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 official grants and private donations from British and international sources. 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 gravity of development issues and problems before the public and the responsible authorities.
## Contents

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<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ODI Council

as at March 1978

*denotes member of Executive Committee

*Chairman: Sir George Bishop

Ronald W. Archer

*Richard Bailey

Martin Bax

*J. G. Beevor

*Rev Alan Booth

Professor A. H. Bunting

*Geoffrey Chandler

Professor P. D. Henderson

*Dr Paul Howell

Lady Jackson (Dame Barbara Ward)

*Dr Richard Jolly

Jack Jones

Professor T. E. Josling

Richard Kershaw

Sir John Llewellyn

M. D. McWilliam

W. A. C. Mathieson

Sir Arthur Norman

Professor Edith Penrose

John Pinder

Cyril Plant

*Sir Ronald Prain

*Sir Denis Rickett

*Professor Sir Austin Robinson

Lord Roll

*Lord Seebohm

Paul Streeten

Antony Tasker

Alastair Thomson

Donald Tyerman

Brian Walker

Lord Walston

J. P. G. Wathen

*Sir Geoffrey Wilson
ODI Staff
as at March 1978

Director
Robert Wood

Administrative Director
Joan Tyrrell

Research Adviser
Guy Hunter

Research Staff
Anthony Bottrall
Vincent Cable
Adrian Hewitt
Martin Hogg
John Howell
Janice Jiggins
Stephen Sandford
Stuart Sinclair
Christopher Stevens
Ann Weston
Gwyneth Williams

Library
Catherine Mortier
Marjorie Ellam

Publications
Jane Sweetman

Meetings
Margaret Cornell

Administrative Assistants
Anne Bliss
Trudi Scott

Secretarial Staff
Shamsi Assef
Annabelle Boyle
Elizabeth Boys
Patsy de Souza
Barbara Tilbury
Sylvia Whitehouse

ODI Review: Editor
Vincent Cable

Associate Editor
Margaret Cornell

Research Associates
Barbara Harriss; working on study of marketing systems of foodcrops.

P. D. Henderson and Deepak Lal (University College, London); working on study of international economic reform.
Chairman's Statement

World economic progress was meagre in 1977, both in actual performance and in terms of discussions aimed at achieving agreed reforms. Preliminary estimates indicate that the growth of world trade may have been as little as 3 per cent, about one quarter of the rate achieved in 1976, and half that recorded in the decade 1965-75. Demand for many developing countries' exports, especially primary commodities, weakened; primary commodity prices fell in the latter half of the year, and it is doubtful whether there will be a significant improvement in 1978. On the other hand, efforts by developing countries — often successful — to expand exports of manufactured goods during this time of world recession have led to increased protectionist pressures in many rich countries. Sadly, some interests in Britain have been among the leading proponents of selective import restrictions, to which developing countries are particularly vulnerable. In several developed countries protectionism, serious as it is, would appear to be but one symptom of a deeper malaise: an inward-looking tendency which, at its worst, seems to reflect a belief that national problems can be satisfactorily solved without reference to what is happening in the rest of the world.

Against this background, it is perhaps not surprising that little progress has been made in discussions between the rich Western countries of 'the North' and the developing countries of 'the South' aimed at remedying specific difficulties, and at reforming the world economic system. There is, of course, room for genuine doubt as to how far, for instance, the UNCTAD proposals for a new framework for trade in primary commodities are either workable or desirable. But the reluctance of several of the most powerful rich countries to come forward with constructive alternatives is depressing. Progress on debt has been more encouraging. Several points have now been agreed between North and South, representing some movement towards a set of guidelines for dealing with debt problems. Four rich countries — Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Canada — have taken action to write off the official aid debt of the poorest developing countries, and there has been a similar commitment from Germany. It must be conceded that some developing countries have borrowed unwisely. It should be noted, however, that the debt problems of a number of developing countries are likely to be exacerbated by developed country protectionism, which denies them opportunities to earn foreign exchange to pay debt service. This is likely to affect the more industrialised developing countries, and is especially serious at a time when receipts of official
aid and foreign private investment are stagnant or falling, and when
the terms for commercial borrowing are becoming more stringent.

The end of the year saw an event which could be of great importance.
The Independent Commission on International Development Issues was
set up under the Chairmanship of Willy Brandt. The Brandt Commission
now has the opportunity to illuminate the mutual interests and responsi-

One of the most difficult problems, with which the Brandt Commission
and others concerned for international development must grapple, is to
be found in the mounting evidence that economic growth is slowest,
and the economic prospects least hopeful, in the poorest developing
countries. Moreover, in many of them, the fruits of economic progress,
meagre as they are, have been very unevenly distributed, and have hardly
affected the grinding poverty of their 1,000 million inhabitants. Here,
too, ODI's work has relevance, especially that of its Agricultural
Administration Unit. A higher priority must be given in many developing
countries to increasing food production.

We were very sorry to lose from the Council during the course of
the year Sir Andrew Shonfield who had been associated with the Institute
from its earliest days as well as A. T. Gregory and G. R. Lovell, while
Professor Josling, Antony Tasker and Lord Walston will be retiring at the
Annual General Meeting. In their place we welcome Professor P. D.
Henderson of University College, London, Jack Jones, former General
Secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, and M. D.
McWilliam of Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. We offer warm congratu-
lations to Jack Jones on his CH, to Lord Roll on his Life Peerage, and to
Sir Andrew Shonfield and Donald Tyerman who all figured in the New
Year's Honours List.

The past year has seen further increase in the number of research
staff. While Guy Hunter relinquished his staff appointment from April
1977, he remains as part-time Adviser to the Institute as a whole in
addition to his role in the Agricultural Administration Unit (AAU)
John Howell joined the Unit from the University of Zambia in October
along with Barbara Harriss, the latter with staff Associate status. Also
in October Stuart Sinclair became a full-time staff member to work
initially on import and adjustment issues. Gwyneth Williams is providing
research assistance both to the AAU and other research staff. At the
year-end Mary Chimutengwende left to take up another appointment
and was succeeded as Publications Officer by Jane Sweetman, and we
were particularly sorry when Savina Pusich, ODI's longest-serving
member of staff, left to live in Switzerland. Sylvia Whitehouse replaces her as secretary/receptionist. We offer a warm welcome to all members of staff who have joined in the past year.

