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Overseas Development Institute

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Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is an independent, non-Government body aiming to promote wise action in the field of overseas development. It was set up in 1960 and is financed by donations from British business and by grants from British and American foundations and other 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 urgency of development issues and problems before the public and the responsible authorities.

The Institute has a mailing list open to anyone interested in development. Information on studies and offprints is issued regularly. Catalogues and the publications themselves are obtainable from:

Research Publications Services Ltd.,

Victoria Hall, East Greenwich, London SE10 0RF

Annual Report 1971

Overseas Development Institute

Overseas Development Institute Ltd

**10-11 Percy Street London W1P 0JB
England**

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ODI Council

as at April 1972

* denotes member of Executive Committee

President: Sir Leslie Rowan

Chairman, The British Council

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

Chairman, Triplex Holdings Limited

***Chairman-Designate: The Rt. Hon. Lord Seebohm**

Deputy Chairman, Barclays Bank Limited

Ronald W. Archer

Business Manager, Unilever Limited

***Richard Bailey**

Partner, Gibb-Ewbank Industrial Consultants

***J. G. Beevor**

Director, Glaxo Group Limited

***Sir Kenneth Berrill**

Chairman, University Grants Committee

The Rt. Hon. Lord Blackett

Past President of the Royal Society

***The Rev. Alan Booth**

Director, Christian Aid

The Rt. Hon. Lord Boyle of Handsworth

Vice Chancellor, Leeds University

The Rt. Hon. Lord Campbell of Eskan

President, The West India Committee

The Rt. Hon. Lord Caradon

Consultant to United Nations Development Programme

***Geoffrey Chandler**

Director and Group Trade Relations Co-ordinator, Shell International Petroleum Company Limited

Michael Clapham

Deputy Chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Ian Cox

Consultant (Science and Education)

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A. H. Dutton

Economic Relations Department, British Petroleum Company Limited

*Victor Feather

General Secretary, Trades Union Congress

The Rt. Hon. Lord Franks

Provost, Worcester College, Oxford

Sir Arthur Gaitskell

Member of Board, Commonwealth Development Corporation

Sir William Gorell Barnes

Director, Royal Insurance Company Limited

The Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major

Director-General, The British Council

Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson

Former Drapers' Professor of Agriculture, University of Cambridge

Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward)

Albert Schweitzer Professor of International Economic Development, Columbia University

Dr. F. Cyril James

Chairman, Executive Committee, Oxfam

A. W. Knight

Deputy Chairman, Courtaulds Limited

Professor Ian Little

Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford

Sir Arthur Norman

Chairman, The De La Rue Company Limited

Sir Duncan Oppenheim

Chairman, Overseas Investment Committee, Confederation of British Industry

*Sir Ronald Prain

Chairman, RST International Metals Limited

The Rt. Hon. Lord Redcliffe-Maud

Master, University College, Oxford

*Professor E. A. G. Robinson

Emeritus Professor, University of Cambridge

Sir Eric Roll

Director, S. G. Warburg & Company Limited

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Dudley Seers

Director, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex

*Donald Tyerman

Director, United City Merchants Limited

The Rt. Hon. Lord Walston

Past Chairman, Institute of Race Relations

J. R. M. Whitehorn

Deputy Director-General, Confederation of British Industry

Sir Geoffrey Wilson

Chairman, Race Relations Board

The Rt. Hon. K. G. Younger

Past Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs

Overseas Development Institute

It is with very great regret that I have to record the death, on 29th April 1972, of our President, Sir Leslie Rowan, KCB, CVO. Sir Leslie was one of ODI's founding fathers. Indeed, his leadership and enthusiasm were crucial in the formation of the Institute in June 1960. He served as Chairman from then until June 1967, and under his guidance ODI established a growing reputation for the quality and range of its work. On his retirement as Chairman he assumed the office of President, and continued to serve on the Council. He always gave most generously of his time, his wise advice, and his strong support. I speak for both the Council and the staff of ODI in saying that he will be sadly missed.

T. E. Peppercorn

Chairman

Overseas Development Institute

1 May 1972

ODI Staff

as at April 1972

<i>Director</i>	Antony Tasker
<i>Director of Studies</i>	Robert Wood
<i>Research Staff</i>	Bruce Dinwiddy
	Guy Hunter
	Andrzej Krassowski
	Kathryn Morton
	Peter Tulloch
<i>Research Associates</i>	George Cunningham, MP
	Christopher Trapman
<i>Secretary</i>	David Wauton
<i>Administrative Assistant</i>	Nicole Lovejoy
<i>Library & Information</i>	Lotte Lowenthal
	Alison Huitt
<i>Meetings & Publications</i>	Marigold Hutton
<i>Secretarial Staff</i>	Shamsi Assef
	Anne Bliss
	Elizabeth Boys
	Savina Pusich
	June Soper

Chairman's Statement

The Review of the Year details the varied activities of the Institute, and the work in progress. A notable feature is the extent to which ODI co-operates with others, whether in a major research programme, in the organisation of international conferences, in sponsoring and servicing a working party, or in a whole range of information services. This collaboration reflects the growing attention given to development issues by bodies old and new, and ODI can take credit for a programme of studies which has focussed and fostered that attention for the past ten years. At the outset of the first development decade ODI was virtually alone in Britain in seeking to keep the urgency of development problems before the public and the responsible authorities. Today the problems are still with us, and more urgent than ever; but it is a measure of the increased and informed public concern that more than sixty national organisations have already come together in the UK Standing Conference on the Second Development Decade sponsored by the Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development.

1971 saw ODI's removal to premises which provide better office accommodation and, for the first time, space for meetings in addition to the library. This has enabled us to improve the facilities both for library users and for the increasing number of discussion meetings organised by the Institute. Such meetings have long been an important part of our function as a forum for the exchange of views and information on development issues, and we hope to extend their coverage as resources permit.

