research, we have equally not sought to become an adviser to business on export opportunities in the developing world. What we have become, we believe successfully, is what we set out to be in the early months of 1961 when, in a series of long Council meetings, a programme of work was outlined. The functions of ODI were then described thus:

1. To provide a centre for work on development problems, but not to provide technical aid or financial help.
2. To direct studies of its own where necessary, and to encourage and assist workers on development topics.
3. To be a forum where those directly concerned with development can meet others and share ideas.
4. To spread the information collected as widely as possible among those working on development problems.
5. To keep the urgency of the problems before the public and the responsible authorities.

ODI remains basically what it has been since its inception, a forum open to all sections of society – scholars, bankers, businessmen, trade unionists, journalists, etc. – who are united by a conviction that ‘the economic and social development of the countries of Asia, Africa and South America, and their relations with the industrially developed areas of the world, are of crucial

importance' (to quote again our original manifesto of 1961). This forum is designed not merely for discussion, but also for public education so that wise decisions may be made in universities, business houses, and Government about our relations with this increasingly important two thirds of the world's population who are poor, and now aware of their poverty.

The 'cell' out of which ODI has grown is its Council. Its members have not only guided the Institute, particularly in its early formative stage, but they have been the main outlet for the Institute's views. Because the Council is composed of extremely active people with wide responsibilities and interests they have been able to express our point of view in such diverse *milieux* as the Royal Society, the Institute of Directors, the Trade Union Congress, the Press, the Universities, the World Council of Churches, Industry and the City. This has become the pattern of ODI's activity, involving ourselves in existing institutions and activities and impressing on them our conviction of the importance, to almost all sections of the community, of seeing future policy in the light of a world dangerously divided into a rich minority, and a very poor two thirds majority.

But ODI would soon have been run out of business as a prize bore if it had been a Cassandra with this one apocalyptic message. Soon after the Institute got on its feet the need became apparent to make further studies of what practically could be done to promote economic development. Fortunately at this moment came a request from the British Government (passed through Sir Roger Stevens, then at the Foreign Office) that we should undertake a study of the British Aid system and its adaptation to the changing needs of the recipients; at the same time we were to compare the British system with that of other donors, and the Brookings Institution in Washington was to undertake a parallel study of American Aid.

This was the beginning of our programme of studies which was devised by Athole Mackintosh and financed by a grant from the Nuffield Foundation. We shall have produced almost within the three years of our grant the first complete study of the British Aid system, the most comprehensive study of International Aid yet published, as well as special studies of French,

German and Japanese Aid. The Study Programme also involved the Institute in building up a research staff which now numbers nine. We have been fortunate to obtain a group of able young men and women who in addition to their research work carry what might be called a 'teaching load' in the form of public lectures, membership of committees concerned with development, etc. By ODI's own publications, and through other media such as the press, the staff has become another essential group which spreads the views of the Institute.

ODI's surveys have owed a very great deal to the goodwill of the Governments whose programmes we studied, and we must particularly pay tribute to the collaboration we received from Whitehall. Such a study of Government activity by an unofficial and – technically – irresponsible body was a bold and novel experiment; the fact that ODI tried to be constructively critical and not merely neutrally analytic added to the problem; our demands for detailed reports and statistics were largely directed to very over-worked officials. Nonetheless, the real sense of a common purpose (the advance of efficient development programmes) was sufficient to make those most involved on the Government side feel that the ODI staff were their partners rather than their critics. One name should be mentioned in this otherwise anonymous appraisal; ODI could never have carried out its studies of British Aid over the whole past five years without the support of Sir Andrew Cohen, first Director General of the Department of Technical Co-operation, and now Permanent Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Our Study Programme has become the basis of ODI's outward-looking work. It is the conclusions of these careful studies which we attempt to put before the public as desirable ends and means. For instance we advocated in our first 'Survey and Comment' on British Aid that there should be a Ministry of Overseas Development; interest-free loans for development; a career service for technicians, especially in tropical agriculture. These, and many other suggestions which we have put forward, have begun to be adopted. Could we now relax?

There is this evidence that ODI has achieved many of its

objectives in its first five years, but a more careful examination of the present situation reveals a less cheerful picture. It is true that we have grown up in a period when Aid has increased rapidly, when Britain, divested of Empire, has sought to develop the Commonwealth, when the United Nations has proclaimed the '60's a Development Decade, when Universities have put their best efforts into creating departments of development economics. But it is equally true that today, in 1966, we are living in a period when Western enthusiasm for Aid is on the decline, and when Britain, faced with severe financial crisis, has stated its determination to 'restrain' its Aid effort. As we look towards this next five years what should ODI's continuing role be?

If Aid is to be restrained then (as the National Plan says) we must ensure that every pound spent has its maximum impact. This means that there is a considerable need to study the effectiveness of Aid, particularly at the recipient end. This is the objective of our recipient studies in Uganda (see below). These studies (which we hope to extend to other countries) will also deal with the crucial question of how far the developing countries are making efficient use of their own resources.

