

# Annual Report 1965

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Overseas Development Institute

ARCHIVE

Overseas Development Institute



# Overseas Development Institute

The Overseas Development Institute is an independent non-government body aiming to ensure wise action in the field of overseas development. It was set up in 1960 and it is financed by grants from the Ford Foundation and British foundations and by donations from British industrial and commercial enterprises. Its policies are determined by its Council under the Chairmanship of Sir Leslie Rowan. The Director is William Clark.

*The functions of the Institute are :*

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

# **Annual Report 1965**

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## **Overseas Development Institute**

**The Overseas Development Institute Ltd**  
**160 Piccadilly London W1**  
**England**



# Annual Report 1965

This report covers the year April 1964 to March 1965; during this period ODI entered its fifth year, and the problems of financing the next five years were met and partly solved. In the same period, at the government level, the problem of assistance to development remained central to international politics; the new British Government formed a Ministry of Overseas Development with its Minister in the Cabinet (as ODI had long advocated), but in Britain, as in most western countries, financial or political pressures limited the flow of aid.

The need and the demand for aid by the poorer countries remained undiminished. At the Geneva conference on Trade and Development a new alliance emerged – the 77 nations of the developing world – determined to seek to change the world economic system in their favour.

ODI feels that the subject with which it deals was never more important or intractable.

# Review of the Year's Work

## **ODI as a Centre**

ODI has now established itself firmly as a centre dealing with most aspects of aid and development. Its activities include research, both by the staff and by visitors using our facilities; briefing meetings; providing a forum for discussion; seminars dealing with detailed aspects of development; assistance with conferences.

An encouraging feature of recent months has been the number of visitors from overseas who have heard of our work and wish to find out more about the British aid effort. The staff, who have tried to help them, have also found them an invaluable source of information about the requirements of developing countries.

## **Information and Public Education**

ODI regards keeping the urgency of the issues of aid and development before the public as one of its first objectives. It does not have the resources to do this on a massive scale, and therefore it collaborates closely with such organisations as the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Oxfam, Christian Aid, and the UN Committee for the Development Decade which have nationwide branches. We have tried to assist in the creation of a co-operative system of public education amongst these bodies, and in recent months progress has been made with setting up a national committee in close relation with, but independent of, the Ministry of Overseas Development (see below Co-operation).

The ODI pamphlets on British Aid and occasional briefings form the basis on which much informed discussion in Parliament, the Press and elsewhere takes place. ODI's factual booklet **World III** has proved something of a best seller, and has been used extensively as the basis for lectures, articles and speeches on the problems of the Third World in its struggle for economic development.

The original decision not to publish our own periodical has been justified for the time being by the amount of material we have had published by other journals of wide readership. In the year under review members of the staff published articles in *The Times*, *Guardian*, *The Observer*, *International Affairs*, *Venture*, *New Society* and some 20 other publications. They also participated in scores of broadcasts on sound and television, for audiences at home and overseas.

ODI has done comparatively little in the way of sponsoring large international conferences, preferring to participate in the considerable number that already take place. We have had particularly valuable connections with the small but authoritative conferences at Ditchley Park, and the larger groups brought together by the English Speaking Union and the Royal Commonwealth Society.

In conjunction with Chatham House we also held a series of meetings on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. At these a group of about 50 people prominent in business, government and the universities were kept in touch, by leaders of the British and Commonwealth delegations, with the issues of that crucial but opaque conference.

ODI itself sponsored one large two-day conference on the economic and social development work of the United Nations. This brought together in London the most distinguished group of UN leaders since the infant UN held its first meetings in Church House at the end of the war. Two pioneers of that first meeting, Mr. David Owen and Lord Gladwyn, were at our conference, and others who addressed it were: Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Paul-Marc Henry, Associate Director, Bureau of Special Operations, UN Special Fund, René Maheu, Director-General, UNESCO, Addekeh Boerma, Executive Director, World Food Programme, Sir William Iliff, Vice-President, World Bank (IBRD) 1956-62, Robert Gardiner, Executive Secretary, ECA, Joan Anstee, Technical Assistance Board, Bolivia, Harold Caustin, Technical Assistance Board, Nigeria, and Sir Hugh Foot, Special Adviser to the UN Special Fund (now as Lord Caradon, British Permanent Representative at the UN).

