

**Overseas
Development
Institute**

**Annual
Report
1968**

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Overseas Development Institute

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Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is an independent, non-government body aiming to promote wise action in the field of overseas development. It was set up in 1960 and is financed by donations from British business and by grants from British and American foundations. Its policies are determined by its Council.

The functions of the Institute are:

- 1 to provide a centre for research in development issues and problems, and to conduct studies of its own;
- 2 to be a forum for the exchange of views and information among those, in Britain and abroad, who are directly concerned with overseas development in business, in government, and in other organisations;
- 3 to keep the urgency of development issues and problems before the public, and to promote action by the responsible authorities.

Annual Report 1968

Overseas Development Institute

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ODI Council

as at 25 March 1969

* denotes member of Executive Committee

President: Sir Leslie Rowan

Chairman, Vickers Limited

***Chairman: T. E. Peppercorn**

Chairman, Triplex Holdings Limited

***Richard Bailey**

Partner, Gibb-Ewbank Industrial Consultants

***J. G. Beevor**

Chairman, Lafarge Organisation Limited

Lord Blackett

President, The Royal Society

The Rev. Alan R. Booth

London Secretary, The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs

Lord Campbell of Eskan

President, Booker McConnell Limited

Michael Clapham

Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

***Ian Cox**

Trade Relations Division, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited

A. H. Dutton

Economic Relations Department, British Petroleum Company Limited

Leslie Farrer-Brown

Chairman, Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development

***Victor Feather**

Acting 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 & Company Limited

The Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major

Director-General, The British Council

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Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson

Draper's Professor of Agriculture, University of Cambridge

Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward)

*Albert Schweitzer Professor of International Economic Development,
Columbia University*

A. W. Knight

Director, Courtaulds Limited

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 Limited

Lord Redcliffe-Maud

Master, University College, Oxford

*Professor E. A. G. Robinson

Secretary, Royal Economic Society

Sir Eric Roll

Director, S. G. Warburg & Company Limited

*Frederic Seebohm

Chairman, Barclays Bank DCO

*Robert Siddons

Director, Unilever Limited

R. G. Soothill

President, Turner & Newall Limited

Sir Roger Stevens

Vice-Chancellor, Leeds University

*Donald Tyerman

Director, The Economist

Sir Norman Wright

Formerly Secretary, British Association for the Advancement of Science

The Rt. Hon. K. G. Younger

Director, The Royal Institute of International Affairs

Absent on Government Service:

Lord Caradon

Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

ODI Staff

as at 25 March 1969

Director

Antony Tasker

Director of Studies

Tom Soper

Research Staff

George Cunningham

Alison Franks

Guy Hunter

Graham Jones

Andrzej Krassowski

James Lambe

Hal Mettrick

Gavin Osmond

John White

David Wauton

Nicole Lovejoy

Secretary

Office Manager

Administrative

Assistant

Caroline Proddow

Librarian

Lotte Lowenthal

Assistant Librarian

Yolanda Soliva

Meetings and

Marigold Hutton

Publications

Joanna Osmond

Secretarial Staff

Shamsi Assef

Carolyn Hunter

Laila Jamal

Janet Maskell

Savina Pusich

Pauline Simmonds

Gwendoline Thurlow

Teresa Hayter left ODI at the end of 1968 to work as a Research Assistant to Dr. Ian Little of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Chairman's Statement

The research and other activities of the Institute in 1968, and the studies programmed in 1969, are detailed in the reports following the Accounts. These illustrate the scope and variety of ODI's functions and publications, and the increasing use being made of its facilities. The Institute is a forum for those directly concerned with overseas development—the businessman no less than the official or the academic—and it is noteworthy that in addition to sponsoring three international conferences in 1968, ODI organised sixteen meetings and seminars, including a major seminar for Lester B. Pearson, Chairman of the Commission on International Development.

In previous years the Annual Report has been published in advance of the audited Accounts, which have been presented with the Chairman's Statement to Members of the Institute at the Annual General Meeting. In order to provide a fuller account of the Institute's affairs, they now form part of the printed report. Following the change in ODI's financial year, it will be noted that the comparative figures for 1967 are for nine months only; and as I mentioned last year, the picture they present is distorted. A direct comparison of income and expenditure is further complicated by a change in presentation. For example, in 1967 the contributions from the Nuffield Fellowship Fund to travel and other expenditure heads were deducted from gross expenditure and the published figures were shown net. For 1968, in order to give a truer picture, expenditure is shown gross (except for the net loss on publications), and the Nuffield Fellowship contribution is reflected in the revenue figures. The receipts and payments accounts of the ODI/Nuffield and ODI/Ford Fellowship schemes, being of less general interest, are presented separately to the Annual General Meeting.

The true liquid cash reserves of the Institute at 31 December 1968 were approximately £25,000, representing a little over four months' expenditure at the level forecast for 1969. The balance sheet shows Grants in Advance of £37,860, of which £35,695 is the balance of the current Ford Foundation grant. Debtors and Payments in Advance show an increase, but £2,370 of this represents a capital loan to Research Publications Services Ltd., the company established

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in 1968 jointly by ODI and other institutes to promote and distribute our own publications and those of similar organisations. The Trade Investment of £30 is our shareholding in this company.

In the year ended 31 March 1967 the net loss on our publications was over £3,700. Following a detailed review of pricing and printing policies, it was reduced in 1968 to £330, or less than one-tenth of the earlier figure.

In my statement to Members in June last year, I wrote: 'The problem of financing an Institute such as ODI is a continuing one: by their nature most specific grants for particular studies are short-term, and it so happens that all such existing grants will run out this year or next, whilst the generous five-year general grant from the Ford Foundation—the second which they have made to us—will end in March 1970. The situation is thus especially acute at this time, to the extent that it makes forward planning difficult, and it will receive the special attention of the Council in the coming months. The proportion of our income from business and banking is both inadequate and declining, a disquieting feature which must be corrected, difficult though it will be in today's climate of opinion'.

An appeal for additional funds from British business was launched towards the end of 1968, with the active participation of Council members, and the first results are visible in the income for the year. At 25 March 1969 the appeal had realised £3,964 in annual, or covenanted, contributions from 27 subscribers, and £5,193 in single donations from a further 43 contributors. As a result, we have already more than doubled the number of subscribers since 1967. The Council gratefully acknowledges this welcome addition to the support provided by our regular subscribers, and I trust that those who have responded to our appeal with single donations will renew them annually. A list of all current subscribers is included in this Report.

While the Accounts for 1968 and our estimates for 1969 both show a modest surplus of income over expenditure, the position from 1970 onwards is still a matter for grave concern. 40% of ODI's estimated revenue in 1969 is provided by the last full year of the current grant from the Ford Foundation. We shall be examining with the Foundation proposals for the future: but if the scope of the Institute's activities is not to be drastically reduced, it is clear that we must further enlarge the proportion of our income from British sources.