This has been a very full year for our small but effective staff and the Council would like to record its appreciation to the Director, Robert Wood, and his colleagues for all that they have achieved.

April 1978.

G. S. Bishop
### Overseas Development Institute Limited
#### BALANCE SHEET at 31st December 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fund:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance at 1st January, 1977</td>
<td>£76,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of expenditure over income for the year</td>
<td>1.113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£76,644</strong></td>
<td><strong>£75,531</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142,322 Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71,500 Reserve for rent equalisation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,542 Sundry creditors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,975 Grants in advance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>£302,983</strong></td>
<td><strong>£314,216</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. The Overseas Development Institute Limited is a company limited by guarantee.

2. The company held four-ninths of the issued share capital of Research Publications Services Limited, incorporated in England which went into liquidation on 2nd June 1977.

   The investment in, and amount outstanding from, Research Publications Services Limited at 31st December 1977 which have been written off in these accounts are as follows:

   - Shareholding, valued by the directors: £30.00
   - Amounts outstanding from Research Publications Services Limited: £796.00
   - **£826.00**

3. The directors received no emoluments in the year to 31st December 1977 (1976:£nil).

4. Depreciation of fixed assets:
   - Basis of charge:
     - Fixtures and fittings — on a straight line basis at 10% per annum.
     - Office partitions — on a reducing balance basis at 14% per annum.
     - Equipment — on a reducing balance basis at 12.5% per annum.

G. S. Bishop  }  Directors
Seebohm
1976

Fixed assets:
Office fixtures, fittings, and equipment at cost, 1st January, 1977...
Additions during 1977...

Less:
Depreciation provided to 31st December 1977...

Library at cost, 1st January 1977...
Additions during 1977...

Less:
Amounts written off to 31st December 1977...

Trade investments at cost
Current assets:
Income tax recoverable...
Short term deposits...
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund:
Quoted investments at cost...
(1977: £151,621 (1976: £132,060))
General funds:
Quoted investments at cost...
(1977: £52,107 (1976: £45,894))
Stock of publications (at lower of cost and net realisable value)... 4,587
Debtors and prepayments...
Grants in arrear...
Balance at bank...
Cash in hand...

Report of the Auditors to The Members of Overseas Development Institute Limited
We have examined the accounts set out on pages 10-16 which have been prepared under the historical cost convention. In our opinion they give, under that convention, a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31st December 1977 and of the excess of expenditure over income and source and application of funds for the year to that date and comply with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967.

1 Puddle Dock,
Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co
Chartered Accountants
**Overseas Development Institute Limited**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December 1977**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>£96,246</strong></td>
<td><strong>£121,148</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>Fluorescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8,397</td>
<td>16,343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and other research expenditure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,121</td>
<td>21,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent, rates and services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>585</td>
<td>732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light and power</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,357</td>
<td>20,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,384</td>
<td>4,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and stationery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,717</td>
<td>7,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage and telephone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>1,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entertainment and meeting expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>928</td>
<td>1,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,613</td>
<td>604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and renewals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,564</td>
<td>4,679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General office expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,438</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference expenses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions to VCOAD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Bad debts written off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>2,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit fees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£153,041**  **£204,096**

**Depreciation:**

| 800 | Office fixtures, fittings, and equipment | 1,126 |
| 1,500 | Library | 1,793 |
| 2,307 | Library | 2,919 |

**4,864** Publication expenses  **11,064**

**2,485** Publication revenue  **6,302**

**2,379**

*Loss arising on liquidation of Research Publications Services Limited*  **826**

**24,919** Excess of income over expenditure for the year  **—**

**£182,676**  **£212,603**

Excess of expenditure over income for the year  **£4,238**

Transfer to reserve:

| 14,500 | Reserve for rent equalisation | — |
| 10,419 | Balance transferred to Accumulated Fund | — |

**£24,919**  **£4,238**
### Grants and Project Finance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>£28,074</strong></td>
<td><strong>£43,512</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The World Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5,831</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>(34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>63,335</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,095</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Grindlays Bank Limited</td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Social Science Research Council</td>
<td><strong>4,072</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Commonwealth Secretariat</td>
<td><strong>4,500</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Leverhulme Trust Fund</td>
<td><strong>6,979</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Japan Trade Centre</td>
<td><strong>1,441</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell International Petroleum Company</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclays Bank International Development Fund</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,700</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut de Recherches en Economie de la Production</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2,201</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Foundation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>168</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Research Centre</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>219</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission of the European Communities</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£142,918** ----------- **£161,365**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5,631</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,970</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single donations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7,272</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,830</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promised annual donations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,674</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,972</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deeds of Covenant receivable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 16,577                    | 18,772                    |

Income from Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1,688</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8,951</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,400</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from quoted investments (gross)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Income from general funds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8,831</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,323</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest receivable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3,499</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,251</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from quoted investments (gross)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 12,330                    | 11,574                    |

Library subscriptions

| 212                        | 254                       |
| Excess expenditure over income for the year |                     |

**£182,676** ----------- **£212,603**

**£24,919**

Excess of income over expenditure for the year

Transfer from reserve:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1976</th>
<th>1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>— Reserve for rent equalisation</td>
<td><strong>3,125</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Balance transferred from Accumulated Fund</td>
<td><strong>1,113</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£4,238**
Overseas Development Institute Limited
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ON GRANTS AND PROJECTS
for the year ended 31st December 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme grants</th>
<th>Grants in advance 1st January 1977</th>
<th>Grants in arrear 1st January 1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td>£3,271</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td>£5,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project grants</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ODI Fellowship Scheme:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Administration Unit:</td>
<td></td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grindlays Bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of the marketed surplus of rain-fed foodcrops from small farmers:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshop on Irrigation Management:</td>
<td></td>
<td>376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Development Research Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of Trade Adjustment in the Jute Industry:</td>
<td></td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institut de Recherches en Economie de la Production</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of Government Assistance to Small-scale industry:</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of the Impact of Food Aid in Recipient Countries:</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Overseas Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of British Policy-making with regard to Developing Countries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan Trade Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of Aid from the European Development Fund—A Country Level Evaluation:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science Research Council</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of the Commercial Relations of Four South Asian Countries with the European Economic Community:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commonwealth Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Study of Protection, Free Trade and Low Wage Imports from Developing Countries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leverhulme Trust Fund</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

