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Overseas Development Institute

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Overseas Development Institute

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

The functions of the Institute are:

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

Annual Report 1967-1968

Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute Ltd
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England

Preface

For the second year running this Annual Report must begin by saying it has been a bad year for those who care about development. The 10% cutback imposed in December 1966 began to bite into the aid effort in 1967, and the November devaluation meant, in effect, a further cut in gross aid of between 8% and 11%. In January 1968 it was formally announced that the aid programme would be kept to its ceiling of £205m for the next two years.

Abroad aid fared no better, and in the United States Congress the smallest aid bill since the war was savagely slashed still further. The Administration's 1968 proposals are for an even smaller aid programme.

This general decline of Western assistance to the developing world is in contrast to the increasing needs of the less developed countries, which were expressed in the 'Algiers Charter' presented as a programme of action for the second UNCTAD conference at New Delhi.

It was against this prospect of worsening relations leading possibly to a direct confrontation at New Delhi between the rich and the poor nations that ODI operated in 1967. A year of deepening economic crisis for Britain left us all in no doubt that a significant segment of public opinion was turning away from our responsibilities overseas and coming to regard development as too massive a task for us to undertake. 'Charity begins at home, we can deal with the economic problems of others only when we have set our own house in order.' That was apparently the prevailing mood.

We were tempted, within the staff of ODI, to batten down the hatches and wait for the storm to blow itself out. We could have said that in view of the present situation we should not

press for more or better aid, but content ourselves with holding on to what we had got or could salvage. However, the great majority of the research staff of ODI are under the age of 35, and they knew that the disillusion with the developing world was not so widespread in the younger generation—which has never lost an Empire, nor yet failed to find a rôle in the world.

As a result we went ahead, more vigorously than ever, in pursuit of our original task: 'to keep the urgency of the problems of development before the public and the responsible authorities'. There was, for instance, continuous participation by ODI staff in the VCOAD Autumn Campaign; there was a popular television series run over 13 weeks on the nature of aid for development, for which ODI provided much of the material and the accompanying book *Rich World/Poor World* (edited by James Lambe). We also concentrated much of our speaking effort on sixth forms and universities. The continuing stream of excellent candidates for the ODI Fellowships in Africa and Latin America seems to show that many of the very best of our university graduates are far from disillusioned about the prospects of development overseas.

In our research studies we have been moving into fresh and newly appropriate fields—in particular recognising the crucial importance of the little examined 'aid relationship'—which involves all the problems of how donor and recipient can combine their efforts and work together in fruitful endeavour. We paid particular attention also to the multilateral aid effort involving as it does a close institutional relationship between donor and recipient. In this connection I delegated some of my responsibilities as Director for part of the year in order to act as a consultant to the United Nations Development Programme.

It is our conclusion that if there is to be greater success in development in the 1970s and beyond than that achieved in the so-called Development Decade of the 1960s, there must be much greater co-ordination of the aid effort of the rich countries, and a new approach to their relationship with the developing world.

This idea, of a long-term aid strategy for the 1970s and through to the end of the century, was the theme of a private conference held at the home of Sir Edward Boyle. George Woods, the

President of the World Bank, René Maheu, the Director-General of UNESCO, Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), of our Council, myself, and a few others concerned with the international aid effort met over a weekend and informally exchanged views. There was general agreement that the donor countries needed to re-examine their past record in the development assistance field in order to estimate the extent and manner of future assistance necessary to achieve results. In October George Woods, in his Stockholm speech, proposed that there should be a 'Grand Assize of Aid' on just these lines. We await the outcome of this initiative with interest.

In preparation for the UNCTAD conference we published *The Less Developed Countries in World Trade* in December, and it was the basic text of an Anglo-American-European conference on UNCTAD arranged by the Ditchley Foundation, in which ODI participated. We also took several opportunities to brief the press on the forthcoming conference, and to build up, both among the public and within the Government, a sharper awareness of the importance of making positive proposals for aid and development at the meeting on which two-thirds of the world community has pinned such great hopes.

* * *

This is the seventh Annual Report I have written since ODI was founded in 1960. It is also the last I shall write, since on 31 March I shall leave ODI to take up the position of Director of Information and Public Affairs at the World Bank. While I have very great regret at leaving ODI I look on my new post as a continuance of the work I have been doing here, translated into the international field. I regard the prospect with excitement and hope.

Looking back over the past seven and a half years, while I am far from satisfied, I am intensely proud of the institute which has been created. It has earned for itself a significant place in the life and thought of Britain and indeed of the whole development world. It could never have done this if I, as its first Director, had not had the guidance and support of the Council which began and has continued as one of the most

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eminent 'ginger groups' in history, exerting their very considerable influence in the City and the Trade Unions, the business and academic worlds, the press and the learned societies. I owe them a debt I shall not attempt to repay.

But the Institute owes its current prestige very largely to the publication of its studies, and so to the devoted and talented staff which has been built up over the years. This staff is the achievement of the Institute of which I am most proud, and the most valuable legacy I can leave to my successor.

