

I.D.S. NEWSStaff

T. W. Gee was at the University of the South Pacific for six weeks in December and January, undertaking for the Vice Chancellor a factual survey of four tertiary level education institutions, which it has been proposed shall, in a year's time, form part of the National University. The survey covered five main aspects: academic programmes, staffing, administration, plant and running costs, and from this data he constructed a triennial budget for the period 1970-72. The U.S.P. is planned as a "comprehensive" university, with an interdisciplinary structure of schools of studies similar to the University of Sussex model. It takes its first undergraduate entry next month.

Bernard Schaffer spent some time in Zambia in December, working with the University of Zambia. He was also taking part in discussions in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam in connection with PATRP (Public Administration Training Research Project) field work. During the same month he visited the United Arab Republic as guest of the Chairman of the Central Agency for Organisation and Administration for discussions on administration and training and on I.D.S.- U.A.R. contacts. This term he is giving a ten-lecture course on decision-making and organisation theory to the advanced course on public administration at the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, where he is also assisting with the design and planning of their proposed decision game.

Dudley Seers visited Antigua, St. Vincent and Trinidad from January 18th - 26th in connection with the meeting of the Advisory Technical Committee of the University of the West Indies, of which he is a member. The Committee advises on priorities in agricultural research and development.

At the end of January Leonard Joy, Safouh Kaylani and Martin Hoskyns left for the Kosi area of Bihar, India, where they will set up, in association with the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, their project concerned with improving prediction of the consequences of alternative agricultural development policies. Len Joy will spend six weeks there initially. Safouh Kaylani expects to return after about three months, and Martin Hoskyns will stay for about a year.

Clive Bell is also going to Bihar at the end of January to

do some initial field work for his project on the impact of price policy on the supply of foodgrains and the level of employment.

Colin Leys left the Institute in December to take up the chair of the Department of Government at University College, Nairobi. He will also strengthen the Institute's links with the Institute of Development Studies in Nairobi, as he will join its executive. I.D.S. also lost David Forbes, formerly Assistant Editor of this Bulletin, at Christmas.

Journal of Development Studies

Three members of the Institute's staff, Michael Lipton, Bernard Schaffer and Dudley Seers, have been invited to join the Journal's Editorial Board. The first meeting of this newly constituted Board marks the beginning of a period of close co-operation with the Journal.

Study Seminars and Conferences

Study Seminar 7: Implementing Development Plans:

(Director of Studies: Colin Leys)

The Study Seminar on Implementing Development Plans took place at Stanmer House from 3rd November - 6th December, and was attended by 22 people from eighteen different countries. A considerable effort was made to widen the perspective which planners have of the process in which they are involved, and especially to suggest to them the ways in which social scientists other than economists might see planning. One of the most striking contributions was that of Albert Waterston, from the World Bank, who was present during the first two weeks: he made the point forcibly that it is always necessary to distinguish between analysing an economic system and analysing - not to say working in - the other role systems (including the political system) which make up the environment of any attempted social action. In so far as this view, and similar ones, were assimilated by the participants, the seminar was a great achievement in promoting co-operation between disciplines.

Forthcoming Study SeminarsStudy Seminar 8: Development Planning: Employment, Education and Manpower

(Director of Studies: Richard Jolly) 4th May - 18th June 1969

SS8 marks an exciting new departure for the Institute in that it is the first to be held in a developing country, at Makerere University College, Kampala, Uganda. The object of the Seminar will be to take stock of the experience gained so far in planning techniques, in order to apply its lessons to problems that arise in planning education policy, in the use of manpower resources, the creation of employment, and the use of prices and incomes policies, etc. There will be a strong but not exclusive emphasis on African issues, and the seminar staff will include political scientists, educationalists, sociologists, and economists from both Britain and E. Africa. Visits to selected projects will be a part of the work programme.

Applications will be considered from senior and middle level Professional planning staff and others concerned with formulating manpower and educational policies.

