

**Overseas
Development
Institute**

**Annual
Report
1981**



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 be a centre for research on development problems and policies;
- 2 to stimulate and encourage discussion of development issues;
- 3 to keep the importance of development questions before the public and responsible authorities.

Annual Report 1981

Overseas Development Institute

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ODI Council

as at March 1982

†*Chairman: Sir George Bishop

E. C. Anyaoku

*Ronald W. Archer

Richard Bailey

David Banks

Martin Bax

Professor A. H. Bunting

Sir John Burgh

William Clark

†Professor Walter Elkan

Professor Michael Faber

A. D. Hazlewood

*Professor P. D. Henderson

*Dr Paul Howell

Jack Jones

Frank Judd

Richard Kershaw

M. D. McWilliam

W. A. C. Mathieson

†Sir Peter Meinertzhagen

Sir Arthur Norman

Professor Edith Penrose

John Pinder

Lord Plant

Rosemary Righter

Professor Sir Austin Robinson

Lord Roll

T. D. Ross

Lord Seebom

Alastair Thomson

R. N. Tottenham-Smith

Dr William Wallace

*J. P. G. Wathen

†Douglas Williams

Professor P. R. C. Williams

*Sir Geoffrey Wilson

*denotes member of Finance and General Purposes Committee

†denotes member of Terms of Service Committee

ODI Staff

as at March 1982

<i>Director</i>	Robert Wood	
<i>Administrative Director</i>	Joan Tyrrell	
<i>Research Adviser</i>	Guy Hunter	
<i>Research Staff</i>	Anthony Bottrall Vincent Cable Adrian Hewitt John Howell Tony Killick	Clare Oxby Stephen Sandford Christopher Stevens* Mary Sutton Ann Weston
<i>Overseas Research Fellows</i>	Ronald Bastin Peter Cox	Bill Kinsey
<i>Library</i>	Andrea Siemsen	Margaret Beringer
<i>Publications</i>	Christine Palmer	
<i>Meetings</i>	Margaret Cornell	
<i>Accountant</i>	Ronald Taylor	
<i>Administrative Assistant</i>	Patricia Scotland	
<i>Secretarial Staff</i>	Patsy de Souza Connie Evans Fiona Harris	Gill Hopcraft Ramila Mistry Catharine Perry
<i>ODI Review: Editor</i>	Vincent Cable	
<i>Associate Editor</i>	Margaret Cornell	

*Joint appointment with IDS, Sussex.

Research Associates

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

Graham Bird (University of Surrey); working on study of economic management in developing countries.

Chairman's Statement

The Report of the Council for 1981 and the accompanying Review of the Year shows the vigour with which the Institute has marked its 21st anniversary. No less impressive is the width of the research programme and the work with which it has been entrusted by many interests concerned with development. 1981 was a year of achievement at a time when the world economic crisis was forcing a reassessment of aid policies throughout the world.

When the Institute was established some twenty years ago, development was being seen for the first time in Western countries as a practical problem in its own right rather than as an extension of colonial administration. The British aid programme effectively took shape and with the creation of IDA the World Bank came to play a central role in World Development. Economic growth in the developed countries made it easier for Governments to expand their aid expenditure.

Now many things have changed. On the one hand the position of many of the poorer oil importing countries — especially in Africa — is more critical. On the other hand the world recession coming when Western Governments had to give priority to the struggle against inflation has brought stringent reviews of every aspect of Government expenditure from which aid cannot escape.

This has come at a time when some aspects of aid policy were already being re-examined. There has been increasing anxiety about the effectiveness of some fields of past work. The detailed World Bank report on sub-Saharan Africa — perhaps the most serious problem — records that 'aid inflows have not always been used effectively, their development impact has been diluted by inadequacies in the domestic policy environment'. Fresh stress is being given to the benefits of private investment flows, trade liberalisation, and to the importance of domestic policies in the less developed countries themselves.

However any such new policies in no way weakens the need for aid. As the World Bank study emphasises, 'Policy reform can boost growth but without greatly increased aid there will be insufficient foreign exchange and investment funds to allow full structural adjustment'.

There are perhaps three areas of special concern to those of us concerned with development. Firstly there is the threatened cut-back in the role of the multinational institutions, especially the World Bank. At a time when Western Governments are arguing that developing countries should adopt a more positive approach to the established institutions, they appear to be prepared to starve these agencies of funds. A similar conflict appears to apply to the International Monetary Fund. On the one hand it is argued that the IMF is the appropriate instrument for dealing with the developing countries' external

payments disequilibria: on the other hand its resources are not being expanded to meet the requirement and it is being pressed to adopt tougher policy conditions.

Secondly, while the increasing appreciation of the recognition of the more positive attitude towards the role of private direct investment is welcomed it is dangerous to raise expectation too high. Business will move cautiously and invest only where projects have been carefully prepared. Their resources are limited in relation to the many competing opportunities and therefore there must be many countries where it will be unrealistic to assume that private investment can be thought of as a substitute for aid.

Finally there is a danger that Western Governments, preoccupied with their own political and economic problems in the recession, will try to evade some of their aid responsibilities by overselling 'self help' as the way forward for developing countries.

The work of the Institute with its years of experience in research and development has taught us that development is complex and difficult. There is no simplistic solution. That is why our work is more important today than it has ever been. We must continue our authoritative and independent research with all the scholarly vigour of its highly competent staff to seek to define the alternative policy options which are open to Governments. We must try to establish a continuing analysis of the effectiveness of aid systems. And above all in the United Kingdom we must try to extend public awareness of the issues at stake, despite the increasing preoccupation with our internal economic problems.

It is gratifying that even in these hard times our operations in 1981 have kept within our allotted funds. But we want to do more, so we shall be seeking additional contributions from the private sector in the ensuing years.

The year which has passed since my last Chairman's Statement has seen a number of changes among the Council. It is with the deepest regret that I have, firstly, to record the deaths of Donald Tyerman and Baroness Jackson (Barbara Ward). Donald Tyerman was one of the founder members of the Institute and remained active on the Council while his health allowed. Barbara Ward's outstanding work for development, through ODI and in manifold other ways, will be remembered world-wide. Three other Council members found themselves obliged to resign during 1981: Rev. Alan Booth, another member of long-standing whose stimulating comments will be missed, Dr Richard Jolly, who has taken up a post with UNICEF, and Sir Willie Morris. We shall shortly also lose Sir Arthur Norman who has given staunch support over many years. Our thanks and good wishes go to them all.

