

Not by Governments Alone

**non-government organisations
in the Development Decade**

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The United Nations has called on all non-government organisations to join the fight against world poverty in the Development Decade. But the scale of operation is so big that even government and international aid programmes running at over £2,000m a year are hardly able to make an impact. In such a situation can a private, independent, voluntary organisation make any useful contribution towards increasing the welfare of the 2,000m people who live in developing countries? Can the work of the volunteer, the seconded teacher or the contributor to OXFAM have any significant value? What, in fact, is the role of the British non-government organisations in the world-wide war against poverty and disease?

This pamphlet attempts to clarify that role and to suggest ways in which the organisations concerned might play it more effectively. It analyses the distinctive contributions that British non-government organisations can make – the ways in which they can supplement and complement official aid programmes – and offers some practical suggestions for increasing their effectiveness.

A second part of the pamphlet contains the first overall survey of non-government organisations in Britain today. It includes sections on their activities both overseas and in Britain (fund-raising, student welfare, recruitment, research, public information, etc.); on the organisational structure (Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Lockwood Committee, VOCOSS, etc.); on sources of finance and on relations with the Government. An Appendix gives the names of many of the organisations involved. Another Appendix reproduces the full text of the UN Resolution calling on non-governmental organisations to join the Development Decade.

The pamphlet is of interest to all those who support the aims of the Development Decade and who would like to make a positive contribution towards achieving them.

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Overseas Development Institute

Not by Governments Alone

**the role of British non-government organisations
in the Development Decade**

by Peter Williams and Adrian Moyes

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Foreword

We live in an age of masses and millions. Statisticians reckon the size of the world's population or the sums we spend each year on education and defence in thousands of millions. Organisations, and especially governments, become ever bigger and more powerful. Against this background it becomes increasingly important to provide scope and emphasis for individuals and private groups.

Aid for overseas development is only one of many fields where this applies. If developing countries are to make any headway in the fight against poverty and disease, they will need help on a massive scale. Even existing government aid programmes, though far from meeting these needs, are very large - £2,300m from all governments in 1962, £150m of it from Britain. In these circumstances a year's voluntary service in a developing country or contributions to self-help projects and campaigns may seem of doubtful value. Whether and how private individuals and organisations can usefully contribute to the needs of developing countries is the subject of this pamphlet.

Attention was focused on this question at the end of last year when the United Kingdom Government and fourteen others sponsored a Resolution in the General Assembly of the United Nations, calling for participation by non-government organisations in a world campaign over the years 1965-70 to help developing countries in the fields of food, health and education. The Resolution urged states 'to facilitate in all appropriate ways the efforts of their non-governmental organisations taking part in such a campaign', and requested the Secretary-General to report back, after consultations, on the feasibility and methods of stimulating such a campaign of non-government organisations under the auspices of the United Nations. The unanimous adoption of this Resolution threw out a clear challenge to both governments and private organisations to take constructive thought as to what their proper response should be.

The challenge applies to all countries and to international organisations. The response from Britain, to which this pamphlet

is confined, must be considered in this wider perspective. Part I considers the role of British non-government organisations in helping developing countries and offers some suggestions for realising their potential; Part II consists of a factual account of British non-government organisations concerned with developing countries.*

Commercial organisations are not discussed in the pamphlet, although in terms of flow of finance to developing countries they equal the Government's aid programme (£150m in 1962/3). But their special role in overseas development, through trade, investment and the transfer of technical know-how, will be more appropriately discussed in separate studies being planned by the ODI. It is therefore only *non-commercial* private organisations in Britain that fall within the scope of this pamphlet.

The pamphlet has been prepared in the Overseas Development Institute by two staff members, Peter Williams and Adrian Moyes. They wish to express their thanks to the many individuals and private organisations who have helpfully provided information or have commented on the draft. This study has been made possible by a grant from the Nuffield Foundation, to whom the Institute records its gratitude.

*Originally prepared for a conference sponsored by the Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungsländer and here revised.

Part I

Opportunities

On 11 December 1963 the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a Resolution sponsored by the United Kingdom and fourteen other countries under the heading 'United Nations Development Decade: World Campaign against Hunger, Disease and Ignorance'. The core of the Resolution was as follows:*

'The General Assembly . . . convinced that the achievement of the objectives of the Development Decade requires investment in human resources by a world-wide effort against hunger, disease and ignorance: . . . recognising the great contribution made by non-governmental organisations to international co-operation and to furthering the objectives of the United Nations: believing that widespread support can be engendered for a concerted effort to combat hunger, disease and ignorance to mark the second half of the Development Decade;

Appeals to all non-governmental organisations to put their increased enthusiasm, energy and other resources into a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education (including training) to start in 1965 and to continue for the remainder of the United Nations Development Decade;

Urges States to facilitate in all appropriate ways the efforts of their non-governmental organisations taking part in such a campaign in the fields of food, health and education and contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

Requests the Secretary-General to consult with member governments and the specialised agencies and also with non-governmental organisations in consultative status and to report to the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating such a campaign of non-governmental organisations under the auspices of the United Nations. . . .'

*The Resolution is reprinted in full in Appendix I.

This proposed world campaign against hunger, disease and ignorance represents both a continuing challenge to governments to intensify and expand official aid programmes and a new challenge to non-government organisations to become involved in the process of world development to a greater extent than ever before. The challenge is issued on a world-wide scale – for the campaign stands little chance of success if it is undertaken only by single nations; and it is issued both to governments and to private organisations – because an effective programme requires governments, private groups and individuals to play their distinctive parts.

It is a challenge which Britain, amongst other countries, must prepare to meet during 1964. What are the resources available to undertake this task and how can they be most effectively mobilised?

* * *

Britain has a particularly rich variety of private institutions and organisations in almost every walk of life, and a belief in the value of private and voluntary action is one of our traditions. Many of the activities now carried out by the state, in the fields of business, economics or the social services, were first carried out by private firms, churches and religious groups, or by voluntary bodies. The Government has come to accept responsibility for policy for a great part of economic and social activity, but much of the action is undertaken by independent bodies, and the non-government sector has remained extensive and often influential. It comprises not only private industry and commerce (which are not covered in this pamphlet), but also universities and research institutes, the churches and religious organisations, professional and trade associations, the political parties, learned societies, trades unions and co-operatives, charitable foundations, trusts and fund-raising bodies, youth and women's organisations, recreational groups, and so on. These groups help make up the fabric of British society; they have an important role to play, complementary to the Government's, in the national effort to help developing countries.

For government aid is dependent on the co-operation of non-government organisations in two important ways. First, it is from outside the government that a large part of the resources for the official aid programme must be drawn – particularly for technical assistance. In many fields, specialist knowledge and experience are only available in non-government organisations. It is therefore necessary to ask universities and others to accept government-sponsored trainees on courses; and to turn to independent

organisations for help with arranging visits and study tours in Britain, or with the provision of accommodation and hospitality for overseas students. Recruitment for overseas appointments depends always on the readiness of individuals to come forward in sufficient numbers and frequently, too, on the willingness of non-government organisations to release qualified people on secondment terms for a period of service abroad.

Second, it falls largely to non-government bodies to engender public understanding and support for the aid programme. As recent American experience has shown, a government aid programme that does not enjoy a wide measure of popular goodwill may be difficult to sustain. Because the developing countries are both geographically and culturally remote, and because overseas development cannot command the support of vocal sectional interests, it is an area of public policy where, more than in most other fields, the objectives need explaining to the community in terms of its own values and interests. In Britain this task of public education has been undertaken not by the Government, but by independent organisations. Perhaps outstanding amongst these have been the charitable fund-raising campaigns which have reached out through local committees and organisers to large sections of the population at 'grass roots' level. If the climate of public opinion in Britain is at present relatively favourable towards helping developing countries, it is non-government organisations that must take a good part of the credit. To say this is not necessarily to criticise the Government, whose efforts at publicity or exhortation in any field meet a natural 'sales resistance' from a healthily sceptical public.

Independent organisations also play a positive part in overseas development in their own right. This is particularly true of the 'specialist' groups affiliated to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign whose main concern is with overseas work—the fund-raising organisations like OXFAM, War-on-Want, the Save the Children Fund; the Christian missions and Inter-Church Aid; the United Nations Association (UNA); the volunteer-sending bodies and the voluntarily supported recruiting agencies. But it also applies to other bodies whose main activities are home-based. Many of them help by providing training courses, seconding staff for service abroad, or supplying specialist information and advice.* In 1962–63 the total contributed was probably about £15m (Government aid £150m, private investment in developing countries £150m).

*See Part II for an account of the organisations and their activities.

Independent bodies play a valuable role in opening up channels for individual participation in the effort to help other countries. Individual action can range from contributing financially to appeals for help and offering hospitality and accommodation to overseas students in Britain, to offering a year or more of one's life as a volunteer in personal service overseas. These opportunities are additional to those offered by the Government, and the funds and services on which private organisations draw would not necessarily be available for the Government to tap if it wished — they are extra contributions arising from private decisions and a sense of personal dedication. There are people ready to serve overseas under private or religious sponsorship who would not do so in government service; there are contributors to OXFAM, War-on-Want, UNA or the British Red Cross, who would object to greater taxation by the Government to meet the same needs. Because they provide a multitude of channels through which particular interests — professional, religious, recreational, etc. — can be harnessed to helping developing countries, the involvement of independent organisations leads to a much greater national effort than there would otherwise be.