One form of public education in which we have been concentrating is lectures to, and discussions with, such groups as the Imperial Defence College, the Treasury Administrative Staff Course, the Senior Naval Officers Course at Greenwich, the OECD Round Table, the NATO Defence College, and Oxford and Cambridge University Overseas Courses. We feel that these audiences are worthwhile, and we are developing a technique of using three or four members of the staff to stimulate discussion and answer questions over the widest possible field of development.

### **Briefing**

An aspect of our work which deserves special mention is the briefing of Members of Parliament and the press. Aid and development are extremely complicated subjects on which there are comparatively few experts; Ministers rely on their civil servant advisers to brief them; back benchers have to turn elsewhere and increasingly, on this subject, they have turned to us for the factual background with which to support their theses. In the past year members of all three parties have paid tribute in Parliament to the information they have derived from ODI. Similarly the Press and radio have found it helpful to discuss with us editorials, special articles and programmes which they were preparing.

When there is an event in our field, such as a White Paper or an OECD report, we prepare an informed critique available to all those who have to comment.

Occasionally ODI has prepared a brief to present directly to Government. For instance a paper on the effect of the proposed Corporation Tax on investment in developing countries was submitted by the Chairman of the Council to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

### **Meetings**

ODI provides a forum for discussion at which visitors are assured of a small but highly informed audience, who themselves are experts on the subject under discussion. Meetings are by invitation to ensure the most fruitful examination of closely defined topics.

The maximum audience that can be conveniently accommodated at ODI is about 40, though larger meetings are sometimes arranged outside the Institute.

Visitors to ODI during the past year have included two Heads of State: President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, as well as several Ministers from developing countries, and some of the leading international agencies.

(A full list of meetings can be found at the end of this report.)

## **Library**

The Library has now collected about 2,500 books and pamphlets, with an emphasis on statistics, reports and other documents by governments and international agencies. Over 100 periodicals are received regularly. Articles dealing with aid and development are listed in a monthly periodical review which is sent on request to organisations interested in the subject.

The most important dailies (of London, Paris and New York) and some weeklies are cut and filed by subject and/or region together with press releases and similar material.

The library is dealing with a growing number of outside enquiries. Space and time permitting, people working in the field of development are welcome to use the library, by arrangement with the librarian.

During the year Mrs. Lowenthal, the Librarian, attended an international conference on documentation on aid in Berlin, and exchange agreements and other working relationships have been established with institutes in Britain and other countries.

## **Co-operation**

One way in which ODI hopes to have impact on, and inform, the public is by individual members of the staff serving on other bodies and committees concerned with aid and development; many members of the Council are equally involved in this process, and through them ODI thinking reaches a wide audience.

At present staff members serve on the Executive Committee of the British Council, the Council for Education in the Commonwealth, the National Committee for UNESCO, the Lockwood

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Committee on Service for Volunteers Overseas, the World Council of Churches Sub-Committee on Technical Assistance (SASP), the Executive Committee and the Economic Committee of UNA, the Library Committee of Chatham House and the Studies Committee of the Royal Commonwealth Society, the Young Fabians and on two Ministerial advisory committees.

We have collaborated with Chatham House in conferences on Trade, and on Chinese influence in Africa; we have provided rapporteurs for conferences at Ditchley Park and Queen Elizabeth House; we are involved with the Ministry of Overseas Development in planning the 1965 Cambridge Conference on 'Obstacles to Development'. We have had several joint meetings with the staff of OXFAM to learn of their experience and to offer our help in planning effective assistance from non-governmental sources.

## Studies

The basis of all ODI's work remains our study programme. Only by careful examinations of aid programmes and development plans can we hope to discover what changes are needed, and what successes should be followed up. In so far as our programme of public education is successful it is because it is based on thorough research; in so far as our research programme has value it is because it is directed towards obtaining wise action, and public support for it.

### Nuffield Studies

This year is the third and last full year in which we receive financial help from the Nuffield Foundation for our studies of development problems (carried out in parallel with the Brookings Institution's study of American Aid). With only an over-run of one or two months we have done what we set out to do three years ago. Under this grant we have completed and published: 'British Aid': (1) *Survey and Comment*, (2) *Government Finance*, (3) *Educational Assistance*, (4) *Technical Assistance*, (5) *Colonial Development*; *German Aid* by John White; *Japanese Aid* by John White; *The Jeanneney Report* (on French Aid) – an abridged translation; *India at Mid-passage* by William Clark, K. B. Lall, E. F. Schumacher and Robert Neild; *Aid to Africa* by I. M. D. Little; *Aid to the West Indies* by D. J. Morgan; *Not by Governments Alone* by Peter Williams and Adrian Moyes.