Furthermore, if Government Aid is going to be restrained in the next few years we need to study alternative methods of ensuring a flow of resources. This we have already begun to do in our studies of Private Investment, and these should be continued and intensified. But it is also of urgent importance that we should begin our studies of Trade (see below p. 16). In the next decade it seems inevitable that a great deal of the pressure from the developing countries will be directed to shifting the emphasis from Aid alone to a combination of Aid and Trade. There is a great deal of loose thinking about this subject, and a clear analysis of what UNCTAD (the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) is planning, and what the impact of those plans should be on British Trade policy, would be of considerable value. A study of this in our opinion is at least as important as, and a natural successor to, our study of British Aid.

But finally there rests on ODI the old, original obligation

which is to inform and educate the public, in the vital importance of the Development theme. The Western nations, and Britain in particular, are not too poor, in any absolute sense, to put a far larger proportion of their national wealth into overseas development. The question is one of priorities: how important do we think it is to try and lessen the gulf between the rich countries and the poor, and to help the poorer countries to develop their own resources? For those of us who believe this the key problem of our time, second only to that of preserving world peace, ODI provides an opportunity both to proclaim its importance and to work on the practical detail of its solution.

In brief ODI has nowhere near completed its task, but we hope it can claim to be tackling it with fair efficiency. In what follows we give a somewhat more detailed account of our activities in the year ended March 31, 1966.

WILLIAM CLARK  
*Director*

# Review of the Year's Work

## Information Centre

Whenever there is a debate in either House of Parliament on Aid and Development, at a University, or a discussion of the issue at the Council of Europe or the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the services of ODI are at a premium. It has become the natural place for Parliamentarians and newspapermen, speechmakers and pamphlet writers to turn for information on our subject.

ODI receives a constant flow of visitors from overseas (including many official visitors) who wish to discuss development with members of the staff, and, in turn, contribute valuable information to us about their own work and the development needs of their countries.

ODI has also begun a series of more formal briefing sessions, largely at Government request; this year we ran an all day seminar at the Imperial Defence College, and received in the Institute two classes of young civil servants who were on a course in economics at the Treasury's Centre for Administrative Studies. We have run similar seminars for graduates of American Universities on their way to take up posts in Developing Countries.

On a more individual basis we have arranged to give short briefings on the work of the Institute to members of the Diplomatic Service who are going to posts in which development problems play a large part.

Finally it should be mentioned here that we produced the brief on Development and Aid for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at its meeting in New Zealand. (This was published by ODI as *Aid in the Commonwealth*.)

## Library

ODI's collection of books and pamphlets dealing with various aspects of aid and development is now 3,000. Because of limita-

tions of space, the library only purchases those publications essential to the Institute's research, particularly economic reports by governments and international agencies, statistical surveys, bibliographies, and current journals.

During the past year, the number of periodicals received has risen from 100 to 150. Cuttings from more than a dozen leading British and foreign dailies and weeklies are filed to provide up-to-date background material by subject and region.

A comprehensive monthly list of articles and publications dealing with aid and development is compiled for the Institute staff, but is also available to others on request.

There has been a steady increase in the number of people using the library and services it offers, while more libraries and institutes in Britain and overseas have concluded exchange agreements with ODI.

## Public Education

One of ODI's primary functions is to keep the urgency of the issues of aid and development before the public and to ensure the continuing discussion of them. To do this effectively the Institute collaborates closely with other organisations; attempts to stimulate discussion by its series of pamphlets on development matters; holds briefing meetings and conducts study groups or seminars; and publishes a wide variety of articles in the press, and participates in broadcasts.

In particular, ODI collaborates closely with organisations concerned with the development field, such as Christian Aid, Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Oxfam, the UN Committee for the Development Decade; while its Director and staff take part in the work of a large number of Committees.

The Institute early decided not to publish its own journal, but members of the staff have contributed to the following during the year:

newspapers: *The Times*, *The Observer*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Financial Times*, *The Times of Zambia* and numerous overseas papers; journals: *The Times Educational Supplement*, *The Economist*, *New Society*, *The Statist*, *Venture*, *Afrika-Forum*, *Far East Trade and Development*, *International Affairs*, *Frontier*, *Race*, *Moorgate* and *Wall Street Review*, *Journal of Development Studies*.

Many broadcasts to home and overseas audiences, were given by members of the staff. The BBC has embarked on a substantial undertaking of 6 programmes dealing with aid, entitled 'Third World'. This has involved participation by administrators, scholars and others concerned with aid and development from all parts of the world. The Director, Andrzej Krassowski and Teresa Hayter have been consultants to this series of programmes which appeared in BBC/TV during April and May 1966. Peter Williams and Adrian Moyes both broadcast for the BBC Third Programme's series 'Second Thoughts on Aid'.

Another aspect of ODI's work in public education consists of lectures to a wide variety of different groups in the country, and participation (as lecturers) in special courses and seminars.