Moreover, in their work on behalf of developing countries, non-government organisations often have important advantages over governments. An obvious one is their political neutrality. Government aid is often influenced by political motives, and this is recognised by receiving countries, who naturally enough are sensitive on the point. The independent private organisation may well find that any advice or assistance it can give will be more acceptable as coming from an independent body.

Non-government organisations are both flexible and personal. Aid given officially by one country to another must pass through official machinery; it is administered by the receiving government, and may be lost sight of amongst delays and the huge sums financing development plan projects. But non-government organisations can act quickly and on a small scale (though always with the consent of the local government); they can undertake projects at short notice, costing only a few hundred pounds. And they can maintain close links with the actual execution of the projects they select. Such continuing responsibility for schemes at a down-to-earth level can bring valuable personal contacts and a sense of shared interest between groups in Britain and the people of developing countries. The private body can easily keep in view the fact that the real aim of helping developing countries is to increase the welfare of human beings; aid to developing

countries becomes a much more intelligible process when understood in terms of children actually at school in Africa, or a tractor provided for an Indian village, or a farm institute started in Latin America. It is here perhaps that movements like the Freedom from Hunger Campaign have achieved their greatest successes.

In all countries independent organisations have several important functions to play. In the first place, they make possible a dispersal of responsibility, to which the alternative may be a system with over-centralised authoritarian and bureaucratic government. This is particularly important in developing countries, where there are often too few trained civil servants to control and direct the entire process of economic and social development. Their development programmes must depend for success on the social and political support of non-government organisations. In these countries, every possible source of independent energy, initiative and enterprise should be encouraged. Second, independent bodies and local groups can best provide the civic education a modern society needs if the targets and goals it has set itself in the economic and political sphere are to be achieved. Third, the existence of institutions independent of government gives a greater flexibility in the process of political decision making. If there can be free discussion, the propagation of competing views, and a built-in constitutional provision for political change, then new lines of policy can be adopted without the drastic upheavals which tend to occur in centralised authoritarian systems. Fourth, in countries where racial, tribal, or regional loyalties are very strong, the nation-wide co-operative organisation, voluntary movement or professional association can act as a social cement binding together people of similar interests but dissimilar ethnic and cultural groups.

The encouragement and establishment of indigenous non-government organisations, therefore, contributes significantly to social and economic progress. It is a task in which British bodies may be asked to co-operate—often most fruitfully through appropriate international organisations.

There are a number of points, then, at which independent organisations can make a distinctive contribution to developing countries. The task of raising living standards in Asia, Africa and Latin America must remain primarily a matter for governments and international bodies; they alone possess the financial and organisational resources to make an effective impact sufficiently quickly. But private organisations can both supplement and complement the official and international programmes; they can

run their own specialised schemes, and they can generate the public support that makes official programmes possible.

* * *

The **possibilities** of non-government organisations in the work of assisting and co-operating with the peoples of developing countries are there. As yet, however, they have not been fully developed. There are probably three main requirements if Britain's non-government effort in the latter half of this decade is going to measure up in any sense to the challenge which the United Nations has set. They are, first, that the non-government bodies should present a clearer image of their pattern and activities to the public; second, that they should be able to find greater resources; and finally that they should enter into a closer working partnership with the Government.

The first task is to give thought to the proper role, aims and objectives of British non-government organisations, the means of achieving them and the dovetailing of these activities into the national and international effort to assist overseas development. A clear image must then be communicated to the public – many of whom at present are ill-informed and confused. Partly this is due to the number of organisations involved. The existence of many different groups, each with its particular viewpoint and each able to draw on a different interest and different type of support, is valuable, but it would certainly help if the activities of each group could be more closely related to what others are trying to achieve. There seems to be a need for some national association in which the main non-government organisations would all be represented. Such an association would need to cover a wider field than existing groups of organisations such as the Freedom From Hunger Campaign and VOCOSS*. It would concern itself primarily with the tasks of co-ordination, and of encouraging and enabling organisations and people in Britain to associate themselves individually and collectively with overseas development activities. A major task would surely be to show how the activities of non-government bodies were related to each other and to the Government's aid programme. It would also provide a focal point in Britain for liaison with similar bodies in other countries, or with international organisations. Preliminary discussions are, in fact, already taking place among some of those interested in the establishment of a national association of this kind; if they are successful there is hope for a more coherent and comprehensible pattern.

*Standing Conference on Voluntary Organisations Co-operating in Overseas Social Service.

How can the second problem of raising more resources be tackled? One of the main bottlenecks for non-government organisations (outside the world of business) is clearly money. The non-profit-making body tends to be financially weak, and this is a major obstacle to greater and more effective help for development being channelled through such organisations. Without adequate funds for overheads the independent organisation is likely to depend for its administration on dedicated goodwill – which may sometimes result in a depressing lack of effectiveness, too small a scale of activity and too much dispersal of effort. Given more adequate resources and closer co-operation, effectiveness could be increased without the loss of idealism and human approach which distinguishes many of those working in this field.

Many groups, like professional associations, trade associations, trades unions, learned or other societies, exist primarily to serve the economic, intellectual or other interests of their members. They can only devote resources on any scale to helping developing countries by making allocations from their limited subscription income. Many of them do give generously of their staff time to work of this kind, but it is unrealistic to expect them to expand this side of their activities without special help from foundations, firms or the Government.

A second group consists of the charitable type of organisation – churches, Red Cross, OXFAM, welfare organisations, etc. – which raise money specifically for relief or development programmes at home and abroad. There are two particularly serious dangers which voluntary organisations must face in their public fund-raising appeals. First, contributors to charitable causes prefer their money to be spent in the field rather than on organising costs. This is understandable, but it may leave some societies administratively weak. Second, it sometimes happens that, in their dependence on the widest possible measure of public generosity, charitable bodies pitch their appeals in purely emotional terms at a rather superficial level of understanding. Dependence on mass support can easily result in publicity material which is offensive to the self-respect of developing countries and which at the same time over-simplifies the task of abolishing human poverty, disease and ignorance in the poorer countries. Most of the organisations concerned are well aware of these problems.

Some of the bigger societies have found it possible to supplement their income by trading on their own account. Many of them sell their own Christmas cards, pamphlets and books; others, like

OXFAM, have gift shops. There would be all sorts of problems for fund-raising organisations becoming involved in manufacturing or trading on any scale, but such activities certainly seem to be among the most painless ways of raising money in twentieth century Britain.

Apart from these sources of finance, there are the big donors like foundations and private firms, and the Government. The first two are likely to prove a useful but only limited source of funds, for Britain is unfortunately not at all well endowed with indigenous foundations – at least compared with America – and private companies cannot be expected to go beyond what is dictated by their own shareholders' interests, liberally interpreted. There are indeed some obvious cases where the extension of the work of private voluntary agencies is a direct business interest – as for instance the provision of hostels for overseas industrial and commercial trainees in Britain. But these cases may be rather few and far between.

There is also the possibility of government support for private organisations engaged in overseas development work. We have already seen that the continuance and expansion of the government aid programmes is heavily dependent on the non-government sector as a source both of public political support for overseas aid, and of ideas, expertise and personnel. The Government itself has expressed full recognition of the value of co-operation and of involving all sections of British society in the assistance effort (see page 36). The relationship could be further developed in a number of ways, of which the extension of existing financial support is only one. If some national body of the sort proposed above were to be formed, for example, this would be a useful supplement to existing procedures for the exchange of ideas and mutual consultation between the Government and individual non-government bodies. There are opportunities for the exchange of advice and information – for instance, the Department of Technical Co-operation and other government departments have given advice to the Projects Group of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign when requested. In addition, British embassies and High Commissions abroad have assisted by acting as channels of contact with overseas authorities for the volunteer-sending bodies, and by reporting progress on voluntarily supported projects. The Government can also encourage and stimulate the secondment of qualified personnel with the co-operation of relevant private organisations – as it has done already in the case of teachers. Another possibility is to guarantee

numbers of students on appropriate courses in overseas development subjects. A scheme of this sort has recently been set up at the Co-operative College at Loughborough. It need not involve any financial help.

Naturally, however, the need for financial support is likely to come to the fore in discussions between bodies so unequal in resources as government and non-government bodies. There will always be some organisations which would prefer to do without government finance on principle; but many would undoubtedly welcome it provided it did not jeopardise their independence. There are several situations in which government help might be made available. One is where, as part of the official aid programme, the Government wishes to call on the services of non-government bodies. These services might take the form of secondment of members of staff as expert advisers in developing countries, the organisation of special courses, or the arrangement of a programme of visits for the representatives of a developing country. Activities of this kind are undertaken at the request of government, and there should be no argument about government paying the full cost.