Also under the Nuffield Grant: Ian Little and Juliet Clifford's book 'International Aid'; *a discourse on the flow of public resources from rich to poor countries, with particular reference to British Policy* is with the publishers; it covers a more extensive field than was originally envisaged since it deals with aid from all parts of the world and not only from Britain.

The study of French Aid by Teresa Hayter is almost completed and a lengthy article has been published in *International Affairs*.

The study of the impact of Aid on a recipient, undertaken in

Uganda by Tom Soper, Ralph Clark and Peter Williams, is also now complete and should be published this summer.

We should like on this occasion to thank the Nuffield Foundation for its generosity, and the two successive Directors, Mr. Farrer-Brown and Mr. Brian Young, for the personal interest they have shown in our work.

Other studies that have been carried out in the past year include special examination of private investment. David Morgan has continued his work on British Private Investment Policies Overseas, and has concentrated his attention recently on the problems of private investors in East Africa. In this work he has collaborated closely with Sir Walter Coutts (working with the Dulverton Trust) and with the Federation of British Industries. Jointly they sent out 1,500 questionnaires to firms operating in the area and are currently analysing the answers to questions about the motives for and against investment in East Africa.

On the current and crucial question of 'Can We Afford Aid?', Andrzej Krassowski produced a paper on the effect of aid on the balance of payments. This was submitted to a group of scholars and officials, and, after intensive debate, was revised as an article for the spring issue of the *Moorgate and Wall Street Journal*.

A study of British Aid to agriculture has just been completed by Ralph Clark and should be published this summer.

Professor Nove and Dr. Newth of Glasgow University have continued their study of the Soviet Union's development of its own Central Asian republics. A draft is now circulating while Dr. Newth is spending two months studying in Tashkent.

ODI still hopes to make a study of the Communist World's Aid Programme, but there are formidable difficulties. A start was made by a factual summary of what is known about Chinese Aid to Africa (in a paper for a Conference on 'China in Africa', held jointly with other Institutes at Chatham House). ODI is also participating in a seminar sponsored by UNESCO at which representatives of various countries (including Russia) are producing critical reviews of their own national aid programmes.

There has been a tendency in the past to concentrate on African problems, partly because of the continuing direct

responsibilities that the United Kingdom has in this region, partly because of the urgent needs that the small, newly independent countries have, partly because of the personal contacts there, and also because the problems are of a size that enables the British aid effort to be decisive. We are, however, fully alive to the immensity of Asia's problems and also the importance of not ignoring the Latin American world. We have therefore been, in various ways, examining Asian development, and our pamphlet **India at Mid-passage**, published at the beginning of the year under review aroused considerable discussion of: population pressures (discussed by Robert Neild); middle level Technology (discussed by E. F. Schumacher); Foreign Trade (discussed by K. B. Lall), and the external financing of the Fourth Indian Plan (discussed by William Clark). Early in 1965 Sir Edward Boyle, M.P., made a further study in Delhi for ODI of this last point – the Fourth Plan and its finance. We shall be publishing his views shortly, and we hope that he will be able to make further studies for us in this field. Ian Little also spent the early months of 1965 in New Delhi and is currently producing a pamphlet for us on aid to India.

So far as Latin America is concerned, we were associated with Chatham House in their conference on problems of development in that part of the world, and we are hoping to organise a conference of our own at a later stage.

## Future Studies

It is not necessary in a review of the past year to go into very much detail about the future. In general our future studies will be more concerned than in the past with the impact of aid on development, and in particular we shall attempt to discover how aid could be made more effective. In view of the strong likelihood that, in the near future, the volume of aid will not increase in accordance with need, the importance of getting the best quality of aid is paramount.

More specifically we plan as follows:

1. **Recipients:** The Uganda Study is a detailed examination of how external aid from many sources affects plans to develop

the agrarian base in an underdeveloped country. It is being financed by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust.