These cover: briefing of technical assistance recruits or volunteers before their departure overseas - Service Overseas by Volunteers (Farnham Castle), VSO Graduate and Cadet Groups, International Voluntary Service in London and elsewhere; lectures and talks to societies and groups at universities and colleges, including Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Liverpool, London School of Economics, Manchester, Morley College (London), Trinity College (Dublin), York; seminars and special courses including: Seminar on Latin American Contemporary Problems (Chatham House), British Council Course on Central Government Finance, Royal Institute of Public Administration Courses (at London and Oxford), Commonwealth Press Union Course (at Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford), London School of Economics Foreign Service Course (Ditchley Park), Ministry of Overseas Development Training Course, Imperial Defence College, Royal Naval War College, US Anglican Deans Conference (Coventry); participation in panel discussions (or teach-ins), the most important of which during the year was the Ministry of Overseas Development Seminar (Oxford); other lectures were given to: The Royal Commonwealth Society (Summer School); Christian Aid; European Atlantic Group; International Co-operation Year; Royal Belfast Academical Institute; Economic Research Council; English Speaking Union; Wilton Park; Commonwealth Institute; Southern Command, (Salisbury); Royal African Society; Council for Education in World Citizenship.

ODI was strongly represented at the Cambridge University Overseas Studies Committee Conference 1965 (Overcoming Obstacles to Development) at which several of the Institute's staff presented papers. Again this year (1966) several ODI background papers are being prepared for the Cambridge Conference and Dr. Soper is again a member of the conference steering committee.

ODI's staff participated in a considerable number of overseas conferences. The most important of these was the Berlin Conference on 'Development Aid in Great Britain and in the Federal Republic of Germany'. The conference was the result of collaboration between ODI and the German Foundation for Developing Countries. Three members of ODI took part in the proceedings.

Other conferences abroad included: The Koenigswinter Conference (West Germany); African Conference on Progress through Co-ordination (Council of World Tensions in association with Makerere College, Uganda); United Nations World Population Conference (Belgrade); International Seminar on Economic Co-operation in Africa (Nairobi, Kenya); World Association of World Federalists Education Committee Conference (Copenhagen); Berlin Youth Conference; First World Conference of Chemical Engineers (Mexico City).

The Director also went on a lecture tour for the Council of Foreign Relations in the United States, and the Director of Studies lectured to an FAO course in Rome on agricultural development.

The above lists are not exhaustive but give a good idea of the wide extent to which the staff of ODI is involved in talks, conferences and seminars concerning aid and development, both in Britain and overseas.

## **Meetings**

ODI's meetings fall into three categories: occasional large public meetings; small meetings by invitation only, at which an expert in the field is provided with a forum for discussion with an audience who themselves are all well informed in the subject; and internal meetings at which staff of the Institute can discuss specific problems of development with visitors, many of whom are from overseas.

The maximum audience that can be conveniently accommodated at ODI is about 40, so larger meetings are arranged outside the Institute.

We were very pleased to welcome during the past year the President of Zambia, His Excellency Doctor Kenneth Kaunda, who addressed us on the subject of 'Post-Independence Zambia'. Also this year the Institute has initiated a series of ODI lectures. The inaugural lecture of this series was given by Barbara Ward

(Lady Jackson)—‘The Development Decade—A Study in Frustration?’. In January Sir John Cockcroft delivered the second lecture in the series—‘Technology for Developing Countries’. Both these lectures have been published by ODI under the above titles.

ODI collaborated with Chatham House for a meeting at which Mr. T. H. Bot, the Netherlands Minister for Development Aid and Mrs. Barbara Castle, then Minister of Overseas Development, both spoke.

We collaborated with several Oxford University bodies and the ODM in a seminar held at Rhodes House in February. An audience, mainly of undergraduates, filled the Hall and stood in the aisles throughout the four hours of proceedings; they also provided very lively questions to the panel which included Mr. Prebisch, Mr. Bot, Dr. Gardiner, Mr. Adu, Mr. Gaud and the Minister, Mr. Greenwood.

ODI also played host to an all-day seminar arranged by the Foreign Office on the ‘Implications for Future British Policy of the Population Explosion.’

(A list of meetings can be found at the end of the report.)

### **Co-operation**

Council members and staff of ODI serve on a considerable number of other bodies and committees, broadly concerned with aid and development. By their participation with such groups, they both make a contribution to the work of these organisations and keep themselves informed on new developments in their field.

ODI has welcomed during the year the setting up of the Voluntary Committee on Aid and Development, which brings together the leaders of several nationwide organisations concerned with our field. We hope that this body, on which ODI is represented and of which Leslie Farrer-Brown of our Council is Chairman, will in particular give energetic direction to the various voluntary efforts at Public Education.

As some indication of the variety of activities in which the Institutes’ staff are involved, the following list shows bodies, concerned with our field, in which staff participate: Advisory Committee to the Minister of

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Overseas Development; Advisory Committee to the Minister of State for United Nations Affairs; Advisory Council for Training in Public Administration; Executive Committee of the British Council; British Council of Churches, International Department; Centre for Educational Television Overseas; Governing Body of Institute of Development Studies; Board of Governors of Oversea Service; Parliamentary Group for World Government; Library and Meetings Committee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; Service Overseas by Volunteers (Lockwood Committee); Specialised Assistance to Social Projects (Committee of the World Council of Churches); UN National Commission for UNESCO; Council of Voluntary Service Overseas; Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development; Advisory Committee UNSA; Seminar on African Development and Europe, Cambridge; Royal Commonwealth Society Studies Committee; UNA Economics and Social Policies Committee (Chairman); Steering Committee of ODM/Cambridge University Summer Conference 1965 and 1966; European Working Group; Ludgate Group; Council for Education in the Commonwealth, Executive Committee; *Venture* Editorial Board; Intermediate Technology Development Group.