£3,975  £11,491
## Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash received</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Direct reimbursements</th>
<th>Grants credited to income and expenditure</th>
<th>Grants in advance 31st December 1977</th>
<th>Grants in arrear 31st December 1977</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£6,352</td>
<td>£9,623</td>
<td>(34)</td>
<td>£12,685 (34)</td>
<td>33,500</td>
<td>£3,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,797</td>
<td>33,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64,127</td>
<td>63,936</td>
<td>£50,936</td>
<td>11,269</td>
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<td>36,021</td>
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<td>36,247</td>
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<td>30,827</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>2,250</td>
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<td>2,181</td>
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<td></td>
<td>430</td>
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<td>13,279</td>
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<td>8,583</td>
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<td>7,488</td>
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<td>256</td>
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<td>6,979</td>
<td>5,521</td>
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<td>£201,571</td>
<td>£50,936</td>
<td>£161,365</td>
<td>£7,799</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Overseas Development Institute Limited

**STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS**

for the year ended 31st December, 1977

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of funds:</th>
<th>1977</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excess of income (expenditure) over expenditure (income) for the year ...</td>
<td>(£4,238)</td>
<td>£24,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of items not involving the movement of funds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation ... ... ...</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>2,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade investment written off ...</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total generated from operations ...</td>
<td>(1,288)</td>
<td>27,254</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds from other sources:</th>
<th>1977</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase in Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund ... ...</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>97,799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1,288)</td>
<td>125,053</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application of funds:</th>
<th>1977</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of fixed assets ... ...</td>
<td>(5,036)</td>
<td>(£4,444)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of investments ... ...</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>(173,314)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(177,758)</td>
<td>(52,705)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Increase in stocks ... ... ... | £397 | £1,585 |
| Increase in debtors ... ... ... | 10,223 | 16,998 |
| (Increase) in creditors ... ... | (15,471) | (1,327) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement in net liquid funds:</th>
<th>1977</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in cash balance ...</td>
<td>£8,657</td>
<td>(£31,591)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase/(decrease) in short term deposits ... ...</td>
<td>(10,130)</td>
<td>(1,473)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6,324)</td>
<td>(38,370)</td>
<td>(69,961)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Report of the Council

To be presented at the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting

The Council has pleasure in presenting the Accounts of the Institute for the year ended 31st December 1977. As in previous years, all expenditure on the ODI Fellowship Scheme has been included in the Schedule of Income and Expenditure on Grants and Projects, although directly reimbursable expenditure on Fellows’ allowances and passages, amounting to £50,936, has not been brought into the main Income and Expenditure Account.

In 1977 once again both income and expenditure rose substantially but this year the increase of £54,846 in expenditure (up from £157,757 to £212,603) was much greater than the increase in income which rose by £25,689 to £208,365. In consequence there was a small deficit on the year’s operations of £4,238, the first deficit for a decade.

Of the increase of £54,846 in expenditure £24,902 was attributable to salaries and a further £7,946 to research fees and expenses. The increases in the salaries bill resulted from a combination of higher salaries and greater numbers. At end-1977 there were twelve research staff in post compared with nine a year earlier, unfilled vacancies having been a principal cause of the excess of income over expenditure in the preceding years. Most of the increase in fees was associated with the Agricultural Administration Unit, especially the study of irrigation management financed by the World Bank for which considerable assistance was obtained from consultants. Similar considerations apply, though less strongly, to travel expenditure, which more than doubled to £20,654.

Another factor contributing to the increase in total expenditure was the rise in rent and rates, including services. From August 1977 the rent for ODI’s offices was increased by £7,500 p.a. and the additional rent payable in the last five months of the year has been covered by drawing £3,125 from the Reserve for Rent Equalisation. The additional expenditure on professional fees was also occasioned by the rent review. Finally, net expenditure on the publications account, which fluctuates according to the number of books and booklets issued, rose by £2,383 to £4,762 despite an increase in royalties received on books published commercially.

Income from programme and project grants, details of which are shown in the Schedule, amounted to £161,365 in all in 1977. The figure for programme grants at £46,151 was rather less than the total of £48,665 received during 1976. The United Nations Development Programme found itself unable to continue its grant in support of the Institute’s work because of financial difficulties and the increases in the corresponding grants from the World Bank and Ministry of Overseas
Development (ODM) were insufficient to compensate. Of the balance of funds received from ODM, £38,428 was in support of the Agricultural Administration Unit and related research; £16,021 to complete two other research projects; £11,269 for the administration costs of the ODI Fellowship Scheme and £1,377 in reimbursement of preliminary expenses relating to a new scheme for the appointment of Overseas Research Fellows. New grants for research projects which are continuing into 1978 were obtained from the Social Science Research Council, the Leverhulme Trust Fund, and the Commonwealth Secretariat. There was a welcome rise in donations received, though this was confined to single rather than regular donations. Investment income, all from fixed-interest stocks, was also well up since it related to a full year, but the low level of interest rates in 1977 reduced interest on short term deposits.

After taking £3,125 from the Reserve for Rent Equalisation the remaining £1,113 required to cover the excess of expenditure over income has been drawn from the Accumulated Fund. The Accumulated Fund and the Reserve for Rent Equalisation together stood at £143,906 at year-end. In 1978 expenditure is again likely to exceed income in which case a further reduction in the combined reserves will be necessary to bridge the gap until income is increased to cover our expanding programme in these inflationary times.

**Council**

Professor T. E. Josling, Mr Antony Tasker, and Lord Walston are retiring and are not seeking re-election.

Mr Ronald Archer, Professor A. H. Bunting, Mr Geoffrey Chandler, Dr Richard Jolly, Mr Richard Kershaw, Mr John Pinder, Mr Alistair Thomson, and Mr Donald Tyerman retire in rotation and, all being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Professor P. D. Henderson, Mr Stephen Hugh-Jones, Mr Jack Jones, Mr Michael McWilliam, and Mr R. N. Tottenham-Smith having been appointed during the year automatically cease to hold office and offer themselves for election.

**Auditors**

A resolution for the re-appointment of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co, as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM.

**Statutory Information**

1 Principal Activities of the Institute — to provide a centre for research in development issues and problems and to conduct studies of its own; to be a forum for the exchange of views and information among those who are directly concerned with overseas development; and to
keep the gravity of the problems before the public and responsible authorities.