2. **Donors:** Under a grant from the IBRD the existing series of donor studies will be extended to cover the role of multilateral institutions in relation to other sources of aid. The programme is to begin with an appraisal of consortia as a means of co-ordinating aid, and is likely to continue with an examination of regional organisms such as the machinery now being developed by the Alliance for Progress.

Following up the series on Japanese, German and French Aid, we hope to publish a similar study of American aid. This would take into account the work already done by the Brookings Institution, but would be designed as a study in the donor series, written from the viewpoint of ODI. That is to say, it would be intended to give an 'outside' view of the American aid programme. As mentioned above, if possible we would like to study the aid system of the USSR and/or some other East European country.

3. **British Aid:** Though we have completed our general study of the British Aid system, we do not intend to disinterest ourselves in a system that is rapidly changing and adapting. We propose, therefore, to produce an annual survey of Britain's aid programme (probably starting in 1966) bringing up to date the factual material on the British Aid effort, and commenting on it.

4. **Trade:** It is clear that the developing countries will be more and more concerned about trade, and with the 1966 UNCTAD meeting ahead we realise it is important that we should not ignore this essential part of the development process. We therefore intend to examine certain aspects of the trading relationships of rich and poor countries.

A start has been made in preparing a paper on the balance of payments problems of developing countries, and the way in which this acts as an obstacle to their economic development.

5. **The Private Sector:** For some time we have been examining the role of private investment in development overseas. A background paper on this has been prepared by Mr. Hillier of the Bank of England, and this is being worked on by Mr. William Clarke of *The Times*. We have also, with the co-operation of the

Federation of British Industries, circulated a questionnaire on business attitudes to investment in East Africa. Replies have been coming in and are being analysed.

6. A series of special papers on a number of technical aspects of aid such as local costs and overseas representation are now being prepared.

## Travel

Though a surprisingly large amount of material on the developing countries is available in London, our work and particularly our studies would be insecurely based if we did not visit the countries themselves, to improve our knowledge of the climate of change there and to discuss problems on the spot with those people directly involved with matters of aid and development. We have often been lucky in being able to défray the heavy travel expenses either by lecturing or by participating in conferences.

After the Director's extensive tour of India and the Far East in March/April last year, he accepted an invitation to deliver a paper to a conference at the University of East Africa at Dar-es-Salaam. Apart from the East African countries he also visited Zambia, Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and Nigeria. In the autumn he visited the United Nations during the General Assembly, and made a short lecture tour in the USA.

Dr. Soper spent a month as a visiting lecturer to the East African Staff College in Nairobi, and he later visited Uganda and Tanzania to lecture on problems of aid and development for the Commonwealth Relations Office, and Ralph Clark lectured at the Carnegie Institute of Diplomacy, Makerere, for two months.

Peter Williams visited Uganda for the ODI Uganda studies.

John White visited Germany and the United States in connection with German Aid and IBRD studies.

Teresa Hayter visited Paris and French-speaking territories in West Africa in connection with French Aid.

Other visits were made to attend conferences at Geneva, Ghent, Brussels, Paris, Rome, Vienna and Tangier.

In addition staff travelled widely in Britain to attend meetings and conferences and to give talks at Universities and elsewhere.

# Overseas Activities

## ODI/Nuffield Fellowships

In general ODI has always avoided commitment in the technical assistance field, leaving that to governmental and international organisations; but we have made an exception in the case of the new governments of East and Central Africa. For some years we have recognised the need of these governments for good young economists to help in the process of project selection and applications for aid.

Financed by a special grant from the Nuffield Foundation the first three ODI/Nuffield Fellows went to Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika (now Tanzania) in the summer of 1963. They soon found that the governments which employed them made increasing use of their talents, and when three more fellows went out in 1964 (and Zambia was added to the list of countries) they were quickly absorbed into the planning machinery.

We are grateful for a further and increased grant from the Nuffield Foundation which has made it possible for us to appoint six Fellows this year for 1965-67, and six next year for 1966-68.

The success of the scheme may be judged by the fact that the governments which will employ the Fellows are asking for 20 new Fellows this year, and we have received applications from about 50 candidates in the UK.

This seems to show that the scheme is fulfilling its purposes: to give help where it is needed to the new governments, and to attract some of the best young economists, soon after graduation, who will have an opportunity to play an important role in the developing world. We hope eventually to be able to make use of more of the talented candidates who apply, since the scheme could be usefully expanded if additional sources of finance were available.