## Studies

Our studies remain the heart of ODI's work; they are designed to examine the various aspects of both giving and receiving aid, and in many cases to recommend methods of improving its effectiveness. The greater part of our lecturing, broadcasting and article-writing is based on the careful research which goes into these studies.

The costs of such research are high and increasing, and we are most grateful to those who made special contributions to particular studies (see Finance). In the year under review the Institute produced, on average, one full scale publication (pamphlet or book) each month.

The most comprehensive was *International Aid* by Ian Little and Juliet Clifford, which was published by George Allen and Unwin. Dr. Little, then Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, and now Vice-President at the OECD Development Centre in Paris, was asked by ODI to undertake this review of British Aid in the international setting, and Mrs. Clifford, his co-author, was a member of ODI's staff. This volume brings together in a scholarly and lucid manner the main facts about world aid, and reasons advanced for giving it, and the problems of both donors and recipients.

### Donor Studies

We continued our examination of the problems and methods of giving aid. In continuation of the series on donors begun by *British Aid* and *Japanese Aid* we published *German Aid* by John White. *French Aid* by Teresa Hayter will be published in June, 1966. Most of the work has now been completed by Andrzej Krassowski for his study of certain aspects of American aid-giving, which will be published later in 1966. Thus ODI will have completed a series of surveys of various national

approaches to aid-giving, which, we hope, will help each country to learn something from its partners.

Adrian Moyes' book *Volunteers in Development*, published in April, 1966 was the result of extensive travels in Africa and Asia. He examined, in the field, the various volunteer programmes for sending young volunteers to help development, and, concentrating on the British effort, produced a number of suggestions for improvement.

Two other papers by staff members in this general area of donor problems were: 'EEC and Aid to Africa' by Tom Soper, published in *International Affairs* and the "Tying of Aid and the Problem of "Local Costs"" by Juliet Clifford, published in *The Journal of Development Studies*.

### **Recipient Studies**

In the past year our studies on the impact of aid have begun to appear. They deal in the first instance with Uganda, where we have made a detailed survey to try and discover just how effective aid is in producing development. The study is divided into three parts: *Aid in Uganda – Programmes and Policies* by Ralph Clark surveys the background to development in Uganda and political factors affecting aid and then examines British and American Aid and problems of technical assistance. *Aid in Uganda – Education* by Peter Williams examines the importance of external educational aid to Uganda and discusses some of the problems that such an education programme faces. The study looks critically at certain shortcomings and points to ways in which these might be overcome. The third pamphlet, *Aid in Uganda – Agriculture* is being undertaken at present by Harold Mettrick assisted by Alison Franks, and should be published later in 1966. This deals with the crucial problem of how far external assistance is effective in developing the agrarian base on which the economy of Uganda (like so many of its neighbours) eventually depends.

Part of the American study by Andrzej Krassowski, mentioned above, deals with the American experience in Tunisia, and examines the relations of donor and recipient in the country of the recipient. A further study of recipient's needs was undertaken

by Guy Arnold who visited Zambia to examine certain aspects of middle level manpower gaps and training.

### **Study Programme on Multilateral Aid**

A major study programme has been undertaken to promote a fuller understanding of the role and functions of Multilateral Institutions particularly in relation to bilateral aid programmes. During the current year John White, who is in charge of the Project, has visited the United States, France, Switzerland and Turkey. The first main study of the series – The Turkey Consortium – has now been completed and is to be incorporated in a wider study of Consortia and Consultative Groups. Work is also being done on the 'Role of Regional Development Banks'.

Closely allied with the above studies are three papers produced by John White during the year: a paper on the four main bilateral donors for the *1965 Cambridge Conference*; a paper on aid administration in the light of experience for the *UNESCO Studies on Experience of Aid to Developing Countries*; and a chapter on European Aid for the European Handbook (to be published by Anthony Blond).

### **The Private Sector**

The year under review has also seen an increase of ODI work in the private sector.

As a result of a questionnaire on business attitudes to investment in East Africa, circulated in co-operation with the Federation of British Industries (now CBI), ODI jointly with CBI and the Dulverton Trust sponsored a one day conference in June 1965. David Morgan, who was responsible for the project, produced a study – *British Private Investment in East Africa* – which was published in the autumn of 1965.

Another study in the private sector was undertaken for ODI by William Clarke, Financial and Industrial Editor of *The Times*: his researches will be published in the summer of 1966 by the Pergamon Press – *Private Enterprise in Developing Countries*.

### **Trade Studies**

ODI has been conscious for some time of the need for more

work in the area of trade. With this object in view a short term research appointment has been made to enable Michael Zammit Cutajar to carry out preliminary research for a Trade Handbook which ODI hopes to produce. This study will include an analysis of the complex of Institutions now existing in the field of international economic relations, and will have particular reference to the work of UNCTAD.