While the new premises will effectively double our outgoings in a full year, renewal of our former leases at today's prices would have had the same result. In common with other independent institutes, ODI is particularly vulnerable to the effects of inflation, since only a proportion of our overheads can be recovered in grants for research projects. The balance has to be found from general finance, and it is to the credit of all members of the staff that, as the Accounts show, expenditure during the year was strictly controlled.

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Notable additions to project finance have recently been secured from the Overseas Development Administration for our joint research programme on agricultural development with the University of Reading, and from the Social Science Research Council for studies of British aid to four countries in Southern Africa. Such grants are the life-blood of our research activities, and we record them gratefully. We need also, however, to increase the proportion of general finance to our total revenue, if we are to cover our overheads in future and absorb the effects of inflation. This proportion is currently about one half, instead of the two-thirds which we believe necessary, and rising costs widen the gap. We are therefore considering ways to increase our general finance, for it is on our ability to bridge this gap that ODI's future as an independent institute will largely depend.

1971 was the ninth and last year of recruitment for the original ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Scheme, under which 73 young economists have been selected for two years' service with the governments of developing countries in Africa. Competition has always been keen, and the Fellows (who are listed in an appendix to this report) have established a high reputation with the governments they have served and in their subsequent appointments. It is surely a tribute to the quality and effectiveness of this practical form of postgraduate training in development economics, and to the generosity of the Nuffield Foundation which made it possible, that the continuity of ODI's administration of the scheme has been assured by a grant from the Overseas Development Administration.

We welcome Dr. F. Cyril James, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Oxfam, who joined the Council towards the end of the year. We are grateful for the interest and support of the Rt. Hon. Lord Boyle of Handsworth, the Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major, and the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, who will be retiring at the annual general meeting; and we look forward to welcoming back Andrew Shonfield, who has succeeded Kenneth Younger at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Both were original members of the Council in 1960, and we are particularly glad to be able to

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maintain this valuable link with Chatham House. We also look forward to welcoming Dr. Paul Howell, Director of the Cambridge University Course on Development.

We welcome to the research staff Peter Tulloch, formerly an ODI/Nuffield Fellow in Kenya, who is working on issues in the field of international trade; and Kathryn Morton, from the University of Lancaster, who will be undertaking a study of British aid to Malawi.

Following the annual general meeting I shall be handing over the chairmanship to Lord Seebom, to whom we offer warm congratulations on his Life Peerage. He has been an active member of the Council and its Executive Committee since 1961, and we are very fortunate to have secured his services. I know that he can rely on the continued support of all who play their part in ODI's vigorous existence — our colleagues on Council and staff, the keepers of private and public purses, and the many bodies in Britain and abroad which share our practical concern for overseas development. It is their support which has made my years as chairman so rewarding, and I acknowledge it gratefully.

April 1972

T. E. Peppercorn

Overseas Development Institute Limited

BALANCE SHEET at 31st December 1971

1970		1971
	Accumulated Fund:	
	Balance at 1st January, 1971	£39,601
	<i>Add:</i>	
£39,601	Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year ..	6,814 £46,415
	Reserves:	
£6,000	Reserve for Recruitment of Research Staff ..	£ —
11,000 5,000	Reserve for Removal of Premises	2,500 2,500
<hr/>		
£50,601		£48,915
2,981	Sundry Creditors	14,158
12,856	Grants in Advance	7,241
<hr/>		
	<i>Notes</i>	
	1 The Company holds five twelfths of the Issued Share Capital of Research Publications Services Ltd., incorporated in England. The Share Holding is valued by the Directors at £30 at 31st December, 1971.	
	2 The Company is limited by Guarantec.	
	(Sgd.) T. E. Peppercorn	} Directors
	Duncan Oppenheim	
<hr/>		
£66,438		£70,314
<hr/>		

1970

1971

Fixed Assets:

Office Equipment at Cost 1st January, 1971 .. £ 3,734
 Add: Purchases during the year 714

4,448

£ 587

Less: Provision for Depreciation

3,703

£ 745

Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings at Cost 1st
 January, 1971 £ 4,914

Add: Purchases during the year 677

5,591

958

Less: Provision for Depreciation

4,515

1,076

Library at Cost 1st January, 1971 £ 5,841

Add: Purchases during the year 1,096

6,937

Less: Provision for Depreciation

6,937

£ 1,545
30£ 1,821
30

Trade Investment at Cost

Current Assets:

Income Tax Recoverable £ 1,693

Short Term Deposits 41,000

Short Term Loans 6,500

Medium Term Deposits —

Debtors, and Payments in Advance 16,339

Stock of Pamphlets at the Lower of Cost and

Net Realisable Value 1,773

Balance at Bank 350

64,863 454 Cash in Hand 808 68,463

£66,438

£70,314

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

We have examined the above balance sheet and annexed income and expenditure accounts. In our opinion they comply with the Companies Acts, 1948 and 1967, and give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st December, 1971 and of the excess of income over expenditure for the year to that date.