2 The Institute is a Company Limited by Guarantee, not having a share capital. It is a non-profit-making registered charity. Members’ liability is limited to £1 per head. It is not a Trading Company.

3 Council Members serve in an honorary capacity and receive no emoluments. They do not have contracts of service nor do they have a financial interest in the Institute.

4 In addition to the Council Members above, the following served on the Council for all, or part, of the year to which the Accounts refer: Mr Richard Bailey, Mr Martin Bax, Mr J. G. Beevor, Sir George Bishop, Rev Alan Booth, Lord Caradon, Mr A. T. Gregory, Dr Paul Howell, Lady Jackson, Professor Ian Little, Sir John Llewellyn, Mr G. R. Lovell, Mr W. A. C. Mathieson, Sir Arthur Norman, Professor Edith Penrose, Mr T. E. Peppercorn, Mr Cyril Plant, Sir Ronald Prain, Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Sir Denis Rickett, Professor Sir Austin Robinson, Lord Roll, Lord Seebohm, Sir Andrew Shonfield, Mr Paul Streeten, Mr Brian Walker, Mr J. P. G. Wathen, Sir Geoffrey Wilson.

5 No donations were made to other charities or for political purposes.

On behalf of the Council

April 1978

G. S. Bishop, Chairman
Review of the Year

Studies, conferences, and publications

Agriculture

The research work of the AAU in 1977 has dealt with the following aspects of the organisation and management of agricultural development: local diagnosis and implementation of policy (Guy Hunter); the management of irrigation schemes (Anthony Bottrall); the organisation of pastoral development (Stephen Sandford); extension and farmer organisations (Janice Jiggins); the organisation of government agencies (John Howell); and the organisation of grain marketing (Barbara Harriss).

Guy Hunter ceased to be a full-time member of ODI in March but he has remained as an Advisor and has continued with a full programme of research and writing on the implementation of rural development policies. He visited Pakistan (with the aid of a Ford Foundation grant) in January 1977 as a consultant on rural development organisation and he subsequently visited India to study the contribution of voluntary organisations to rural development. He produced a report on these visits, wrote a chapter on Planning for AAU Occasional Paper No. 2, *Extension, Planning and the Poor*, and contributed articles to *Agricultural Administration* and *ODI Review*. He also served as a consultant to ILO (on the management of rural development) and FAO (in preparing for the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Structure and Rural Development).

Since March, Guy Hunter has been mainly occupied in producing ‘Guidelines for Agricultural and Rural Development’ which will be considered by professionals and practitioners from developing countries at an international seminar which is planned under the auspices of ODI in May 1978.

For the first half of the year, Anthony Bottrall concentrated upon the preparation of an analytical framework for evaluating the management of irrigation projects, visiting the World Bank in Washington (twice) and the Land and Water Division of the FAO in Rome. Subsequently, he tested the applicability of this framework in three contrasting project areas (East Java, Central Taiwan, and Pakistan, Punjab). He has also visited the International Rice Research Institution in the Philippines, the ODM Development Division and the FAO Regional Office in Thailand, the Chambal project in India, and (on behalf of ODM) Sri Lanka where he investigated research and training requirements for irrigation management.

For his network, Anthony Bottrall prepared three discussion papers on theoretical aspects of the organisation and management of irrigation development and, stemming from the 1976 workshop on ‘Choices in
Irrigation Management’, published notes in ODI Review and Food Policy. He also published a paper on ‘Irrigation Associations in Taiwan’ in Agricultural Administration, prepared a note on ‘Irrigation Management in East Java,’ and presented a paper on the management and operation of irrigation schemes at a Seminar in Uppsala on ‘Water-related Problems in Ldcs’. The paper will be published as part of the Conference proceedings by Pergamon Press.

In the course of his research on the design and management of pastoral development, Stephen Sandford visited Iran, Afghanistan, and India in January-March 1977, examining livestock development programmes and government pastoral development policies. In August-October he was in East Africa, attending an International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) meeting on livestock projects, advising the UK delegation to the Desertification Conference in Nairobi and visiting development projects and government departments in Kenya and Tanzania. He presented his report on contingency planning and drought in Botswana to ODM in May, completed two network papers on the pastoral sectors of Iran and Afghanistan respectively, wrote a discussion paper for ILCA on planning and anthropological data, and prepared a conference paper on social services for pastoralists to be presented in absentia in India in early 1978. He also wrote a Briefing Paper on the UN Desertification Conference.

For the earlier part of the year, Janice Jiggins’ work centred on agricultural extension and the organisation of farmer organisations. She contributed a chapter on Extension to AAU Occasional Paper No. 2 and prepared an article — ‘Filling the Gap’ — on voluntary agencies in agricultural development for the 1977 edition of FAO’s Training for Agriculture and Rural Development. She is also a member of ODM’s Organising Committee for its 1978 Conference for Overseas Natural Resources Officers which has as its theme ‘Extension for Rural Development’.

In the latter part of the year, she has been preparing a research project on local institutional choice, agricultural strategies, and the impact of new technologies which will be refined in the course of field investigation in West Africa in early 1978. In the course of the year, she has lectured and presented seminar papers at the Universities of London, Oxford, Reading, and Sussex and the International Co-operative Training Centre at Loughborough.

John Howell joined the AAU in October. He subsequently prepared a research programme on the role of government agencies in agricultural development and began work on the assessment of administrative capacity. With Ken Davey of the University of Birmingham he produced a network paper on District Planning, and completed articles on local authorities in Zambia, and the development of the traditional sector in the western Sudan, for publication in 1978. Prior to joining the AAU,
he produced a report on Decentralisation in Zambia and published a paper on 'Administration and Rural Development Planning' in *Agricultural Administration*.

In October, Barbara Harriss was appointed as a Research Associate. With the support of an ODM research grant, she is investigating marketing systems for rainfed foodcrops in India and Africa. From November to December she visited India where she arranged collaboration with the All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Dryland Agriculture at Hyderabad.