Study Seminar 9: Project Evaluation and Planning

(Director of Studies: Leonard Joy) 11th May - 13th June 1969

SS9, to be held at the Institute itself, is designed to give participants a working knowledge of project planning; to enable them to consider various aspects of project finance; and to develop a critical understanding of project evaluation through the use of case studies from agriculture, industry, power and transport. Time will be devoted to the design, evaluation, finance and implementation of a hypothetical project.

The Seminar hopes to meet the needs of individuals with substantial responsibility for the design and administration of policy at any one of the various stages of project planning. Applicants will be selected on the basis of the amount of practical planning experience and degree of responsibility they have in the area of project planning.

Study Seminar 10: Population Control: Performance, Policies and Techniques.

(Director of Studies: David Eversley) 15th June - 18th July 1969

This seminar takes as its basis for study the economic implications of population growth and control; the politics of

population control and the aid network; fertility control - its techniques, their safety and effectiveness; the sociology of birth control; and up to date methods of measuring population changes. The aim is to bring together experts in various fields who have been working on population questions, and those whose daily work is affected by those questions. Applicants should have experience in one or other of the specialist fields mentioned above.

Study Seminar 11: Implementing Development Plans II

(Director of Studies: Bernard Schaffer)

26th October - 28th November 1969

Study Seminar 12: Development Planning: Employment Education and Manpower

(Director of Studies: Richard Jolly)

April 1970

Study Seminar 13: Local Administration for Development

(Director of Studies: Bernard Schaffer)

May 1970

Diplomatic Service Course III

The I.D.S. has now run three short courses for the Diplomatic Service, as part of longer courses primarily designed for British commercial officers overseas. The emphasis has been on the international aspects of development, and in particular on capital and technical aid, trade and private investment. Since our part of the course lasts for only three days, there is no question of trying to cover these questions in any depth. All that we can hope to do is to shake the participants out of their customary patterns of thought and to help them to see the problems in a wider context. It is difficult to judge how far we succeed in this. The courses themselves are lively and the participants find them stimulating. But we could hardly expect in such a short time to provoke any fundamental re-thinking or to provide the technical basis for so doing. We consider, however, that, ~~adequate though~~ the courses may be, they are a useful step in the direction of providing training for the Diplomatic Service in the special problems of our relations with poor countries. Moreover, ~~in~~ many posts aid work is handled by commercial officers, and this is at least a beginning in the necessary process whereby this work is handled more professionally. We would not claim that it is in any way adequate to the need, but it is at least a useful first step.

Percy Selwyn

Conference: The Evaluation of Literacy

A "two day" conference on the evaluation of literacy projects in developing countries was held on 6th and 7th January, attended by twenty-five persons from eleven U.K. institutions and universities and four persons from overseas, including one observer from UNESCO. The object of the conference was to consider certain proposals made by UNESCO for evaluating the short and long term results of the experimental literacy projects which are or will be under way in some twenty under-developed countries. These literacy projects are intensive pilot projects, directed towards the provision of work-related literacy for selected groups in selected areas, both rural and urban. Algeria, Iran, Ecuador, Mali, Tanzania and Venezuela were the first countries designated for projects, six more countries have recently been added and projects in seven more countries are under consideration. Each of these projects will have an evaluation team to assess results.

The conference considered the general problem of measuring and evaluating the results of literacy and the specific proposals made by UNESCO for evaluating these particular projects. A general report of the conclusions of the conference is being sent to UNESCO and copies are available for others who are interested. Both I.D.S. and UNESCO also want to locate individuals or groups of social scientists interested in working on the evaluation team of one of the literacy projects. Several U.K. institutions declared their general interest in this field at the conference but the recruitment of qualified staff in various disciplines remains a problem.

A. R. Jolly

Forthcoming Conferences

Fifth University Conference on Special Training Programmes for Overseas Students: 31st March - 2nd April.
Directors: J. R. Symonds and B. B. Schaffer.