11 Ironmonger Lane
 London, EC2P 2AR
 28th March, 1972

(Sgd.) Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

Overseas Development Institute Limited

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December 1971

1970			1971
£44,212	Salaries		£42,683
	Fees and other Expenditure in connection with		
1,179	Research		176
8,216	Rent and Rates		12,075
4,396	Travelling		5,368
1,743	Printing and Stationery		1,971
1,332	Postage and Telephone		1,471
707	Entertainment and Meeting Expenses		326
496	Insurance		439
11	Repairs, Renewals and Alterations		34
222	Light and Power		363
1,488	General Office Expenses		1,745
36	Conference Expenses		163
19	Study Group Expenses		22
203	Contribution to V.C.O.A.D.		300
557	Professional Fees		575
200	Audit Fee		200
£65,017			£67,911
810	£ 3,066 Pamphlet Expenses:		£ 4,056
	2,256 Less: Pamphlet Revenue		3,743
			313
—	Other Overseas Project Expenditure		8,424
656	Services Rendered by R.P.S. Ltd during the year		—
	Depreciation:		
£ 467	Office Equipment	£ 556	
491	Furniture, Fixtures and Fittings	559	
1,911	Library	1,096	2,211
	Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year		6,635
£5,719			£85,494
£ —	Cost of Removing Premises	£ 8,321	
	Less: Amount Reserved in previous years	5,000	£ 3,321
	Transfer to Reserve:		
5,719	Reserve for Removal of Premises		2,500
	Balance transferred to Accumulated Fund		£ 6,814
£ 5,719			£12,635

1970				1971
	£ 7,149	Single Donations	£ 3,160	
	8,748	Promised Annual Donations	9,634	
£23,640	7,743	Deeds of Covenant Receivable	9,207	£22,001
	<hr/>			
	£22,900	Grants and Fees:		
	6,250	Ford Foundation	£21,183	
	1,576	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	6,191	
	5,348	United Nations Development Programme	3,794	
	4,235	Leverhulme Trust Fund	4,402	
	2,394	Royal Society/International Council of Scientific Unions	555	
	269	Nuffield Foundation	2,807	
		Overseas Development Administration	4,928	
		Rural Development Programme:		
		Ford Foundation	£ 7,161	
	3,335	Freedom from Hunger Campaign	9,493	16,654
	<hr/>			
46,974	667	Miscellaneous Fees	—	60,514
	£ 3,450	Interest Receivable	£ 2,959	
3,499	49	Library Subscriptions	20	2,979
	<hr/>			

Notes:

- 1 No Income arose from Unquoted Investments during the year.
- 2 Directors' Emoluments were £Nil (1970 — £Nil)

£74,113

£85,494

£ 5,719

Excess of Income over Expenditure brought down
Transfer from Reserve for Recruitment of
Research Staff

£ 6,635

6,000

£ 5,719

£12,635

Report of the Council

To be presented at the TWELFTH Annual General Meeting

The Council has pleasure in presenting the Accounts of the Institute for the year ended 31 December 1971. The Receipts and Payments Accounts for the Fellowship Schemes are also presented but, being of little interest to non-Members, they are not included in the printed Annual Report.

Notes on Accounts

Income from donations and deeds of covenant fell by £1,639 during the year compared with 1970, but the figures for the previous year had included a special donation of £1,000 from Barclays Bank whilst the Institute was seeking project support for the joint Reading University/ODI Rural Development Programme. Income from grants and fees, however, increased from £46,974 to £60,514. This was mainly attributable to the generous grants from the UK Committee of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign and the Ford Foundation for the same programme: these totalled £16,654 in 1971 compared with £3,335 for the last four months of 1970. Project finance from the Overseas Development Administration was £4,928 compared with £269 received in December 1970; and the £3,794 received from the United Nations Development Programme, compared with £1,576 previously, reflected the value of its support for a full year. The grants from the Royal Society and the International Council of Scientific Unions fell from £4,235 to £555 because the study on the role of science and technology in developing countries was successfully concluded early in the year.

Expenditure was strictly controlled. Although the removal to new offices in August 1971 led to expenditure on premises increasing from £8,216 to £12,075, and although overseas travel costs increased from £4,396 to £5,368, the overall

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expenditure on salaries, premises, travel, and general expenses was held at £67,911 compared with £65,017 in the previous year. A new item, Other Overseas Project Expenditure, at £8,424 reflected the remittances sent to India and Kenya to finance research under the Reading University/ODI Rural Development Programme, and largely accounted for the increase in total expenditure from £68,394 in 1970 to £78,859 in 1971.

The cost of the move to new offices, at £8,321, was partly offset by the reserve of £5,000 created in 1969 for this purpose, leaving an extraordinary expenditure, below the line, of £3,321. Because the terms of occupation of the new premises include a potential threat of redevelopment, it has been considered advisable to create a new reserve to which it is intended to transfer £2,500 per annum from 1971 to 1975 inclusive.

Two research officers were recruited during the year, and their appointments financed out of general income, whilst project finance will be available for a third appointment in 1972. The reserve of £6,000, created in 1969 for the recruitment of research staff, has therefore been transferred to general funds. In consequence, although £6,814 excess of income over expenditure was credited to the Accumulated Fund, which stood at £46,415 at 31st December 1971 compared with £39,601 the previous year, the special reserves decreased from £11,000 to £2,500.

The substantial increase in creditors, from £2,981 to £14,158, is mainly due to estimated provision for rent, rates, electricity, telephones, since August 1971, and other expenditure connected with the move of offices, in connection with which statements had not been received by the end of the year.

The fall in the total of the Accumulated Fund and Special Reserves from £50,601 to £48,915 was modest in a year involving a move but represents, in real terms, a decrease of 9% in their purchasing power.

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Council

Mr. Trevor Peppercorn, Sir Frederic Seebohm, Sir Kenneth Berrill, the Rev. Alan Booth, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Boyle of Handsworth, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Campbell of Eskan, The Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major, Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Mr. Arthur Knight, Sir Duncan Oppenheim, Mr. Donald Tyerman, and the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger retire in rotation, in accordance with the Articles of Association and, with the exceptions of The Rt. Hon. The Lord Boyle of Handsworth, The Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major, and The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, all, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Dr. F. Cyril James, having been appointed during the year, automatically ceases to hold office, and offers himself for election; and Dr. Paul Howell and Mr. Andrew Shonfield also offer themselves for election.