We extend a warm welcome to the six new members who have been appointed in their place during the past twelve months: Mr David Banks, Managing Director of Tate & Lyle Agribusiness Ltd; Sir John Burgh,

Director-General of the British Council; Professor Michael Faber, Director-designate of the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex; Mrs Rosemary Righter, journalist; Dr William Wallace, Director of Studies at Chatham House; and Professor P. R. C. Williams of the University of London Institute of Education.

Among the staff, 1981 was again a year of stability. No research staff left though Jeremy Clarke resigned in January 1982 to join the Overseas Development Administration. Two further Overseas Research Fellows, Bill Kinsey and Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, were recruited though neither took up the appointment until 1982. Jane Button, assistant librarian, left for further studies and was replaced by the transfer of Margaret Beringer from the secretarial side. Others from the secretarial staff who departed were Jennifer Blake, Fiona Hibbert and Sarah Lambert and we welcomed Connie Evans, Fiona Harris, Gill Hopcraft and Ramila Mistry who joined ODI in their place.

The Council records its deep appreciation for all the devoted work of the staff in 1981.

March 1982

George Bishop

**Overseas Development Institute
BALANCE SHEET at 31st December 1981**

	Note	1981		1980	
		£	£	£	£
EMPLOYMENT OF FUNDS					
Fixed assets	4		9,350		10,526
Listed investments	6		216,864		216,864
Current assets					
Income tax recoverable		920		2,205	
Stock of publications	2	3,364		5,225	
Debtors and prepayments		25,686		28,771	
Grants in arrear		26,107		8,596	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,144		91,778	
		<u>131,221</u>		<u>136,575</u>	
Current liabilities					
Sundry creditors		27,934		23,619	
Grants in advance		42,827		56,796	
		<u>70,761</u>		<u>80,415</u>	
			60,460		56,160
			<u>286,674</u>		<u>283,550</u>
ACCUMULATED FUNDS					
General Fund	5		144,108		140,984
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	5		142,566		142,566
			<u>286,674</u>		<u>283,550</u>

The accounts were approved by the Council at a meeting held on 23rd March 1982.

The attached notes form part of these accounts.

G. S. Bishop }
Julian Wathen } Directors

Overseas Development Institute
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31st December 1981

	Note	1981		1980	
		£	£	£	£
INCOME					
Grants and project finance per Schedule		375,500		280,014	
Income from Ford Foundation Capital					
Grant Fund:					
Listed investments (gross)		15,264		14,901	
Gain from investments		—		244	
Income from General Funds:					
Interest receivable		9,809		12,231	
Listed investments (gross)		6,757		6,538	
Single donations		9,867		5,812	
Promised annual donations		8,265		8,505	
Deeds of Covenant receivable		3,981		4,210	
Library revenue		301		307	
Publications revenue		9,863		10,609	
		<u> </u>	439,607	<u> </u>	343,371
EXPENDITURE					
Salaries		289,354		236,078	
Fees and other research expenditure		14,663		4,393	
Rent, rates, services, light and power		33,882		32,410	
Expenses of Overseas Research Fellows		11,632		9,940	
Travel		30,543		11,963	
Printing, stationery, postage and telephone		21,207		18,429	
Entertainment, meetings and conference expenses		3,560		1,970	
Insurance		2,450		1,277	
Repairs and renewals		1,308		732	
General office expenses		6,665		5,805	
Staff recruitment		1,060		827	
Professional fees		1,379		1,150	
Audit fees		920		863	
Publication expenses		13,223		16,007	
Depreciation	2	4,637		4,450	
		<u> </u>	(436,483)	<u> </u>	(346,294)
Excess/(Deficiency) of income over expenditure		<u> </u>	3,124	<u> </u>	(2,923)

The attached notes form part of these accounts.

Overseas Development Institute
 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FROM GRANTS AND PROJECT FINANCE
 for the year ended 31st December 1981

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	Grants in advance 1st January 1981	Grants in arrear 1st January 1981	Receipts	Direct reimburse- ments	Grants credited to income and expenditure	Grants in advance 31st December 1981	Grants in arrear 31st December 1981	Schedule
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
PROGRAMME GRANTS								
World Bank	9,049		14,925		12,864	11,110		
Overseas Development Administration (ODA)			48,750		48,750			
PROJECT GRANTS								
Fellowship Schemes:								
ODA								
ODI Fellowship Scheme	870		93,152	96,191	39,043	4,360	2,169	
Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme	1,690		41,713		22,250			
administration expenses			22,250					
Agricultural Administration Unit:								
ODA								
general grant		703	89,017		88,445		131	
special studies			9,620		12,056		2,436	
Leverhulme Trust		1,171	1,171					
Crown Agents			1,000		1,000			
FAO			3,392		3,392			
International Livestock Centre for Africa					2,414			
A Study of the Marketed Surplus of Rain-Fed Food Crops of Small Farmers:								
ODA	874		4,476		5,168	182		
A Study of Poor Countries and the Reform of the International Economic System:								
Nuffield Foundation	4,420						4,420	
A Study of the Lomé Convention:								
Ford Foundation	19,147				9,265		9,882	

A Survey of European Community Policies towards Developing Countries:					
Institute of Development Studies, Sussex	17,814	112	11,960	5,966	
Noel Buxton Trust		2,500	2,500		
Commission of the European Communities	1,520		1,520		
Institute of Social Studies, The Hague		130	130		
DANIDA		1,189	1,189		
A Study of Adjustment in the British Consumer Electronics Industry:					
German Marshall Fund	1,691	1,821	130		
A Study of Economic Management in Developing Countries:					
ODA	1,412	32,895	33,995	312	
Amex Bank		1,000		1,000	
Government of Indonesia		2,298	2,298		
Seminar on the IMF, the Third World, and the Global Payments Problem:					
International Monetary Fund		5,000	8,108	1,498	4,606
A Study of Indian Exports from Cottage Industries:					
ODA	5,031	22,073	16,947	95	
Ford Foundation		6,816	6,816		
A Study of the Impact of Stabex Operations: Commission of the European Communities		24,360	34,800		10,440
A Study of British Industrial Structure and Strategies for Aid and Trade with the Third World:					
ODA		12,049	6,549	5,500	
A Study of Tea Marketing and Distribution: UNCTAD					
	<u>56,796</u>	<u>8,596</u>	<u>97,689</u>	<u>3,911</u>	<u>3,911</u>
			<u>441,709</u>	<u>42,827</u>	<u>26,107</u>