A particular problem of finance for independent research institutes

was recognised in the 1965 report of the Heyworth Committee on Social Studies (Cmnd. 2660):

Research Institutes Outside Universities

122. We believe that research in these institutes has been and continues to be valuable. They tend to pioneer research in special fields of a multi-disciplinary character; their approach is often fresh and because the research is almost entirely financed project by project, the institute has to reach a certain standard of competence in order to secure funds. Most of them are formed in response to social issues of recent origin and therefore draw together people with particular interest in one branch or another of social reform. They provide continuity of effort in their particular fields. Naturally they vary in quality as well as in size but the best do work of international repute. Most of these institutes do not receive a regular recurrent grant from government sources and sponsors are reluctant to give general grants. Thus they tend to be in financial difficulties, especially in getting sufficient money to cover their administrative expenses, for planning projects, or for the publication of results. Institutes of proved worth should be able to seek public funds for longer term programmes of research which would not need to be approved project by project.

This is precisely the problem of ODI, whose reputation has been made primarily by a small expert staff, working in an inter-disciplinary environment on studies which are policy oriented, not academic. Such research requires continuing, or 'programme' finance for the overheads inseparable from an established institute. Yet despite the recommendation in the Heyworth Report, grant-giving bodies still seem reluctant to depart from the 'project' form of finance which appears better suited to the research needs of academic institutions whose overheads are already covered.

The restrictions that financial difficulties are placing on us have come at a time when what ODI can offer is probably more significant than ever before. The industrialised countries of the world are currently engaged in a searching examination of their relationship with the developing countries. Lester Pearson's Commission on International Development is reporting at the end of this year; an enquiry on the capacity of the UN Development Programme and the Specialised Agencies is being conducted by Sir Robert Jackson; and the UN Economic and Social Council has called for an examination of targets for the second development decade. Thus, with these international surveys under way, it is more than ever important to have an independent organisation in the UK actively and directly involved in these issues.

The importance of this has been well taken in the USA, where the Overseas Development Council (ODC), an independent, non-profit research and education organisation for the study of problems of development, has just been set up. The Chairman of its Board, Eugene Black, former World Bank President, in announcing the formation of ODC, said that 'It is eminently fitting that an independent, non-governmental organisation with a nation-wide base, professionally assess problems, policies and programmes in both the governmental and private sectors, and report its findings in an effective manner'. This is exactly what ODI has been doing in Britain; and with eight years' experience behind it, it is now a leading exponent in its field. We take a pride in the fact that other countries are seeking to create, or have already set up, organisations with similar structures and aims to those of ODI: besides the ODC in the USA, ODI-type organisations are already in existence in Canada, Australia and Italy. We are determined that ODI shall not be a case of British initiative being allowed to lapse while other countries take over and profit from our pioneering efforts and experience.

Throughout the year members of Council continued to give valued service in guiding the work of ODI and also in participating directly in its activities. This is an important function of Council, and it gives a special character to the work of the Institute. Changes in Council membership, therefore, have a personal significance to us all, and this year has seen a number of changes. Those who have gone will be much missed: those who have joined can be certain that they will be much used.

The members who left us during the year are Sir Kenneth Grubb, Sir Paul Sinker, Sir William Iliff, Mrs. Chilver and Andrew Shonfield, to all of whom we express our grateful thanks. Sir Kenneth was one of the small group who originated ODI in 1960, and he has been throughout an active member of the Council and the Executive Committee. To Andrew Shonfield, another original Council member, we offer warm congratulations on his appointment as Chairman of the Social Science Research Council.

In their place we welcome Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Draper's Professor of Agriculture, University of Cambridge; Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major, Director-General, British Council; Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs; Rev. Alan Booth, London Secretary, Commission of the

Churches on International Affairs; and Arthur Knight, Director, Courtaulds Ltd. We look forward to welcoming in 1969 Kenneth Berrill, Chairman of the University Grants Committee.

To Lord Blackett, President of The Royal Society and a founder member of the Institute, we offer warm congratulations on the Life Peerage conferred on him in the New Year Honours.

There have been changes also in ODI staff. In my statement last year I paid tribute to our first Director, William Clark, on his appointment to the World Bank, and I welcomed his successor, Antony Tasker. Of our Research Staff, Teresa Hayter has left, after more than five years with ODI, for research at Oxford; and we shall shortly be losing Hal Mettrick to a Lectureship at Reading University, and Alison Franks to research in Spain. In their place we welcome Guy Hunter, who joins us from the Institute of Race Relations to direct our programme of rural development studies; George Cunningham, who joins us from the Ministry of Overseas Development to undertake a study of the British aid programme; and Graham Jones, who has been seconded to ODI by RTZ Consultants for a study of science and technology in developing countries directed by Lord Blackett. We also welcome Gavin Osmond, who is working as a Research Assistant with ODI before completing a post-graduate degree at the London School of Economics.

One of the most valuable contributions that ODI can make at this time—when the experience of the first development decade is being assessed and new initiatives are being canvassed—is to help maintain, both as a forum and as a source of independent studies, the debate between all engaged in the business of development. To all those who make this possible—my colleagues on the Council and the Executive Committee, and all members of the Staff—I express my thanks for their achievements and my confidence in the success of the development process which we seek to promote.

T. E. Peppercorn

25 March 1969

Overseas Development Institute Limited

BALANCE SHEET at 31 December 1968

1967	Accumulated Fund:					
	Balance at 1 January 1968	..	..	..	£27,571	
	Add:					
£27,571	Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	..			5,326	£32,897
	Current Liabilities:					
1,321	Sundry Creditors	..	..	..	..	2,265
65,414	Grants in Advance	..	..	..	..	37,860

Note: The Company holds five twelfths of the issued Share Capital of Research Publications Services Limited, incorporated in England. This shareholding is valued by the Directors at £30 as at 31 December 1968.

(Sgd.)	T. E. Peppercorn	} Directors
	R. H. Siddons	

£94,306

£73,022

1967

		Fixed Assets:			
£438	Leasehold Premises at Cost	£750			
	Less: Provision for Amortization	354		£396	
	Office Equipment at Cost 1 January 1968	2,755			
	Add: Purchases during the year	377			
869	Less: Provision for Depreciation	3,132			
		2,277		855	
	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings at Cost 1 January 1968	4,579			
	Add: Purchases during the year	257			
2,089	Less: Provision for Depreciation	4,836			
		2,974		1,862	
	Library at Cost 1 January 1968	3,337			
	Add: Purchases during the year	712			
—	Less: Provision for Depreciation	4,049			
		4,049		—	
£3,396				£3,113	
				30	
		Trade Investment at Cost			
		Current Assets:			
£2,205	Income Tax Recoverable	£2,828			
6,000	Short Term Loans	16,500			
70,000	Medium Term Deposits	35,000			
5,144	Debtors and Payments in Advance	6,830			
2,615	Stock of Pamphlets at the lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value	2,402			
4,660	Balance at Bank	5,786			
90,910	286 Cash in Hand	533		69,879	
£94,306				£73,022	

Report of the Auditors to The Members of Overseas Development Institute Limited

We have examined the above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure account. In our opinion they comply with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967 and give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31 December 1968 and of the excess of income over expenditure for the year to that date.