Auditors

The Auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., continue in office.

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 urgency of the problems before the public and the 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 The following served on the Council for all, or part of, the year to which the Accounts refer:—

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Sir Leslie Rowan (President), Mr. Trevor Peppercorn (Chairman), Mr. Ronald Archer, Mr. Richard Bailey, Mr. John Beevor, Sir Kenneth Berrill, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Blackett, the Rev. Alan Booth, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Boyle of Handsworth, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Campbell of Eskan, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Caradon, Mr. Geoffrey Chandler, Mr. Michael Clapham, Mr. Ian Cox, Mr. Alan Dutton, Mr. Victor Feather, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Franks, Sir Arthur Gaitskell, Sir William Gorell Barnes, The Hon. Sir John Henniker-Major, Professor Sir Joseph Hutchinson, Lady Jackson, Dr. F. Cyril James, Mr. Arthur Knight, Professor Ian Little, Sir Arthur Norman, Sir Duncan Oppenheim, Sir Ronald Prain, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Redcliffe-Maud, Professor Austin Robinson, Sir Eric Roll, Sir Frederic Seebohm, Mr. Dudley Seers, Mr. Robert Siddons, Mr. Donald Tyerman, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Walston, Mr. John Whitehorn, Sir Geoffrey Wilson, and The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger.

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

On behalf of the Council
T. E. Peppercorn, *Chairman*
D. H. Wauton, *Secretary*

23 March 1972

Review of the Year

1 Studies

Rural Development

During 1971 considerable progress was made in establishing the Reading University/ODI joint research programme on agricultural development overseas. Guy Hunter, the Programme Director, visited India in January, and the four Indian research groups envisaged under the programme began work in April. The progress of these groups was reviewed when Mr. Hunter visited India again in January 1972, to meet the local research directors and the central management committee in Delhi. The work now under way in India is due for completion by the end of 1972.

Also in the spring of 1971 Christopher Trapman, previously an ODI/Nuffield Fellow, took up an appointment in the Planning Division of the Kenya Ministry of Agriculture, on technical assistance terms, but with a contribution from Reading/ODI covering housing and travel. This is a two-year appointment, and Mr. Trapman is working on inputs, credit and extension schemes, with particular reference to co-ordination of field services.

In February and again in July Mr. Hunter visited Nigeria, and two proposals for work there were discussed. One is for a contribution towards research programmes at the Universities of Ibadan and Ife, and the other involves a technical assistance post in the Planning Department of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. There have been long delays in implementing these proposals, but it is hoped to have work started in the spring of 1972.

Reading/ODI has also held discussions with the Agricultural Services Division of the World Bank, with a view to the Bank appointing a research officer to analyse its experience in the use of differing administrative tools for implementation of development programmes.

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During the autumn, discussions were held concerning finance for the future of the programme. Following these, the Overseas Development Administration has offered a generous grant which would cover the three years from April 1972 for two thirds of the needed expenditure, provided that the remainder is found from other sources: it is hoped that this will be achieved very shortly.

Results directly from this research programme will begin to flow in by the end of 1972 (India), early 1973 (Kenya), and in 1974 (Nigeria). But indirect results in stimulating more work on this vital subject of implementation are already evident.

Donor policies and other research areas

For much of 1971 ODI's contribution to research in other fields was limited by the small number of its research staff. By the winter there had been a considerable improvement, with the recruitment of two additional full-time research officers. In July Peter Tulloch joined from the Economic Intelligence Department of Barclays Bank Ltd., and in November Kathryn Morton came to ODI from the University of Lancaster.

One of the results of reduced numbers has been an undesirably long hiatus in the production of the series of ODI Reviews, the last of which appeared in July 1970. By the end of the year, however, work on the fifth in the series was well advanced, and the Review will be published in April 1972. The editor on this occasion is Bruce Dinwiddy.

The fifth Review follows its predecessors in presenting a critique of British policies towards developing countries within an international context. This critique traditionally represents an ODI staff consensus, and the bulk of the work on it was done by Bruce Dinwiddy, Andrzej Krassowski and Peter Tulloch.

But this edition also embodies some new departures. For the first time there are signed contributions, including two from outside ODI which deal with the aid performance and policy of other donors. James Howe and Robert Hunter of the

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Overseas Development Council (ODI's counterpart in Washington) cover the United States, while Dick van Geet, from the University of Amsterdam, appraises The Netherlands. For the first time, also, there is a statistical appendix, with tables on aid and trade figures compiled within ODI, together with a tabular presentation of the various general preference schemes.

Despite the many demands on his time as a Member of Parliament, George Cunningham was able to complete the first draft of his study on aid administration by the end of 1971. He was also able to visit a number of donor capitals and to gather a good deal of material relevant to the comparative aspects of the study.

Turning to the complementary study of Britain's Development Divisions, Andrzej Krassowski accomplished the necessary field work by late summer. He visited not only Beirut and Barbados, where the two existing Divisions are located, but also many of the countries which they serve. He was able during these tours to see a number of aid-financed projects and to discuss aid management with British diplomatic missions, recipient government officials, representatives of other donor agencies, and British technical assistance personnel. He also finished the first draft of his study on Ghana, and is now at work on a second, shorter version.

Prior to assuming his responsibilities as Review editor, Bruce Dinwiddy made a two-month study tour in connection with his work on African entrepreneurship. He visited six countries and presented an interim report of his findings to the project working party in August. He expects to visit some of these countries again in 1972 and to write up the final version of the study by the end of the year.

A small grant from the Overseas Development Administration enabled Peter Tulloch to start work on a comparative study of the British and EEC general preference schemes as they relate to Commonwealth Asia. The aim is to indicate the extent to which the existing EEC system, if applied to an enlarged EEC including Britain, might restrict the scope for

these countries to expand their exports. The results of this are expected to be ready early in 1972.