**Overseas Development Institute
Statement of Source and Application of Funds
for the year ended 31st December 1981**

	1981		1980	
	£	£	£	£
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Excess/(Deficiency) of income over expenditure		3,124		(2,923)
Adjustment for items not involving the flow of funds:				
Depreciation	4,637		4,450	
Loss on the sale of fixed assets	135		—	
Gain on the sale of investments	—		(244)	
		<u>4,772</u>		<u>4,206</u>
Total generated from operations		7,896		1,283
Funds from other sources:				
Sale of fixed assets		115		—
Sale of investments		—		142,564
		<u>8,011</u>		<u>143,847</u>
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
Purchase of fixed assets		(3,711)	(3,727)	
Purchase of investments		—	(166,565)	
				<u>(170,292)</u>
		<u>4,300</u>		<u>(26,445)</u>
REPRESENTED BY:				
(Decrease)/Increase in stock		(1,861)		(50)
Increase/(Decrease) in debtors income tax and grants in arrears		13,141		(12,689)
Decrease/(Increase) in creditors and grants in advance		9,654		(23,920)
Movement in net liquid funds:				
(Decrease)/Increase in cash balances		(16,634)		10,214
		<u>4,300</u>		<u>(26,445)</u>

Overseas Development Institute Notes on the Accounts

1 The Overseas Development Institute is a Company limited by guarantee. The memorandum of association restricts the liability of Members on winding up to £1. In the case of a winding up none of the Accumulated Fund is distributable to the Members but shall be given or transferred to some other charitable institution having similar objects to ODI.

2 Accounting policies

- a The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention.
- b Income and expenditure are taken to the revenue account on an accruals basis.
- c Stock of publications is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
- d Fixed assets are depreciated at the following rates:
 - Fixtures and fittings — on a straight line basis of 10% per annum.
 - Equipment — on a reducing balance basis at 12.5% per annum.
 - Office partitions — on a reducing balance basis to write off the balance over the remaining life of the lease.
 - Library — additions are written off in the year of acquisition.
- e Certain expenditure is charged directly to specific grants as shown in the attached Schedule.

3 The Members of Council received no emoluments in the year to 31st December 1981 (1980: £nil).

4 Fixed assets

	Office conversion	Furniture fixtures & fittings	Equip- ment	Library	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
Balance at 1st January 1981	6,333	10,026	13,774	20,981	51,114
Additions		23	1,008	2,680	3,711
Disposals			(489)		(489)
Balance at 31st December 1981	6,333	10,049	14,293	23,661	54,336
Depreciation					
Balance at 1st January 1981	3,069	8,872	7,666	20,981	40,588
Charge for the year	653	446	858	2,680	4,637
Disposals			(239)		(239)
Balance at 31 December 1981	3,722	9,318	8,285	23,661	44,986
Net book value					
At 31st December 1981	2,611	731	6,008	nil	9,350
At 31st December 1980	3,264	1,154	6,108	nil	10,526

5 Accumulated funds

	General Fund	Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund
	£	£
Balance at 1st January 1981	140,984	142,566
Excess of income over expenditure	3,124	—
Balance at 31st December 1981	<u>144,108</u>	<u>142,566</u>

6 Listed investments

	1981		1980	
	Cost	Market value	Cost	Market value
	£	£	£	£
General Fund	74,298	73,971	74,298	73,929
Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund	142,566	149,234	142,566	141,349
	<u>216,864</u>		<u>216,864</u>	

Report of the Auditors to the Members of Overseas Development Institute

We have audited the accounts on pages 10 to 16 in accordance with approved Auditing Standards.

In our opinion the accounts, which have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out on page 15, give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs at 31st December 1981 and of the excess of income over expenditure and source and application of funds for the year to that date and comply with the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981.

London
23rd March 1982

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Report of the Council

To be presented at the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting

The Council has pleasure in presenting the Accounts of the Institute for the year ended 31st December 1981. Continuing past practice, expenditure on the allowances and passages of ODI Fellows, which amounted to £96,191, has not been brought into the main Income and Expenditure Account, and expenditure on air fares for participants in the international seminar on 'The IMF, the Third World and the Global Payments Problem' has been treated similarly. All such expenditure was covered by project grants and is shown in the Schedule of Income and Expenditure from Grants and Project Finance on page 12 as directly reimbursable expenditure.

Expenditure in 1981 again rose sharply, reaching a total of £436,483. This was £90,189 (26%) higher than in the previous year. Fortunately this increase was more than matched by an increase in income. Total income rose by £96,236 to £439,607 with the result that the small deficit incurred in 1980 (£2,923) was converted into a surplus of similar magnitude (£3,124) in 1981. During the past five years the out-turn has tended to alternate between modest surplus and deficit, with a fine balance between income and expenditure, and 1981 saw a continuation of this pattern.

The biggest single item of expenditure is the salaries bill which absorbs some two-thirds of the total. There were no major changes in the staff complement during 1981 and the increase of £53,276 in this item represented principally normal increments, changes in university salary scales (to which ODI scales are related) and associated payroll costs such as superannuation and insurance contributions. There was also significant additional expenditure — matched by grant income — on fees and other research expenditure, and on travel. The former reflects the collaboration of consultants on two research projects which were in hand during the year as well as the commissioning of papers for the international seminar mentioned above, while considerably more travel than in 1980 was undertaken in connection with a number of research projects. The increases for these three items (salaries, fees and travel) together accounted for most of the rise in total expenditure though increases in other costs were general. An exception was expenditure on publications, which varies quite widely from year to year according to the number of new titles issued. Publications revenue is less variable and was less affected.

The Institute's principal source of income is income from grants. A total of £375,500 accrued in 1981 which again represented well over 80% of the total. Details of individual grants received and spent during the year are provided in

the Schedule on page 12. As this shows, the programme grants provided by the World Bank and the Overseas Development Administration, on which the Institute largely depends to maintain its information and outreach activities, form a minor part of the total amounting together to £61,614 (£56,637 in 1980). The rest of the grant income received was earmarked for specific projects: £61,293 for the ODI Fellowship Scheme and Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme, £107,307 for the Agricultural Administration Unit, and the remainder (£145,286) for other research projects. Research grants were secured from a wide range of funding agencies although the Overseas Development Administration remained the largest single source. Non-grant income was virtually the same as in 1980, a small drop in investment income being offset by an equivalent rise in donations.