A second situation is where development projects are run by independent bodies – though there is a danger here that too high a proportion of government support will weaken the voluntary element. The British volunteers, who are not part of the official aid programme, will soon be 75 per cent financed by the Department of Technical Co-operation. Some voluntary agencies recruiting teachers for developing countries also receive modest financial help with their overheads. The suggestion has also been made that other voluntary projects in developing countries should be supported on a pound-for-pound basis by the Government. The Government might extend its support of research which it has not commissioned directly itself, but which is of relevance to official action. All this need not involve any great departure from present principles and practice; it is merely recognition that there are some things which are more appropriately done by the non-government sector but which are nevertheless in the national interest.

There are also possibilities for helping independent organisations collectively. The Government could contribute towards the administrative expenses of a national council or other committee. It might consider reducing the seven-year minimum period on Covenants for charities or extending the existing travel concessions granted for conferences. Naturally, the Government must insist on certain financial and accounting procedures in making

help available, and would expect to be consulted on the programme supported.

* * *

Help for developing countries in their economic and social progress is not the sole prerogative of states or of particular organisations and individuals within them. Government, private groups and individuals all have their distinctive part to play, and it is important that the place of each in the various national and international efforts should be more widely appreciated. The efforts of non-government organisations are complementary to official aid. Their role is to provide all members of the community with the opportunity to participate, individually and collectively, in helping the developing countries, and to watch over national policy in an informed and constructive way. If they are successful in this, they will have played their part in deciding whether, in John Kennedy's words, this will be the best generation of mankind or the last.

Part II

Present Programmes

I Introduction

Britain's concern with the development of the poorer countries can only be understood in the historical context of her overall relations with such countries. Britain's first contacts with the developing world were made by private traders and missionaries, and, even after political control had been assumed by the British Government over large parts of Africa and Asia, the role of these two groups remained extremely important. Thus it was private commercial enterprise which, by offering markets in Britain, largely stimulated the production of valuable crops, like cocoa, coffee, cotton, oilseeds, rubber, and sisal, in many developing countries. Later on, in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, British private investment in communications and manufacturing industries in these countries also reached significant proportions. The role of the churches and missionary societies, particularly from the eighteenth century onwards, was to carry not only Christianity but European culture generally into remote parts; and until comparatively recent times they were the main providers of education and medical services in many of the less developed parts of the former British Empire.

In cases where British political control came to be assumed – and this was not always willingly at first – it was largely in order to protect trade routes, and to ensure both a steady supply of commodities needed by Britain and markets for her expanding industries. At first, the maintenance of law and order was seen as the primary task, and the concept of economic and social development as an obligation for colonial governments was not recognised. Gradually, however, the dependence of political stability and progress on economic development became clearer, and the need for outside aid to the colonies, whose finances from the start had been entirely separate from those of the United Kingdom, came to be accepted. But it was not until the Second World War, when ultimate independence for the colonial territories became the declared goal, that it was recognised as an urgent necessity.

Perhaps the most critical dates in the evolution of British Government aid are:

- 1878 – support for colonial government budgets was first given;
- 1929 – Colonial Development Act was passed, providing up to £1m a year for development projects in the colonies;
- 1940 – the first of a series of Colonial Development and Welfare Acts was passed, putting development aid to the colonies on a broader and more regular basis;
- 1948 – the Colonial (now Commonwealth) Development Corporation was established;
- 1950 – the Colombo Plan was launched, and Britain started giving technical assistance to the independent countries of south-east Asia;
- 1958 – following the Commonwealth Economic Conference at Montreal, aid to independent Commonwealth countries was put on a regular basis;
- 1961 – the Department of Technical Co-operation was set up to handle and co-ordinate British Government technical aid.

Today one can discern three main strands in the British contribution to promoting overseas development – the efforts of government, private firms and private non-commercial organisations:

The British Government at present provides some £150m a year in grants, loans, investments and technical assistance to developing countries, mostly within the Commonwealth. (The government has expressed the hope that this will rise to £180–£220m in 1963–64.) Financial aid is handled by the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office; aid in the form of experts, training and associated equipment is the responsibility of the Department of Technical Co-operation. Included in the aid figures are the salaries, in part or in full, of about 16,000 British experts and teachers serving in developing countries, and awards to about 3,000 students and trainees in Britain (out of a total of 50,000 students in Britain from developing countries).

British private firms are thought to be investing something like £150m a year in less developed countries, or about the same amount as the government gives in official aid. They employ many thousands of British personnel in their overseas operations, and have extensive training programmes in Britain and overseas for nationals of the developing countries.

British private non-commercial organisations, which are the main subject matter of this pamphlet, probably channel – at a very rough guess – about £15m a year on average for relief, development, educational or evangelical work, and probably support about 6,000 British workers in developing countries, of whom the great majority are Christian missionaries. An average figure of £15m, as suggested above, could well be too low, since for the World Refugee Year appeal alone Britain contributed over £9m in cash and clothing (much of it for use in Europe rather than developing countries, of course). However, it is extremely difficult to arrive at an exact figure, for the British Balance of Payments figures give only an overall total for private transfers abroad – £99m in 1962. This includes goods sent by parcel post, transfers of money to dependants overseas, remittances of migrants, and legacies, as well as transfers by voluntary agencies.

(In addition to these three categories, one should perhaps include a fourth – **private individuals** – to take account of the fact that, as well as being the source of the collective contributions described above, individuals also make a contribution through personal gifts not channelled through any agency, and by service abroad under individual arrangements rather than under the sponsorship of government, firms or other private organisations. These non-collective contributions are probably small, and in any case are not at present quantifiable.)

* * *

This survey does not purport to be an exhaustive description of all the ways in which British independent organisations contribute to overseas development. Whilst a comprehensive study in greater detail is undoubtedly needed, here it is only possible to paint a broad picture and to give examples of the kind of activities being undertaken. The British independent organisations discussed in this survey include* most notably:

*A fuller list is given in Appendix II. An account of the activities of many of them in the overseas field can be found in:

Development Guide—A Directory of Development Facilities provided by non-commercial organisations in Britain. Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd. for the Overseas Development Institute, 1962, 25s.

Overseas Service and Voluntary Organisations—A Directory. 1963, 4s.—obtainable from the National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

religious organisations such as individual churches and missionary societies, and the Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service of the British Council of Churches;

the big fund-raising bodies such as the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), War on Want, Save the Children Fund, etc.;

the United Kingdom Committee for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign;

private non-profit-making recruiting agencies such as Overseas Appointments Bureau, Catholic Overseas Appointments, etc.;

volunteer-sponsoring bodies such as Voluntary Service Overseas, International Voluntary Service, United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, National Union of Students;

medical relief organisations such as the British Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Brigade;

youth organisations such as the Scouts, Girl Guides, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, etc.;

social service and welfare organisations, including women's organisations, like the National Council of Women and the Women's Voluntary Service, National Federation of Women's Institutes, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Commonwealth Society for the Deaf;

Institutes for study and discussion, like the Overseas Development Institute, or for applied research and training, such as the Centre for Educational Television Overseas;

trades unions, co-operative societies and professional associations;

foundations and trusts such as the Leverhulme Trust, Nuffield Foundation, Wolfson Foundation, etc.

As will be obvious, the nature and functions of these independent organisations vary considerably. Some were specially established for work on behalf of developing countries, whilst for others (e.g., trades unions) such work is merely an offshoot of their main purpose and activities. Some are mainly concerned with raising money, others with study and research, others with recruiting British people for service overseas, and so on. Within

each category, many further subdivisions can be made. For instance, among the fund-raising bodies one can distinguish those seeking support among the public at large for projects to which their commitment is only temporary from others like the Christian missions, who may rely on communities of committed supporters, and have a long-standing tradition of continuing close association with work in particular areas overseas.

It has not been possible in all cases to distinguish between pure relief activities such as assistance to refugees, famine relief, emergency medical aid after floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, etc., and development assistance activities designed to help the people of developing countries through education, training and capital investments to achieve a permanently improved and continuously improving life for themselves. Nor has it always been possible to separate out relief and development work from religious or other missionary work, whose main object may be to win adherents to Christianity or to some other creed or philosophy. Furthermore, many organisations make no clear-cut distinction in their work between the developing countries and the developed (there are many refugees, for instance, in Europe). By no means all of the estimated £15m above could be properly described as development assistance to the poorer countries. On the whole, however, it is probably true to say that, even though the activities of these private organisations remain mixed, there is a broadly discernible shift of emphasis away from relief and pure evangelism and towards activities to promote the economic and social development of the poorer countries.

This survey excludes, of course, the work of government departments (and government-sponsored research organisations) and of private business enterprise. In addition, for the various reasons stated, the following organisations are excluded, even though they belong to the non-government sector:

The Universities and Higher Technical Colleges

These are excluded because, whilst constitutionally independent of government, they are an integral part of the national education system and in fact are financed almost entirely out of government funds. The convenience of omitting them here, however, does not mean that their role is unimportant. Their activities include research into problems of developing countries and development generally; provision of advice and secondment of staff to new universities and colleges overseas; running examinations which many thousands of overseas candidates sit for; provision of special courses (usually at the request of Government), which may

pay fees and guarantee student numbers) for overseas students, as well as accepting thousands of students from developing countries for more general courses.