WILLIAM CLARK

Director

Review of the Year's Work

Information Centre

During the past year there has been a considerable increase in this aspect of ODI's work. The writing and circulation of briefing papers, mainly to MPs, continues. Individual staff members are continually involved in answering outside queries, especially from other voluntary organisations and from the increasing number of local groups taking an interest in the problems of development. Journalists continue to provide the main demand for information and to satisfy this we have organised a few formal briefing sessions in addition to the usual day-to-day contacts.

Library

The library, which now contains over 5,000 books and pamphlets on aid and development, is increasingly used by outside students. Almost 200 periodicals, both British and foreign, are being regularly received. A list of articles on aid and development is compiled every month, chiefly for the use of the staff; but it is also available to others from the Librarian at a subscription of £1 p.a. About a dozen British and foreign dailies are cut and filed according to subject and/or country.

Public Education

During the past year, there has been a sharp increase in the number of external speaking and lecture engagements undertaken by the Institute's staff. One of ODI's functions is to keep the urgency of the problems of developing countries before the public. The increase in outside speaking engagements represents an intensification of ODI's efforts in this direction.

The Institute does not maintain a formal speakers' bureau. The first claim on a research officer's time is his current research project, but he is allowed a large measure of discretion in deciding what additional commitments he may take on, within the general framework of policy as laid down by the Council. In seeking to make the results of ODI's research known to the widest possible public, members of the staff are expected to speak as individuals. The Institute's 'official' position is confined to the belief that a wider and deeper understanding of the needs of developing countries, and effective measures to meet those needs, are desirable objectives.

It is in this context that there has developed among the Council and the staff of ODI the view:

- (a) that six years of thorough and purposeful research have created a body of knowledge which the Institute should seek to propagate as widely as possible;
- (b) that the conspicuous loss of momentum in the advanced countries' efforts to help the poorer two-thirds of the world is partly attributable to public misunderstanding of what is at stake—a situation which calls for more intensive efforts to explain the issues to the public at large.

External speaking engagements undertaken by members of the staff in the past year have been of two main kinds:

- (a) participation in public meetings, especially in conjunction with the autumn campaign of the Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development (VCOAD) and with the twenty-fifth anniversary of OXFAM;
- (b) lectures, talks, seminars, etc., especially in courses of general overseas studies in which there was a place for some discussion, at a non-specialist level, of the main issues of economic development.

For the future, it is expected that ODI will continue to co-operate very closely with the voluntary agencies and other bodies in the planning of public education programmes.

At the opening meeting of VCOAD's autumn campaign, the Director took the chair. (The speakers at this meeting included the Minister for Overseas Development, the Leader of the

Opposition, and the Leader of the Liberal Party.) Hal Mettrick and John White addressed six regional conferences in this campaign, and members of the staff took part in a number of subsidiary meetings associated with it.

The Institute has noticed a significant increase in the number of small discussion groups of private citizens, often associated with local church communities, concerned about the challenge of world poverty. Members of the staff who have addressed such groups, often in the course of a series of meetings aimed at extensive study of the problems of developing countries, have met with a particularly lively response. The Institute has also helped in the planning of such programmes.

There have been numerous calls from secondary schools for speakers to address groups of sixth-formers. In particular, the Director of Studies gave a series of lectures during the Commonwealth Institute's cruise to West Africa for sixth-formers. The Institute has responded to such requests wherever possible, finding in these audiences a remarkably well informed interest and an enthusiasm for more knowledge.

The Institute has also been called upon to lecture in academic institutions:

The Director of Studies has given lectures under the auspices of the Commonwealth Institute, the Oversea Service College, Farnham, the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, the University of York, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Royal Institute of Public Administration, the Joint Services Staff College, the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, and Wilton Park.

Teresa Hayter, Andrzej Krassowski, and John White have taken part in seminars at the Institute of Development Studies at Sussex University, and John White gave a course of six lectures on development problems to the Department of Tropical Studies of the Architectural Association.

The Institute has been represented at conferences both in Britain and overseas:

The Director, with Andrzej Krassowski, attended the Ninth World Conference of the Society for International Development, in Milan. He also attended an International Conference on the

World Crisis in Education, in Williamsburgh, Va., the UN Industrial Development Organisation's International Symposium on Industrial Development in Athens, and the Ditchley Foundation's Conference on Trade, Aid, and Development.

The Director of Studies represented ODI at the annual meeting of the Directors of Development Training and Research Institutes at Montpellier. He also attended the Ditchley conference on Trade, Aid, and Development and, in conjunction with Caroline Miles of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, prepared the report of the conference.

John White attended a conference at Sussex University on the Indian Fourth Plan, and with Michael Zammit Cutajar led discussion groups at a conference organised by OXFAM and UNA for young people, at Keele. He also led discussion groups at a five-day seminar organised by the Scottish Churches Council in association with other bodies, at Dunblane.

A conference organised by the Institut de Recherche et de Formation en vue du Développement Harmonisé, in Paris, was attended by Alison Franks; Hal Mettrick and James Lambe ran discussion groups at a conference for sixth-formers organised by OXFAM, at Liverpool.