The AAU maintains three networks: agricultural administration; pastoral development; and irrigation management. It regularly issues papers to several hundred participants in each network. The agricultural administration network is a development from the earlier network on local diagnosis, farmer groupings, and co-ordination and planning of services; it embraces the AAU's new subject areas (technology and institutional change, and government agencies). In December, the agricultural administration network issued a set of papers which included contributions by M. P. Collinson (of CIMMYT, Nairobi) on diagnosis and rural technology and Neils Roling (Wageningen) on the organisation of extension.

The AAU expanded its programme of lunch-time discussion meetings in 1977: these included seven meetings on subjects related to pastoral areas, and four on irrigation management. The full list was: A. M. Cairncross, Richard Feachem and Donald Curtis (village water supplies in Lesotho), Ian Livingstone (ranching in Kenya's Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP)), A. S. Barnett (training regional planners in Papua New Guinea), W. R. Rangeley (irrigation water demands), J. A. Allan (land and water use in Uttar Pradesh), R. Harrison Church (sedentarisation of nomads), Martin Adams (traditional sector development in the Sudan), George van Dyne (modelling range-lands productivity), Stephen Biggs and Christopher Edwards (irrigation in Bangladesh), Raymond Crotty (economic theory of cattle), Toby Gooch (group ranches), R. Harrison Church (well development policy), John Harriss and Stephen Walker (groundwater development in Bali), Simon Williams (rural development projects in Mexico), and Peter Ellis (ecology of livestock disease in Africa).

**Lomé Convention**

Robert Wood, Vincent Cable, Christopher Stevens and Adrian Hewitt submitted a memorandum entitled *The Lomé Convention: Present Position and Future Directions* to the House of Commons Select Committee on Overseas Development at the end of November, and were invited to give oral evidence to the Committee in January 1978.
Aid

David Jones' book, *Aid and Development in Southern Africa*, was published during the year by ODI-Croom Helm. This is the last of the titles from the SSRC-financed programme of British aid studies, whose findings were summarised in an article by Robert Wood and Kathryn Morton, entitled *Has British Aid Helped Poor Countries?* published in *ODI Review 1—1977*.

A further grant was received from the SSRC for a study of aid from the European Communities to Cameroon. The research began in September, and is being carried out by Adrian Hewitt, who spent six weeks in Brussels and Luxembourg before the end of the year, prior to carrying out fieldwork in Cameroon itself. It is planned to produce an interim report for the Commission by around August 1978, so that relevant findings may be taken into account by the European Communities in drawing up a mandate for the renegotiation of the Lomé Convention. It is expected that the study will be finished by the end of the year.

Before starting on this study, Adrian Hewitt prepared a report at the request of the Japan External Trade Organisation, which contributed part of the finance, on the extent to which British policy towards developing countries was influenced by British economic and social research on development issues.

Christopher Stevens' work on food aid drew towards a conclusion during the year. He spent a month on fieldwork in the fourth country being studied, Tunisia, and completed drafting working papers on each of the case studies. Preliminary conclusions from the project were incorporated in an article in *ODI Review 2—1977*, on 'Food Aid: More Sinned against than Sinning?' and a second article on 'Food Aid and Nutrition: the case of Botswana' will be published in *Food Policy* in the New Year. Arrangements have been made with Croom Helm for the final report to be published as a book in 1978. In addition, he presented a paper on the impact of food aid to a conference in Tunis organised jointly by the Italian research institute, IPALMO, and the Tunisian authorities. He also gave talks on the subject to an ODI lunchtime meeting, and at the Reading University Department of Agricultural Economics, as well as a short interview for the BBC World Service.

In November Robert Wood and Adrian Hewitt organised a two-day workshop in ODI on Aid Issues, Performance and Policy, under the auspices of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI). Sixteen participants from eight European countries, OECD, and the European Communities discussed fourteen papers, covering both the policies of donor countries and agencies, and more general issues, such as aid evaluation, aid in the context of 'North-South' issues, and donor imposed conditions on foreign aid.
International trade

Trade and Developing Countries, by Kathryn Morton and Peter Tulloch was published by ODI-Croom Helm in May 1977, and has had good reviews and notices.

Work by Vincent Cable and Ann Weston on the commercial relations between the European Communities and the four South Asian countries (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) continued. The study focuses on the tariff and non-tariff barriers to the South Asian countries' exports, and also on the Commercial Cooperation Agreements (CCAs) between them and the EC. Visits were made to France, Germany, the Netherlands, and the European Commission, as well as to India. By the end of the year the work was well advanced, and it is expected that a complete draft will be ready early in 1978.

A grant from the Leverhulme Trust enabled work to start on a study to consider obstacles to liberal import policies in developed industrial countries, by examining the economic and political costs and benefits of protecting a small number of 'vulnerable' UK industries.

A case study of the UK footwear industry has already been prepared and a methodology for assessing streams of welfare changes developed. In 1978 and beyond the conflict between short-term political expediency (resulting in selective protection) and long-run economic efficiency (resulting in better international resource use) will become critical, and it is hoped that the study will contribute to this important debate. The study is being conducted by Stuart Sinclair, who joined the Institute in 1977 from Reading University, and Christopher Stevens, under the general direction of Vincent Cable.

During the year Vincent Cable produced two publications closely connected with this study: A Fabian research pamphlet, entitled Import Controls: the Case Against, and British Protectionism and LDC Imports in ODI Review 2—1977.

Agreement was reached with the Fraser of Allander Institute, University of Strathclyde to publish Trade Adjustment and the British Jute Industry: A Case Study by Stuart McDowall and Paul Draper, with an introduction by John Odling-Smee, and it is expected to appear in mid 1978.

Small-scale Industry

Research on this project which aims to evaluate the Indian experience in promoting the development of small-scale industries, and to identify opportunities for donor assistance, has almost been completed. The project was extended by six months in 1977 to permit systematic surveys of progress in two sectors by Martin Hogg, the Research Officer involved, and C.S. Rao of SIET Institute, Hyderabad. Field work in three states was completed by mid 1977. Publication and a seminar on the study's findings are planned during 1978.
Publications
The second edition of Development Guide which appeared in 1970 is now out of print and a further revision was completed during 1977. This third edition like its predecessors is to be published by George Allen and Unwin and will appear in November 1978.