At the end of the year ODI also obtained a substantial grant from the Social Science Research Council for two studies of British aid in a local environment. One will focus on Malawi, the other on Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The work poses considerable problems in terms of data collection and methodology. We hope, however, to surmount them successfully, and to embark thereafter on a series of further studies of this type.

Kathryn Morton will undertake the Malawi investigation after she has prepared a report on Britain's response to the United Nations international development strategy for the Second Development Decade. The report will represent the views of a Society for International Development/ODI working party set up under the auspices of the UK Standing Conference on the Second Development Decade. Members of the working party were drawn from universities and other institutes concerned with development, as well as from major British companies.

An additional staff member will be recruited for the study of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, thus bringing the research staff up to six, which may be regarded as a desirable minimum level.

2 Other staff activities

Articles and briefing papers

ODI staff contributed three articles to *The Times* Supplement (September) on overseas aid and development: 'Substance and Shadow in the 1 per cent League', by Robert Wood; 'Administrative Reforms Benefit Economy', by Andrzej Krassowski; and 'Towards 0.7 per cent: Analysis of British Aid Performance in the Sixties', by Bruce Dinwiddy. Other articles included *Venture* (December) 'US Aid: Past and Future', by Andrzej Krassowski; and *ILO Review* (January 1972) 'Employment Policy in Tropical Africa', by Guy Hunter.

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Briefing papers were prepared following the Government's decision to establish three new Development Divisions in East Africa, Southern Africa, and South-East Asia; and on the implications for developing countries of President Nixon's new economic policy.

Co-operation with other organisations

The Institute worked closely with Thames Television on a major experiment in public information, when overseas development was the theme of twelve hours of programmes during one week in September. Under the title 'The Third World War: A Struggle Against Poverty', afternoon and late night programmes were screened daily, and two documentary films were commissioned for peak hour viewing by an audience of 7½ million. The programmes attracted a high rate of favourable response; and of the 12 million viewers in the London area, over 50 per cent saw more than one programme. Two members of ODI Council and the Director took part in discussion programmes during the week, and subsequently ODI was associated with Thames Television in arranging a viewing of excerpts from the programmes by an invited audience at The Royal Society.

The Institute maintained active co-operation with the Voluntary Committee on Overseas Aid and Development (VCOAD) and its member agencies, and with the newly formed UK Standing Conference on the Second UN Development Decade. Additionally, staff members served on a number of committees and boards, including The British Council, British Volunteer Programme, Christian Aid, Disaster Relief Working Party, Fabian Society, Farnham Castle (Centre for International Briefing), The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary's Advisory Group on UN Affairs, Institute of Development Studies, The Royal African Society, and the Social Morality Council's Working Party on Overseas Aid and Development.

Talks and broadcasts

Staff members undertook speaking engagements during the year for the Africa Centre, Cambridge University African Studies Centre, Conservative Commonwealth and Overseas Council, Education Departments of Oxford and Reading Universities, Farnham Castle, German Economic Research Institute, Imperial College Africa Society, Institute of Development Studies, National Defence College, Oxfam, United Nations Association, Voluntary Service Overseas, Wilton Park, and World Development Movement. In addition, several broadcasts were given on the BBC African and Overseas Services.

3 Conferences, meetings and seminars

ODI was jointly responsible for two international conferences during the year. The first — on the implications for developing countries of British entry into the EEC — was organised in collaboration with the Society for International Development (UK Chapter). It was held at The Royal Society, London, in April and attracted 130 participants, including representatives from Africa and Asia, as well as from Britain and the Community. The conference papers, with a report by Tom Soper, were published by ODI in July under the title *Britain, the EEC and the Third World*.

The second international conference — on 'Strategies for Agricultural Development in the 1970s' — was held at Stanford University, California, in December. The Food Research Institute was the main sponsor and host for this conference, which was co-sponsored by ODI and the Agricultural Development Council, New York. With the assistance of the Overseas Development Administration and the Ford Foundation, ODI was able to secure the attendance of five senior academics and officials from Africa, and seven academics, officials and businessmen from the UK, including two members of ODI Council. Conference papers were

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contributed from Britain by Professor Ian Little, Dr. Doreen Warriner, and Guy Hunter, who is also editing the conference report with Professor Bruce Johnston of the Food Research Institute.

ODI staff took part in a number of other conferences in the UK and overseas during the year. The Director attended an international meeting on development sponsored by the Swiss Government at Ouchy/Lausanne, and replied to the debate on overseas aid at the National Young Conservative Conference. The Director of Studies participated in three conferences organised by the Federal Trust in connection with British entry into the EEC, and two seminars at the Institute of Development Studies on 'The Aid Recipient' and 'Development Research'. He also attended the 5th European Conference of the Society for International Development in The Hague. Guy Hunter read papers on agricultural administration and institutions at an FAO seminar on 'Integrated Rural Development' in Rome, and at a conference on 'Agricultural Policy' organised by the federal and state governments of Nigeria in Ibadan; and served as committee chairman at the World Conference of the Society for International Development in Ottawa. Andrzej Krassowski participated in a conference on 'Project Evaluation' at Nuffield College, and accompanied a Labour Party group to Bonn for discussions with German aid officials and the Bundestag Aid Committee. Peter Tulloch was rapporteur for a study group at the 5th European Conference of the Society for International Development in The Hague.