The British Council

This is omitted because, whilst not a government department, it is substantially (over 90 per cent) financed from British Government funds, and is used as an agent by the government to fulfil certain aims of national policy. Much of its effort is devoted to the development of educational and cultural links between Britain and the developing countries, and it works in close collaboration with the Department of Technical Co-operation. The Council's own budget for these purposes is at present over £9m (not included in Britain's official aid figures), and it has a wide network of offices and representatives overseas. The Council is also the agency through which government money is channelled to many voluntary agencies.

Trade Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Industrial Research Organisations

Although these are not strictly commercial organisations and have, in many cases, provided technical assistance in the form of advice and training schemes to developing countries, their primary purpose is to serve their industrial and commercial members. They therefore seem to belong more properly to the private business enterprise sector than to the category of organisations being discussed in this survey.

2 Fields of Development Activity

A In Britain

1 Raising Money and Supplies

The Churches

Through the Inter-Church Aid Fund of the British Council of Churches (an affiliate of the World Council of Churches), about £1m a year is raised by churches in Britain, and used mostly in developing countries for relief work, social projects or economic development.

The churches in Britain also play their part through the missionary societies. The biggest of the Protestant missionary societies, such as the Church Missionary Society (Anglican) and the Methodist Missionary Society, transfer overseas, mostly to

developing countries, somewhere in the region of £4m each a year. Taking all the Protestant missionary societies in Britain (well over 100) and the Catholic ones, the annual total transferred overseas, almost entirely to developing countries, must be of the order of £10m a year, for it is known that the total raised in 1963 by the members of the Conference of British Missionary Societies was about £5.8m, and to this would have to be added the contributions of those Protestant societies which are not in membership, and also the efforts of the Roman Catholic Church. Much of the money raised is, of course, used for pastoral or evangelical work, but a substantial amount of activity in the educational, medical, social and community development fields is also financed in this way.

Fund-Raising Bodies

The biggest and best-known general organisations in Britain in this field are probably the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM), established in 1942, and, on a lesser scale, War on Want, set up in 1951. In 1962, OXFAM sent about £1.4m to the developing countries in the form of money, clothing and supplies, and War on Want sent some £400,000 under these heads. In 1963, OXFAM's regular programme was even bigger than in 1962, in addition to which over £1m more was raised in the special 21st Birthday Appeal. These two bodies are both non-religious organisations (though to some extent inspired by, and still enjoying, religious support), and have as their main object development and relief work, which they are ready to undertake at very short notice.

There are, however, also more specialised funds and agencies which concentrate on particular aspects of relief or development work in the poorer countries of the world, such as the Ariel Foundation, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Commonwealth Society for the Deaf and UK Branch of World University Service. Among them also is the Save the Children Fund, which raised £1.2m in cash and kind in 1962-63, of which £800,000 was used for relief and welfare work abroad, most of this being in developing countries. Another organisation in this category is the British Red Cross Society, which in 1962 supplied medical relief and supplies to developing countries worth over £1.4m.

National Campaigns

Examples of these are World Refugee Year and the present FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign. In these cases a UK National

Committee representing all interested organisations, is established to arouse interest in Britain and channel support. In addition to participation by the churches, OXFAM, War on Want and many other organisations throughout Britain,* there has been great support from specially established local committees and private groups and individuals. £9m was raised in Britain for World Refugee Year, and the UK Freedom from Hunger Campaign hopes to raise at least £6m by the end of 1963, promises of £5m for 200 projects in developing countries had been received. (Some of the money for these national campaigns is raised through bodies like Inter-Church Aid, OXFAM, War on Want, and Save the Children Fund, so that one must beware of the danger of double-counting in any attempt to total up the overall contribution of British independent organisations to developing countries.)

Other Sources of Funds

The above groups raise money direct from the public for their activities in developing countries. In addition, one can identify two other types of independent organisations making funds available as aid to overseas development. First, there are those British organisations whose main purposes are not charitable, but which belong to some world-wide movement and give help through their international association or federation to sister organisations overseas. An example is the British trades unions who, through the Trades Union Congress, contribute to the International Solidarity Fund of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Second, there are the bigger British foundations and trusts, such as the Nuffield Foundation, Leverhulme Trust and Wolfson Foundation, which between them, out of their income from endowments, make several hundred thousand pounds a year available for research or study projects and facilities for or on behalf of developing countries. To these there has recently been added the Thomson Foundation, established in 1962, with the prime purpose of providing training in the skills of modern communication and information media for developing countries, by means of specially established colleges in Glasgow and London.

2 Recruitment and Orientation

The independent organisations involved in recruitment fall under three main heads. They are:

*A full list is given in Appendix II.

Missionary Societies

In 1961-62, the main Protestant missionary societies sent about 500 British men and women out to work in developing countries, where they already had over 4,000 British workers in the field. Rather over a third were in evangelical work, the others being involved in medical, educational, agricultural, and secretarial work.

Independent Non-commercial Recruiting Agencies

These agencies are all recruiting for employers overseas. In 1962, they made between them approximately 360 appointments to posts in developing countries. Important examples are Catholic Overseas Appointments, and the Overseas Appointments Bureau (of the Institute of Christian Education), which recruit respectively for Roman Catholic and Protestant schools in developing countries; and the Women's Migration and Overseas Appointments Society, which handles a wide range of school and non-school appointments.

Volunteer-sending Organisations

Britain has no official organisation on the lines of the American Peace Corps. Instead, the Government gives financial help to voluntary societies sponsoring volunteers, and assists in finding projects for the volunteers from overseas governments. The main sending organisations at present are Voluntary Service Overseas, International Voluntary Service, the United Nations Association of Great Britain, National Union of Students and Scottish Union of Students. In 1963, nearly 350 school leavers and industrial apprentices and 250 university graduates went as volunteers to the developing countries. In 1964, the number of graduates will rise to 500, and in 1965 to 1,000.

Some of the recruiting organisations arrange their own orientation courses for people about to serve in developing countries. The best known specialist body in Britain providing courses for those going overseas is 'Overseas Service', which runs about 40 courses and conferences a year, attended since 1953 by altogether 4,170 participants. Overseas Service also runs an Appointments Information and Advisory Service for those seeking work in developing countries.

3 Research, Advice and Information

Much research of use to the developing countries is carried out in government establishments, in the universities, or by private

industrial research associations. There are, however, other independent organisations sponsoring or undertaking research of a fairly practical kind, and making the results available to developing countries, amongst which are the Centre for Educational Television Overseas, which prepares programme material for educational television in developing countries and trains operators and teachers in its use; and the Oversea Visual Aids Centre, which gives advice and help, including training in all aspects of audio-visual aids, to teachers, community development workers and others from overseas.

Interested in the whole field of development problems and aid generally is the Overseas Development Institute, an independent organisation founded in 1960, which through its research and studies, publications and meetings, aims to stimulate development activity and to ensure that wise and effective action is taken to this end by British organisations, both official and private. There are also other institutes, societies and organisations (e.g., Royal African Society, Royal Commonwealth Society, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas, Community Development Clearing House, and others) which take an interest in particular aspects of overseas problems.

Many independent organisations and societies, while not engaging in specific study of, and research into, problems of developing countries, nevertheless offer information and advice based on their own experience (and also help in building up corresponding bodies overseas by sending organisers or technical advisers overseas). This applies to the churches and religious organisations, trades unions and co-operative societies, social welfare societies, youth organisations, women's organisations, etc.

The foundations and trusts (Nuffield, Leverhulme, and others) have been particularly active in financing research activities connected with developing countries.

4 Facilities for Overseas Students in Britain

Of the 64,000 full-time overseas students in Britain in 1962-63, over three-quarters came from developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This is a field where the British Council, financed largely by the British Government, plays a leading role — mainly in partnership with independent and voluntary organisations who are increasingly active in the following ways:

Accommodation

Many trusts, religious groupings and others run hostels specially

for overseas students, and the British Government has made extra money available for this purpose through the British Council in about 50 different cases. Even where they have not their own hostels, many private organisations arrange for students to stay in the houses of their members.

Social Welfare

Voluntary organisations are prominent in arranging social contacts and activities, and in providing general advisory services for overseas students. In many large towns, there is a standing committee of all the voluntary organisations involved in helping overseas students, to enable them to co-ordinate their activities and discuss common problems.

Courses of Study

Most overseas students in Britain are on courses of study provided within the national public education system (at universities, technical colleges, teacher-training colleges, etc.); on courses at private commercial establishments giving English language tuition, secretarial training, etc.; on courses run by the professional institutes and bodies; or are training within industry. In addition to these there are, however, a few courses run by non-professional, non-profit-making organisations such as the Co-operative Union, the trades unions, Industrial Welfare Society, Thomson Foundation, and so on.

Scholarships

Many organisations – for example, the Commonwealth Press Union, Royal Society, Co-operative Union – give scholarships to overseas students. In addition, there are many private charitable trusts and foundations, ranging from the Nuffield Foundation with its £30m capital to some with only a few thousand pounds, which give awards either specially reserved for, or open to, students from developing countries. A recent survey shows that, in the academic session 1962–63, 320 scholarships were made available by independent organisations and trusts in Britain to people from developing countries.