For ease of reference details of the books mentioned above and of ODI’s other publications during 1977 are listed below. ODI’s arrangements with Croom Helm Ltd for joint publication and distribution of full-length studies continued in operation. On the other hand, new arrangements had to be made from May 1977 for the distribution of ODI Review and shorter booklets published by ODI itself when Research Publications Services Ltd, ODI’s distributors for a number of years, went into liquidation. After several months during which sales were handled solely in-house, an ODI sales office was established on an agency basis with a firm in Huntingdon.

JOINT ODI/CROOM HELM PUBLICATIONS
Aid and Development in Southern Africa, David Jones, 320 pages, £11.95.
Trade and Developing Countries, Kathryn Morton and Peter Tulloch, 384 pages, hardback £9.95, paperback £4.50.

ODI PUBLICATIONS
Extension, Planning and the Poor, Guy Hunter, Janice Jiggins, and Paul Devitt, 64 pages, £1.00.
Trade Adjustment and the British Jute Industry: A Case Study (forthcoming in conjunction with the Fraser of Allander Institute), Stuart McDowall and Paul Draper, 72 pages, £1.50.

ODI Review 1 — 1977
‘Review of the Development Scene’ Vincent Cable
‘Developments in British Aid’ Adrian Hewitt
‘Some thoughts on Intermediate Technology and Rural Transport’ J. D. G. F. Howe
‘Has British Aid Helped Poor Countries? Five African Cases’ Robert Wood and Kathryn Morton
‘Less Developed Countries and the Reform of the International Monetary System’ Graham Bird
‘Technology and Underdevelopment’ Frances Stewart
ODI Review 2 — 1977

'Review of the Development Scene: Trends in International Dialogue' Ann Weston

'Applied Project Appraisal: the State of the Art' Ian Carruthers

'British Protectionism and Ldc Imports' Vincent Cable

'The Validity of "Guidelines" for Rural Development' Guy Hunter

'Export Taxation and International Commodity Agreements' M. J. Westlake

'Food Aid: More Sinned against than Sinning?' Christopher Stevens

'European Aid Donors' Adrian Hewitt

'Book Review article: New Thoughts on a New International Order' P. D. Henderson

Single copies of ODI Review £3.20. Annual subscription rate £6.00 ($12.00) including surface mail or £7.50 ($15.00) including airmail postage.

BRIEFING PAPERS

Human Settlements and their Place in Development

United Nations Conference on Desertification

The Tokyo Round and the Developing Countries

The World Foodgrain Situation and the 1977 World Food Council Conference

British Aid Administration and the Central Policy Review Staff Report (1978)

Protectionism in the West — the Third World Link (1978)

Debt and the Third World (forthcoming)

Briefing Papers are designed to provide, within the compass of 3,000-6,000 words, background information and concise analysis on events and issues of topical interest. Copies are supplied without charge and the mailing list, now totalling over 1,000 is open to any organisation or individual who asks to be included. Orders for other publications should be pre-paid and sent to ODI Sales, Montagu House, High Street, Huntingdon, Cambs.

Meetings

Twelve meetings in the regular lunch-time series were held in 1977. The February meeting, addressed by Gerald Holtham, was held in conjunction with the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House and the meeting in June was in collaboration with the Minority Rights Group, whose Director, Ben Whitaker, introduced the discussion
on human rights and developing countries. The meetings continued to attract good audiences averaging 50 to 60 and embracing a broad spread of interests. The mailing list for invitations to attend numbers nearly 800 and any individual who wishes to be included on it should notify the Institute accordingly.

A decision was taken during the year to make meetings in general on the record in order to enable the information to be disseminated as widely as possible. Confidentiality is still maintained at the specific request of the speaker, and freedom of discussion is safeguarded by the same provision for any participants who wish to keep their remarks confidential.

Listed chronologically, the subjects and speakers for the meetings held in 1977 were:

‘India’s anti-poverty programmes’, B. S. Minhas, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex;
‘Land Transfer in Rhodesia: lessons of the Kenya experience’, Gerald Holtham, formerly a Research Officer at ODI;
‘The OECD guidelines for multinational companies and their implications for operations in Idcs’, Sir Michael Clapham, Vice President of the CBI, and Chairman of the Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises of the Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD;
‘Rural Industrialisation in China’, Jon Sigurdson, Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, Copenhagen;
‘The Present Situation in the Southern Sudan’, Garth Glentworth and Douglas Lamb, Development Administration Group, Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham;
‘Human Rights and Developing Countries’, Ben Whitaker, Director of the Minority Rights Group and UK member of the UN Human Rights sub-Commission;
‘Does Appropriate Technology walk on plastic sandals?’, Joseph Hanlon, Feedback Editor, New Scientist;
‘Food Aid: More Sinned against than Sinning?’ Christopher Stevens, Research Officer, ODI;
‘The Brandt Commission: the future of the North/South dialogue as seen from the World Bank’, William D. Clark, Vice-President, External Relations, World Bank;
‘Community Development: Due for a Revival?’, Ronald Dore, Professorial Fellow, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex;
‘The UK’s Poverty-Oriented Aid Strategy’, Sir Peter Preston, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Overseas Development.
The small high-level group of officials, academics, and representatives from the business sector considering the outcome of UNCTAD IV continued with two more specialised meetings in 1977. In April progress in the evolution of the Integrated Programme for Commodities was reviewed, with particular reference to the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund held in March and to the establishment of individual commodity agreements, copper and rubber being taken as examples. In November the problem of ldc indebtedness and its implications both for the commercial creditors and for UK government policy were discussed. In each case a briefing on the British Government's position was given by the senior official concerned.

The industrialisation group set up in 1976 held a further five meetings on: appropriate technology and the drive to industrialise; education and training for public sector management in developing countries; self-employment initiatives in Nigeria; action learning with special reference to management development and industrialisation in ldc's; and distance learning material for development management.

In January 1977 the first of a rather different series of meetings was held. This was an informal evening gathering designed to keep ODI's supporters and sympathisers from the business world informed on the Institute's current activities. It was attended by senior representatives of more than 30 business organisations, including some from outside the London area, many of whom would not have the opportunity to participate in ODI's regular programmes.

During the year also, preparatory work was put in hand for inaugurating an ODI Lecture series as an annual event. It is intended to invite eminent speakers from both industrialised and developing countries and the Lectures will also appear in print. The first Lecture is scheduled for March 1979.