### Other Studies

1. Professor Nove and Dr. Newth of Glasgow University have completed their study of *The Soviet Union's Development of its Central Asian Republics* and this is now with the publishers.
2. As already mentioned, ODI prepared a background paper for the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Wellington, New Zealand. The resulting study by Peter Williams was subsequently published by ODI under the title – *Aid in the Commonwealth*.
3. As an up-to-date means of comment on British thinking about aid and development ODI is preparing for publication in the summer of 1966 its own review of British Aid and Development policies in the light of recent events.
4. Peter Williams acted as rapporteur at the 1965 Ditchley Conference on Aid to Education. His paper was subsequently published by ODI entitled *Aid to Education: An Anglo-American Appraisal*.
5. A background paper on aid to Africa was prepared for the International Seminar on Economic Co-operation in Africa in Nairobi at the end of 1965.
6. *Evolving Commonwealth* by Tom Soper, one of a new series of books about aspects of the Commonwealth, was published by Pergamon Press in 1965.
7. A joint study on development in the traditional sector has been started with the Institute of Race Relations.

### Other Activities

Study groups and seminars represent one of the vital stages in research activities and are a means whereby the Institute can

call upon experts in many fields to take part with its staff in detailed examination of specific problems. They may also be a means of concentrating attention on a specific question arising out of wider studies.

The more important study groups and seminars organised by the Institute this year are listed below.

Participation in these various groups (according to the subject under discussion) has included a wide variety of representatives from business and industry, from Government departments including the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Foreign Office, the Treasury, the Commonwealth Relations Office, public bodies such as the Commonwealth Development Corporation; and Universities.

Recent and current working groups include the following:

- (a) A series of meetings on the Development Programmes of Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda were held at the end of 1965 and the beginning of 1966, to examine the approach to development in these countries; the preparation and implementation of their development plans; the implications of these plans for the donor countries involved; and the possibilities of strengthening co-operation between industrialised countries and the developing ones in East and Central Africa.
- (b) A study group on aid to agriculture has been meeting under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Wright. Its concern is, first to find how aid to agriculture in the developing world can be given higher priority and, second, how aid to agriculture can be made more effective.
- (c) Another study group to examine the complex problems of administering aid through overseas representatives of ODM or other Government Departments has been meeting, and a report will be issued shortly.
- (d) A further group concerned with the transfer of management expertise to developing countries through British businessmen has also been set up and is currently examining this problem.
- (e) ODI in collaboration with the Ditchley Foundation

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is organising a conference on 'Improving the Effectiveness of Aid'; this will be held in June 1966 and will include participation by groups from Britain, France, West Germany, the United States and international organisations.

## Travel

It is essential to ODI's work that the staff should keep in touch with the latest developments, both in countries involved in aid-giving as well as in the developing world. For this reason visits to international conferences can be of particular value for making contact with those working in the same field, whether as donors or recipients of aid or students of the development process. During the year under review, visits to nearly 40 countries were made by members of the staff. Some of these visits were in order to collect detailed material for our research programmes; others were to attend conferences or meetings, to lecture or deliver papers. The inevitably heavy costs involved in such travelling have been offset to some extent, either by grants for specific research purposes or because expenses were met in return for lectures given by members of the staff.

The following visits were made by members of the staff. The Director: conferences in Copenhagen, Paris, Geneva and Belgrade; an extensive tour of East and Central Africa – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Bechuanaland and Mauritius in April/May 1965, mainly in connection with the ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Scheme; a lecture tour in the USA during September/October 1965; a second trip to Africa during December 1965/January 1966 which included Uganda, Kenya, Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Morocco; and finally, during March 1966 a four-week tour in South America, to investigate possible openings for ODI involvement there.

Tom Soper: Naples for an OECD conference of Institute Directors, Berlin for a Deutsche Stiftung Conference on British and German Aid, Williamsburg (USA) for a Brookings Conference on Overseas Administration; Brussels for an EEC Conference for African Students and Trainees; and Geneva for a SID Conference on Industrialisation.

Adrian Moyes: West, Central and East Africa, and Asia in the course of producing *Volunteers in Development*.

Peter Williams: Kenya and Uganda.

John White: the USA, France, Switzerland and Turkey in connection with his multilateral aid studies; Berlin and Vienna for conferences.

Teresa Hayter: Paris several times in connection with her study of French aid.

Andrzej Krassowski: Geneva for a SID Conference on Industrialisation, Tunisia and the USA in connection with aspects of US aid and aid to Tunisia.

Guy Arnold: Mexico, USA, Puerto Rico and Senegal for conferences, and Zambia in connection with his manpower studies.

Harold Mettrick: East Africa in connection with the current recipient studies of that area.

Two visits to India and Pakistan were cancelled because of the Kashmir War, but we regard further visits to Asia as having a high priority.

# Overseas Fellowships

## The ODI/Nuffield Scheme

Apart from undertaking its own studies, ODI has as one of its original objectives 'to encourage and assist workers on development topics'. As the result of conversations with the Universities in 1963 ODI decided to try out a scheme for giving young graduates in the field of development economics some further post-graduate training and practical experience. It was decided from the very beginning that any scheme for sending graduates to developing countries *must be of real value to the developing countries*. After a tour of Africa by the Director it was clear that the Governments of many of the new African countries would warmly welcome the attachment to their Planning staffs of one or more really talented young economists.