## Zaria Book Fund

Subscribers to this Fund will be pleased to know that over £1,900 worth of books chosen by the Librarian at Zaria have now been delivered. The Director of the Institute of Administration has written to say how greatly their Library has benefited.

## Publications

The printed publications of ODI are of course our main method of reaching that part of the public which wishes to inform itself thoroughly about aid and development. Our pamphlets have sold well and their circulation continues to increase, but we wish to extend our mailing list of those who are regularly informed of our publications. Since ODI does not have a public membership this is the best way in which anyone interested in this field can keep himself informed of what is available (anyone wishing to have his name added to our list should write to ODI Publications, 98 Kingston Road, Merton Park, London, S.W.19).

There has also been a welcome increase of people who have placed standing orders for all ODI publications.

Our publications in the year under review were as follows:

- World III**—a handbook on developing countries, by Adrian Moyes and Teresa Hayter (hard cover 17/6) (flexicover 12/6)
- Aid to Africa**—by I. M. D. Little 7/6
- The Jeanneney Report**—an abridged translation (out of print) 5/-
- India at Mid-Passage**—a look at India half-way through the Third Five-Year Plan by William Clark, K. B. Lall, E. F. Schumacher and Robert Neild 6/-
- Japanese Aid**—by John White 6/-
- Not by Governments Alone**—the role of non-government organisations in the Development Decade by Peter Williams and Adrian Moyes 3/6
- British Aid**—a factual survey:
- |                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Government Finance (No. 2)     | 7/6 |
| Educational Assistance (No. 3) | 7/6 |
| Technical Assistance (No. 4)   | 7/6 |
| Colonial Development (No. 5)   | 7/6 |

**Investment and Development**—by Sir Leslie Rowan, J. H. Loudon, Sir Jock Campbell, Arthur Gaitskell, William Clark 7/6

In preparation:

German Aid  
French Aid  
Aid to Agriculture  
The Private Sector

International Aid: a discourse on the flow of public resources from rich to poor countries, with particular reference to British policy, by Dr. I. M. D. Little (Fellow of Nuffield College) and Juliet Clifford (ODI) will be published in the autumn by George Allen and Unwin.

## Council

The Director and Staff wish to express their thanks to the members of the Council who have done so much to help the Institute in its relations with the business and academic worlds. Especially we feel a debt of gratitude to Sir Leslie Rowan who, in spite of very heavy commitments, has hardly missed a single meeting during his five years of chairmanship of the Council.

During the year Mr. Norman Collins and Mr. Peter Allen left the Council; Lord Caradon (Sir Hugh Foot) and Professor P. M. S. Blackett on appointment as members of the Administration became temporarily inactive members. Lord Runcorn (formerly the Rt. Hon. Mr. Dennis Vosper, Secretary of the Department of Technical Co-operation, who retired from politics in 1964), Lady Jackson (Barbara Ward, the author and broadcaster) and Michael Clapham (Overseas Co-ordination Director of Imperial Chemical Industries) joined the Council.

The Members of the Council are listed on the back cover.

## Staff

During the year Athole Mackintosh left the Institute to work in Pakistan for the Harvard Development Advisory Group. He was succeeded by Dr. Tom Soper, lately sub-Warden of Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, who became Director of Studies in July 1964. Guy Arnold who had been working with the Government of Zambia joined the staff in March 1965.

William Clark     *Director*

Tom Soper         *Director of Studies*

*Research Officers:*

Guy Arnold, Ralph Clark, Juliet Clifford, Teresa Hayter,  
Andrzej Krassowski, David Morgan, Adrian Moyes, John White,  
Peter Williams

*Librarian:*

Lotte Lowenthal

*Secretary:*

David Wauton

## Finance

During the summer the fifth and final payment was made of the original grant from The Ford Foundation with which the Institute was started. A request was submitted for a new grant at the rate of \$80,000 per annum (double original rate) for a further five years.

In support of this we stressed that ODI after a modest start had now established itself as the main centre for public discussion of the problems of development, certainly for Britain but also to some extent for the Commonwealth and indeed other parts of the world. Though ODI retained and prized its unofficial non-government status, it exerted its influence in government, universities and business circles. Our research, we said, was designed to produce action and our researchers regard themselves as also carrying a 'teaching load' in the public education sphere—by lectures, newspaper articles, radio and TV broadcasts. Finally, we were able to point out that for every dollar we had received from the Ford Foundation we had raised two from British sources.