**Articles, talks, and broadcasts**

In addition to the subjects of their current ODI research, a number of members of staff maintain particular interest in other development topics and write on them in other publications. For example, Christopher Stevens contributed a chapter on West Africa to *Economic Relations between Socialist Countries and the Third World* (Ed. Deepak Nayyar) and co-authored an article in *African Affairs* on 'Multipartyism in Africa: the Case of Botswana Revisited'. He also spoke at a number of conferences concerned with the Russian role in Africa. Stuart Sinclair contributed an article to *Manpower and Unemployment Research* on 'Ease of Entry into Small-scale Trading in African Cities; Some Case Studies from Lagos,' and a review article on 'Labour and Development' to the *Scottish Journal of Political Economy*. Ann Weston wrote on sisal and an international fibres pact for the *Latin American Commodities Report*. Book reviews by members of staff appeared in
The list of organisations for whom members of staff gave lectures and informal talks or introduced discussions was again quite long and varied. It included:

Centre for International Briefing, Farnham
Royal College of Defence Studies
Cambridge University Course on Development
XYZ Club
Trade Union week-end schools
Centre for Southern African Studies, University of York
Queen Elizabeth College, University of London
Polytechnic of Central London
Royal Institute of Public Administration
Marketing Development Centre, Cranfield School of Management
Institute for Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham
London School of Economics
Department of Social Anthropology, University of Oxford.

As usual staff gave a number of talks in BBC External Service programmes including four by Adrian Hewitt in the French Service to Africa.

Some of the conferences and seminars attended by ODI staff, noting those at which they made written or oral presentations, are listed below:

Formation Meeting of the Development Studies Association
Royal Commonwealth Society Conference on 'EEC and the Third World'
Royal Commonwealth Society Conference on 'The Commonwealth into the 80s'
Christian Aid 'Work Camp' (talk by V. Cable)
IDS Seminars and Workshops on Commodities (talks by V. Cable and A. Weston)
Welsh Centre for International Affairs World Bank Conference
Polytechnic of Central London on 'Structural Change and European Industry'
Polytechnic of Central London on 'Habitat: Key issues for Debate and Action'
Conference on 'Indo-British Industrial Joint Ventures'
UNIDO Expert Group Meeting on 'Rural Industrialisation'
IDS Conference on 'State Power in South Asia' (paper by J. Jiggins)
South Asian Studies Seminar, Queen Elizabeth House (presentation by J. Jiggins)
Wye College Conference on 'Europe as a Food Exporter'
Co-operation with other organisations
Links were maintained with many other organisations, official and non-official, concerned with overseas development and staff members continued to serve on some of their boards and committees including:

- Economic and Social Committee of the EEC;
- European Commission Advisory Committee on Trade Adjustment;
- Board of Governors and Board of Studies, IDS, Sussex;
- Executive Committee of the European Association of Development Institutes;
- Committee of the Development Studies Association;
- Council on International Development (ODM);
- Council of the Royal African Society;
- Christian Aid’s Africa and Asia and Pacific Regional Committees;
- WUS Ethiopian Awards Committee;
- Fabian Society International Committee.

As rapporteur, Guy Hunter drafted a major report for the Economic and Social Committee of the EEC on the relations between industrialised and developing countries which was accepted by a large majority. Vincent Cable made a submission to the EEC Advisory Committee on regional preference areas. At home, the Director and other staff gave evidence on the renegotiation of the Lomé Convention to the House of Commons Select Committee on Overseas Development and Vincent Cable acted as specialist adviser to a House of Lords Select Committee dealing with enlargement of the EEC.

A number of consultancies were undertaken during 1977 for international organisations including FAO, UNCTAD, and UNIDO by current and former members of staff in their personal capacities on subjects allied to their ODI research interests. Similarly two members of staff prepared papers for delegates to the FAO preparatory meetings on commodities (tea and sisal). Members of the Agricultural Administration Unit were asked to act as advisers on occasion by the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Library and Information
The library is chiefly designed to serve the requirements of the staff and its collection therefore reflects the research undertaken by the Institute. Nevertheless the 10,500 books and pamphlets it contains deal with all aspects of aid and development.

The subject section covers general economics of development, aid, finance, foreign trade, agriculture, population, and the institutional
and sociological aspects of development. The regional section contains material on specific countries and areas, with special emphasis on economic surveys and development plans. Another section is concerned with the aid programmes of individual countries and organisations. The reference section contains directories and reports of organisations active in the development field, conference papers, international statistics, and bibliographies. The books and other documents are supplemented by files of newspaper cuttings, press releases, references to articles, and similar material.

About 200 periodicals are received regularly. From these is compiled, every other month, a *Periodicals Reference Bulletin* which lists articles appearing on aid and development, classified according to subject and/or country. The *Periodicals Reference Bulletin* is distributed by exchange or subscription (£3.00 per annum) to individuals and organisations in over 30 countries. Recipients include universities and research institutes, international organisations, commercial concerns, and voluntary agencies.

Although books cannot be borrowed, the library is open for reference daily from 10am to 6pm (Mondays to Fridays) and is used regularly by students and other visitors. Requests for information on development matters are dealt with as fully as possible within the limits of staff resources.
Sources of Finance

To all our subscribers we record our sincere thanks, and we list below the organisations and individuals from whom contributions have been received during 1977 and early 1978:

Programme and Project finance received from:

- Commonwealth Secretariat
- Grindlays Bank Limited
- Japan Trade Centre (Jetro)
- Leverhulme Trust Fund
- Ministry of Overseas Development
- Social Science Research Council
- World Bank

General finance received from:

- Amex Bank Limited
- The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited
- Baker Perkins Holdings Limited
- Bank of England
- Banque Nationale de Paris Limited
- Barclays Group of Banks
- Binnie & Partners
- Booker McConnell Limited
- A. Bouch
- British-American Tobacco Company Limited
- The British Petroleum Company Limited
- Brooke Bond Liebig Limited
- The Charterhouse Group Limited
- Christian Aid
- Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
- Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited
- Coopers & Lybrand
- Courtaulds Limited
- The De La Rue Jubilee Trust
- Economic Consultants Limited
- Friends’ Provident Life Office
- Glaxo Holdings Limited
- Grindlays Bank Limited
- Imperial Chemical Industries Limited
- Imperial Group Limited

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Inchcape Charitable Trust Fund
Kleinwort Benson Limited
Lloyds Bank Limited
Marks & Spencer Limited
Midland Bank Limited
Morgan Grenfell International
National Westminster Bank Limited
Norwich Union Insurance Group
Ocean Transport & Trading Limited (P. H. Holt Trust)
The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
B. E. Osbon
Oxfam
Rockware Group Limited
P. Sanger
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Limited
The Shell International Petroleum Co Limited
Standard Chartered Bank Limited
John Swire & Sons Limited
Tate & Lyle Limited
H. Trolle
Unilever Limited
United City Merchants Limited
Williams & Glyn’s Bank Limited
ODI Fellowships

The ODI Fellowship Scheme, which was originated and is administered by ODI, enables young graduates in economics and related subjects to gain practical development experience by serving for two years in government ministries and parastatal organisations in developing countries. Selection is rigorous and takes into account both the academic abilities and personal qualities of applicants in order to ensure that they will be able, in turn, to make an effective contribution to their host governments.