Turning to the current year, the outlook is mixed. One encouraging factor is that the Overseas Development Administration's grant for the Agricultural Administration Unit has been renewed for a further three years from April 1982. On the other hand a number of research projects now in progress and their funding will come to an end in the second half of the year and it is increasingly difficult to secure grants for new projects to replace them, either from public or from private funding bodies. Coupled with the expectation that most costs will continue to rise, great efforts will be required to balance income and expenditure in 1982 and the prospects of success are far from certain. This emphasises the importance of the Institute's reserves as a safeguard against a possible shortfall. As will be seen from the Balance Sheet, the General Fund stood at £144,108 at 31st December 1981 while the Ford Foundation Capital Grant Fund, which is regarded as an endowment fund, remained at £142,566.

Council

Sir Arthur Norman is retiring and not seeking re-election.

Mr Martin Bax, Sir George Bishop, Professor Walter Elkan, Mr A. D. Hazlewood, Mr W. A. C. Mathieson, Sir Peter Meinertzhagen, Lord Roll, Mr Douglas Williams, and Sir Geoffrey Wilson retire in rotation, and all being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Mr David Banks, Sir John Burgh, Professor Michael Faber, Mrs Rosemary Righter, Dr William Wallace and Professor P. R. C. Williams, 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 and 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 E. C. Anyaoku, Mr Ronald Archer, Mr Richard Bailey, Rev. Alan Booth, Professor A. H. Bunting, Mr William Clark, Professor P. D. Henderson, Dr Paul Howell, Professor Richard Jolly, Mr Jack Jones, Mr Frank Judd, Mr Richard Kershaw, Mr M. D. McWilliam, Sir Willie Morris, Professor Edith Penrose, Mr John Pinder, Lord Plant, Professor Sir Austin Robinson, Mr T. D. Ross, Lord Seebom, Mr Alastair Thomson, Mr R. N. Tottenham-Smith, and Mr J. P. G. Wathen.
- 5 No donations were made for political purposes.

March 1982

On behalf of the Council
G. S. Bishop, Chairman.

Review of the Year

Studies, conferences, and publications

This section starts by reviewing the research undertaken in 1981 and the conferences and publications arising therefrom. These activities are considered under four main subject heads:

- Agricultural administration
- The EEC and developing countries
- International economic relations
- Trade and adjustment

and this is followed by a brief section covering the work of Overseas Research Fellows appointed to research institutions in developing countries.

Agricultural administration

The operations of the Agricultural Administration Unit (AAU) continue to be organised into three subject areas, each with its own network: agricultural administration; irrigation; and pastoralism. Three sets of newsletters and discussion papers were issued by the Agricultural Administration Network during 1981. One set of Irrigation Network papers was issued, with a further set in preparation at the end of the year. The Pastoral Network issued two sets.

John Howell obtained a grant from the Economic and Social Committee on Overseas Research (ODA) for a study of the delivery of services to small farmers in Orissa, India, work on which is scheduled to start in 1982. It is intended to obtain funds for similar research on farmer services in Nigeria and Malaysia, and to prepare a comparative study for subsequent publication. In addition, he revised an earlier report for publication by FAO as *Administering Agricultural Development for Small Farmers: Issues in Decentralisation and Participation*. Together with Guy Hunter he edited a special issue of *Agricultural Administration* on extension and services to small farmers which will appear in 1982. In common with his AAU colleagues, he has undertaken a considerable amount of advisory work. As part of a NORAD planning and evaluation mission to Southern Sudan, he prepared a report on the Norwegian Church Agency Programme in Kapoeta and Torit; he contributed to the preparation of the Benue State Integrated Agricultural Development Programme; and he began a study for ODA on British aid to co-operatives, the study to include visits to Gambia and Kiribati.

Clare Oxby prepared a paper on traditional co-operatives and modern co-operative enterprises, and a network discussion paper on farmer groups in Cameroon. In addition she wrote an article on 'Group Ranches in Africa' for FAO's *World Animal Review* (forthcoming) and an article under the same title

in *ODI Review*. A full report by her on this subject has been issued as an FAO document. She also prepared a report for FAO on social aspects of the settlement of pastoral nomads, involving visits to Upper Volta and Nigeria.

During the year Stephen Sandford completed the first draft of his book, *Organising Pastoral Development*, and it is expected that this will go to the printer in mid-1982. In addition, he visited the World Bank to give a seminar on his report for the Bank on its livestock projects in the drier regions of sub-Saharan Africa. In November he began work on a study for the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) on the management of water supplies and their influence on range and livestock management in Africa. Papers by him for ILCA and FAO were published in conference proceedings. He contributed a chapter to *The Future of Pastoral Peoples*, published by IDRC, Ottawa.

Anthony Bottrall's *Comparative Study of the Management and Organisation of Irrigation Projects* was published as a World Bank Staff Working Paper in May 1981. Papers by him on 'Improving canal management: the role of evaluation and action research' and on 'Water, land and conflict management' were published in *Water Supply and Management and ODI Review* respectively. During the year he focused increasingly on support services to small, communally operated irrigation schemes, and was asked by the Ford Foundation and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council to undertake a study of these in Bangladesh in early 1982.

Guy Hunter spent two periods in Bangladesh for FAO-CIRDAP supervising a comparative study embracing seven Asian countries on delivery systems in agricultural development and he edited the final report. His discussion paper, *A Hard Look at Directing Benefits to the Poor and at Participation*, is to be expanded for publication as an Occasional Paper, and a paper he wrote on 'Administrative problems of integrated rural development — an international perspective' was presented to a workshop held in Ibadan.

Barbara Harriss, a Research Associate until March 1981, has been analysing the data collected during fieldwork in India for her study of the marketing of staple food-crops by small-scale farmers in rainfed areas and has started to write up the results. As the first output she prepared a report on *State and Market* which deals with all forms of government intervention affecting commodity trading and its finance in a dry region of Tamil Nadu. Three further reports are envisaged.

The work of the AAU was evaluated by a team appointed by the Overseas Development Administration in the first part of 1981. As a result, ODA decided to continue its support for the AAU for a further three-year period from April 1982. This decision was both welcome and crucial: welcome because of its indication of ODA's concurrence with the generally very positive opinions of the evaluators; and crucial because it is doubtful if the

AAU could have continued in being without ODA support.

Members of the AAU continued to participate in teaching and training in Britain and overseas. Thirteen lunch-time meetings were held at ODI during the year, and a half-day meeting was held in August in conjunction with the British Computer Society on 'The use of computers in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of small farmer development programmes'.