5 Education of the British Public

It is probably true to say that awareness of the developing countries, at least of those in the Commonwealth, has been greater in Britain than most other countries. This can be accounted for partly by her wide political and trading links,

partly by the constant return home of very large numbers of people who have served abroad as civil servants, businessmen, missionaries, and servicemen in the armed forces; and partly because of the large number of Commonwealth immigrants and overseas students who have come to Britain, particularly in the past ten years.

Nevertheless, awareness of the economic and social needs of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America is still not widespread, and independent organisations have assumed a large part of the task of remedying this situation. The British Government itself does not engage very actively in publicising the needs of developing countries or its efforts through the official aid programme to meet them – partly perhaps because the programme has not in the past been a subject of national debate. In the post-war period, assistance to the colonies was taken largely for granted by the public, and awareness of Britain's overseas aid is a much more recent phenomenon.

Particularly worthy of mention in the field of public education are the activities of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which has a special public education department preparing teaching material for schools in Britain; the United Nations Association, which sponsors conferences and meetings all over the country, has numerous student branches and an active Parliamentary Group, and issues several regular publications; the fund-raising bodies which distribute hundreds of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets in connection with their appeals; and the Commonwealth Institute, specially established with Government support to promote public knowledge of and interest in the Commonwealth. The churches and missionary societies play their part through such organisations as the Catholic Sword of the Spirit, through campaigns like the recent Churches' Campaign for Teachers in Africa, and through the many missionary society magazines. The Overseas Development Institute has as one of its main tasks the awakening and informing of public opinion on the issues of development through its publications and meetings.

Connected with the work of informing public opinion is the making of representations to government and others about policy towards world economic and social development. In the period since the war, the United Nations Association has been outstandingly active – by means of deputations to Ministers and Government Departments, through Parliamentary questions, etc. – in maintaining pressure on the British Government to improve and increase British contributions to, and support for

the UN and its Agencies. Although much more recently founded (1960), the Overseas Development Institute has also devoted considerable attention to studying government policies towards developing countries in the economic field, and suggesting ways of making Britain's assistance both wider in scope and more effective.

B In Developing Countries

In the previous section the raising of resources was discussed under the headings: money and supplies, men, and information and advice. Their use in the developing countries is discussed here under these same headings.

Money and Supplies

In the case of the bigger missionary societies, the money they raise is normally put at the disposal of the local church overseas, and is used largely to cover the expenses and pay of British missionary staff, but also for other work. Most of the bigger missionary societies have made over their property in developing countries, such as schools, hospitals, other buildings or land, to local churches, boards, of trustees, etc., and it is these local churches who administer money raised for work in the mission field. But some of the smaller British missionary societies still control operations in the field direct from London, and do not use an indigenous agency: these tend to be societies concentrating exclusively on evangelical work and having few activities in medical, educational and social welfare fields.

Projects supported by Inter-Church Aid are usually administered through local churches and missions in the developing countries. OXFAM and War on Want also use the same system, depending on existing relief agencies such as UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Salvation Army, the Red Cross, Save the Children Fund, UNICEF, Service Civil International, local social service councils and voluntary agencies, and occasionally on official bodies in the developing countries.

The general rule then is to avoid having one's own employees and administrative office in the field, but to rely instead on existing voluntary bodies and agencies on the spot, with just an occasional visit by members of headquarters' staff. The Save the Children Fund is one large exception to this. It has its own professional officers, doctors, nurses, and welfare workers in developing countries, and permanent administrators to supervise their work and the expenditure of funds until such time as a

national organisation emerges which can take over. The SCF's policy is to encourage the formation of such national bodies at the earliest practicable date. Another exception is the British Red Cross Society, which has over 30 branches in colonial territories, through which assistance is channelled: its help to independent countries goes through the League of Red Cross Societies.

Men

The missionary societies recruit for their own work in developing countries. In the case of the larger societies, the missionary is often financed from Britain but is loaned to the local indigenous church. In the case of smaller societies, missionaries are frequently directly in the service of the society itself, and are employed and controlled, so to speak, from mission headquarters in Britain.

The recruiting agencies merely recruit on behalf of schools or other bodies with which they are in regular contact. They usually charge a small fee to the overseas employing institution for this service (as they have no other funds). Those who are recruited are then employed by the local institution.

The volunteers sent out by Britain are financed (apart from local costs of board and travel in the receiving country) by, and remain the ultimate responsibility of, the sponsoring body in Britain. Some of the volunteer-sending organisations, such as the Friends Service Council, International Voluntary Service, United Nations Association, have their own projects overseas which they or related organisations administer and run. But the great bulk of British volunteers, including those sent out by the largest British organisation in this field – Voluntary Service Overseas – are put at the disposition of overseas agencies, both government and non-government, and work under the general supervision of the host agency.

Where this is not provided in Britain itself, or through letters, books, or other information media, the normal procedure is for the independent organisation to send out staff for an advisory visit, often at their own expense. Where a visit of several months or longer duration is necessary, it is more usual to second staff to the corresponding organisation or authority in the developing country at the latter's expense.

3 Organisational Structure

1 Structure of Individual Organisations

It is difficult to generalise about the structure of British organisations in this field. Many, but not all, are registered charities.

Most are governed by a council or committee of unpaid members, and have permanent paid staffs headed by a Secretary, General Secretary, Director, Director-General, etc. (The autonomous governing council or committee of unpaid members is an essential feature of all 'voluntary' organisations; employment of volunteer service is not by itself enough to qualify an organisation for the description 'voluntary', for some organisations relying on volunteer service nevertheless have their policy dictated by a governmental authority.) Many are based exclusively on London, whereas others – particularly those concerned with collecting funds, clothing, etc., from the public – have a network of local offices and committees, and in some cases hundreds of voluntary workers associated with their work.

2 Co-operation between Independent Organisations

In Britain, there is a growing awareness of the danger of multiplication of small ineffective organisations (which is not to suggest that small organisations are necessarily regarded as being ineffective), especially at a time when the scale of government programmes and industrial and economic units is so large. There has for some time been co-operation between individual independent organisations – thus, for example, some of those engaged in fund-raising have made money available to those with projects and representatives in the field – and in addition there are such specialised groups as the Conference of British Missionary Societies, and the Standing Conference of British Organisations for Aid to Refugees. Recently, however, new types of consultation and co-operation, as described below, have been established, and consideration is currently (spring 1964) being given to the possibility of forming some representative national grouping which would embrace all British private organisations with interests and activities in the overseas development field.

Standing Conference of Voluntary Organisations Co-operating in Overseas Social Service (VOCOSS)

This was set up in 1962, as an associate group of the National Council of Social Service (which provides its secretariat), to bring together non-government societies with interests overseas, and to enable them, through discussion of common problems and interchange of information, to evolve a strategy for deploying their resources to the best advantage of overseas countries. Its membership of about 50* embraces youth organisations, social service

*See Appendix II.

organisations; medical organisations (Red Cross, etc.), volunteer-sending bodies, religious organisations (Conference of British Missionary Societies, Inter-Church Aid, etc.), fund-raising bodies like OXFAM, and some educational bodies. Its work so far has included publication of a directory of member organisations, preparation of a series of papers on social services in other countries, and exploring ways by which overseas visitors, including students, may gain knowledge of the role of voluntary social service in the life of the community.

Voluntary Societies' Committee for Service Overseas (The 'Lockwood Committee')

This was established in 1962 after consultation between the Government and the voluntary bodies concerned. Sir John Lockwood became chairman and a secretariat was provided by the National Council of Social Service. The Committee's membership includes the volunteer-sending bodies themselves, other interested private organisations, representatives of industry, government, the British Council, schools and universities. The object of the Committee is to co-ordinate the work of the voluntary bodies engaged in sending graduate volunteers overseas (see page 25). The Committee selects projects from requests for volunteers coming from overseas and allots them for execution to the voluntary societies concerned. It provides a means whereby assistance for the scheme (from both governmental and private sources) can be channelled to the organisations sponsoring the volunteers. It also provides facilities for co-operative action in publicity, recruitment and training for the programme. It was announced by the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, on 12 February, 1964, that in addition to the Lockwood Committee, which will be retained, a new Council for Volunteers Overseas is to be established to advise the voluntary societies and the Department of Technical Co-operation on policy affecting the volunteer programme. Membership is to include representatives of the voluntary societies and the educational and industrial worlds.

UK Committee for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign

At the request of FAO, a UK Committee for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign was established by the UK Government, which also provided some £35,000 to meet initial administrative costs. Thereafter, the Government stepped back and, in fact, no official representative has ever sat on the Committee. As well as the National Committee, there are over 1,000 local committees.

The purpose of the campaign is to educate public opinion in Britain, and to render positive assistance to projects for agricultural development and the improvement of food supplies and nutrition in developing countries.

To the National Committee there are affiliated some 75 organisations in Britain*—religious, political, charitable, and others. Of these, only about eight or ten are voluntary organisations involved in actual work overseas — e.g., Inter-Church Aid, the Friends Service Council, Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind, Salvation Army, Save the Children Fund, UK Committee for UNICEF, United Nations Association, War on Want. Most of these have representatives on the National Committee itself.