Discussion meetings held at ODI included 'The Planning of the British Aid Programme', introduced by Mr. R. B. M. King, Deputy Secretary, Overseas Development Administration; 'Non-Governmental Organisations and the United Nations', introduced by Mr. Curtis Roosevelt, UN Economic and Social Council Secretariat; 'Radical Development Policies and Orthodox Finance: Tanzania in Mid-Plan' introduced by Dr. R. H. Green, Economic Adviser to the Treasury, Tanzania; 'The White Paper on British Private Investment in Developing Countries (Cmnd. 4656)', intro-

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duced by Mr. H. Terrell, Confederation of British Industry; 'The World Food Programme', introduced by Mr. Francisco Aquino, Executive Director of the Programme; 'The United Nations Development Programme', introduced by Mr. David A. Morse, Chairman of the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy, UNDP; 'Current US Attitudes to Development and the Role of the World Bank Group', introduced by Mr. Robert E. Wieczorowski, US Executive Director, IBRD; 'The Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund', introduced by Sir Maurice Parsons, formerly Deputy Governor, Bank of England; and 'Managing Development: the Role of Management Consultants in Developing Countries', introduced by Mr. Michael Graves, Associate, McKinsey & Company Inc.

The many visitors to ODI during the year included representatives of the Canadian Association for Latin America, Ford Foundation, IBRD, Institute of Social Studies (The Hague), OECD, UN, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNITAR, USAID; and individual visitors from Australia, Canada, East African Community, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius and Zambia.

4 Library and information

The Institute's removal from Piccadilly to Percy Street made possible a considerable improvement in library facilities. Books and pamphlets now total 8,000 volumes dealing with all aspects of aid and development in the Third World.

The subject section covers general economics of development, finance, foreign trade, agriculture, population problems, the institutional and sociological aspects of development, theoretical studies on aid, and evaluations. The regional section contains economic material on specific regions and countries, with special emphasis on economic surveys and development plans. A third section is concerned with the aid

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programmes of donor countries and organisations. The reference section contains, apart from general reference books, directories and reports of organisations active in the field of aid and development, conference papers, international statistics and bibliographies.

Files of newspaper cuttings, press releases, references to periodical articles and similar material, arranged according to subject and/or region, have been kept since 1963.

About 200 periodicals are regularly received. They form the basis of a monthly *Periodical Review*, which lists articles on aid and development according to subject or region. This review is available on subscription, or is exchanged with information from other organisations.

While the main function of the Library is to assist ODI staff in their research, students, members of voluntary organisations and others interested in development are welcome to use the facilities (but books are not lent out). Requests for information are dealt with wherever possible. Library hours are 10 am to 6 pm, Mondays to Fridays.

5 ODI/Nuffield Fellowships

1971 saw the last intake of young development economists for service with African governments under the original ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Scheme. The scheme continues to be administered by ODI, but will in future be financed by a grant from the Overseas Development Administration.

Twelve new Fellows were sent to Africa in 1971, bringing the total appointed since the inception of the scheme in 1963 to seventy-three. Since each Fellow serves for two years, the scheme can already be said to have contributed nearly 150 man-years to the service of the ten governments in Africa and Mauritius that have made use of it; and 17 ex-Fellows are still working in developing countries, under direct contract with governments or other agencies.

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Arrangements are in hand for another group of Fellows to be appointed in 1972. A list of all ODI/Nuffield Fellows, with brief details of their initial and subsequent appointments, is given in the Appendix.

Sources of Finance

To all our subscribers we record our sincere thanks, and we list them (as at April 1972) below:

Project finance received from:

- The Ford Foundation
- Freedom From Hunger Campaign (UK Committee)
- ICSU Committee of Science and Technology in Developing Countries
- The Leverhulme Trust Fund
- The Nuffield Foundation
- The Overseas Development Administration, Foreign and Commonwealth Office
- The Royal Society
- Shell International Petroleum Company Limited
- United Nations Development Programme

General finance received from:

- Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd
- The Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Limited
- Babcock & Wilcox Limited
- Bank of England
- Barclays Group of Banks
- Booker McConnell Limited
- The Bowater Paper Corporation Limited
- C. T. Bowring (Charities Fund) Limited
- Bray Gibb & Co Ltd
- British-American Tobacco Company Limited
- The British Petroleum Company Limited
- British Steel Corporation
- British Titan Products Company Limited
- BTR Industries Limited
- The Burmah Oil Company Limited
- Carreras Limited
- Carrington Viyella Limited
- Cayzer, Irvine & Co Ltd
- The Charterhouse Group Limited

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Christian Aid
Coats Patons Limited
Commonwealth Development Finance Company Limited
Courtaulds Limited
The De La Rue Company Limited
The Dunlop Company Limited
Elder Dempster Lines Limited (P. H. Holt Trust)
James Finlay & Co Limited
The Fitton Trust
Ford of Britain Charitable Fund
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance
Guinness Overseas Limited
Imperial Chemical Industries Limited
Imperial Tobacco Group Limited
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
International Nickel Limited
Laporte Industries Limited
Legal and General Assurance Society Limited
Lloyds Bank Limited
Joseph Lucas (Industries) Ltd
Marks and Spencer Limited
Massey-Ferguson Export Limited
The Metal Box Company Limited
Midland Bank Limited
Minerals Separation Limited
Mitchell Cotts Group Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co Limited
National and Grindlays Bank Limited
National Westminster Bank Limited
The Oppenheimer Charitable Trust
Oxfam
Power Securities Corporation Limited
Provincial Insurance Company Limited
Reckitt & Colman (Overseas) Limited
The Rhodes Trust
Roan Consolidated Mines Limited
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Rowntree Mackintosh Limited

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The Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust Limited
Royal Insurance Group
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co Limited
The Shell Petroleum Company Limited
The Standard Bank Limited
The Steetley Company Limited
John Swire & Sons Ltd
Tasker's School for Girls, Haverfordwest
Tate & Lyle Limited
Turner & Newall Ltd
Unilever Limited
Union Corporation (UK) Limited
United City Merchants Limited
Vickers Group of Companies
The Wellcome Foundation Limited
Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited
World Development Group, University of York
World Education Foundation Trust

Appendix

ODI/Nuffield Fellows

Currently serving Fellows:

Botswana

Cook B. V. (Universities of London and St. Andrews),
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning,
1971-73.