The EEC and developing countries

The first issue of *EEC and the Third World: A Survey*, edited by Christopher Stevens, was published by Hodder & Stoughton in March 1981, inaugurating an annual series. The undertaking is a joint venture with IDS, Sussex. This first volume has been very favourably received, requiring a reprint in the autumn. The text has been translated into French and a contract signed with Pergamon Press France for publication of a French language edition. Publication is expected in early 1982. The Centre for Development Research in Copenhagen organised a workshop in June at which contributors to the second issue of the *Survey* presented early drafts to the Editorial Board, officials, and academics. Subtitled 'Hunger in the World', this second issue will be published in March 1982. While the *Survey* has been a successful publication, raising finance to cover the cost of the research on which it is based remains a problem.

Christopher Stevens continued to write on EEC/Third World issues and had articles published in *The Times*, *Africa Guide 1981*, *Middle East Review 1981*, *Africa Contemporary Record 1981* and *European Trends*. He gave evidence to the House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities on the impact of the Common Agricultural Policy on the Third World. In addition, he took part in two evaluation projects for the European Commission, one on EEC technical assistance, in the course of which he visited Somalia, Ghana, Botswana, Benin and Barbados, and one on EEC food aid. He also assisted with the preparation of a report on EEC food aid for the Economic and Social Committee.

Much of Adrian Hewitt's time in 1981 was spent on a major evaluation of Stabex for the European Commission. With other members of ODI staff, he conducted four case studies of Stabex operations — in Mauritania (with Mary Sutton), in Cameroon (with Clare Oxby), in Tanzania (with Ann Weston), and in the Comoros. He then produced a general report on Stabex operations based on these case studies and six further country reports produced by collaborating European research bodies — the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Développement International (Clermont-Ferrand), the IFO-Institut (Munich), and the Commission's Evaluation Service itself. The final report, which contains recommendations designed to improve the effectiveness of Stabex, is now being considered within the Commission and other EEC institutions.

The Stabex evaluation will contribute to the wider assessment of the Lomé Convention on which Adrian Hewitt embarked in 1980. His visits to the ACP countries listed above enabled him to carry out additional fieldwork for this assessment and he paid an exploratory visit to Senegal. The Caribbean perspective was studied by Christopher Stevens, and developments within Europe also were covered during 1981. Several papers were produced and the study will be concluded in 1982.

Adrian Hewitt also acted as adviser to a House of Lords Select Committee enquiring into EEC development aid policy, which provided opportunities for interviews with the then Commissioner, the President of the Court of Auditors, the ACP Secretary-General, and MEPs.

International economic relations

The project on the IMF and balance-of-payments disequilibria in developing countries progressed well during the year under the direction of Tony Killick. Working with him on this were Mary Sutton from ODI's own research staff, Graham Bird of the University of Surrey, and Jennifer Sharpley of the Christian Michelsen Institute, Bergen. Eight working papers were issued during the year, six by ODI and two by the Christian Michelsen Institute. In the course of the year Tony Killick visited Nairobi, and Mary Sutton visited Jakarta and Manila, in order to collect and analyse case study material.

An article by Tony Killick on inflation in developing countries was published in *ODI Review*, and he and Jeremy Clarke collaborated to prepare a memorandum on 'Issues of international finance for the Mexico Summit' for the House of Commons Sub-committee on Overseas Development. An international seminar sponsored jointly by ODI and the IMF on 'The IMF, the Third World and the Global Payments Problem' was held at Addington Palace in October. About 30 participants attended, mainly senior officials and academics. The papers prepared for the seminar, edited by Tony Killick, are to be published in April 1982 by the IMF in association with ODI.

The project on 'Rich Country Interests and Third World Development' in which ODI has been collaborating for some time with IDS, Sussex and the Overseas Development Council, Washington, is nearing fruition and a book with that title is scheduled for publication in 1982. It brings together a description of the policies towards the Third World of the major industrialised countries, and the economic and other motivations underlying them.

Trade and adjustment

Although no major new work on adjustment issues was initiated in 1981, several projects undertaken earlier were rounded off or further developed. For example, a book is to be produced by the World Bank in 1982 based on the Bank's 'Import Penetration Project' to which Vincent Cable contributed two

chapters, one on British trade policy towards imports from developing countries and the other providing case studies of British industrial adjustment. Within ODI, the results of the study of consumer electronics producers' reactions to imports from developing countries, undertaken by Vincent Cable and Jeremy Clarke, was published in June under the title, *British Electronics and Competition with Newly Industrialising Countries*. The main item of unfinished business is the proposed book on the political economy of protectionism, adjustment and low-cost imports, which will bring together ODI's accumulated expertise. Vincent Cable made progress with this task and aims to complete the manuscript for publication in 1982.

Turning to questions facing developing country exporters, the project on the contribution of handicraft exports to the Indian economy was taken a stage further and funds for a second phase were secured. Vincent Cable and Ann Weston both spent some weeks in India early in the year when they engaged the support of the principal Indian agencies and private organisations concerned, visited the main centres of production, and set up the fieldwork to be carried out by ODI's collaborators, Industrial Development Services (Delhi). Sector case studies combining existing data and extensive fieldwork are being undertaken for hand-knotted carpets, cotton handloom weaving, silk weaving, brassware and hand-printing and two of these will be selected for detailed 'borehole' study. ODI is now concentrating on the international trade problems and market access and will be interviewing importers in Europe and North America on these aspects.

Ann Weston prepared a report for the Commodities Division of UNCTAD on tea marketing and distribution and the barriers to increased participation by developing countries in the marketing of their tea exports. In the course of research for this, she visited Calcutta, Nairobi, Mombasa and Rotterdam.

Looking ahead, it is hoped to secure finance for a study of labour conditions in the newly industrialising countries (NICs), to examine the impact of export-led industrialisation on labour conditions and wages and to evaluate the appropriateness of applying international labour standards to these countries as currently suggested. Together with Vincent Cable, Jeremy Clarke carried out a considerable amount of preparatory desk research for such a study during 1981.

Work began towards the end of the year on a new project on British industrial structure in relation to strategies for aid and trade with the Third World. The project aims to examine quantitatively the likely effects on the British economy firstly of various options for British policy towards developing countries such as possible changes in the level of aid and degree of aid-tying, the adoption of liberal or protectionist responses to manufactured imports, and the adoption of measures to regulate commodities; and, secondly, of changes in economic activity in developing countries individually

or collectively, considered autonomously. This is being undertaken by Vincent Cable in conjunction with the Department of Applied Economics (DAE) at Cambridge using the DAE model of the British economy.