11 Ironmonger Lane,
London, EC2.

(Sgd.) **Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Overseas Development Institute Limited
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the
year ended 31 December 1968

*9 months
ended 31
December
1967*

<i>£27,514</i>		Salaries		£37,168
<i>148</i>		Fees and other expenditure in connection with Research		484
<i>3,781</i>		Rent and Rates		6,657
<i>188</i>		Travelling		5,736
<i>1,087</i>		Printing and Stationery		1,254
<i>1,096</i>		Postage and Telephone		1,485
<i>602</i>		Entertainment and Meeting Expenses		817
<i>209</i>		Insurance		400
<i>23</i>		Repairs, Renewals and Alterations ..		95
<i>142</i>		Light and Power		233
<i>884</i>		General Office Expenses		1,087
<i>333</i>		Professional Fees		450
<i>150</i>		Audit Fee		150
<i>—</i>		Conference Expenses		649
<i>131</i>		Study Group Expenses		—
<i>£36,288</i>				<i>£56,665</i>
<i>1,814</i>	<i>£3,935</i>	Pamphlet Expenses	<i>£4,367</i>	
	<i>2,121</i>	Less: Pamphlet Revenue	<i>4,037</i>	330
		Depreciation and Amortization:		
	<i>£31</i>	Leasehold Premises	<i>£42</i>	
	<i>256</i>	Office Equipment	<i>391</i>	
	<i>343</i>	Furniture, Fixtures, Fittings	<i>484</i>	
<i>1,056</i>	<i>426</i>	Library	<i>712</i>	1,629
<i>—</i>		Excess of Income over Expenditure ..		5,326
<i>£39,158</i>				<i>£63,950</i>

£650	Single Donations	..	..	..	£2,687	
6,278	Promised Annual Donations received during the year	..	..	..	6,768	
£9,842	Deeds of Covenant received during the year	..	..	..	5,165	£14,620
	<i>Grants:</i>					
	General Support:					
£21,462	Ford Foundation	..	..	..	£28,556	
3,483	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	..	..		5,850	
	Project Support:					
—	Leverhulme Trust Fund	..	..		4,537	
—	Rockefeller Foundation	..	..		5,239	
	Nuffield Foundation—Contribution from Fellowship Scheme to Overheads and Travel	..	..	..	720	44,902
24,945						
£34,787						£59,522
4,260	Interest Receivable	..	..	..		4,409
13	Library Subscriptions	..	..	..		19
98	Excess of Expenditure over income	..	..	..		—

£63,950

Note: Directors' Emoluments for the year were Nil (1967 Nil).

Review of the Year

1 Studies

In recent Annual Reports the account of ODI's studies has been classified under the general headings of donor studies, multilateral aid, country studies, trade, and rural development. These categories still have relevance, but in reviewing the current programme it is useful to set the various projects not so much in the context of the theme under examination, but with reference to the nature of the type of research work that is being undertaken. Broadly there are three main divisions: studies whose prime objective is the provision of *information*; those that engage in a *critical analysis* of specific institutions, systems and policies, and which normally include concrete proposals for improvements; and those that are concerned with the fundamental nature of the evolving relationship between the rich countries and the poor, and which seek to *indicate* the directions this complex set of relationships is taking or should take. Obviously it is rare for any single study to fit neatly into one of these three categories. Our information work may at points spill over into a critical analysis and give recommendations; and critical analysis is bound to contain a substantial element of factual information in it. Recommendations on specific issues must take account of the evolving relationship between the rich and the poor countries of the world and have regard to the sort of society, both national and international, that one is seeking to promote. Discussions of the rich world/poor world relationship have little value if based only on Utopian ideals that ignore the world as it is and how it has been conditioned by historical experience. But, although considerable overlapping does take place, it is convenient for purposes of presentation to place each of the individual studies that make up ODI's current programme into one of the three categories.

Information

In association with Oxfam we published in 1968 *Opting for Development* by Nicholas Sims, now an Assistant Lecturer at the London School of Economics. This short pamphlet covers first degree courses and training at the equivalent level, and as a guide to opportunities

for development studies in British higher education it is designed to meet the needs of teachers and sixth-formers whose choices of university course are about to be made.

A new and fully revised edition of *World III* is in preparation and is the responsibility of Juliet Clifford and Gavin Osmond. The current edition was first published by Pergamon Press in 1964 and it has been a most useful handbook for speakers, writers, and teachers. In preparing the new edition full use will be made of another of ODI's successful handbooks, *The Less Developed Countries in World Trade* (Michael Zammit Cutajar and Alison Franks), which appeared at the end of 1967.

A new edition of *Development Guide* is being prepared by the Library and Publications Staff. This is a directory of development facilities provided by non-commercial organisations in Britain, and will bring up to date the one first published in 1962 for ODI by George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

A study of the application of science and technology to the economic development of the less developed countries is being started in 1969. Graham Jones has been seconded to ODI by RTZ Consultants for this project, which is under the direction of Lord Blackett, President of The Royal Society. The study is sponsored by the Royal Society and the Committee of Science and Technology in Developing Countries of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

Critical analyses

A pamphlet by Charles Young was published in 1968 under the title *Consultancy in Overseas Development*, and was based on the discussions of a study group convened by ODI. Among professional personnel represented in this study group were consultant engineers, management consultants, accountants and economists, as well as people from government and international organisations. The pamphlet contains information on the range of consultancy services available to developing countries, and an assessment of the advantages and problems arising from the use of consultants. It ends with conclusions on how to increase the effectiveness of consultancy services both for consultants themselves and for the developing countries making use of them.

A related theme, 'Building for Overseas Development in the 1970s', is the subject of a series of seminars started in December 1968. The argument here is that Britain has a unique experience in post-war development planning and building, especially in the public sector, and that much of this is relevant to the construction needs of developing countries. The subject is a new one for ODI, providing a forum for architects, civil engineers and contractors, together with central and local government authorities, and it is hoped that the seminars will yield a useful publication in 1969.

Food Aid and Britain by Hal Mettrick is nearing completion and will be published shortly. It examines the question of food aid in the light of recent events, particularly the increased British participation in the international food aid effort.

A pamphlet on the organisation of markets is in preparation by Alison Franks. This is based on an international conference convened by ODI at Wiston House, Sussex, in November 1968. Special attention is paid to the French attitudes in this sphere.

Another pamphlet concerned with trade, and also based on a conference, was published in 1968 under the title of *The Business of Development*. This was the outcome of an international conference which examined UNCTAD II, its problems and prospects. The three contributors are Lord Aldington, who gave the opening address at the conference; Donald Tyerman, who gave the concluding address; and Ernest Parsons of the OECD, Paris, who reviewed the work and achievements of UNCTAD II at New Delhi.

The examination of multilateral financing organisations is continuing. John White published in 1968 an article in *International Affairs* entitled 'The Asian Development Bank: A Question of Style', and he is now completing his examination of regional development banks. The final publication will be a comparative analysis of the three regional development banks in Latin America, Asia, and Africa, and will pay particular attention to the future roles of these organisations.