Hal Mettrick attended the Third Conference on Special Training Programmes for Overseas Students, at Birmingham, and an Ecumenical Youth Conference at Duisburg.

These lists give an indication of the range, character, and purpose of the Institute's external activities. All members of the staff took part in a variety of discussion groups. It would be impossible to list all of them here, but those mentioned show where the main emphases have been.

Co-operation

Apart from our regular co-operation with kindred organisations in Britain, we have this year extended our range to Canada and Australia. In both countries organisations dealing with development problems are in the course of being established, and these new institutes have drawn very heavily on the experience of ODI in the process.

Much of ODI's studies programme has brought members of the Institute into close touch with a number of European institutions. In order to increase these contacts the Director of Studies, Dr. Soper, was sent to Paris at the end of 1967 to explore the possibilities of a closer relationship with European centres. The response was extremely encouraging and during 1968 we are looking forward to enlarging our connections with European institutions concerned with problems of development in the Third World.

ODI's forthcoming research programme in rural development will involve considerable overseas travel, and is expected to bring ODI into close contact with relevant research institutions in developing countries.

Travel

The Director: Canada, Greece, Italy, Poland, Switzerland, Tunisia, USA.

The Director of Studies: France, The Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, Sierra Leone.

Alison Franks: France.

Andrzej Krassowski: Italy.

Hal Mettrick: Germany.

Studies

This year's report on ODI studies gives an account of the work done at ODI since its inception in order to show how our research programme has evolved, and the context in which our current studies are set.

The starting point of ODI studies some six years ago was a survey of British aid. This was conducted at the request of the British Government (although financially supported by foundations) and it was begun at the same time as the Brookings Institution in Washington embarked on a study of American aid. The ODI survey has resulted in the publication of 'a factual survey' in the form of five reports: *Survey and Comment* (1963), *Educational Assistance* (Williams, 1963), *Technical Assistance* (Williams, 1964), *Government Finance* (Mackintosh and Krassowski, 1964), *Colonial Development* (Morgan, 1964). These studies were necessarily descriptive as at the time very little was known of aid operations. But as more has been learnt about the problems ODI studies have acquired something of the nature of 'critiques', searching particularly for ways and means to make aid increasingly effective in the advancement of economic development. In 1963, for instance, three long articles were published by the Director, William Clark, in *The Times*, entitled 'The Need for a Ministry of Overseas Development', later republished as *A Strategy for Development*. In 1966 Allen and Unwin published *International Aid* (Little and Clifford), which was promoted and partly financed by ODI and is a comprehensive discussion of the flow of resources from rich to poor countries with particular reference to British policy. Narrower yet significant issues have also been scrutinised and three of these may be mentioned: *Aid and the British Balance of Payments* (Krassowski, 1965), 'The Tying of Aid and the Problem

of Local Costs' (Clifford, *The Journal of Development Studies*, January 1966), *Aid Management Overseas* (Soper, 1967). ODI's continuing interest in British aid operations has resulted in a new series of publications called *British Development Policies*. The first of the series was published in 1966 and the second appeared early this year. These survey approximately every twelve months the main developments that have taken place in aid, private investment, and trade, with practical proposals for strengthening the British contribution to development. Considerable emphasis is placed on the importance of ensuring consistency in trade, aid, and investment policies toward the poorer nations.

Other donors

In the course of undertaking these studies of the British aid programme it became apparent at an early stage of the work that examining one donor alone was not enough: for an institute concerned with aid effectiveness the relationship of British aid to that of other donors was of great importance. Further, the experience of other aid-giving countries was naturally something from which Britain could profit. A brief survey of *Japanese Aid* (White) appeared in 1964 but it is in the aid of other European countries that ODI has been most interested. An abridged translation into English of the *Jeanneney Report* (Hayter) was issued in 1964 and major studies have been published of *German Aid* (White, 1965), and *French Aid* (Hayter, 1966). A short examination of the 'European Economic Community and Aid to Africa', (Soper, *International Affairs*, Vol. 41, No. 3) was published in 1965. Also in 1965 a discussion of British and German experiences in the provision of aid was held in Berlin under the joint auspices of ODI and the Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklungsländer. Then in 1966 ODI organised a conference in association with the Ditchley Foundation to discuss how aid could be made more effective through co-operation. The participants consisted of senior officials from Britain, France, Germany, and the USA together with some representatives from international organisations. The report together with the background papers was published under the title *Effective Aid* (1967).

Multilateral aid

A major study has been undertaken to promote a fuller understanding of the rôle and functions of multilateral institutions, particularly in relation to bilateral aid programmes. The first publication, *Pledged to Development* (White, 1967), deals specifically with the record of consortia and consultative groups and examines the experience of Turkey and Pakistan. It is an examination, both historical and analytical, of the attempts of the aid-giving countries to translate the idea of a common aid effort into operational reality. It also discusses in some detail the proper relationship between multilateral financial institutions and the bilateral donors.