Overseas Research Fellowship Scheme

Both Overseas Research Fellows who were appointed in 1980 remained in post throughout 1981. Ron Bastin (at the Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies) is studying social aspects of tourism and undertook surveys of the Jamaica hotel industry's problems seen from the viewpoints of managers and employees. Peter Cox (at the Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam) is working on the economics of agricultural pest management. His work is progressing according to plan and he has started to analyse the data collected.

Two further Fellows were selected during the year. Bill Kinsey, an agricultural economist, will take up his appointment in March 1982 at the Centre for Applied Social Sciences, University of Zimbabwe to work on land settlement policy and rural development. Elizabeth Thomas-Hope, a geographer, is to join the Institute for Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies, in mid-1982 and will examine relationships between agricultural production and population mobility in the Caribbean.

Publications

During 1981 the Institute published four new issues in the popular Briefing Paper series, which aims to provide concise analysis and background information on current problems and events. Publication of the Institute's bi-annual journal, *ODI Review*, was also continued. Another new series, of Working Papers, was started in 1981. Working Papers present results emerging from ODI research in preliminary form, partly to ensure early dissemination of new information or interim conclusions and partly to elicit comment. They may also be used in future to present the results of preparatory work on subjects which do not in the end develop into full-scale research projects and for other purposes. Only a limited number of copies of each Paper is produced. Full details of all the 1981 publications and how to obtain them are given in Appendix B on page 35.

Meetings

Ten meetings in the regular lunch-time series were held during 1981, covering the usual wide range of topics, and details of the subjects and speakers are given in Appendix C on page 36. All were well attended, particularly that addressed by Dame Judith Hart. This was preceded by the showing of a film, 'Talking of Brandt', produced by the Trades Union International Research and Education Group.

ODI again organised a press launching in August for the World Bank's *World Development Report 1981*. The main speaker was Robert Cassen of the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, who was the team leader for the 1981 *Report*. Around 70 press representatives attended and the *Report* was well publicised in the British press.

Following the successful 'fringe' meeting organised by ODI during the TUC Annual Conference the previous year, the Institute organised a fringe meeting at the 1981 Conservative Party Conference in Blackpool. The Rt Hon. Edward Heath MP, in his capacity as a member of the Brandt Commission, spoke on 'British Interests and the Mexico Summit', the Cancun summit being due to take place the following week. A fact-sheet of six questions and answers on Britain's aid and trade policies was circulated beforehand. A sizeable audience, both press and conference delegates, attended and discussion following Mr Heath's talk ranged over a broad span of issues regarding Britain's aid and development responsibilities.

British NGOs in liaison with the EEC held two meetings at ODI during the year for policy discussions and to elect representatives to the annual Brussels assembly.

Co-operation with other organisations

It is part of ODI's corporate objective to co-operate on both the research and information sides of its work with other bodies (academic, educational and operational organisations) active in the development field, and individually also members of staff maintain active links with NGOs, including serving on committees and working parties of organisations such as Christian Aid, CIIR, Joint Task Force, and WUS. ODI is also a member of the International Broadcasting Trust, now formally constituted on the foundations laid by the Fourth Channel Development Education Group. Again this year, Adrian Hewitt was a member of the British delegation to the 1981 EEC NGO assembly in Brussels. Internationally, further opportunities were identified for mutual assistance and co-operation with ODI's sister organisations in North America, Overseas Development Council in Washington and North-South Institute in Ottawa.

In his personal capacity, Tony Killick undertook two consultancies during 1981, the first under ODA auspices to advise the Central Bureau of Statistics in Nairobi on the preparation of the Kenya Government's *Economic Survey 1981*, and the second for an Expert Group Meeting organised by UNIDO in Vienna at which he presented a paper on 'The Role of the Public Sector in the Industrialisation of African Developing Countries'. Christopher Stevens, again in his private capacity, assisted with an evaluation by the World Bank of technical assistance to Bangladesh and also wrote a brief report for the Bank on nutrition in Mauritania.

Outside publications, talks, and broadcasts

In addition to publications directly associated with ODI, Vincent Cable prepared a document for the Commonwealth Secretariat on *The Textiles MFA: Negotiating Options* which was published in the Commonwealth Economic Papers series, while Tony Killick edited a book published by Heinemann, Nairobi and London, under the title *Papers on the Kenyan Economy: Structure, Problems and Policies*. Individual members of staff continued to contribute articles and book reviews on development matters for reference books, newspapers and periodicals.

In addition to seminars and workshops closely connected with their current research projects, as usual most research staff participated during 1981 in more general professional gatherings. In September four representatives of ODI attended the annual conference of the Development Studies Association at which Tony Killick presented a paper on 'IMF Stabilisation Programmes in the Third World'. He was also elected to the Council of the Development Studies Association. Vincent Cable presented substantial papers at two international conferences: one to the National Science Foundation Conference in Minneapolis, on 'The Politics and Economics of Trade Policy' and the other on 'ASEAN and the EEC' to an international business conference organised by the Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute, Zurich. Further addresses on a variety of North-South issues were given by staff members to a wide variety of audiences. These ranged from formal lectures at educational and training establishments such as the Royal College of Defence Studies, Civil Service College, London School of Economics, School of African and Oriental Studies, and University of Leicester, to less formal talks to private and voluntary organisations such as VSO, Society of St George (Cumberland Lodge), Consumers' Association, Oxford Development Society, and senior forms of schools. Talks have also been given on the BBC World and External Services, Radio 4, and for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Library and information

The library is designed primarily to serve the requirements of the staff and therefore reflects the research undertaken, but at the same time it is wider in scope and deals with all aspects of development. The subjects covered include economic development generally, agriculture, aid, finance, foreign trade, labour and social conditions specifically relating to developing countries; bibliographies, guides, directories, statistics and general reference books support this collection which consists now of about 13,000 books and pamphlets.

The bookstock is supplemented by a collection of current press releases and press clippings as well as a considerable number of periodicals. Well over 200

titles are received currently. The journal articles are indexed on receipt by subject and geographical region, if applicable. The index serves as a valuable current awareness tool. Based on this index the library compiles every two months the *Periodicals Reference Bulletin* which lists the longer and more substantial articles in a roughly classified sequence. The *Periodicals Reference Bulletin* is available through subscription (£5 per annum) or exchange. The current distribution extends into more than 30 countries.