Another multilateral institution concerned with financing is the European Development Fund, and an article on this by Tom Soper, entitled 'The European Development Fund and its Operations with Africa', was published in the *Journal of Administration Overseas* at the end of 1968. Particular attention is paid to the institutional machinery

of consultation that exists between the EEC and the eighteen associated African states.

With regard to British aid, which has always been of special interest to ODI, we have continued with our Development Reviews. The second of these, *British Development Policies: Needs and Prospects 1968*, edited by Andrzej Krassowski and Tom Soper, was published at the beginning of 1968. The third, under the editorship of James Lambe, will be published early in 1969. The Reviews are designed primarily to appraise British performance in the context of the international aid effort. Apart from these, however, ODI has not made a detailed and major study of British aid since 1964, when the last of the five volumes on *British Aid* was issued. As all of these pre-date the formation of the Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM), we are embarking on a new and major examination of British aid machinery and policies. This is being undertaken by George Cunningham, formerly of the ODM. Further, a special aspect of British aid is currently being examined at the invitation of Lester Pearson's Commission on International Development. The subject selected by the Commission is 'Development Aid Philosophy and Political Mechanisms in Britain', and this survey will be presented to the Commission in the first half of 1969. John White and James Lambe are engaged in its preparation.

Following the publication of *The Best of Both Worlds?—A Challenge on Development Policies in Africa* by Guy Hunter in 1967, which appeared under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Race Relations and ODI, Guy Hunter has been working on his major study dealing with the transfer of technology, institutions, and the ideas and values corresponding to them, from developed to developing countries, with special emphasis on rural development. This has now been completed and a publication dealing with both Asian and African experience will appear later this year under the title *Modernising Peasant Societies*. Guy Hunter is now turning his attention to an examination of the role of the extension service in rural development.

Indicative studies

Andrzej Krassowski completed his study on aid strategy with special reference to the American experience in Tunisia. This was published as *The Aid Relationship*. It explains how a number of key issues are handled, and how administrative mechanisms, decisions on country, sector, and project allocation and the forms of aid would have to be

altered to make possible the implementation of a series of country strategies.

Research on the role of international financial institutions initiated by John White in 1967 with the publication of his *Pledged to Development* has been pursued further by Teresa Hayter in her work on international organisations in Latin America. This is concerned with the involvement of international agencies, in particular the World Bank and the IMF, in the general economic policies of Latin American countries.

Problems of relationship and involvement are being further examined in a specific country study of Ghana. This is being undertaken by Andrzej Krassowski and the work is being done in association with the University of California, Berkeley. This study examines Ghana's development experience through both public and private financial capital transfers.

Finally, it should be recorded that particular attention has been paid this year to the production of offprints of articles by ODI staff. ODI does not publish its own periodical, preferring to reach a wider audience by contributing articles to journals and to the daily and weekly press. In addition to a list of 1968 ODI publications, Appendix A contains a list of articles which have been reproduced as ODI offprints, and a selective list of other articles written in 1968 by ODI staff.

2 Other staff activities

One of the aims of the Institute is 'to keep the urgency of development issues and problems before the public, and to promote action by the responsible authorities'. During 1968 ODI staff continued to pursue this aim by writing articles and book reviews in journals and the national press, by producing briefing papers which are circulated mainly to Members of Parliament, by being members of committees and editorial boards, by giving talks and taking part in seminars, by participating in radio and television broadcasts, and by travelling abroad.

Articles, book reviews and briefing papers

The list of articles contained in Appendix A has already been mentioned. ODI staff contributed book reviews during the year to:

African Affairs, *Asian Review*, *Community Development Journal*, *Economic Journal*, *Financial Times*, *International Affairs*, *Journal of Administration Overseas*, and *Venture*. ODI briefing papers written during the year were: 'How the cuts in government expenditure affect aid' (25.1.68); 'The resources of the International Development Association' (14.6.68); 'Tanzania and the pensions issue' (27.6.68); and 'The Report of the Estimates Committee on Overseas Aid' (27.11.68).

Committees and editorial boards

The Director: a member of the governing bodies of the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, and the Oversea Service College, Farnham Castle; a member of The Royal Society Committee on Overseas Science and Technology, the Committee of the British Volunteer Programme, and the Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development (VCOAD). Tom Soper: a consultant editor of *African Affairs*, the quarterly journal of The Royal African Society; a member of the Council of The Royal African Society, the Central Council of the Royal Commonwealth Society, and the Conseil d'Administration of the Institut Panafricain pour le Développement; a member of the Library Committee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the Current Affairs Committee of the English-Speaking Union. Guy Hunter: a member of the governing body of the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex; a member of the Working Party on Rural Development, and the Advisory Panel on Co-operation, of the ODM; a member of the Council of the African Studies Association (UK). John White: editor of *Asian Review*, the journal of the Royal Society for India, Pakistan and Ceylon; a member of the Executive Committee of the UK Chapter of the Society for International Development, and of the Working Committee of the UK Committee for the Gandhi Centenary. Hal Mettrick: Chairman of Youth Against Hunger, and a member of VCOAD and several of its subcommittees. Andrzej Krassowski: a member of the editorial board of *Venture*, a journal of the Fabian Society. James Lambe: a member of the VCOAD Education Committee and the Christian Aid Campaign Steering Committee.

Talks and broadcasts

A large number of external speaking engagements was undertaken by ODI staff in 1968. Broadcasts were given on BBC Radio (including

the Overseas Service), BBC Television, and ABC Television. A seminar was addressed in the Ministry of Overseas Development, and talks were given to the Bow Group, the Britain India Forum, the Commonwealth Institute, the Northampton Chamber of Commerce, and the Royal Commonwealth Society, Guernsey. Among conferences and seminars addressed by ODI staff were: the 105th Wilton Park Conference on 'Europe and the World: European responsibilities in technical, military and economic assistance'; an international seminar on 'Change in Agriculture' at Reading University; a conference at Cambridge University on 'The Rural Base for National Development'; an international conference of officers and officials arranged by the Oxford University Delegacy for Extramural Studies; a seminar for teachers at the School of Oriental and African Studies; and several seminars at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex. Many talks were given to regional teach-ins, World Poverty Action Groups, Christian Aid groups, Oxfam groups, and other local voluntary agencies. Briefing talks were given to volunteers from the Catholic Institute for International Relations and VSO. Among universities and colleges, in addition to those mentioned above, at which ODI staff gave talks or took part in seminars, were: Administrative Staff College, Henley; the Architectural Association School of Architecture; Bath University (Adult Studies Centre); Cambridge University (Union Society); Imperial College of Science and Technology (London University); Institute of Commonwealth Studies, London; Keele University (Extramural Department); Manchester University (Department of Overseas Administration Studies); Newbold Revel College of Education; Oversea Service College, Farnham Castle; Oxford University (St. Antony's College, and Queen Elizabeth House); Royal Naval College, Greenwich; Selly Oak Colleges; Southampton University (Extramural Department); West Ham College (London University); and York University. Finally, schools at which talks on development were given included Leighton Park School, Marlborough College, Notre Dame School, and Uppingham School; and talks were given to several regional sixth-form conferences.