Curwen M. (Cambridge University, Bologna Centre and
London School of Economics and Political Science),
Botswana Development Corporation Ltd., 1970-72.

ter Haar J. (Keele University), Ministry of Commerce,
Industry and Water Affairs, 1970-72. (Formerly
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning.)

Hunt H. J. (Oxford University), Ministry of Finance and
Development Planning, 1971-73.

McCarthy S. J. (Oxford and Brunel Universities), Ministry
of Finance and Development Planning, 1971-73.

Pepper R. (Leeds University), Ministry of Finance and
Development Planning, 1970-72.

Thomson B. P. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Finance
and Development Planning, 1970-72.

East African Community

Cheney G. W. (Oxford University), East African Statistical
Department of the Common Market and Economic
Affairs Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya, 1970-72.

Daniel P. J. (Universities of Oxford and East Anglia),
Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat,
Arusha, Tanzania, 1970-72.

Hammond R. C. (University of York), East African
Statistical Department of the Common Market and
Economic Affairs Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya, 1971-73.

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Harris G. G. (Universities of Cambridge and Sussex),
Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat,
Arusha, Tanzania, 1971-73.

Kenya

Seidler E. S. (London University), Ministry of Agriculture,
1970-72.

Lesotho

Sparkhall K. L. (Universities of Cambridge and Sussex),
Ministry of Health, 1971-73.

Malawi

Dyson M. A. (Lancaster University), Ministry of Transport
and Communications, Blantyre, 1970-72.

Thomas S. (Bristol University), Economic Planning
Division, Office of the President and Cabinet, Zomba,
1971-73.

Swaziland

Ackroyd P. J. (Cambridge University), Department of
Economic Planning and Statistics, 1971-73.

Kingston J. G. (Cambridge University), Department of
Economic Planning and Statistics, 1970-72.

Richardson A. M. (Edinburgh University), Department of
Economic Planning and Statistics, 1970-72.

Simkins T. J. (Universities of Birmingham and Sussex),
Department of Economic Planning and Statistics,
1970-72.

Uganda

Erlichman L. (University of Toronto and London School of
Economics and Political Science), Ministry of Planning
and Economic Development, 1971-73.

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Wilkinson G. A. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, 1971-73.

Zambia

Charlton W. M. (Edinburgh University), Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, 1971-73.

Matthews A. H. (Trinity College, Dublin), Ministry of Rural Development, 1970-72.

Reed I. D. D. (Oxford University), Ministry of Finance, 1971-73.

Former Fellows Still Serving in Developing Countries:

Botswana

Beresford M. E. (University of York), Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. Fellow in that Ministry, 1969-71.

Joubert C. J. P. (Cape Town and Cambridge Universities), Shashe Project Management Unit, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. Fellow in that Ministry, 1969-71.

Landell-Mills P. M. (Sorbonne and Cambridge University), Director of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. Fellow in the Treasury, Tanzania, 1963-65.

Mettrick H. (Cambridge University and London School of Economics and Political Science), Chief Agricultural Economist, Ministry of Agriculture. Fellow in Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya, 1963-65. Subsequently Research Officer at ODI, then Lecturer at Reading University.

Sigrist K. E. (St. Andrews University), Ministry of Works and Communications. Fellow in that Ministry, following transfer from Ministry of Development Planning, 1968-70.

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Stevens M. L. O. (Trinity College, Dublin), Senior Planning Officer, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. Fellow in Economic Adviser's Office, Prime Minister's Office, Sierra Leone, 1966-68 and subsequently re-engaged in that Office for a further two years.

Weedon R. A. (Witwatersrand and Oxford Universities), Ministry of Finance and Development Planning. Fellow in that Ministry, 1969-71.

India

Wenban-Smith H. B. (Cambridge University), First Secretary (Economic) in the British High Commission, New Delhi. Fellow in Ministry of Finance, Zambia, 1964-65, followed by an appointment in the Bank of Zambia. Subsequently joined the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London, then Ministry of Overseas Development, London.

Jordan

Steeds D. R. (Cambridge University), FAO Project on Development and Use of Groundwater Resources of East Jordan. Fellow in Ministry of Agriculture, Zambia, 1966-68, and subsequently re-engaged in that Ministry for a further year. Joined FAO 1969 for project in Burundi.

Kenya

Trapman C. (Reading University), Ministry of Agriculture. Fellow in that Ministry, 1968-70. Now an ODI Research Associate engaged on research connected with the Reading University/ODI Rural Development Programme following a short appointment in ODI in a similar capacity.

Swaziland

Batchelor P. A. (Cambridge University), UN Development Programme, Department of Economic Planning and Statistics. Fellow in that Department, 1969-71.

Tanzania

Cockcroft F. L. (Cambridge University), Rural Development Bank, formerly Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning. Fellow in Ministry of Agriculture, Zambia, 1966-68, followed by an appointment (1968-69) in the World Economy Division of the Ministry of Overseas Development, London.

Coulson A. C. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Co-operatives. Fellow in that Ministry, 1967-69. Expected to take up an appointment as Lecturer in Economics at the University, Dar es Salaam, June 1972.

Grindle R. J. (Trinity College, Dublin), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning. Fellow in that Ministry, 1969-71.

Uganda

Gudgeon P. S. (Manchester and Simon Fraser Universities), Senior Economist, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development. Fellow in that Ministry, 1969-71.