Although books cannot be borrowed, the Library is open for reference daily from 10 am to 5 pm (Mondays to Fridays) and is used regularly by students and other visitors. More than 300 visitors came during 1981. Requests for information are dealt with as fully as possible within the limits of staff resources.

During 1981 the information and documentation centre maintained by the Agricultural Administration Unit (AAU) was linked more closely with the Institute's main library stock and a combined catalogue has been established listing all the material available. The AAU collection now consists largely of reports and unpublished documents on administration aspects of agricultural development, books and published documents having been absorbed into the main library system. This reorganisation will make it easier, particularly for outside users, to locate relevant information.

Sources of Finance

We record our thanks and appreciation to the organisations and individuals listed below who have contributed to the Institute's income during 1981 and early 1982.

Programme and Project finance received from:

Amex Bank Limited
Commission of the European Communities
Crown Agents
DANIDA
FAO
Ford Foundation
German Marshall Fund of the United States
Government of Indonesia
Institute of Development Studies, Sussex
Institute of Social Studies, The Hague
International Livestock Centre for Africa
International Monetary Fund
Leverhulme Trust Fund
Noel Buxton Trust
Overseas Development Administration
UNCTAD
World Bank

General finance received from:

Baker Perkins Holdings plc
Bank of England
Banque Nationale de Paris plc
Barclays Group of Banks
The Baring Foundation
John W. Bennett
Booker McConnell plc
British-American Tobacco Company Limited
The British Petroleum Company plc
British Steel Corporation
The Charterhouse Group plc
Christian Aid
Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited
Coopers & Lybrand

Courtaulds Limited
The De La Rue Jubilee Trust
K. R. Dinshaw
Grindlays Bank plc
E. W. Jacomb-Hood
R. W. Lake
Lloyds Bank plc
Marks & Spencer plc
Midland Bank plc
Mitchell Cotts Group Limited
Morgan Grenfell International
National Westminster Bank plc
Ocean Transport & Trading plc (P. H. Holt Trust)
The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
Oxfam
G. Rockliffe King
Rockware Group Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Company Limited
D. Soutar
Standard Chartered Bank Limited
C. Steenwinkel
John Swire & Sons Limited
Tate & Lyle plc
Unilever plc
United City Merchants Limited
D. Williams
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

ODI Fellowships

The ODI Fellowship Scheme was started in 1963. One of its objectives is to allow able young graduates in economics and related fields to gain practical development experience by arranging for them to work for two years in ministries or parastatal organisations in developing countries. In addition to providing Fellows with a valuable educational experience, the Scheme also provides host governments with high calibre staff at the junior professional level, where gaps in manpower often exist. Competition for Fellowships is always keen — in recent years candidates have outnumbered places by more than ten to one — and the standard of applicants high.

Most Fellows are assigned to government ministries where they undertake a wide variety of assignments, calling for both economic and administrative skills. Some Fellows are engaged in macro-economic work in central planning offices, others work in sectoral ministries, for example agriculture, industry, trade, transport and communications, education and health where they may assist in sector planning, examine investment proposals, prepare aid applications, appraise and evaluate projects, or may be called upon to make recommendations on import policy or price control. Other Fellows have been engaged on fiscal questions, monetary policy and international economic relations, while one or two have worked as economic statisticians. In most years a few Fellows are assigned to parastatal organisations, such as credit institutions, development corporations and marketing boards, where commercial as well as economic considerations apply.

Although Fellows are selected and appointed by ODI, they are employees of the governments for whom they work. The latter therefore bear local employment costs, while the former, by virtue of a grant initially from the Nuffield Foundation and since 1966 from the Overseas Development Administration, provides salary supplementation and meets the costs of Fellows' passages and other expenses. From 1972 onwards ODA has also provided the Institute with a grant for administering the Scheme.

Since its inception there have been a number of changes in the Scheme. For example, there has been a geographical shift in Fellows' postings. In Africa most Fellows are now posted to Southern Africa, rather than to East Africa as in the past, and since 1975 Fellows have been posted to the Caribbean. Women were first awarded Fellowships in 1972 and sixteen have been appointed to date. A more recent development has been the increasing number of Fellows with postgraduate qualifications and/or some work experience, a response to certain host governments' requests for more experienced Fellows.

Starting with a modest three appointments in 1963 the Scheme has grown

steadily, rising to a maximum of fifteen appointments in 1977 and 1978. Since then financial constraints have reduced the annual number of new appointments. As shown in the Table, eleven Fellows were appointed in 1981, ten men and one woman. Of these, four were posted to Botswana, three to Malawi, and one each to Lesotho, Tanzania, Belize, and St Vincent. Five had completed postgraduate degrees before taking up their appointments. Appendix A on page 33 lists all Fellows in post during 1981.

	1963/78	1979	1980	1981
Sierra Leone	1	—	—	—
Kenya	12	—	—	—
Uganda	8	—	—	—
Tanzania	15	—	1	1
East African Community	4	—	—	—
Zambia	18	—	—	—
Malawi	21	4	4	3
Botswana	37	4	3	4
Lesotho	14	—	2	1
Swaziland	20	3	—	—
Mauritius	1	—	—	—
Dominica	1	—	—	—
St Lucia	3	1	1	—
St Vincent	2	1	—	1
Belize	3	1	1	1
Totals	160	14	12	11

After completing their Fellowships Fellows enter a wide variety of fields. From the information available it is estimated that nearly 30% work in the private sector either in the UK or overseas, around 20% work in the public sector in this country, a similar percentage in international bodies, and in universities and research institutions, with the remainder employed in the public sectors of developing countries. A further analysis of former Fellows reveals that nearly one half of those whose occupations are known are working wholly or mainly on world development affairs. A complete list of former Fellows, including their most recent employment, if known, is available from the Administration Department of ODI.

Appendix A: ODI Fellows

Fellows in post during 1981

Botswana

- Borton J.N. (Universities of Oxford and Reading) Ministry of Local Government and Lands, 1980-2.
- Chakrabarti S. (Oxford University) Ministry of Works and Communications, 1981-83.
- Donaldson D.J. (Oxford University) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1981-83.
- Duncan T. (Bristol University) Ministry of Works and Communications/ Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1979-81.
- Elder D.J. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1979-81.
- Gasper D.R. (Universities of Cambridge and East Anglia) Ministry of Works and Communications, 1979-81.
- Heald C.J. (Oxford University and Wye College, London) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1981-83.
- Shuttleworth G. (Cambridge University) Bank of Botswana, 1981-83.
- Teuten R.I. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Local Government and Lands, 1980-82.
- Turner R.J. (Universities of Bradford and Reading) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1979-81.
- Whiteside A.W. (University of East Anglia) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, 1980-82.