Travel

The Director travelled to the USA to attend 'Development Aid Strategy', an international conference organised by ODI, and for

liaison visits to the UN, the World Bank, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations; and he went to Rome to attend a conference on 'Public Opinion and Development' sponsored by the UN Centre for Economic and Social Information. Tom Soper visited Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, and Uganda in connection with the placement of ODI/Nuffield Fellows; he went to Cairo, Addis Ababa and Rome to discuss rural development; and he visited Brussels to discuss the EEC and aid to Africa. John White, in connection with his study of regional development banks, travelled to India, Ceylon, Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines, USA, and Ivory Coast. Guy Hunter travelled (under joint sponsorship of the Institute of Race Relations) to India, in connection with his studies on rural development. Hal Mettrick travelled to Paris for a conference on rural development held by the Society for International Development, and to Rome to visit the FAO. Andrzej Krassowski visited the Institute of Social Research at The Hague, and went to Ghana for two months to pursue his study of the role of external resources in Ghana's development; he also spent six weeks at the University of California, Berkeley, in association with which the Ghana study is being undertaken. Alison Franks visited the UNCTAD Secretariat in Geneva to discuss the organisation of markets. Lotte Lowenthal went to Amsterdam, where she visited the Royal Tropical Institute and the Institute of Social-Economic Study of Developing Regions, and looked at libraries and documentation in the field of rural development.

3 Conferences, meetings and seminars

Activities in connection with two of ODI's aims have already been mentioned, namely the undertaking of studies on development issues and the promotion of informed opinion and action on the part of the public and the responsible authorities. A third aim of ODI is 'to be a forum for the exchange of views and information among those, in Britain and abroad, who are directly concerned with overseas development in business, in government, and in other organisations'.

ODI organised three major international conferences in 1968. The first of these, 'Development Aid Strategy', was held in May at Tide-water Inn, Easton, Maryland, USA, and was chaired by Hon. Edwin Martin, Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee, OECD. The second, 'The Outcome of UNCTAD II—Problems

and Prospects', was held also in May at the Hilton Hotel, London, and the Chairman was T. E. Peppercorn, Chairman of the Council of ODI. The third, 'The Organisation of Markets and the Trade of Less Developed Countries', was held in November at Wiston House, Sussex, and was chaired by Professor Paul Streeten, Director, Institute of Commonwealth Studies, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford. At this last conference there were twenty-eight participants, including five from France and one from Germany; there were representatives from four British international businesses, from UNCTAD, the FAO and the World Bank, and from the Ministry of Overseas Development, the Board of Trade and the Treasury. The conference achieved its purpose—a dialogue with the French, and a detailed discussion of the organisation of markets and the trade of less developed countries—and an ODI report is now in preparation. A notable feature of this conference was the contribution of the businessmen, who were able considerably to illuminate the working of commodity markets. Indeed, there was recognition of the continuing inadequacy of communications between academics, businessmen and officials in matters of international trade, and of the role that ODI can play in organising meetings of this sort.

A full-day seminar was held for Lester B. Pearson, Chairman of the Commission on International Development. Under the chairmanship of Frederic Seeborn, there were thirty participants at this seminar representing wide experience in the administrative, business and academic worlds. Another full-day seminar is being planned for Sir Robert Jackson, Commissioner of the UN Capacity Study. The Governing Council of the UNDP has invited Sir Robert to make a study of the capacity of the entire UN system, and to assess the implications of a doubling of current resources made available to the system for economic and social development. As was successfully done for the Pearson Commission, ODI plans to provide a forum for authoritative discussion of the issues involved.

Meetings were also held for the President of Zambia, the Governor-General of Guyana, and the Prime Minister of Swaziland. ODI held twelve other meetings and seminars, and several domestic seminars. The Research Staff met together regularly with the Director of Studies, and a briefing course was given to the ODI/Nuffield Fellows 1968-70.

A complete list of conferences, meetings and seminars held in 1968 is given in Appendix B.

4 Library

At the beginning of January 1969 the Library held approximately 3,000 books and 3,500 pamphlets covering all aspects of aid and development. 200 periodicals, about two-thirds of them from abroad, are also regularly received. They form the basis for a monthly list of articles on aid and development which is available for an annual subscription of £1. A number of British and foreign dailies and weeklies are cut and filed, according to subject and/or region, together with press releases and similar material. In connection with the rural development project the Library is being expanded to include a substantial section on this subject; and a monthly list of selected articles on rural development is being compiled.

A growing number of students, both from this country and from abroad, make use of the collections; but books cannot be lent out.

ODI Fellowship Schemes

The ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Scheme has been in operation for six years. During that period thirty-nine young economists have been sent to serve in the governments of a number of African countries: Botswana (4 Fellows), Kenya (9), Malawi (1), Mauritius (1), Sierra Leone (1), Swaziland (1), Tanzania (7), Uganda (5), and Zambia (10). The Fellows work for two years overseas in established posts, generally in Ministries of Finance, Planning, Commerce and Industry, or Agriculture. Arrangements are in hand for posting about eight more in 1969. In recent years, for the average eight Fellowships per year there have been about seventy applicants, from most universities in the United Kingdom and Eire, or roughly nine applicants for every available Fellowship. Those ultimately appointed have been graduates of the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading and St Andrew's. Only six years ago, when the three original Fellows left—one for Kenya, one for Tanzania, and one for Uganda—the scheme was untried and unknown. Today it is strongly competed for, both by university students who wish to become Fellows and by the governments of African countries who wish to have them.

The scheme, which was originated and is administered by ODI, is financed by the Nuffield Foundation and other sources, including the Ministry of Overseas Development; but the greater part of the Fellows' allowances is usually paid by the governments for which they work. A Fellow's loyalty is wholly to the African government he serves, and the contract of appointment is with that government.

The majority of Fellows are selected during their last year at university, although an increasing number of appointments are of postgraduates. A good Honours degree (First or Upper Second) in economics or a similar discipline is virtually a *sine qua non*. Applications are received at ODI by early December in the year preceding the year of the Fellowship's commencement. After selections are made, ODI makes personal contact with governments in Africa and tries to fit the Fellows designate to the requirements of individual governments. Some governments need agricultural economists, some general economists, some economist statisticians, some economic planners, some monetary specialists, some general administrators inside an

economic department, and so on. Most want young men who are not only professionally competent, but who have the ability to settle down quickly in an African environment and get jobs done.

Once *en poste* Fellows have been employed on a wide variety of duties. These have included a manpower planning survey, preparation of part of a development plan, assistance in negotiating with overseas governments for aid, assistance in planning a village settlement scheme, national accounting, economic studies on internal communications by rail, road, and air, regional rural development planning, establishment of small industries, etc. On occasions Fellows have been sent on various missions to Europe, America, India, and of course to other African countries.