The FFHC Committee has an approved list of projects requiring support. Most money raised by local committees, etc., is earmarked for one specific project, though not all. Projects may be submitted by overseas authorities, British embassies abroad, the United Nations, or voluntary organisations in Britain, though the body putting forward the project for FFHC support is not always the eventual administering authority. For a project to have FFHC support, and for a fund-raising appeal to be made on that basis, it must have approval of the authorities in the developing country, and the controlling authority must conform to certain strict requirements regarding supervision of expenditure, etc.

Most of the agricultural development projects of British voluntary bodies have been included in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign list. The Campaign should thus be seen as an extension to, and embodiment of, the activities of the individual voluntary societies rather than as an alternative to them.

Local Committees on Overseas Students

In London, and many other of the main cities and towns in Britain, all the voluntary organisations providing accommodation, welfare and advisory facilities to overseas students meet together in committees to discuss common problems and co-ordinate their activities. These committees have been initiated by the British Council, which provides their secretariat.

4 Sources of Finance

The following are the main sources of funds of British independent organisations working in the development field:

*See Appendix II.

1. Donations of all kinds, including money raised in special public appeals through house-to-house collections, street and factory collections, church collections, newspaper advertising, radio and television appeals, charity performances of plays, films, concerts, sport, etc.; gifts from firms and foundations; legacies.

2. Subscriptions to organisations. These include 'covenanted subscriptions', involving an obligation on the subscriber to make contributions for at least seven years. Under British tax laws, this enables the charitable organisation concerned to recover income tax on the subscription. Thus, a man who is paying the standard rate of income tax (7s. 9d. in the £) on the upper ranges of his income and gives £100 a year for at least seven years out of his taxed income to a charitable cause, enables the charitable organisation to recover from the tax authorities a further £63 5s. 4d. a year (which is the amount of tax he pays on £163 5s. 4d. of his income).

3. Interest from capital, accumulated either by past savings or from endowments.

4. Subventions from government, usually for capital but sometimes for recurrent purposes. This is dealt with in greater detail in the next section.

5. Earnings from the sale of goods or services. Examples are the sale of books and literature in the developing countries, or in Britain; sale of Christmas cards; charges made for hostel accommodation for overseas students; charges made by recruiting agencies for appointments successfully made through them.

Appeals are sometimes generalised for the overall work of the organisation: sometimes for particular projects. From the organisation's point of view, the more money that is not specifically earmarked to projects, the greater the flexibility of operation. On the other hand, requests for money for particular purposes may have more appeal to potential donors, and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is working on this principle by encouraging individual towns and villages in Britain to sponsor particular agricultural schemes in developing countries. It is also true that the public has a distaste for giving its money for administrative or publicity expenses, feeling that every pound given should be directly spent in the developing country. It is of course illogical to think that money can be applied usefully without organising costs arising, but many of those appealing for funds find it necessary to apply only regular sources of income to cover

overheads. This enables them to assure donors and subscribers to special appeals that every penny of the money they give will be transferred to developing countries.

In general, the monetary expense of raising and administering funds seems to be 10-20 per cent of the amount raised for most organisations, a large part of which is the cost of publicity and educational material, although some organisations keep within a figure of little over 5 per cent. (If one could measure total social cost, this might be considerably higher, since the vast bulk of the work in Britain is carried out by voluntary organisers or by officials who are willing to accept below-average salaries.)

5 Relations with Government

An outstanding feature of Britain's social framework is undoubtedly the large number of independent organisations and societies that exist, and the prominent part they have always played in British life. Because they and their services were often established well before the Government became active in the same fields, there has been a long tradition of partnership between them and Government. Particularly in the field of youth work and welfare services, the state provision for those in need has frequently been channelled through private and voluntary bodies. These have maintained their independent position even where, as has happened in some cases, their activities have been almost wholly financed from Government funds. Increasingly, devices have been developed, and continue to be developed, which make it possible for independent organisations to accept substantial funds from the Government without impairing their autonomy. An outstanding illustration of this technique is, of course, the University Grants Committee which enables tens of millions of pounds to be channelled to the universities each year whilst they retain their independence. In considering the association of the Government and British private bodies in relation to overseas activities, it is important to bear this domestic institutional background in mind.

1 General Policy of Government

On the whole, relations between British independent organisations operating overseas and the Government are excellent. The Government, generally through the Department of Technical Co-operation or the British Council, looks to them for help in arranging programmes for overseas visitors and trainees in Britain within their particular fields of competence, and asks

them on occasion to provide experts requested by governments overseas. On occasion, Government or British Council help may be given to these organisations, most often in the form of finance, but sometimes through secretarial services.

The policy of the Government was set out in the 1962 White Paper, 'Technical Co-operation – A Progress Report by the New Department',* which said:

'Finally, how can aid be most effectively provided from Britain? The Government cannot and should not attempt to do everything itself. Even in the work for which it is directly responsible . . . the Government depends on the help of private individuals and organisation, universities, training colleges and professional associations. But over much of the field, aid given by the Government is not necessarily either the most effective or the most acceptable. Much can better be done by private business, by institutions and by individuals. As a country we can do our task properly only when all those in Britain with skills or services to offer take advantage of the opportunities they personally have for helping countries which are less well off . . .

' . . . For many years – indeed since well before governments interested themselves in this work – voluntary organisations, including missionary societies, have been sending out skilled and dedicated workers to found and run schools, hospitals and other institutions. More recently other bodies have been formed, such as Voluntary Service Overseas, which was set up deliberately to recruit and send out young men of 18 or 19 to work for a year abroad for very low rewards. Many firms have gladly accepted overseas trainees, and some have launched their own special training schemes. Professional associations have given their help willingly. The academic and scientific power of our universities has been harnessed to help the younger countries solve their problems and to give their new-born universities and university colleges a start on their careers. All this work needs to be expanded, intensified and co-ordinated, and it will be the Department's job to find the gaps, to help cut out overlapping, to remove obstacles which interfere with private effort, to bring together those working in the same field, and to give those who wish to help as clear an idea as possible of what is wanted abroad.'

*HMSO 1s. 3d.

2 Principles underlying Government Support

What are the main principles involved in making Government money available to independent organisations? It is impossible to give a list of conditions applying generally, but it may be said first that the activity to be supported must fall within the range of activities over which it is government policy to respond to requests from developing countries, yet must not duplicate existing government provision. Second, the Government must be convinced that it is in the public interest for the activity to be carried out by private organisations rather than by Government itself. Any decision that independent organisations should be relied upon is likely to be taken either on the pragmatic grounds that experienced and efficient private organisations already exist and are cheaper or otherwise more convenient to use than establishing a special government service; or on grounds of principle – for example, that it is *better* for volunteers from Britain to be sponsored by independent voluntary societies than by Government. Third, in cases where such a condition is relevant, the practical technical assistance purpose must be separated from the other aims of the independent organisation in so far as these may be religious, political or otherwise controversial. In other words, public money must not be used for private proselytisation. In this connection, it may be noted that it has not been British Government policy to use missionary societies as channels or agents for government assistance (as appears to be the case in West Germany and some other countries). Such money as has been given by the British Government to Christian organisations has been for recruiting teachers or for provision of student hostel places in Britain. This ties in with a fourth principle, namely that assistance provided overseas by the British Government is usually channelled through the government of the recipient country, rather than through British independent organisations operating there.

3 Organisations Receiving Government Support

Apart from the universities, the independent organisations which have received most government support for their activities in relation to developing countries are the volunteer-sending bodies grouped together in the Voluntary Societies' Committee for Service Overseas, and those organisations providing hostel accommodation for overseas students in Britain. In 1962–3, government money allocated to the volunteer schemes was about

£160,000, and to the provision of hostels under the Overseas Students Welfare Expansion Programme (OSWEP), administered by the British Council, some £600,000, though not all of the latter was spent. Smaller sums, probably totalling not much more than £100,000 in all, went to Catholic Overseas Appointments, Centre for Educational Television Overseas, Community Development Clearing House, Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee, Office for Placing Overseas Schoolboys, Oversea Service, Oversea Visual Aids Centre, Women's Migration, and Oversea Appointments Society. In British Government accounts these subventions are sometimes given separate headings – as for instance the £600,000 for student hostels, or the £5,000 a year grant to the British Institute of Management, or the £10,000 being given in the financial year 1964–5 to the City and Guilds of London Institute towards the cost of its services on behalf of developing countries. But the money has more usually been drawn either from British Council funds, or from grants made by Parliament for Colonial Development and Welfare or for Commonwealth Educational Co-operation, and in these cases, although no particular secrecy is involved, published government accounts are not detailed enough to reveal all the relevant information.

4 Mechanisms and Methods of Government Help to Independent Organisations

As noted earlier, government help has occasionally taken the form of loan of personnel or administrative and secretarial services – the volunteer programmes have been assisted by the British Council in this way – but normally support is given in the form of financial grants.