The theme of the inter-relationship between the policies of donors and those of the receivers of aid is being further explored in the context of Latin America, and work is now well advanced on this study by Teresa Hayter.

Further multilateral studies are in preparation and work has begun on a study of the rôle of Regional Development Banks.

Studies of experiences in developing countries

The work that has so far been described deals in a sense with donor activities. But the ODI multilateral aid project has clearly shown that the rigid distinction between donor and recipient has become increasingly unreal. Indeed just as ODI found it needed to extend its British aid studies to include the work of other donors, so it was also found that a closer examination of aid and its impact within recipient countries was essential. The direction to be followed had already been made clear by an analysis, *Aid to Africa* (Little, 1964), published by ODI in association with Pergamon Press. This covered virtually the whole of the African continent. It has been followed by a case study in depth of Uganda and this survey has now been completed: *Aid in Uganda: Programmes and Policies* (Clark, 1966), *Aid in Uganda: Education* (Williams, 1966), *Aid in Uganda: Agriculture* (Mettrick, 1967). Certain aspects of American aid have also been examined in the context of its effectiveness in a particular recipient country. The study is concerned with the American ex-

perience in Tunisia and pays particular attention to the relationship between a major donor and a recipient. It is being published under the title *The Aid Relationship: The American Experience in Tunisia* (Krassowski). Andrzej Krassowski is now examining the experience of Ghana. This study is being undertaken in association with the University of California, Berkeley. Dr. Soper has already visited Ghana to make preparatory arrangements for the study and Andrzej Krassowski expects to arrive in Accra in April of this year. He will be based in Ghana partly at the University at Legon and partly at the University College of the Cape Coast. It is intended to explore the close interplay of Ghanaian government policies with donor objectives, the rôle of public and private sources of finance, and the extent to which external influence on economic policy in Ghana has been, can be, and should be applied. This problem of 'aid relationships' is indeed one of ODI's main interests. It involves politics, economics, and administration. It is at the very heart of the problem of increasing the effectiveness of aid and embraces such matters as co-ordination among bilateral donors, the dovetailing of multi-lateral and bilateral operations, what institutions are best equipped to bring about a more coherent aid operation, the extent to which donors can or should influence recipients' domestic policies, and, if they should, under what conditions and how. This last point is in fact a crucial one: the mere provision of aid is bound to have a substantial influence and what is now being sought is a means of ensuring that the influence is in a beneficial direction and conducted in an appropriate manner.

Non-governmental and private sector

Although the chosen field of ODI's work has been primarily concerned with official aid programmes this has not meant that other aspects of development have been ignored. Surveys of the flow of private capital resources, its importance, obstacles to it, and suggestions for ensuring its continuance on terms that are acceptable to both the investor and the government overseas have been made in various ODI publications. These have included: *Investment and Development: the role of private investment*

in developing countries (Rowan, Clark, and others, 1965); *British Private Investment in East Africa* (Morgan, 1965); and *Private Enterprise in Developing Countries* (Clarke, 1966), published in association with Pergamon Press.

Attention has also been given to the rôle of non-governmental organisations involved in overseas work. *Not by Governments Alone* (Williams and Moyes) was published in 1964 and a further ODI publication, *Volunteers in Development* (Moyes), was published in 1966.

Trade

The need for measures to strengthen the trading position of developing countries has been much emphasised in recent years, particularly since the first meeting of UNCTAD. The second UNCTAD conference is, at the time of writing, meeting in New Delhi. ODI's interest in trade stems from its basic interest in the problems of the relationship between the richer and poorer countries of the world. Trade is a major thread in this complex web of relationships. For the less developed countries trade is of overwhelming importance in their economic development. Aid, trade, and investment cannot be sealed off in separate compartments, and a consistent policy embracing all three is needed if the richer and poorer countries are to work together in an orderly and fruitful way. In 1967 ODI produced an article entitled 'Trade aid and UNCTAD' (Cutajar) which appeared in the quarterly journal *Progress*. It has now prepared a Trade Handbook called *The Less Developed Countries in World Trade* (Cutajar and Franks). This is a factual and analytical survey and was published at the end of 1967. It was intended primarily as a background to the issues to be debated in UNCTAD. It is hoped that ODI's next Trade Study will be concerned with British policies on tropical agricultural commodities. Special attention will be paid to the close relationship between trade and aid.

Rural development

Almost every theme that has so far been mentioned has some bearing on problems of rural development, and it is apparent

that there has emerged a new salutary enthusiasm for agriculture. Rural problems received special emphasis in ODI's Uganda survey. In association with the Institute of Race Relations, London, ODI sponsored a study by Guy Hunter, the first fruits of which have been published as *The Best of Both Worlds?* (OUP, 1967). The general subject of the research is the transfer of technology, institutions, and the ideas and values corresponding to them from 'developed' to 'developing' countries and the effects of this transfer. ODI now proposes to expand its work in this field and to undertake a substantial programme of work on rural development over the next few years. This work will be directed by Guy Hunter and is being financed by a generous grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. A rural development section in ODI is in process of being established and the main aim is to start producing a series of comparative studies of the strengths and weaknesses of particular institutional arrangements for rural development.