On completion of their two years overseas the Fellows have proceeded to the next stage of their careers. Some have stayed on, under technical assistance contracts wholly separate from ODI, in a more senior capacity with the governments they have been working for; some have moved to other African governments; some have taken up lectureships in British universities; some have felt the need to strengthen a particular part of their economics training and have proceeded to study for higher professional qualifications; some have entered private industry; some have gone on to research work; and some have joined UK government departments.

In looking back over the six years during which the scheme has been in operation, what are the features that most stand out? It is clear that the scheme has been successful, and much of this is due to the fact that African governments have used the Fellows well. They have been prepared to give them considerable responsibilities right at the beginning of their careers, responsibilities that would not normally come to young men in other occupations until after many years of service. The African governments too, because of the limited tenure of the Fellowships, do not feel they are entering into a commitment that might prove embarrassing later, particularly if it were to block the entry or promotion of their own citizens into key civil service positions. But, equally important, having had an opportunity of seeing a Fellow at work and judging his capacity, it is open to the government to negotiate with him directly if it wishes to retain his services for a further period. There are of course now many more trained Africans available than when the scheme began. Nevertheless ODI Fellows are still in demand, partly because they combine intel-

lectual capacity with practical ability—a combination in scarce supply the world over—and partly because the scheme is organised and the recruitment conducted by a non-governmental organisation, regarded as professionally competent and without political overtones. The more an African country develops, the more it seems to need and can make use of the sort of person ODI has been able to attract. In this sense economic development creates rather than limits the demand.

The ODI/Ford Fellowship Scheme, which was initiated in 1966, has now been superseded by the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, New York. The new arrangement, still with the support of the Ford Foundation, offers 'research opportunities and career-oriented experience in Latin America and the Caribbean to qualified individuals from North America and Europe'. Applications from British candidates must be received, not later than 31 December in the year preceding the year of the award, by the Secretary, Foreign Area Fellowship Program, 21 Winchester Road, Oxford OX2 6NA.

Under the ODI/Ford Scheme ODI was responsible for selecting Fellows to work for a period of one or two years in a Latin American country. Although sharing many of the characteristics of the Nuffield Scheme, the Ford Scheme differed from it in the following respect: whereas the Nuffield Fellows in Africa work in government departments, all the Ford Fellows (except one, who had no institutional base) were attached to universities or research institutes, and pursued research of their own on some aspect of the economy of the country in question. There were five Ford Fellows in all (three of them are still in Latin America), and their distribution was as follows: Bolivia (1 Fellow), Chile (2), Peru (1), and Uruguay (1).

A complete list of ODI/Nuffield and Ford Fellows, with brief details of their appointments, is given in Appendix C.

Sources of Finance

In 1968 we received support from many business and other subscribers, from the Ford, Nuffield and Rockefeller Foundations, from the Leverhulme Trust Fund, and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

As a result of our appeal many new subscribers have been added in the early months of 1969; and we have also received a grant from The Royal Society and the Committee of Science and Technology in Developing Countries of the International Council of Scientific Unions.

To all our subscribers we record our sincere thanks, and we list them (as at 25 March 1969) below:

Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd
Aspro-Nicholas Ltd
The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd
Babcock & Wilcox Ltd
Bank of England
Bank of London & South America Group
Barclays Group of Banks
Baring Brothers & Co Ltd
S. H. Benson Ltd
Bestobell Ltd.
Booker McConnell Ltd
The Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd
C. T. Bowring & Co Ltd
British-American Tobacco Co Ltd
British and French Bank Ltd
The British Bank of the Middle East
British Match Corporation Ltd
The British Petroleum Co Ltd
The British Printing Corporation Ltd
British Steel Corporation
BTR Industries Ltd
The Burmah Oil Co Ltd
Cammell Laird & Co Ltd

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Carreras Ltd
Carrington and Dewhurst Group Ltd
Cater Ryder & Co Ltd
Cayzer Irvine & Co Ltd
Cazenove & Co
Charter Consolidated Ltd
The Chartered Bank
The Charterhouse Group Ltd
Coats Patons Ltd
Commonwealth Development Finance Co Ltd
Cooper Brothers & Co
Miss C. S. Coppard
Courtaulds Ltd
Coutts & Co
C. Czarnikow Ltd
The De La Rue Co Ltd
The Delta Metal Co Ltd
Demerara Company Holdings Ltd
Diamond Corporation Ltd
The Dunlop Co Ltd
Elder Dempster Lines Ltd (P.H. Holt Trust)
The English Electric Educational and Charitable Trust
James Finlay & Co Ltd
The Fitton Trust
The Ford Foundation
Gerrard & Reid Ltd
Gillett Brothers Discount Co Ltd
Glaxo Allenburys (Export) Ltd
Glyn Mills & Co
The Glynwed Charitable Trust
Guardian Assurance Group
Guinness Overseas Ltd
The Guthrie Corporation Ltd
Hambros Bank Ltd
H. J. Heinz Co Ltd
C. Hoare & Co.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Hunting Surveys and Consultants Ltd

ICSU Committee of Science and Technology in Developing Countries

Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd

Imperial Tobacco Group Ltd

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Nickel Ltd

King & Shaxson Ltd

Kleinwort Benson Ltd

Kodak Ltd

Laporte Industries Ltd

Lazard Brothers & Co Ltd

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd

The Leverhulme Trust Fund

Lloyds Bank Ltd

Joseph Lucas Ltd

Marks and Spencer Ltd

Martins Bank Ltd

The Metal Box Co Ltd

Midland Bank Ltd

Minerals Separation Ltd

Mitchell Cotts Group Ltd

Morgan Grenfell & Co Ltd

John Mowlem and Co Ltd

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd

National Provincial Bank Ltd

The Nuffield Foundation

The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust

Pilkington Brothers Ltd

Power Securities Corporation Ltd

The Rank Organisation

Ransome & Marles Bearing Co Ltd

Reckitt & Colman (Overseas) Ltd

The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd

Roan Selection Trust Ltd

The Rockefeller Foundation

Rolls-Royce Ltd

N. M. Rothschild & Sons

Rowntree & Co Ltd

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Royal Exchange Assurance
The Royal Society
E. D. Sassoon Banking Co Ltd
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Ltd
Seccombe Marshall & Campion Ltd
The Shell Petroleum Co Ltd
The Standard Bank Ltd
The Steel Company of Wales Ltd
Tanganyika Concessions Ltd
Tate & Lyle Ltd
Taylor Woodrow Charity Trust
J. Walter Thompson Co Ltd
Turner & Newall Ltd
Unilever Ltd
Union Corporation (UK) Ltd
Union Discount Company of London Ltd
United City Merchants Ltd
United Dominions Trust Ltd
The United Steel Companies Ltd
United Transport Group of Companies
Vickers Group of Companies
Wallace Brothers & Co (Holdings) Ltd
The Weir Group Ltd
The Wellcome Foundation Ltd
Westminster Bank Ltd

APPENDIX A

1968 Publications

ODI has a mailing list open to anyone interested in development, and information on studies and offprints is issued regularly. Catalogues, and the publications themselves, are obtainable on request from:

Research Publications Services Ltd.,
11 Nelson Road,
London, SE10.