In 1963 the Nuffield Foundation made a grant which enabled us to send three Fellows each year for two years, and in 1965 the number was raised to seven each year. The success of the scheme can be judged by the fact that we have about ten well qualified applicants for every Fellowship, and requests for far more fellows than we can supply. This success depends, we believe, on the fact that the Fellowships offer really effective post graduate training in development economics, and that the very able graduates who therefore apply are genuinely useful to the Governments with which they serve.

In May 1965 at Entebbe the Director met the Fellows for a two-day conference about their work and experience. It is hoped to hold a similar conference with the Director and the Director of the Nuffield Foundation, in Kenya in July 1966.

The present distribution of Fellows is as follows:

### **Kenya**

Anthony Cole, Ministry of Agriculture,

Terence Libby, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

**Uganda**

Nicholas Bennett, Central Planning Bureau

David Stanton, Central Planning Bureau

**Tanzania**

David Newbery, The Treasury,

Mark Sinclair, National Development Corporation

**Zambia**

Charles Shackleton, Office of National Development and Planning,

Charles Young, Office of National Development and Planning

**Mauritius**

Peter Sandersley, Ministry of Finance

*Quondam Fellows still in Africa:*

Peter Landell-Mills, Planning Officer (Bechuanaland)

Hugh Wenban-Smith, Bank of Zambia (Zambia)

Two former fellows, Michael Zammit Cutajar and Harold Mettrick are now with ODI.

## Publications

The present year has seen a steady flow of new pamphlets. Its publications are ODI's main means of reaching the widest public interested in matters concerning aid and development. Although our pamphlets have sold well, we are seeking to increase circulation both at home and overseas, and to this end the Institute is at present sponsoring jointly with other societies and institutes an investigation into the possibility of establishing a single distribution centre that would serve a number of similar organisations as well as ODI.

Since ODI does not have a public membership the best way in which anyone can keep himself informed as to what is available in this field is by placing a standing order for all publications, or by putting his name on our mailing list. (Anyone wishing to

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do so should write to ODI Publications, 98 Kingston Road, Merton Park, London, S.W.19.)

Publications in the year under review were as follows:

### **Investment and Development**

Sir Leslie Rowan, J. M. Loudon, Sir Jock Campbell, Arthur Gaitskell, William Clark

### **German Aid**

John White

### **Aid and The British Balance of Payments**

Andrzej Krassowski

### **Aid to Education: an Anglo-American Appraisal**

Peter Williams

### **British Private Investment in East Africa**

David Morgan

### **Decade of Development -- A Study in Frustration?**

Barbara Ward

### **Aid in the Commonwealth**

Peter Williams

### **Aid in Uganda -- Programmes and Policies**

Ralph Clark

### **Aid in Uganda -- Education**

Peter Williams

In addition *International Aid: a Discourse on the Flow of Public Resources from Rich Countries to Poor Countries with Particular Reference to British Policy* by Dr. I. M. D. Little (Fellow of Nuffield College) and Juliet Clifford (ODI) was published by George Allen and Unwin.

### **Volunteers in Development**

Adrian Moyes (April 1966)

### **Technology for Developing Countries**

Sir John Cockcroft (May 1966)

### **French Aid**

Teresa Hayter (June 1966)

In collaboration with ODI *Private Enterprise in Developing*

*Countries* by William Clarke is to be published by Pergamon Press in June 1966.

## Council

The Director and Staff wish to express their thanks to the Members of the Council for all the help they have given the Institute throughout the year. In particular we would record our warm debt of gratitude to the chairman of the Council, Sir Leslie Rowan for his unflagging interest and encouragement, and his experienced guidance ever since the foundation of the Institute.

We offer our congratulations to Professor Blackett on being made a member of the Order of Merit and on his election as President of the Royal Society; and to Sir Jock Campbell on his elevation to the peerage as Lord Campbell of Eskan.

We have to record with deep regret the death of Sir John Lockwood, who was one of the founders of ODI. The first public meeting of the Institute was held in his Council room at Birkbeck College, before we had offices of our own, and he presided at the first meeting held in these offices – which was to consider how to get graduates to volunteer for service overseas.

During the year two members of the Council resigned: Mr. J. M. Pattinson, on his retirement from the British Petroleum Company; and Professor K. E. Robinson, on his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong.

Mr. J. G. Beevor, International Finance Corporation, Mr. W. D. Brown, Director, BP Trading Ltd, and Sir Norman Wright, Secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, joined the Council.

The Members of the Council are listed at the back of this report.

## Staff

During the year four Members of the staff left the Institute: Adrian Moyes departed after 5 years to join the Social Science Research Council; David Morgan to take up an appointment as

## ANNUAL REPORT 1966

Senior Lecturer in Economics at Bedford College and at the Institute of Commonwealth Studies; Juliet Clifford accompanied her husband to Zambia where they are now living at Ndola; and Ralph Clark took up an appointment as Development Planning Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya. In addition, Peter Williams will have left in April 1966 on secondment to the Ford Foundation, through which he has been appointed Planning Officer at the Ministry of Education in Kenya.