Support for Limited Period

In general, the British Treasury insists that Government help to bodies outside its control must be limited in duration. Sometimes support is needed just for a particular project, as for instance the £2,000 promised to the Plunkett Foundation in 1964 to help it organise a Commonwealth Conference on Agricultural Co-operation. But where an independent body needs more general financial help, the object of Government policy is always to reach a point where the organisation being helped will be self-supporting from donations, subscriptions, etc., or from the sale of its services. This means that Government support is effectively limited to the launching of an organisation, development of a service, construc-

tion of buildings, etc., but not to recurrent expenses; and that support is generally for a year at a time, although there have been instances of help being promised for periods up to five years ahead – for instance to the Centre for Educational Television Overseas.

Matching Contributions

The principle of asking voluntary organisations to raise a matching contribution from other sources is based on the idea that Government support aims at encouraging more private initiative and money to come forward. In the case of Government support for student hostels, this is achieved by the stipulation that Government will provide up to 75 per cent of the cost of additional places, or a fixed amount per place (to discourage extravagance), whichever is the lower. In the case of the volunteer programme for 1963, when 250 graduate volunteers were sent overseas, the Government contributed the full cost of the first 75 graduate volunteers, and half the cost of the next 100, up to a total of £125,000 (i.e. 50 per cent of the programme). The estimated Government contribution to the 1964 volunteer programme will be £270,000, and in 1965, when the official contribution for the graduates is to be raised to 75 per cent, it is likely to be £650,000.

Support for General Budgets or Particular Programmes

Where official help is given, those independent organisations existing primarily in order to help developing countries through providing some service may well receive financial help from Government in the form of contributions to administrative and general overhead expenses. But those whose services to developing countries are an offshoot of their main activities must expect that the Government will normally tie its financial grant to a particular programme or project. Thus, youth organisations running hostels in Britain receive money for providing extra places for overseas students; but this does not mean the Government is ready to foot the entire bill for a new library or swimming bath in the same building, which may be mainly intended for use by people other than overseas students. In such cases, the division of overheads such as the time of permanent staff or running costs of buildings between supported and non-supported activities obviously involves extremely complicated accounting procedures; but it is hard to see that Government could do otherwise than insist strictly on support from public funds being used only for specific approved purposes.

Allocation between Organisations

Obviously, government must try to adhere to consistent principles in giving support to different independent organisations working in the same fields as each other. This recently involved the British Government in giving an initial grant to a Catholic recruiting agency to match support received earlier by a Protestant one, and conversely the withdrawal of some support from a third agency partly on the grounds that regular government subventions had seemed to be putting it in an unjustifiably privileged position *vis à vis* other private recruiting organisations. In most cases, however, the institutions supported have been specialist ones - Community Development Clearing House, Centre for Educational Television Overseas, Oversea Visual Aids Centre, Oversea Service (orientation courses), and the question of favouritism or competitive advantage through government grants has therefore not arisen.

In the case of government money for hostel places, it has been possible to offer this to any organisation meeting the conditions laid down for grants, and there is in no sense any 'closed shop'. New societies, so long as they were efficient, could raise some funds themselves, and could meet various other technical conditions, would be eligible for government help.

In the case of volunteers, as has been mentioned, the government uses the Voluntary Societies' Committee for Service Overseas as a channel for its grant and to co-ordinate activities of the various societies involved.

Control Mechanisms

Apart from any particular conditions as to purposes, matching contributions, etc., which may be attached to government grants, control over the spending of them is achieved by (a) arranging government (or British Council) representation on the governing body of the supported institution - the British Council always insists on this where it is contributing more than £250; (b) making the flow of money dependent on the receipt of satisfactory progress reports, inspection of results, etc.; (c) scrutiny of the receiving institution's accounts.

Appendix I

A The UN Resolution

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST HUNGER, DISEASE AND IGNORANCE

The Resolution was sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Ireland, Liberia, Nepal, Netherlands, and United Kingdom. It was adopted unanimously by the General Assembly on 11 December 1963.

The General Assembly

Recalling resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, which established the United Nations Development Decade,

Convinced that the achievement of the objectives of the Development Decade requires investment in human resources by a world-wide effort against hunger, disease and ignorance,

Recalling that the report of the Preparatory Committee for the International Co-operation Year recommended that 1965 should be designated International Co-operation Year,

Recognising the great contribution made by non-governmental organisations to international co-operation and to furthering the objectives of the United Nations,

Believing that widespread support can be engendered for a concerted effort to combat hunger, disease and ignorance, to mark the second half of the Development Decade,

1. Appeals to all non-governmental organisations to put their increased enthusiasm, energy and other resources into a world campaign in the basic human fields of food, health and education (including training) to start in 1965 and to continue for the remainder of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. Urges states to facilitate in all appropriate ways the efforts of their non-governmental organisations taking part in such a campaign in the fields of food, health and education and contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to consult with Member

Governments and the specialised agencies and also with non-governmental organisations in consultative status and to report to the thirty-seventh session of the Economic and Social Council on the feasibility and the methods of stimulating such a campaign of non-governmental organisations under the auspices of the United Nations, bearing in mind the following considerations:

- (a) the value of closer contact between peoples and non-governmental organisations in the developed and in the developing countries in order to improve understanding between them;
- (b) the desirability of developing more active methods of co-operation between the United Nations, including its specialised agencies, and non-governmental organisations, designed to extend non-governmental participation in the progress of the Development Decade, particularly in the fields of food, health and education;
- (c) the need to ensure that such a campaign is conducted under conditions which are acceptable to, and receive the approval and support of, the governments of the countries concerned;

4. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider the Secretary-General's report at its thirty-seventh session, and to take such action as it may deem appropriate.

B Mr. Keith Unwin's Statement

Introducing the Resolution, the British delegate, Mr. Keith Unwin, CMG, OBE, Minister at the United Nations for Economic and Social Affairs, made the following statement:

The draft Resolution proposing a World Campaign by non-governmental organisations against hunger, disease and ignorance, which I have the honour to present in the name of Argentina, Austria, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Iran, Ireland, Liberia, Nepal and the Netherlands, is inspired by the objectives of the Development Decade; the sponsors hope that the campaign will make a useful supplementary contribution to the efforts of governments towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade.

The Development Decade, although it has in fact seen a not inconsiderable rise in the co-operation between the governments of advanced and developing countries and in the flow of aid from the former to the latter, has not excited the popular imagination to any great extent in the world at large. The purpose of

this resolution is to put that right. It also seems eminently worthwhile that we in the General Assembly should both recognise the work of non-governmental organisations for the great value it has, by giving this pride of place in one resolution among all those which deal with governmental work; and also that we should call on the help of the private organisations for a fruitful partnership towards achieving the purposes of the Development Decade.

Some delegates have asked us, Mr. Chairman, whether a campaign on the lines sketched out in this resolution would have real substance. The sponsors believe that it would. This belief is based on the success of both individual non-governmental organisations and also two international campaigns, namely the World Refugee Year and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

With your permission I should like to quote to the Committee a few examples of what has already been done, which will give some indication of both the resources and the fund of goodwill available from private sources.

One non-governmental organisation in the United Kingdom has about \$4m committed to over 140 projects in 33 different countries. This organisation, the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, is one of the most active non-governmental organisations. It is assisting a leprosy programme in India, a hybrid maize scheme in Pakistan, a canal lining project in Afghanistan, vaccination of cattle against rinderpest in Nepal, community development in Algeria, agricultural training centres in Kenya hospitals and a training college in the Congo, a training programme for rural health and social workers in Nigeria, animal husbandry extension work in Bechuanaland, a mobile eye clinic in Aden, and a livestock and pasturage development programme in the Dominican Republic. These are a few of the activities of one of the larger and better-known non-governmental organisations in my own country. A recent survey has shown that there are over 200 organisations in the United Kingdom, though not all of the same size, which provide assistance in various forms for developing countries over a very wide field. Other delegates can certainly give similar examples from their own countries. Many of these organisations are eager to help when they are given an objective – but some need guidance.

The imagination and activities of the non-governmental organisations in both the developed and the developing countries have been stimulated by the two world-wide campaigns to which I have already referred. In the case of the World Refugee Year in 1960 nearly \$91m was collected in cash and kind. This money

was spent on refugees all over the world – in the Far East, in North Africa, the Middle East, and much of it was donated to the refugees of Europe. Of this total, non-governmental organisations in the United Kingdom raised nearly \$25m; this is equal to about half the total resources of the Expanded Programme of technical assistance for 1964. For the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which is of course still in operation, the United Kingdom Committee hopes to raise by the end of the period of the Campaign about \$15m, say an average of \$5m a year. Compared with the expenditures by governments on the voluntary funds and specialised agencies, this, for the private effort of one country, is no small sum.

I have quoted substantial figures, Mr. Chairman. The question now is, can we not repeat and improve upon these successes to help the developing countries to reach the targets of the Development Decade? The hope of the sponsors is that world-wide action under the aegis of the United Nations as a whole would achieve this; that a campaign on the lines suggested in our resolution during the second half of the Development Decade would produce results on at least a similar scale to the response to earlier more limited voluntary efforts. We hope that this campaign will bring together the individual efforts of a large number of organisations so as to concentrate their efforts on the well-defined and urgent targets of the Development Decade.