ODI Publications

ODI Review 2: British Development Policies, Needs and Prospects 1968

Editors: Andrzej Krassowski and Tom Soper. The second in a series of reviews of British development policies.

Published January 1968, price 12s 6d.

Consultancy in Overseas Development by Charles Young.

A study of the range of consultancy services available to developing countries, and an assessment of their potential role in development.

Published February 1968, price 10s.

The Aid Relationship by Andrzej Krassowski.

A discussion of aid strategy with examples from the American experience in Tunisia. A case study concerned with the contribution donors can make to maximise the effectiveness of aid, with special attention to the role of permanent overseas aid missions and the considerations which should guide aid donors in selecting projects and aid forms, techniques and terms appropriate to the development needs of recipients.

Published June 1968, price 25s.

The Business of Development

A report following an ODI international conference in London,

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May 1968, on the outcome of the second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; containing an essay by Donald Tyerman on the talks and discussions, a paper by Ernest Parsons, and a foreword by Lord Aldington.

Published July 1968, price 10s.

Opting for Development by Nicholas Sims.

A guide to opportunities in development studies in British higher education; prepared in association with Oxfam.

Published December 1968, price 8s 6d.

ODI offprints from journal articles

'Aid That Works' A series of articles published by *The Economist* in consultation with ODI during February/March 1967.

Price 2s 6d.

'Trade, Aid and UNCTAD' Michael Zammit Cutajar, *Unilever Quarterly Progress*, Vol. 52, No. 291/1967.

Price 2s 6d.

'Making Aid More Effective' A paper prepared by Hal Mettrick for the Ninth Commonwealth Forestry Conference, January 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

'Why Ceylon Needs Foreign Aid' G. Uswatte-Aratchi, *Asian Review* Vol. 1, No. 2, January 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

'The Transfer of Institutions from Developed to Developing Countries' Guy Hunter, *African Affairs*, Vol. 67, No. 266, January 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

'European Trade with Africa' Tom Soper, *African Affairs*, Vol. 67, No. 267, April 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

'The Course of UNCTAD II' A paper prepared by Alison Franks for an international ODI Conference held in London, May 1968, to discuss the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Price 2s 6d.

'The Asian Development Bank: A Question of Style' John White, *International Affairs*, Vol. 44, No. 4, October 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

'The European Development Fund and its Operations with Africa' Tom Soper, *Journal of Administration Overseas*, Vol. VII, No. 4, October, 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

'Paths of Rural Change' A series of articles, contributed to *Asian Review* during 1968.

Price 10s.

'Indonesia—Rescued But Not Saved' James Lambe, *Economisch-Statistische Berichten* (Rotterdam), 13 November 1968.

Price 2s 6d.

Other articles

(a selective list)

Asian Review

April: 'Fact and Fiction in Aid Statistics' (review article), John White
January 1969: 'Talking about the Planners' (review article), John White

Breakthrough

September: 'The Agricultural Revolution', Hal Mettrick

Financial Times

8 August: 'New Insights' (review article), John White
19 August: 'The Foreign Aid Consortium' (Turkey), John White

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7 October: 'A Difficult Time to be Seeking Aid Increases' (Pakistan), John White

Fourteenth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Data Papers
'UNCTAD: Where Do We Go From Here?', Alison Franks

Gemini News Services

'UNCTAD II', Alison Franks (this article appeared in the *East African Standard* and the *Ottawa Citizen*)

Institute of Development Studies Bulletin

October: 'The Aid Debate', John White

Inter-Economics

April: 'Co-ordinated Assistance: The Role of the Colombo Plan', John White

Matters of Principle: Labour's Last Chance (Penguin Special)

Chapter 3: 'Rich Countries and Poor', John White

New Society

11 April: 'The UNCTAD Conference', Teresa Hayter

The Times

20 May: 'Plight of Needy Nations', Alison Franks

9 October, Uganda Supplement: 'Many Helping Hands', Tom Soper

7 January, 1969: 'Private Investors Confident' (South Asia), John White

8 January: 'Skilful Wooing of Aid' (Ceylon), John White

Times Educational Supplement

4 October: 'Hunger Brought Home', Hal Mettrick

Venture

February: 'UNCTAD—A Chance for Britain', Alison Franks

March: 'The Cuts and Aid', Andrzej Krassowski

May: 'Memo to the President of the World Bank', John White, and 'Where UNCTAD Must Go Next', Alison Franks

June: 'The UN Development Programme', Hal Mettrick

October: 'British Policy on Aid', Andrzej Krassowski

November: 'Behind Our Aid Figures', John White

APPENDIX B

1968 Conferences, meetings and seminars

International conferences

'Development Aid Strategy' held in May at Tidewater Inn, Easton, Maryland, USA

'The Outcome of UNCTAD II—Problems and Prospects' held in May at Hilton Hotel, London

'The Organisation of Markets and the Trade of Less Developed Countries' held in November at Wiston House, Sussex

Meetings and seminars

Charles van der Vaeren, *European Development Fund Division, EEC*: 'The European Development Fund'

Michael Clapham, *Deputy Chairman, ICI*: 'Private Investment Overseas'

Guy Hunter, *ODI and Institute of Race Relations*: 'Rural Development'

K. A. P. Stevenson, *Joint Secretary, Indian Planning Commission*: 'The Agricultural Breakthrough in India'

Professor Hugh Tinker, *School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London*: 'Gains and Risks of Democratic Responsibilities at Local Levels'

Robert Chambers, *Department of Political Economy, University of Glasgow*: 'Administration of Intensive Agricultural Development'

Hon. Edwin Martin, *Chairman, Development Assistance Committee, OECD, Paris*: joint meeting with the Intermediate Technology Development Group

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Professor Leonard Joy, *Institute of Development Studies, Sussex*: 'Programming Techniques in the Formulation of Agricultural Policy'

R. T. McKinnell, *Institute of Economics and Statistics, Oxford*: 'Canadian Aid, with Special Reference to Geographical Allocation'

HE The President of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda: 'Zambia's Development'

HE Sir David Rose, *Governor-General of Guyana*: 'Guyana's Development—Its Problems and Prospects'

Dr. Gamani Corea, *Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Ceylon*: 'Ceylon's Development'

Lady Hicks, *Linacre College, Oxford*: 'Taxation and Rural Development'

Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, *Chairman, Commission on International Development*: whole-day seminar

The Prime Minister of Swaziland, Prince Makhosini Dlamini, and his delegation: 'Swaziland's Development'; joint meeting with The Royal African Society

Charles Cockburn, ARIBA: 'Building for Overseas Development in the 1970s' (the first in a series of seminars)

Domestic seminars

G. D. N. Worswick, *Director, National Institute of Economic and Social Research*

Lloyd Searwar, *Chief Information Officer, Ministry of External Affairs, Guyana*

A. G. Hurrell, *Assistant Secretary, Development Administration and Training, Ministry of Overseas Development*

H. Field Haviland, *Director, Foreign Policy Studies, The Brookings Institution*

Peter Grey, *Director, Committee for Economic Development of Australia*

APPENDIX C

ODI/Nuffield and Ford Fellows

Nuffield Fellows

Botswana

1967-69

Slade R. H. (Dr Morgan's Grammar School and London University), Ministry of Development Planning.