In January it was announced that The Ford Foundation had granted us \$400,000 over five years. The Council has expressed its deep gratitude for this demonstration of faith in our work and we are determined to try to maintain our record of raising more money from other sources.

So far we can report some success:

- (1) The Nuffield Foundation has granted us £15,400 to continue and expand our ODI/Nuffield Fellowship scheme for the next two years.
- (2) The Leverhulme Trust Fund has given £5,000 for the Uganda Study.
- (3) The World Bank (IBRD) has made an annual grant for the next three years, of £6,300, for studies and related activities in the field of multilateral aid.

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Besides these foundation grants for which we are most grateful, there is also the steady flow of sums, large and small from firms big and little which are indispensable to the Institute's existence and continuance. We would like to thank those firms (which are listed on pages 23 and 24) for their support both by money and increasingly by participation in our work.

Development in the poorer countries of the world cannot be assisted only by governments, investment by private enterprise is also essential; ODI needs to, and intends to, maintain close relations with the private sector.

WILLIAM CLARK  
*Director*

# Accounts

The figures set out below have been summarised from the audited Annual Accounts.

## Main Accounts of the Institute

Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31/3/1965:

### Expenditure

Salaries and Fees	...	...	...	...	...	£34,342
Travelling	...	...	...	...	...	2,232
Meetings and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	...	1,180
Printing and Distribution of Pamphlets	...	...	...	...	...	4,305
Rent, Rates, Electricity and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	5,835
Depreciation and Amortisation	...	...	...	...	...	1,094
Professional and Audit Fees	...	...	...	...	...	375
General Office Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	2,971
						<hr/>
						£52,334
Excess of Income over Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	42
						<hr/>
						£52,376
						<hr/>

### Income

Donations, Subscriptions and Deeds of Covenant						
(Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	£14,837
Grants from Foundations and project finance	...	...	...	...	...	31,402
Interest Receivable (Gross)	...	...	...	...	...	1,909
Fees	...	...	...	...	...	357
Sales of Pamphlets and Royalties	...	...	...	...	...	3,871
						<hr/>
						£52,376
						<hr/>

The Net Assets of the Institute amounted to £29,386 at 31/3/1965. This figure excluded £75,390 payments in advance

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of which £71,614 was in respect of half the total new grant from the Ford Foundation for the next five years.

### Zaria Book Fund

Balance brought forward 1/4/1964	...	...	...	£1,137
Bank Deposit Interest Received	...	...	...	16
				<hr/>
				£1,153
<i>Less: cost of books purchased and delivered</i>	...	...	...	£1,066
<i>Less: liabilities for books in transit on 31/3/1965</i>	...	...	...	87
				<hr/>
				£1,153
				<hr/>
Leaving NIL Balance	...	...	...	—
				<hr/>

### ODI/Nuffield Fellowship Fund for economists in Africa

Balance brought forward 1/4/1964	...	...	...	£441
Contributions received from Nuffield Foundation	...	...	...	2,050
Bank Deposit Interest Received	...	...	...	8
				<hr/>
				£2,499
<i>Less: Allowances made to Fellows:</i>				
Salaries and Outfit	...	...	...	£1,870
Travel expenses	...	...	...	373
				<hr/>
				2,243
Administrative expenses	...	...	...	127
				<hr/>
				2,370
				<hr/>
Leaving a balance at 31/3/1965 of	...	...	...	£129
				<hr/>