Zaire

Sweetman L. T. (College of Europe at Bruges, Oxford University and London School of Economics and Political Science), Field Director, Oxfam. Fellow in Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya, 1967-69. Subsequently undertook further studies at London School of Economics and Political Science, followed by an appointment with Sir William Halcrow and Partners.

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Zambia

Liebenthal R. B. V. (Oxford University), Bank of Zambia. Fellow in the Ministry of Rural Development, Zambia, 1968-70, and subsequently re-engaged in that Ministry for a further year.

Other Former Fellows:

1963-65

Zammit Cutajar M. A. (London University), Uganda Development Corporation. Subsequently Research Officer in ODI, 1965-67, then with UNCTAD Secretariat until 1971. Now Assistant Chef de Cabinet, UN Conference on the Human Environment, in Geneva.

1964-66

Young C. E. (Oxford University), Ministry of Development and Finance, Zambia. Subsequently undertook further studies in London, then re-engaged by that Ministry. Transferred to Ministry of Trade and Industry, Zambia, where he remained until 1971. Now with the Overseas Development Administration, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.

1965-66

Newbery D. M. G. (Cambridge University), the Treasury, Tanzania. Now Fellow of Churchill College, Cambridge.

1965-67

Bennett N. W. (Oxford University), Central Planning Bureau, Uganda. Subsequently employed in the Manpower Planning Division, Uganda, then in the International Institute for Educational Planning, Paris.

Cole A. P. (Oxford University), Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya. Subsequently re-engaged in that Ministry for a further two years, and now with IBRD.

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Libby T. A. (St. Andrews University), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Kenya. Subsequently in the service of the Government of British Honduras, followed by further studies at Columbia Business School. Now with Bovis Ltd.

Sandersley G. P. (Oxford University), Ministry of Finance, Mauritius. Subsequently employed by the Charterhouse Group of Companies, followed by an appointment as manager of a pension fund for an insurance company in Milan. Now Area Officer in the International Coffee Organization, London.

Shackleton C. E. E. (Oxford University), Office of National Development and Planning, Zambia. Subsequently re-engaged in that Office, followed by an appointment as Research Officer (Economics) at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex. Now running an electrical equipment export firm.

Sinclair M. F. (Oxford University), National Development Corporation, Tanzania. Subsequently employed in the Economist Intelligence Unit, first in the Milan office, then in London. Now at the London Graduate School of Business Studies.

Stanton D. (Oxford University), Central Planning Bureau, Uganda. Subsequently Lecturer in Economics at Brunel University. Now with the Department of the Environment, London.

1966-67

Lafitte N. (Birmingham University), Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, Tanzania. Died in 1970.

1966-68

Abelson P.W. (Oxford University and London School of Economics and Political Science), Office of National Development and Planning, Zambia. Subsequently had an appointment in the Board of Trade, London,

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followed by one in the Department of Highways, Thailand. Now with The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd., London.

Balls A. G. (St. Andrews University), the Treasury, Tanzania. Subsequently undertook further studies at Manchester University. Now with the Department of the Environment, London.

Cable J. V. (Cambridge University), the Treasury, Kenya. Now Lecturer in the Department of Political Economy, Glasgow University.

Tulloch P. J. (St. Andrews University and Union College, Schenectady), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Kenya. Subsequently undertook further studies at the University of Sussex, followed by an appointment in the Economic Intelligence Department of Barclays Bank. Now a Research Officer at ODI.

1967-68

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

1967-69

Burley J. M. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Uganda. Subsequently re-engaged in that Ministry for a further two years, and now with the UN Development Programme, New York.

Carter M. F. (Cambridge and Manchester Universities), Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Uganda. Subsequently re-engaged in that Ministry for a further two years and is expected to take up an appointment in IBRD in June 1972.

Dinwiddy B. H. (Oxford University), Ministries of Finance, and Commerce, Industry and Mines, Swaziland. Subsequently engaged for a short period in the Depart-

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- ment of Planning, Swaziland. Now a Research Officer at ODI.
- Hope-Jones K. H. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Trade and Industry, Malawi. Now in the Operational Research and Management Science Department of the Shell-Mex and BP Group.
- Hornby J. M. (Cambridge University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade, Zambia. Subsequently employed in the British Leyland Motor Corporation, and now with Sardanis Associates Ltd., London.
- Potter J. G. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Development and Finance, Zambia. Subsequently re-engaged in that Office. Now with Pye of Cambridge Ltd., following a short spell with the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge University.
- Slade R. H. (London School of Economics and Political Science), Ministry of Development Planning, Botswana. Subsequently engaged by Ministry of Agriculture, Botswana, then undertook a further course of studies at Wye College, University of London. Now with FAO, Rome.

1968-70

- Bevan D. L. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Kenya. Now Tutor in Economics at Somerville College, Oxford.
- Henderson W. (Glasgow University), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Water Affairs, Botswana. Now undertaking a further course of studies at the University of Sussex.
- Oakeshott M. A. (Oxford University), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Kenya. Now a Student of Nuffield College, Oxford.

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Turnbull A. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Foreign Trade, subsequently Ministry of State Participation, Zambia. Now Assistant Principal in the Treasury, London.

White C. J. B. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Development Planning, Botswana (later Ministry of Finance and Development Planning). Subsequently re-engaged in that Ministry for a further year. Now with the Overseas Development Administration, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London.

1969-71

Corkindale J. T. (Universities of Durham and Cambridge), Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya. Subsequently Lecturer at Reading University.

Mackerron G. S. (Universities of Cambridge and Sussex), Economic Planning Division, Office of the President and Cabinet, Malawi. Write-up Fellow at the Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, 1971-72.

Mosley P. (Universities of Cambridge and Essex), Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Kenya. Now a Lecturer at the University of Strathclyde.

Williams M. L. (Cambridge University), Ministry of Finance, Zambia. Now a Student of Nuffield College, Oxford.