The examples I have quoted are in terms of funds. But money is by no means the only contribution which such organisations can make, although it is the contribution which can most easily be measured. There are great reserves of practical idealism in the voluntary organisations which can – and indeed do – help in finding people and in urging potential helpers to go out and do practical work in the developing countries: for example, in universities and schools, in clinics and community development schemes, in housing and wild life preservation. In addition, as Mr. Owen recognised in his speech in the Second Committee on 1 October, there are wide possibilities for voluntary organisations to co-operate with EPTA and certain specialised agencies and perhaps even with the special fund in providing people to do jobs in which these bodies are interested.

I should add that these private contributions, whether in funds or in efforts, were spontaneously and voluntarily given – not as a result of taxation or of any other constraint. They come through voluntary channels and not from governments.

The Resolution suggests three main themes; food, health and education (including training). These three are primary needs in

all developing countries. They are not the only needs. But precisely because there are a number of fields of essential action it is important that the campaign be fully integrated through the United Nations itself with the targets of the Development Decade in view. It is not our intention that this campaign should interfere in any way with the normal activities of any organisation. On the contrary we hope that it will strengthen and assist them. It is also not our intention that this campaign should replace any other forms of contribution but that it should supplement them by bringing in organisations which may not so far have found the way to take part in this work.

It would be misleading for me to suggest that voluntary assistance even on a relatively large scale could make all the difference between success or failure in achieving the 5 per cent growth target. But we do believe that there is a definite gap which such a campaign could help to fill. It is relatively simple to find finance to assist a project costing \$1m or \$2m but it is often difficult to find funds either from bilateral or multilateral sources for schemes costing from \$1,000 up to say \$100,000. Such small projects can, however, often make a very significant impact on economic development. This gap might very well be filled by private assistance through co-ordinated action such as we are proposing. A further advantage is that voluntary assistance can be used to meet local costs or recurrent charges. When governments or international agencies provide the funds, they are often reluctant either to grant or to lend money for local costs.

Another objective of this resolution which is closely bound up with the first is to spread among the people of the developed countries knowledge of what is going on in the developing countries. It is most important that the objectives of the Development Decade should be known in the developed countries, just as much as in the developing countries. The United Kingdom Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign has expended very nearly as much effort in educating the British public about the problems of the developing countries as it has in supporting projects in the developing countries themselves. This educational role is important, not only for the particular purposes of this Resolution, but also to improve the general climate for the provision of aid, whether private or public. When a government wishes to respond to initiatives taken in this Committee or in any other forum, it can do little without the support of its people; and the people will only give this support if they know why government action is needed. This applies not only to the giving of aid but to other forms of action which may arise, for example

as the result of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. This second objective, therefore, the spread of knowledge, has a very wide scope, and we hope that voluntary organisations in all countries will have it constantly in mind.

Finally, we have been asked, Mr. Chairman: How is such a campaign to be organised? The co-sponsors have no preconceived ideas about this question and that is why we have asked the Secretary-General, who is best placed to take an overall view of the problem, to produce suggestions on this subject. There are, however, one or two points which I would like to mention at this stage and which we would hope he would take into account when preparing his report.

- (i) In considering the administrative arrangements, the Secretary-General might like to weigh up the comparative advantages of having a campaign covering all three objectives over the whole five-year period, or of dividing the period up into three equal portions during which the main emphasis would in turn be on hunger, ignorance and disease.
- (ii) As to the institutional structure it might be possible to follow the procedure adopted in the World Refugee Year, with a small central unit co-ordinating national activities.
- (iii) He would also have to consider how far the contributing bodies might wish to earmark their contributions for specific purposes or for use in specific countries.
- (iv) Another point to be considered is how to organise the efforts in each country. This must be largely a decision for the voluntary organisations themselves. In some countries existing machinery may be sufficient; in others it may be that a single organising committee would be desirable to act as a central clearing house for information and guidance rather than as a directing body.

Mr. Chairman, by the time the Secretary-General comes to prepare his report the General Conference of FAO will have reached a decision about the future of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which is due to end in 1965. The view of my government is that the world campaign proposed in this Resolution, which covers not only hunger, but also disease and ignorance, should absorb the more restricted Freedom from Hunger Campaign. It will, of course, have a great deal to learn from the experience of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

All these are questions to which an answer must be found, but on which we do not wish to express ourselves finally without first hearing the Secretary-General's views.

Mr. Chairman, we think that this initiative will prove a useful one in three senses. First it will provide a useful addition to what is already being done through other channels; second, it will result in fruitful partnerships between governments and private organisations in the developed and in the developing countries as well as between private organisations and specialised agencies; thirdly, it will be a means of bringing home to the people of all countries concerned what is needed for the Development Decade and what is being done within the United Nations framework as a whole to ensure world-wide economic and social development at an increasing rate.

Although we in this Committee are concerned for the greater part of our time with the economic destiny of nations, we should not overlook opportunities of assisting individuals or small groups in the developing countries to free themselves from the scourges of ignorance, disease and hunger. Mr. Chairman, the sponsors believe that this Resolution will provide such an opportunity.

Appendix II

Some Non-Government Organisations

The number of non-government organisations concerned with developing countries runs into hundreds. Details of many of them are given in **Overseas Service and Voluntary Organisations** (The National Council of Social Service for VOCOSS, 4s.) and **Development Guide** (Allen and Unwin for the ODI, 25s.). The following list of organisations affiliated to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and members of VOCOSS gives an indication of the number and variety of organisations involved. Organisations which are both affiliated to FFHC and members of VOCOSS are marked †; organisations which are members of VOCOSS only are marked*; those listed without a mark are affiliated to FFHC only.

- *African Development Trust
- African Medical and Research Foundation
- *Boys Brigade
- *Boy Scouts Association
- British Association for the Advancement of Science
- *British Association of the Experiment in International Living
- British Association of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta
- *British Council
- *British Institute of Management
- British O.R.T.
- British O.S.E. Society
- *British Red Cross Society
- *British Society for International Health Education
- Catholic Social Guild
- Catholic Women's League
- Central British Fund for Jewish Relief and Rehabilitation
- Civil Service Clerical Association
- *Committee on Overseas Service
- *Commonwealth Society for the Deaf
- *Community Development Clearing House
- *Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland
- *Co-operative Union Limited
- Conservative Union Ltd.
- Council for Education in World Citizenship
- Edinburgh Hebrew Congregation
- Federation of Women Zionists
- Fellowship of Reconciliation
- †Freedom from Hunger Campaign

- †Friends' Service Council
- Fund for Human Need
- †Girl Guides Association
- Graal
- Humanist Council
- *Industrial Welfare Society
- †Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas
- †Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service
- †International Friendship League
- International Help for Children
- †International Social Service in Great Britain
- †International Voluntary Service
- *Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust
- Knights of St. Columba
- Labour Party
- *Land Settlement Association
- Liberal Party Organisation
- *National Adult School Union
- *National Association for Mental Health
- National Board of Catholic Women
- National British Women's Total Abstinence Union
- National Catholic Youth Association
- †National Council of Social Service
- National Council of Women
- National Farmers' Union
- National Farmers' Union of Scotland
- †National Federation of Women's Institutes
- National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs
- *National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales)
- National Peace Council
- National Union of Agricultural Workers
- *National Union of Students of England, Wales and N. Ireland
- National Union of Townswomen's Guilds
- Newman Association
- *Overseas Development Institute
- *Overseas Service College
- †Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
- *Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies
- Royal Commonwealth Society
- †Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind
- Royal National Institute for the Blind
- Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland
- *Royal Overseas League
- †Salvation Army
- †Save the Children Fund
- Scottish Association of Young Farmers' Clubs
- Scottish Union of Students
- *St. John Ambulance Brigade
- South Place Ethical Society
- *Standing Conference of British Organisations for Aid to Refugees
- *Standing Conference of National Youth Organisations
- †Sword of the Spirit
- †Toc H
- Toc H Women's Association
- U.K. Committee for UNICEF
- U.K. Committee for World Health Organisation
- Union of Catholic Mothers
- †United Nations Association
- United Nations Association: Scottish and National Council

United Nations Student Association
†United World Trust
*Victoria League
*Voluntary Service Overseas
War on Want
War on Want: Scottish Committee
*Women's Council
*Women's Corona Society
Women's Farm and Garden Association
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Women's Migration and Overseas Appointments Society
Women's Voluntary Service
†World Assembly of Youth
World Goodwill
†World University Service
Young Christian Workers
†Young Women's Christian Association
*Young Men's Christian Association

Overseas Development Institute

It is now generally accepted that the problems of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America will be increasingly decisive in national and international politics during the next ten years. The industrialised countries are faced, in particular, with the problem of how to help in the development of these others.

To study this problem the Overseas Development Institute was set up in London in the autumn of 1960 as an independent, non-government body 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; its 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; in particular to inform the public about the need for action, and about the results of any action taken.

ODI Publications

India at Midpassage—a look at India at the halfway stage of the Third Five-Year Plan

by William Clark, K. B. Lall, E. F. Schumacher and Robert Neild 6/-

Publication June 1964

World III—a handbook on developing countries *hard cover* 17/6

by Adrian Moyes and Teresa Hayter *flexicover* 12/6

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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.

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