**ODI Subscribers for the year 1st April, 1964 to  
31st March, 1965**

Albright and Wilson Ltd  
Anglo-American Rhodesian Companies Chairman's Fund  
Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers Ltd  
Australia and New Zealand Bank Limited  
Babcock and Wilcox Ltd  
Bank of England  
Barclays Group of Banks  
Baring Brothers and Co Ltd  
Beecham Group Ltd  
Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co Ltd  
Bristol Aeroplane Company Ltd  
British-American Tobacco Company Ltd  
The Bowater Paper Corporation Ltd  
British Petroleum Co Ltd  
BTR Industries Ltd  
The Burmah Oil Company Ltd  
Cadbury Brothers Ltd  
The Charterhouse Group Ltd  
Consolidated Zinc Corporation Ltd (RTZ Services Ltd)  
Courtaulds Ltd  
Coutts and Co  
C. Czarnikow Ltd  
Demerara Co Ltd  
Dunlop Rubber Co Ltd  
Electric and Musical Industries Ltd  
The English Electric Co Ltd  
English Sewing Cotton Co Ltd  
Ferranti Ltd  
Fisons Ltd  
T. C. Fitton Will Trust  
Ford Foundation  
Glaxo Laboratories Ltd  
Glyn, Mills and Co  
Hecht, Levis and Kahn Ltd  
Procter and Gamble Ltd  
Holman Bros Ltd

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H. J. Heinz Company Ltd  
Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd  
The Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd  
International Nickel Ltd  
Kleinwort, Benson Ltd  
John Laing and Son Ltd  
Lazard Brothers and Co Ltd  
Lloyds Bank Ltd  
Joseph Lucas Ltd  
Massey-Ferguson Holdings Ltd  
C. J. Mathews  
Midland Bank Ltd  
Morgan Grenfell and Co Ltd  
National and Grindlays Bank Ltd  
National Provincial Bank Ltd  
The Nuffield Foundation  
Power Securities Corporation Ltd  
Reckitt & Colman (Overseas) Ltd  
Roan Selection Trust (Mufulira Copper and Chibuluma Mines)  
N. M. Rothschild and Sons  
Rowntree and Company Ltd  
Royal Exchange Assurance  
Schröder Charity Trust  
Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd  
The Standard Bank Ltd  
The Steel Company of Wales Ltd  
Richard Thomas and Baldwins Ltd  
Turner and Newall Ltd  
Unilever Ltd  
The United Steel Companies Ltd  
Vickers Ltd  
Wigglesworth and Co Ltd

# Meetings

April 1964—March 1965

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| V. K. R. V. Rao  | The Future of Indian Planning             |
| <i>Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University</i>                                     |   |
| René Maheu   | Functions of UNESCO                       |
| <i>Director-General, UNESCO</i>  |   |
| J. M. Jeanneney  | French Aid to Developing Countries        |
| Geoffrey Wilson  | The World Bank's Programme                |
| <i>Vice-President, World Bank</i>  |   |
| C. P. Ngaiza   | Tanzania's Five-Year Plan                 |
| <i>Tanzania High Commission</i>  |   |
| Ayub Khan  | Pakistan's Development Plan               |
| <i>President of Pakistan</i>   |   |
| P. S. Litton   | The Third Commonwealth Education          |
| <i>Department of Education and Science</i>                                   | Conference                                |
| Kenneth Kaunda   | Zambia's Development Plans                |
| <i>President of Zambia</i>   |   |
| James Gichuru  | } The Kenya Development Plan<br>1964-1970 |
| <i>Finance Minister</i>  |   |
| Bruce McKenzie   |   |
| <i>Minister for Agriculture</i>  |   |
| Guy Clutton Brock  | Development Projects in Africa            |
| Willard Thorp  | The work of DAC in OECD                   |
| <i>Chairman, Development Assistance Committee, OECD</i>                      |   |
| B. R. Sen  | Food and Agriculture                      |
| <i>Director-General, FAO</i>   |   |
| *Dudley Seers  | Economic Planning at ODM                  |
| <i>Department of Economic Planning,<br/>Ministry of Overseas Development</i> |   |
| John Adler   | Training for Economic Development         |
| <i>Director, Economic Development Institute, World Bank</i>                  |   |
| *David Fiennes   | CDC in Malaya                             |
| <i>A Controller of Operations,<br/>Commonwealth Development Corporation</i>  |   |
| Robert Gardiner  | African Development Needs                 |
| <i>Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Africa</i>                   |   |
| Ezra Bennathan   | Manufactures from Developing              |
| <i>Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge</i>                            | Countries                                 |
| *Sir Edward Boyle, MP  | The Fourth Indian Plan                    |
| *Sune Carlson  | West African Development                  |
| <i>Director, Institute of Studies,<br/>University of Uppsala</i>             |   |

\* ODI staff seminar meetings

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Absent on Government Service:

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*Deputy Chairman, Advisory Council on Technology, Ministry of Technology*

Lord Caradon

*British Representative for the United Nations*