Associated study activities

As part of this report is concerned with studies it is not intended to discuss in detail the other associated activities undertaken by ODI. It is important, however, to recognise that the various studies that have been mentioned—donor, recipient, private sector, non-governmental, trade, rural development—although forming the core of ODI's work, are in no sense ends in themselves; they are the base from which other activities spring. As set out in ODI's Articles of Association it is the purpose of the Institute *inter alia* to be a forum for discussion, and to keep the urgency of the problems before the public and the responsible authorities. There are many ways of doing this and personal contact and informal individual association is one of the most significant. In more systematic terms ODI organises, either on its own or in participation with others, study groups, seminars, conferences, and lectures. These gatherings, some large, some small, some brief, some over a long period, are of growing importance in ODI's activities. Groups—including officials, academics, businessmen, and journalists—have been convened

to discuss African development plans, higher education overseas, aid effectiveness, overseas representation, private investment in East Africa, aid and the balance of payments, India's development problems, Indian industrialisation, British aid to agriculture, United Nations Technical Assistance work, multilateral consortia and consultative groups, and consultancy and overseas development. In some cases the group meets weekly to assist ODI in the preparation of a pamphlet. In other cases it may take the form of a single meeting in ODI's offices or perhaps a weekend conference.

The Institute is also playing an increasing rôle in a wider range of activities that can broadly be regarded as 'consultancy'. Many students from universities come to the ODI staff for advice if their research is in the field of overseas development; relevant journals are in regular touch with us and *The Economist* series *Aid that Works* was an example of a particularly successful combined operation of this sort. Two television series have been undertaken with ODI as consultants: *The Third World*, a series of six programmes appeared on BBC 2 (Hayter and Krassowski), and a series on ITV, *Rich World/Poor World*, which was screened in the Autumn of 1967. For this a book was prepared in ODI under the editorship of James Lambe and has been published by Arrow Books Ltd. to accompany the programmes.

Publications

Pledged to Development—A Study of International Consortia and the Strategy of Aid by John White (July 1967)

In August 1958, the representatives of five of the wealthiest nations of the Western world met in Washington DC, to discuss the question of how to help India. This meeting, held at the invitation of the World Bank, led to the establishment of what came to be known as the India Consortium.

In the next few years, consortia were established for Pakistan, Greece, and Turkey, all of which, like India, were dependent on aid from varied and sometimes conflicting sources. One of the characteristics of these groups was that the members periodically 'pledged' stated amounts of aid to finance the recipients' import programmes. More fundamentally, their aim was to set aid to these four countries on a concerted international basis.

For a number of other countries, 'consultative groups' were established. These groups differed from the consortia, in that no pledging took place. But the fundamental purpose remained; the intention, at least, was to put support for the recipient's economic development on a concerted and rational basis.

Pledged to Development is a study of the way in which the notion of a consortium, and then of a consultative group, evolved. It is an examination, both historical and analytical, of the attempts of the aid-giving countries to translate the idea of 'a common aid effort' into operational reality. The general history of consortia and consultative groups, and of the circumstances which led to their creation, is given in Chapters 1 and 2. Chapters 3 and 4 are case studies of the consortia for Pakistan and Turkey. Chapter 5 consists of an analysis of the scope of these mechanisms, and of their long-term significance

as an orderly framework for relations between aid-giving and aid-receiving countries. Chapter 6 contains specific conclusions and recommendations.

The study is a sequel to the studies that ODI has undertaken, covering the aid programmes of individual donor countries. It also touches on multilateral aid, and discusses in some detail the proper relationship between multilateral financial institutions and the bilateral donor countries.

Aid in Uganda—Agriculture by Hal Mettrick (September 1967)

In a large part of the developing world food production per head is now less than it was before the war. Agriculture is now seen, therefore, as more and more of a priority sector in the struggle to raise the living standards of the poorer countries. Aid donors are increasingly willing to assist agricultural development, but find themselves frustrated by the difficulties of it.

This book is a study of the problem of providing aid for agricultural development considered in the context of a particular country. It attempts to show how the effectiveness of this aid can be increased. In order that the development of agriculture can be considered in the context of general economic development the study begins with a discussion of the rôle of agriculture in the economic development of Uganda. This is followed by an analysis of the problems which face the Ugandan Government in trying to develop the agricultural sector. The analysis is divided into two sections, one dealing with the organisation of production and the other with other issues, such as manpower, marketing, and agricultural credit. A third part considers the policies of the Government and its plans for agricultural development are set in historical perspective. The fourth part describes the aid that several donors have given to Uganda's agriculture, and considers how successful these aid programmes have been. The final part is a commentary on the way that donors, particularly Britain, provide aid for agricultural development, and suggests how they can improve its effectiveness.