There have been four new appointments to the staff during the year: Harold Mettrick and Michael Zammit Cutajar both joined ODI after serving overseas as ODI Nuffield Fellows for two years in Kenya and Uganda respectively; Michael Stevens came to ODI from Trinity College, Dublin; and Alison Franks from Oxford University. Judith Wallis worked at ODI for three months assisting Adrian Moyes in the preparation of *Volunteers in Development*.

The Research Staff have a weekly Seminar with the Director of Studies which is proving a most valuable method of exchanging views and making more precise our ideas about aid and development. Also for the second year the Research Staff met for a two day conference at the Director's house at Cuxham, Oxford, to discuss the next twelve months programme of study and action. The commendable productivity of our researchers throws a very considerable burden on to the secretarial staff and on to the administrative section. They have earned the thanks of the Institute for their cheerful and efficient work.

<i>Director</i>	- William Clark
<i>Director of Studies</i>	- Tom Soper
<i>Research officers</i>	- Guy Arnold
	- Alison Franks
	- Teresa Hayter
	- Andrzej Krassowski
	- Harold Mettrick
	- Michael Stevens
	- John White
	- Peter Williams
	- Michael Zammit Cutajar

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*Secretary* – David Wauton  
*Librarian* – Lotte Lowenthal  
*Office Manager* – Nicole Lovejoy  
*Assistant Librarian* – Marion Kennedy

*Secretarial Staff:*

Mercy Edgedale	Janet Maskell
Eleanor Ellis	Joanna Osmond
Lynda Gleave	Susan Phelps
Marigold Hutton	Savina Pusich
Tevis Rowan	

## Finance

The Council and the Institute again wish to acknowledge their gratitude to the Ford Foundation for its grant of \$80,000 per annum for five years made in 1965. The year under review is the first year of the period covered by the grant.

The beginning of the year saw the end of the generous grant of £45,000 made by the Nuffield Foundation in 1962 towards the cost of ODI studies on aid and development. This grant enabled the Institute to produce a series of studies that have become the basis of our work. The Institute is also indebted to the Nuffield Foundation for financing the successful ODI/Nuffield Fellowship scheme which is now embarking on its fourth year.

ODI acknowledges its debt to the World Bank for its grant towards the Institute's studies.

The two recipient studies – *Aid in Uganda – Programmes and Policies* and *Aid in Uganda – Education* were financed by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust Fund. The Trustees have recently made a further grant to enable part 3 in the series – *Aid in Uganda – Agriculture* to be completed in the Summer of 1966.

Our thanks to Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Oxfam and War on Want for meeting the travel expenses incurred in the course of the survey on *Volunteers in Development*; and the Anglo-American Corporation and the Roan Selection Trust for contributing towards the cost of the Zambia Survey of middle manpower problems.

The Institute is most grateful for the steady flow of support received from many firms which are listed at the back of this report. This continued financial support is essential for ODI's existence, but we are especially grateful for the large amount of help we receive from them in the preparation of our studies, particularly and increasingly those in the Private Sector.

The accounts are summarised below.

# Accounts

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

## Main Accounts of the Institute

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31/3/1966:

### Expenditure

Salaries and Fees	...	...	...	...	...	£38,951
Travel (after deducting £3,194 met by outside resources)	...	...	...	...	...	3,736
Meetings, Conferences, Study Groups and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	931
Printing and Distribution of Pamphlets and Reprint Articles	...	...	...	...	...	5,561
Rent, Rates, Electricity and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	7,082
Depreciation and Amortisation	...	...	...	...	...	1,249
Professional and Audit Fees	...	...	...	...	...	407
General Office Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	3,247
						<hr/>
						£61,164
Excess of Income over Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	1,759
						<hr/>
						£62,923
						<hr/>

### Income

Donations, Subscriptions and Deeds of Covenant (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	£14,343
Grants from Foundations and Project Finance	...	...	...	...	...	40,056
Interest Receivable (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	5,243
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	714
Sales of Pamphlets and Royalties	...	...	...	...	...	2,433
Conference Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	134
						<hr/>
						£62,923
						<hr/>

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The Net Assets of the Institute amounted to £31,145 at 31/3/1966. This figure excluded £42,995 payments in advance of which £42,968 was from the Ford Foundation.

**ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Fund for Economists in Africa**

Balance brought forward 1/4/65	...	...	...	£128
Contributions received from Nuffield Foundation	...			7,350
				<hr/>
				£7,478
<i>Less: Payments made to Fellows:</i>				
Allowances and Outfit	...	...	£3,205	
Travel and other expenses	...		1,390	
			<hr/>	
			4,595	
Expenses: Conference in Africa	...		671	
Group Insurance	...		22	
Administrative expenses			362	
			<hr/>	
				5,650
Leaving a balance at 31/3/66 of	...	...	...	<hr/>
				£1,828
				<hr/>

**Zaria Book Fund**

Balance brought forward 1/4/65	...	...	...	NIL
Contributions received	...	...	...	£50
Interest received	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>
				£52
<i>Less: Cost of books purchased and delivered</i>	...			52
				<hr/>
Leaving NIL balance	...	...	...	<hr/>
				<hr/>