1968-70

Henderson W. (Eastbank Academy and Glasgow University), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs.

Sigrist K. E. (Hutcheson's Grammar School and St Andrew's University), Ministry of Development Planning.

White C. J. B. (Brentwood School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Development Planning.

Kenya

1963-65

Mettrick H. (Huddersfield College, Cambridge and London Universities), Ministry of Agriculture. Now a Research Officer at ODI; taking up a Lectureship in Agricultural Economics at Reading University, April 1969.

1965-67

Cole A. P. (Monmouth School and Oxford University), Ministry of Agriculture. Subsequently re-engaged at this Ministry.

Libby T. A. (Abingdon School and St Andrew's University), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Now working for the Government of British Honduras.

1966-68

Cable J. V. (Nunthorpe Grammar School and Cambridge University), The Treasury. Now Assistant Lecturer in Economics at Glasgow University.

ANNUAL REPORT 1968

Tulloch P. J. (Daniel Stewart's College, St Andrew's University and Union College, Schenectady), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. Now undertaking further studies at the University of Sussex.

1967-69

Sweetman L. T. (Maidstone Grammar School, College of Europe (Bruges), Oxford and London Universities), Ministry of Agriculture.

1968-70

Bevan D. L. (Oundle School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Oakshott M. A. (Charterhouse School and Oxford University), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development.

Trapman C. (Charterhouse School and Reading University), Ministry of Agriculture.

Malawi

1967-69

Hope-Jones K. H. (Eton College and Cambridge University), Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Mauritius

1965-67

Sandersley G. P. (Salesian College and Oxford University), Ministry of Finance. Now with the Charterhouse Group of Companies, London.

Sierra Leone

1966-68

Stevens M. L. O. (Winchester College and Trinity College, Dublin), Economic Adviser's Office, National Reformation Council. Subsequently re-engaged at this Office.

Swaziland

1967-69

Dinwiddy B. H. (Winchester College and Oxford University), Ministry of Finance, Commerce and Industry.

Tanzania

1963-65

Landell-Mills P. M. (Marlborough College, Sorbonne, and Cambridge University), The Treasury. Now with the Ministry of Development Planning, Botswana.

1965-66

Newbery D. M. G. (Portsmouth Grammar School and Cambridge University), The Treasury. Now Fellow of Churchill College, Cambridge.

1965-67

Sinclair M. F. (Rugby School and Oxford University), National Development Corporation. Now with the Economist Intelligence Unit, London.

1966-67

Lafitte N. (Leighton Park School and Birmingham University), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning. Returned to Birmingham University.

1966-68

Balls A. G. (Hamilton Academy and St Andrew's University), The Treasury. Now undertaking further studies at Manchester University.

1967-68

Bowden A. R. (Neath Grammar School, London and Oxford Universities), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Now with Fielding Newson Smith and Co, London.

1967-69

Coulson A. C. (Magdalen College School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Agriculture.

Uganda

1963-65

Zammit Cutajar M. A. (St Andrew's College, Malta, and London University), Uganda Development Corporation. Research Officer, ODI, 1965-67; now with UNCTAD Secretariat, Geneva.

ANNUAL REPORT 1968

1965-67

Bennett N. W. (Westminster School and Oxford University), Central Planning Bureau. Remained in Uganda, with the Manpower Planning Division, 1967-68; now at International Institute for Educational Planning, Paris.

Stanton D. (Bishop's Stortford College and Oxford University), Central Planning Bureau. Now Lecturer in Economics at the School of Social Sciences, Brunel University.

1967-69

Burley J. M. (Friends School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Carter M. F. (Welwyn Garden City Grammar School, Cambridge and Manchester Universities), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development.

Zambia

1964-65

Wenban-Smith H. B. (Bradfield College and Cambridge University), Ministry of Finance. Later took up an appointment with the Bank of Zambia; returned to London to join National Institute of Economic and Social Research; now with the Ministry of Overseas Development.

1964-66

Young C. E. (Eton College and Oxford University), Ministry of Finance. Returned to take M.Sc. in Economics at London University; now back in Zambia, at the same Ministry.

1965-67

Shackleton C. E. E. (Radley College and Oxford University), Office of National Development and Planning. Subsequently re-engaged at this Office; now a Research Officer (Economics) at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex.

1966-68

Abelson P. W. (Tonbridge School, Oxford and London Universities), Office of National Development and Planning. Now at the Board of Trade, London.

ANNUAL REPORT 1968

Cockcroft F. L. (Oundle School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Agriculture. Subsequently re-engaged at this Ministry.

Steeds D. R. (Royal Liberty Grammar School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Agriculture. Subsequently re-engaged at this Ministry.

1967-69

Hornby J. M. (Winchester College, Cambridge University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Potter J. G. (Magdalen College School, Manchester Grammar School, and Cambridge University), Ministry of Finance.

1968-70

Liebenthal R. B. V. (Harrow Weald County School and Oxford University), Ministry of Agriculture.

Turnbull A. (Enfield Grammar School and Cambridge University), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Ford Fellows

Bolivia

1967-68

Whitehead L. A. (Finchley County Grammar School and Oxford University), Fellowship for research, with no institutional base. Project: 'The Economic Policy of Bolivia since 1952'. Now a Research Fellow in Latin American Studies at St Antony's College, Oxford.

Chile

1966-68

O'Brien P. J. (St Aloysius College, Glasgow, St Andrew's University, and Queen's University, Canada), Fellowship for research at the Universidad Catolica, Santiago. Project: 'Aid to Chile, 1945-67'. Has now joined the Ministry of Overseas Development.

ANNUAL REPORT 1968

1967-69

Scott C. D. (Winchester College and York University), Fellowship for research, based on the Instituto de Capacitacion e Investigacion en Reforma Agraria, Santiago, and the Universidad Catolica, Santiago. Project: 'Economic Report on the Small Holding Peasantry in Chile'.

Peru

1968-70

Purser W. F. C. (Westminster School and Cambridge University; mathematician/systems analyst with Elliott-Automation, 1962-67; Lecturer in Automation, Buenos Aires, 1965), Fellowship for research at the Universidad Nacional de Ingenieria (where he is lecturing in Spanish on Numerical Analysis and Computer Programming). Project: 'The Mining Industry in Peru'.

Uruguay

1967-69

Finch M. H. J. (Culford School, and Oxford and McMaster Universities; Assistant Lecturer in Economic History at the Centre for Latin American Studies, Liverpool University), Fellowship for research at the Instituto de Economia, Montevideo. Project: 'The Evolution of the Uruguayan Economy since 1900'.