This study is the final volume in ODI's three-part case study of aid to Uganda. The earlier volumes are *Aid in Uganda—*

Programmes and Policies by Ralph Clark and *Aid in Uganda—Education* by Peter Williams. Although the studies in this series are concerned with Uganda, their conclusions are relevant to many other countries with similar problems.

The Less Developed Countries in World Trade by Michael Zammit Cutajar and Alison Franks (December 1967)

In 1964 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) highlighted the trading problems which face developing countries. This led to increased discussion of the relationship between trade and aid and the contribution of these to development.

The Less Developed Countries in World Trade is a reference guide to the trade of the less developed countries, and to national and international policies affecting their trade. It describes the overall direction and composition of the export trade of developing countries and, in greater detail, the particular problems associated with exports of both primary commodities and manufactures. This is followed by an account of the policies adopted by Britain, the EEC, and the USA towards the exports of developing countries. The last part of the book describes the work of the two international institutions primarily concerned with trade policies: the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and UNCTAD. In describing institutions and current and proposed trade policies, the study also comments on some of the main issues which are raised.

The study in particular provides a factual background to the issues to be discussed at the second UNCTAD Conference held in New Delhi early in 1968.

British Development Policies—Needs and Prospects 1968

edited by Andrzej Krassowski and Tom Soper (January 1968)
Britain provides the second largest market for the products of developing countries and is their largest supplier of capital and skills. Also, as one of the big Western industrial and commercial powers, it plays an important rôle in the shaping of the international economic system.

This pamphlet—the second in the series of ODI annual

reviews—is designed primarily to appraise British performance in the context of the international effort to assist the development of the poorer countries. Short sections on trends in aid and private investment overseas are included, as well as an analysis of the significance for developing countries of British devaluation. Major international issues of interest for both developing countries and Britain—such as the ‘Kennedy Round’, international monetary reform, and the financing of the International Development Association—are also examined. With the holding of the second session of the UN Conference on Trade and Development (New Delhi, February/March) world attention is turning to those broader issues which affect the nature of the world economic system and the relationship between rich and poor countries.

The pamphlet also seeks concisely and simply to present some of the findings in ODI’s main areas of research and to examine proposals arising from these. It includes chapters on new initiatives for improving aid, UNCTAD, and the rôle of external aid in strengthening the indigenous private sector in developing countries. There is, in addition, a chapter (by T. E. Smith of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies) on the population explosion and the rôle aid could play in containing this problem.

Consultancy in Overseas Development by Charles Young
(February 1968)

Many major investment decisions made by developing countries are based on advice given by professional consultants from developed countries. Yet the special advantages and problems resulting from this practice have seldom been examined and are often overlooked. This pamphlet is an attempt to provide such an examination.

Consultancy in Overseas Development is based on the findings of a group brought together by the Overseas Development Institute, and contains information on the range of consultancy services available to developing countries, an assessment of the advantages and the problems arising from the use of consultants, and conclusions concerning measures which could be taken by users of consultants, by consultants themselves, and by those concerned

with aid to developing countries, to increase the advantages and overcome the problems.

The pamphlet aims first to be a useful handbook for those who are practically involved in any of these three activities, and secondly to be of interest to all who have a more general concern with economic development.

ODI does not publish its own periodical—preferring to reach a wider audience by broadcasting and by contributing articles to the daily and weekly press and a wide range of other publications. However, two journals, edited by members of the Staff, cover a large area of our interests. They are:—

African Affairs—*The Quarterly Journal of The Royal African Society* edited by Tom Soper and Alison Smith.

Asian Review—*The Journal of the Royal Society for India, Pakistan and Ceylon* edited by John White.

The difficult, expensive, and time consuming process of building up the distribution of our publications has continued through 'Research Publications', an organisation which the ODI helped to found and which is undertaking the distribution and promotion of pamphlets and books produced by a number of Institutes. Its address is: 11, Nelson Road, London, S.E.10, and all ODI publications may be obtained from there.

Overseas Fellowships

ODI/Nuffield Fellowships in Africa

This scheme for sending young graduates to work in the planning and development ministries of African countries is now firmly established and has operated in nine countries. Funds are received from other sources as well as the Nuffield Foundation, including the Ministry of Overseas Development, but the greater part of the allowances of the Fellows is usually paid by the Governments for which they work.

In the British Universities the Fellowships have gained considerable prestige and in 1967 the field was so strong that we appointed ten new Fellows, compared with eight in 1966 and only three when the scheme began in 1963.