Lesotho

- Gomar M.J. (Cambridge University) Lesotho National Development Corporation, 1981-83.
- Lewis M.E. (Cambridge University and Birkbeck College, London) Lesotho National Development Corporation, 1980-82.
- Telford D.I. (Edinburgh University) Ministry of Finance, 1980-82.

Malawi

- Appleby P.G. (Cambridge University) Department of Lands, Valuation and Water, 1981-83.
- Bell K.L. (Edinburgh University) Ministry of Agriculture, 1979-81.
- Bennett A.R. (Universities of Oxford and Sussex) Ministry of Agriculture, 1980-82.
- Geake M.E. (Exeter University) Ministry of Agriculture, 1981-83.
- Grant P.D. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, 1980-82.
- Hallas P.A. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Transport and Communications/Department of Statutory Bodies, 1979-81.
- Jones R.M. (Cambridge University) Ministry of Education/Ministry of Finance, 1980-82.
- Laslett R.A. (Oxford University) Economic Planning Division, 1980-82.

McClintock J.H. (Universities of Reading and Oxford) Ministry of Agriculture, 1979-81.

Milne A.K.L. (Cambridge University) National Statistical Office, 1979-81.

Whitton K.C.S. (Cambridge University) Department of Statutory Bodies, 1981-83.

Swaziland

Jefferis K.R. (Bristol University) National Industrial Development Corporation, 1979-81.

Mercey C.J. (Cambridge University and School of Oriental and African Studies, London) Swaziland Development and Savings Bank, 1979-81.

Walford V.M.A. (Cambridge University) Department of Economic Planning and Statistics, 1979-81.

Tanzania

Addison A.J. (University of East Anglia and Birkbeck College, London) National Price Commission, 1980-81.

Yates C.M. (Universities of Bristol and Oxford) National Price Commission, 1981-83.

Belize

Brimble P.J. (London School of Economics and Political Science, Universities of Georgetown, USA and Sussex) Central Planning Unit, 1980-82.

Jarrah R.A. (Universities of Cambridge and Oxford) Ministry of Natural Resources, 1981-83.

Warren R.M. (Reading University) Ministry of Natural Resources, 1979-81.

St Lucia

Rickman R.J. (Oxford University) Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries, Cooperatives and Labour, 1980-82.

Zadek S.C. (Bristol University) Central Planning Unit, 1979-81.

St Vincent

Gingold P.R. (Oxford University) The Development Corporation, 1979-81.

Rutherford J.E. (Queen's University, Belfast and Sussex University) Central Planning Unit, 1981-83.

Appendix B: Publications during 1981

- EEC and the Third World: A Survey, 1* edited by Christopher Stevens. Published jointly with Hodder & Stoughton and the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex. 160 pages, March 1981, paperback, £5.00.
- Europe & Africa: Issues in Post-colonial Relations* edited by Margaret Cornell. 106 pages, May 1981, paperback, £2.50.
- British Electronics and Competition with Newly Industrialising Countries* by Vincent Cable and Jeremy Clarke. 125 pages, June 1981, paperback, £2.50.

ODI Review 1 — 1981

- 'Inflation in Developing Countries: an Interpretative Survey' *Tony Killick*
- 'Is the International Mining Industry Necessary to Africa?' *Alastair Macleod-Smith*
- 'Reply' *Mike Faber and Roland Brown*
- 'Protectionism and Adjustment: the Case of UK Consumer Electronics' *Vincent Cable and Jeremy Clarke*

ODI Review 2 — 1981

- 'The Development of Development Economics' *Ian Livingstone*
- 'The Position and Prospects of the International Monetary System in Historical Context' *Brian Tew*
- 'Group Ranches in Africa' *Clare Oxby*
- 'Class, Land-use and Soil Erosion' *Piers Blaikie*

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

Briefing Papers

- The Third World and the Law of the Sea
- The Sahel: Problems and Prospects
- Overseas Students: Facts and Policies
- World Food Production and Security

Working Papers

- 'Extent, Causes and Consequences of Disequilibria in Developing Countries' Working Paper 1 by Tony Killick, £2.00.
- 'The IMF and the Developing Countries: Evolving Relations, Use of Resources and the Debate over Conditionality' Working Paper 2 by Graham Bird, £2.00.
- 'The Costs and Benefits of Stabilisation Programmes: Some Latin American Experiences' Working Paper 3 by Mary Sutton, £2.00.
- 'The IMF and Economic Management in Kenya' Working Paper 4 by Tony Killick, £2.00.

'Balance of Payments Stabilisation Policy in Developing Countries' Working Paper 5 by Graham Bird, £2.00.

'IMF Stabilisation Programmes' Working Paper 6 by Tony Killick, £2.00.

Copies of Briefing Papers are supplied without charge and the mailing list is open to any organisation or individual who asks to be included. Applications should be made to the Publications Officer, ODI. **Orders for all other publications should be pre-paid and sent to ODI Sales, P.O. Box 11, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE18 6EP.**

Appendix C: Lunch-time meetings during 1981

Brazil, a challenge in capitalist development — Rafael Valentino, Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy.

Financing small industries in developing countries — Dennis Anderson, World Bank economic staff, and Visiting Fellow, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford.

Agricultural pricing in Tanzania — Frank Ellis, Lecturer, School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia, and ODI Overseas Research Fellow, Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam 1979-80.

The UK press and the Third World — Colin Legum, Associate Editor and Commonwealth Correspondent, *The Observer*.

How far are the interests of multinational enterprises and host states in conflict? — Doreen Wedderburn, Head of Public Affairs, Unilever Ltd.

Political needs for the Mexico Summit — Rt Hon. Judith Hart MP, former Minister and shadow spokesman on overseas development.

The changing power balance — Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Neil Cameron, GCB, CBE, DSO, DFC, Principal of King's College, London, and Chairman of the British Atlantic Committee's Defence and Overseas Policy Working Group.

Balance of payments management and economic stabilisation in Latin America — Alejandro Foxley, Director, Corporacion de Investigaciones Economicas para Latinoamerica, Santiago de Chile.

Approaches to energy planning in developing countries — Ariane van Buren, Research Associate, International Institute for Environment and Development, London.

The dubious benefits of international commodity policies for developing countries — Jere R. Behrman, Professor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, and Visiting Professor, London School of Economics.