**ODI Subscribers for the year 1st April, 1965 to  
31st March, 1966**

Albright and Wilson Ltd  
Anglo-American Rhodesian Companies Chairman's Fund  
The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd  
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd  
Babcock and Wilcox Ltd  
Bank of England  
Bank of London and South America Ltd  
Barclays Group of Banks  
P. A. Bayliss Esq  
Beecham Group Ltd  
Booker Brothers McConnell and Co Ltd  
The Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd  
British-American Tobacco Co Ltd  
British Petroleum Co Ltd  
BTR Industries Ltd  
The Burmah Oil Co Ltd  
The Charterhouse Group Ltd  
Consolidated Zinc Corporation Ltd  
Courtaulds Ltd  
C. Czarnikow Ltd  
Demerara Co Ltd  
Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd  
Dulverton Trust  
Electrical and Musical Industries Ltd  
English Sewing Ltd  
Ferranti Ltd  
Fisons Ltd  
Ford Foundation  
Glaxo Laboratories Ltd  
Glyn Mills and Co  
Hecht Levis and Kahn Ltd  
H. J. Heinz and Co Ltd  
Holman Brothers Ltd  
Hunting Surveys and Consultants Ltd

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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  
Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd  
The Leverhulme Trust Fund  
Lloyds Bank Ltd  
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd  
Midland Bank Ltd  
Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd  
John Mowlem 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  
Roan Selection Trust  
N. M. Rothschild and Sons  
Rowntree and Co Ltd  
Royal Exchange Assurance  
Schröder Charity Trust  
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 1965—March 1966**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Dr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman<br><i>Commissioner for Industrial<br/>Development, United Nations</i> | Industrial Development in the<br>Developing World                                 |
| Barbara Ward<br>(Lady Jackson)   | Decade of Development – A Study<br>in Frustration?                                |
| Alan Strout<br><i>USAID</i>  | Increasing International Co-opera-<br>tion in Programming Foreign As-<br>sistance |
| Arthur Peckham<br><i>British High Commission, Lagos</i>                                      | Overseas Aid Representation   |
| H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda<br><i>President of Zambia</i>  | Post-Independence Zambia  |
| Donald Savage<br><i>University of Montreal</i>   | Trade Unions in East Africa   |
| The Rt. Hon.<br>Barbara Castle, MP<br><i>Minister of Overseas Development</i>                | The New Ministry  |
| U. Nyun<br><i>Executive Secretary, ECAFE</i>   | The Work of the Economic Com-<br>mission for Asia and the Far East                |
| G. E. A. Lardner<br><i>ECA</i>   | The Work of the Natural Resources<br>and Transport Division of ECA                |
| Mamoun Beheiry<br><i>President, African Development<br/>Bank</i>                             | African Development Bank  |
| Dr. I. H. Ergas<br><i>Director, FAO/IBRD<br/>Co-operation Programme</i>                      | FAO/IBRD Co-operation<br>Programme  |
| N. M. Uquaili<br><i>Managing Director, PICIC</i>   | The Work of the Pakistan Indus-<br>trial Credit and Investment Cor-<br>poration   |
| John Miller<br><i>Director, European Office, IBRD</i>  | The World Bank  |

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The Rt. Hon. Hilary Marquand, <i>Joint Deputy Chairman, National Board for Prices and Incomes</i>	Work of the Institute of Labour Studies, Geneva
P. Sanghvi <i>UN Centre for Industrial Development</i>	Planning Machinery of Interna- tional Financial Institutions
Mr. T. H. Bot, <i>Netherlands Minister for Development Aid</i>	} Programmes for Aid
The Rt. Hon. Barbara Castle, <i>Minister for Overseas Development</i>	
David Gordon <i>Director, IBRD, Permanent Mission in Eastern Africa</i>	IBRD Regional Office East Africa
Sir John Cockcroft <i>Master, Churchill College, Cambridge</i>	Technology for Developing Countries
Christopher Chataway, MP	Development Problems in South and South East Asia
Q. Masire <i>Deputy Prime Minister, Bechuanaland</i>	Development Problems of Bechu- analand
R. Symonds <i>Acting Director, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton</i>	The Work of the Institute of Development Studies

(The above meetings do not include ODI Study Groups and Seminars.)

# ODI Council 1966

**Chairman: Sir Leslie Rowan**

*Deputy Chairman, Vickers Limited*

Richard Bailey

*Industrial and Process Engineering Consultants*

J. G. Beevor

*International Finance Corporation*

Professor P. M. S. Blackett

*President, Royal Society*

W. D. Brown

*Director, B.P. Trading Limited*

Sir Sydney Caine

*Director, London School of Economics and Political Science*

Lord Campbell of Eskan

*Chairman, Booker Bros. McConnell & Company Limited*

Michael Clapham

*Overseas Co-ordination Director, Imperial Chemical Industries 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

*Board of 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

*Chairman, British-American Tobacco Company Limited*

T. E. Peppercorn

*Director, Dunlop Rubber Company Limited*

Sir Ronald Prain

*Chairman, Roan Selection Trust*

Professor E. A. G. Robinson

*Secretary, Royal Economic Society*

Lord Runcorn

*Chairman, National Assistance Board*

R. G. Searight

*Director, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited*

Frederic Seebohm

*Chairman, Barclays Bank DCO*

Andrew Shonfield

*Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs*

R. H. 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*