The present distribution of Fellows is:

Botswana

Roger Slade, Ministry of Development Planning

Kenya

Vincent Cable, Development Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Trevor Sweetman, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Peter Tulloch, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

Malawi

Kenneth Hope-Jones, Ministry of Trade and Industry

Sierra Leone

Michael Stevens, National Reformation Council Secretariat

Swaziland

Bruce Dinwiddy, Ministry of Finance, Commerce, and Industry

Tanzania

Alastair Balls, Treasury

Ray Bowden, Ministry of Commerce and Industries

Andrew Coulson, Ministry of Agriculture

Uganda

John Burley, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Michael Carter, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

Zambia

Peter Abelson, Office of National Development and Planning

Laurence Cockcroft, Ministry of Agriculture

Martin Hornby, Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Foreign Trade

James Potter, Ministry of Finance

David Steeds, Ministry of Agriculture

Fellows still in Africa after the completion of their term:

Nicholas Bennett, Manpower Planning Unit (Uganda)

Antony Cole, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (Kenya)

Peter Landell-Mills, Ministry of Development Planning (Botswana)

Charles Shackleton, Office of National Development and Planning (Zambia)

ODI Fellowships in Latin America

This scheme, which operates in conjunction with Latin American universities, is also designed to give training in economic disciplines to recent graduates, with special relation to the economic development planning of that area. It is our hope that many of these Fellows will, on their return, work in and strengthen the new Centres of Latin American Studies which are now being established in British Universities.

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One Fellow was appointed in 1966, and four in 1967 under a special grant from the Ford Foundation. Until the Foundation has completed a study of its whole overseas Fellowship programme, the future of this scheme is not clear.

The present distribution of Fellows is:

Bolivia

Laurence Whitehead (not institutionally based)

Chile

Philip O'Brien, Universidad Catolica de Chile, Santiago

Christopher Scott, Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria, Santiago

Peru

Michael Purser, Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria, Lima

Uruguay

Henry Finch, Instituto de Economia, Montevideo

Council

At the time of the Annual General Meeting in June 1967 Sir Leslie Rowan resigned as Chairman of the Council. Everyone concerned with the Institute paid tribute to the invaluable leadership he had given the ODI from the time of its foundation. Sir Leslie was unanimously elected the first President of the Institute.

Mr. Trevor Peppercorn was elected Chairman to succeed Sir Leslie Rowan.

In January 1968 the Council suffered a loss in the death of Lord Runcorn, who as the Rt. Hon. Dennis Vosper had been the Minister in charge of the Department of Technical Co-operation.

We extend our congratulations to Sir John Maud on becoming, as a life peer, Lord Redcliffe-Maud; to Professor Patrick Blackett on being awarded the Order of Merit; and to Lord Caradon on his appointment as a Privy Councillor.

We were sorry to lose David Brown, who resigned in November on his retirement from the British Petroleum Company, but we welcomed Sir Eric Roll and A. H. Dutton as new Members.

Staff

<i>Director</i>	William Clark
<i>Director of Studies</i>	Tom Soper
<i>Research Staff</i>	Alison Franks
	Teresa Hayter
	Andrzej Krassowski
	James Lambe
	Hal Mettrick
	John White
<i>Secretary</i>	David Wauton
<i>Office Manager</i>	Nicole Lovejoy
<i>Librarian</i>	Lotte Lowenthal
<i>Assistant Librarian</i>	Mary Mackenzie
<i>P.A. to Director</i>	Caroline Stanley
<i>Meetings and</i>	Marigold Hutton
<i>Publications</i>	Joanna Osmond
<i>Secretarial Staff</i>	Shamsi Assef
	Laila Jamal
	Janet Maskell
	Savina Pusich
	Tevis Rowan
	Pauline Simmonds
	Gwendoline Thurlow

At the end of August 1967 Michael Zammit Cutajar left ODI to take up a post with UNCTAD Secretariat in Geneva.

Finance

It was decided in 1967 to change our Financial Year to coincide with the calendar year. As a result this report does not cover a full year. For this reason we are not publishing detailed accounts, as we have in the past (they would be truncated and misleading), but will resume a full summary of the annual accounts in our next report.

In 1967 we continued to receive support from the Ford Foundation and from the World Bank.

The publication of *Aid in Uganda—Agriculture* marked the completion of these studies on the impact of aid in that country, all financed by the Leverhulme Trust Fund. We are glad to be able to say, with thanks, that the Trust is continuing to support the Institute's studies with a further grant of £9,500.

We record with gratitude that the Rockefeller Foundation has made a grant of \$15,000 for use in 1968 on our Rural Development Studies.

The UN Development Programme has made a contribution to our funds through a consultancy agreement.

Finally we would like to record our thanks to those numerous subscribers, large and small, who are listed in the next section.

ODI Subscribers in 1967

Albright and Wilson Ltd
The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd
Babcock and Wilcox Ltd
Bank of England
Barclays Group of Banks
Booker Brothers McConnell and Co Ltd
The Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd
British-American Tobacco Co Ltd
British Petroleum Co Ltd
BTR Industries Ltd
The Burmah Oil Co Ltd
Cadbury Brothers Ltd
Charter Consolidated Ltd
The Charterhouse Group Ltd
Courtaulds Ltd
Demerara Co Ltd
Diamond Corporation Ltd
Dunlop Co Ltd
English Electric Co Ltd
English Sewing Ltd
Ford Foundation
Glaxo Laboratories Ltd
Glyn Mills and Co
Hecht Levis and Kahn Ltd
H. J. Heinz Co Ltd
Holman Brothers Ltd
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd
The Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Nickel Ltd
Kleinwort Benson Ltd
John Laing and Son Ltd
Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd
The Leverhulme Trust Fund
Lloyds Bank Ltd
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd

Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd
National and Grindlays Bank Ltd
National Provincial Bank Ltd
Nuffield Foundation
The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
Power Securities Corporation Ltd
Procter and Gamble Ltd
Reckitt and Colman (Overseas) Ltd
Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation Ltd (RTZ Services)
Roan Selection Trust
N. M. Rothschild and Sons
Rowntree and Co Ltd
Royal Exchange Assurance
J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co Ltd
Shell International Petroleum Co Ltd
The Standard Bank Ltd
The Steel Company of Wales Ltd
Turner and Newall Ltd
Unilever Ltd
The United Steel Companies Ltd
Vickers Ltd
Wigglesworth and Co Ltd

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Meetings

April 1967—February 1968

- | | |
|---|---|
| Pitamber Pant
<i>Head, Perspective Planning
Division, Indian Planning Commission</i> | India and the Fourth
Five-Year Plan |
| V. K. Ramaswami
<i>Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance</i> | |
| Prof. K. N. Raj
<i>Delhi School of Economics</i> | |
| (Preliminary meeting for Indian seminar with SOAS) | |
| E. N. Omaboe
<i>Chairman, Economic Committee of the National
Liberation Council of Ghana</i> | Ghana's Economic Future |
| Willard Thorp
<i>Chairman of the DAC</i> | Current Issues in the DAC
• |
| John Southgate
<i>Executive Director,
Commonwealth Sugar
Exporters</i> | The International Sugar
Trade and the Organisation
of Markets |
| Prof. Jozsef Bognar
<i>President, Institute for
Cultural Relations, Budapest</i> | The Future Place of the
Underdeveloped World
in World Economy |
| Dr. B. R. Sen
<i>Director-General, FAO</i> | The Indicative World
Plan for Agricultural
Development |
| Guy Hunter
(Joint meeting with Institute of Race Relations) | The Transfer of Institutions |

Thorkil Kristensen <i>Secretary-General of OECD</i>	Food and Population
Dr. Gamani Corea <i>Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Ceylon</i>	Ceylon and Development
Dr. Raul Prebisch <i>Secretary-General, UNCTAD</i>	Prospects for UNCTAD II
Charles van der Vaeren <i>European Economic Community</i>	The European Development Fund
Michael Clapham <i>Overseas Co-ordination Director, ICI</i>	Private Investment Overseas

Domestic Seminars

Guy Hunter	Visit to Pakistan and India
Peter Williams	Kenyan Development
John Miller	Replenishment of IDA
André Philip	Future Policy at the OECD Development Centre

During the year the series of internal meetings on other organisations concerned with development was continued:

Brian Young	Nuffield Foundation
Frederick Lees	Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development
Miss M. Digby, J. Turner, I. V. Merlyn Davies	Plunkett Foundation
Leslie Kirkley	OXFAM
G. D. N. Worswick	National Institute of Economic and Social Research

ODI Council 1968

President: Sir Leslie Rowan

Chairman, Vickers Limited

Chairman: T. E. Peppercorn

Chairman, Triplex Holdings Ltd

Richard Bailey

Gibb-Ewbank Industrial Consultants

J. G. Beevor

Financial consultant, and director of companies

Professor P. M. S. Blackett

President, Royal Society

Lord Campbell of Eskan

President, Booker Bros. McConnell & Company Limited

Mrs. E. L. M. Chilver

Principal, Bedford College

Michael Clapham

Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Ian Cox

*Trade Relations Division, Shell International Petroleum
Company Limited*

A. H. Dutton,

British Petroleum Company Limited

Leslie Farrer-Brown

Chairman, Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development

Victor Feather

Assistant General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

Lord Franks

Provost, Worcester College, Oxford

Arthur Gaitskell

Member of Board, Commonwealth Development Corporation

Sir William Gorell Barnes

Chairman, James Templeton & Co Limited

Sir Kenneth Grubb

Chairman, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Sir William Iliff

Director, De La Rue Company Limited

Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward)

Author, Member of Papal Commission on World Justice and Peace

Philip Mason

Director, Institute of Race Relations

David Mynors

Director, Imperial Tobacco Company Limited

Sir Duncan Oppenheim

President, British-American Tobacco Company Limited

Sir Ronald Prain

Chairman, Roan Selection Trust

Lord Redcliffe-Maud,

Master, University College, Oxford

Professor E. A. G. Robinson

Secretary, Royal Economic Society

Sir Eric Roll

Director, S. G. Warburg & Co Limited

Frederic Seeborn

Chairman, Barclays Bank DCO

Andrew Shonfield

Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs

Robert Siddons

Director, Unilever Limited

Sir Paul Sinker

Director-General, British Council

R. G. Soothill

President, Turner and Newall Limited

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Sir Roger Stevens

Vice-Chancellor, Leeds University

Donald Tyerman

Director, The Economist

Sir Norman Wright

Secretary, British Association for the Advancement of Science

Absent on Government Service:

Lord Caradon

British Representative at the United Nations