Receiving governments bear local employment costs, but additional funds are needed to supplement salaries and meet other expenses. Such funds were provided initially by the Nuffield Foundation. In 1966 the Ministry of Overseas Development agreed to assist with a grant for direct expenditure on Fellows' salary supplementation and part of the cost of passages, and since 1972 this has been accompanied by a grant towards ODI's administrative costs, including recruitment and placement. Support was received also in the 1960s from the Diamond Corporation for a Fellowship in Sierra Leone and from the Ford Foundation for three Fellowships and several extensions in Botswana.

Starting at the modest level of three appointments in 1963, the number of Fellowships awarded annually rose steadily and has averaged twelve since 1970, reaching the record figure of 15 in 1977. The countries in which Fellows have served may be seen from the following table which shows aggregate figures for the six-year periods 1963-68 and 1969-74, and for 1975, 1976, and 1977:

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<td>Kenya</td>
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<td>Uganda</td>
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<td>Tanzania</td>
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<td>East African Community</td>
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<td>Zambia</td>
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<td>Malawi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Botswana</td>
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<td>Lesotho</td>
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<td>St Lucia</td>
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<td><strong>68</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
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</table>
Compared with the early years of the scheme, there are now fewer assignments to East Africa and more to Southern Africa, and in each of the last three years, two Fellows have been posted to the Caribbean.

In addition to the geographical shift in Fellows' assignments, there have been other changes over the life of the scheme. In the early years the majority of Fellows tended to be graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, but the number of universities represented in the scheme has increased along with the number of appointments made annually, and now totals thirty-three. Another change in recent years has been the increase in the number of Fellows having postgraduate qualifications on appointment. Nine out of the fifteen appointed in 1977 were so qualified. Finally, women have been awarded Fellowships since 1972, their absence before then reflecting difficulty in securing postings for them in Africa. Ten women are included in the total of 145 Fellows appointed since the start of the scheme.

The posts to which Fellows are appointed call for both economic and administrative abilities. Recent assignments have been very varied, eg, work in the field of international relations; writing economic surveys and preparing development plans; recommending priorities for the allocation of development funds; appraising and evaluating projects in health, education, tourism, industry, and agriculture; preparing application for international aid; making recommendations on import policy and price control; and advising on development corporations' investments in new and expanding enterprises.

At the end of their Fellowships, it is not unusual for Fellows to remain in their original host countries, for varying periods, under other auspices. In later employment, Fellows enter a variety of fields, public and private, at home and overseas. On the information available, it is estimated that some 23 per cent of former Fellows are now employed in the government sector in this country, 20 per cent in the private sector, 22 per cent in university and research institutions, 18 per cent in international organisations, and 10 per cent in the public sectors of developing countries. One way or another, about one-third are still working in the development field at the present time.

The Appendix contains a list of currently serving Fellows arranged by country, followed by a second list of former Fellows arranged alphabetically. As well as giving details of their postings, the latter shows the latest known occupation of former Fellows.
APPENDIX: ODI FELLOWS

Currently Serving Fellows

Botswana

Lesotho

Malawi
  Poate C. D. (University College of North Wales, Bangor) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, 1976-78.

Swaziland

Tanzania

Belize

Dominica

St. Lucia

St. Vincent

Former Fellows
Abbie L. (Oxford University) Ministry of Agriculture, Malawi, 1975-77. Now reading for BPhil (Econ), Oxford University.


Bryson Mrs J. E. (University College of North Wales, Bangor) Ministry of Agriculture, Malawi, 1972-74. Now a consultant in farm management in Northumberland.


Cable J. V. (Cambridge University) The Treasury, Kenya, 1966-68. Subsequently with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Now a Senior Research Officer at ODI.


Devas C. N. (Universities of Warwick and Liverpool) Central Planning and Development Office, Lesotho, 1975-77. Subsequently re-engaged in that office.


Farmer W. G. (Enfield College of Technology and Reading University)


Goldsbrough D. J. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Swaziland, 1973-75. Now reading for a further degree at Harvard University, USA.

Gray J. G. (Oxford University) Ministry of Finance, Lesotho, 1975-77. Now a Research Fellow at the National University of Lesotho.


Hakim J. R. (Oxford University) Windward Islands Banana Growers’ Association, St. Lucia, West Indies, 1975-77. Now reading for MSc in Economics, London School of Economics.

Hall P. H. (Oxford University) Botswana Development Corporation, Botswana, 1974-76. Now reading for BPhil (Econ), Nuffield College, Oxford.


Hope, Miss C. M. (University of St Andrews) Ministry of Trade,


Mackerron G. S. (Universities of Cambridge and Sussex) Economic and Planning Division, Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi, 1969-71. Now at Griffiths University, Brisbane.


Riordan M. A. (Queens University, Belfast, and Oxford University) Tanzania Investment Bank, Dar es Salaam, 1973-74. Now managing a farming enterprise in Brazil.


Sellars, Miss M. K. (University of Birmingham and Sussex) National Price Commission, Ministry of Commerce and Industries, Tanzania, 1974-76. Now a Research Officer at the Centre for Environmental Studies, London.


Smith, Miss C. H. (University of Sussex) Ministry of Finance and


Thomas S. (Bristol University) Economic Planning Division, Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi, 1971-73. Now a Research Officer in the Transport Studies Unit, University of Oxford.


Uhlig S. J. (Cambridge University) Department of Economic Planning