Social Prerequisites for Agricultural Cooperation

31st March - 3rd April 1969

The conference will start from the assumption that, whether for good reasons or for bad, whether to maximise productivity or to further other social or political goals, many governments are promoting cooperatives and are likely to continue to do so. Further that, where cooperatives are promoted, it is better that they should succeed than fail. The question we then ask is: what kind of pre-existing social structures are most conducive to successful cooperation?

There is a need to develop an analytical framework which relates pre-disposition to cooperative success to social economic and political factors and to alternative forms of cooperative organisation. Such a framework would indicate the questions that would need to be asked in assessing the scope for cooperative organisation.

The aim of the conference will be to gather together case studies which compare the relative success of attempts to organize cooperatives in two or more social situations similar enough for reasonable conclusions to be drawn concerning the consequences of their differences.

We hope that from the papers prepared for this conference we will be able to publish a book.

J. L. Joy/R. P. Dore

Social Planning - 16th - 18th April 1969

Economic planning as a means to development has received widespread practical acceptance and considerable theoretical articulation. In recent years there has been increasing reference to a concept of social planning. But this concept seems, as yet, to have acquired little theoretical or practical elaboration. Nevertheless, appointments are being made with the designation 'social planner' - sometimes within central plan organisations - and commonly with only the vaguest of terms of reference. In part, the emergence of the concept of social planning reflects perhaps a concern for the social problems which seem to be an inevitable accompaniment of economic and technological change; though, in part, too, it may reflect a concern for the social impediments to development and even, maybe, an awareness of the social opportunities which development creates.

One aim of this conference is to appraise the concept of 'social planner' and, insofar as it is found to be a viable concept, to identify his role and function and the training appropriate to its fulfilment. More broadly, however, the Conference will consider the nature of the social issues of concern in relation to the planning process; where these tend most critically to lack effective consideration; and how - whether by the activities of 'social planners' or by other means - account may be taken of them.

It is hoped that the papers will later be published as a book.

J. L. Joy/A. R. Jolly/R. Apthorpe

Other ConferencesUrgent Administrative Problems of African Governments - Addis Ababa
November 1968

In November, 1968, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa held a Conference in Addis Ababa on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments. It was the second of its kind - the first having been held in 1962. Its purpose was to encourage the governments of the African states invited to the Conference "to determine the directives which can serve as a basis and guide for the activities of E.C.A., and national and international assistance bodies." Twenty-seven African countries sent representatives - rather more than half of them were French, speaking. The ex-British African countries were unfortunately not fully represented.

Four subjects were chosen for study in working groups, each of them being assisted by a rapporteur. They were:-

Administration and Development

Rapporteur - Paul Bouteille, a United Nations Public Administration Consultant.

Organisation and Methods

Rapporteur - Jean Fourre, Maitre des Requetes in the Conseil d'Etat, France.

Personnel Policies for Development

Rapporteur - Raymond Nottage, Director, Royal Institute of Public Administration, London.

Local Administration and Development

Rapporteur - J. Green, formerly E.C.A.'s Regional Adviser on Local Government.

The second of these subjects - organisation and methods - was to be widely interpreted, and this meant the possibility of an overlap with the first subject. A suitable boundary agreement was reached, however; the third and fourth subjects were each reasonably self-contained.

The six years which divided the two conferences is a very short period in the time scale of a nation's development. For many African countries these have also been years of exceptional political difficulty. It is not surprising, therefore, that some

of the problems identified at the first conference were still a cause of concern at the second. The failure of economic planning to realise the hopes that had been reposed in it was a matter not only of regret but of perplexity - for what is to take its place?

In Africa-wide conferences there is, of course, the language barrier between the French and English - speaking countries. There can also be a lack of common ground because of the differences in their inherited administrative systems. This was probably most marked in the discussions on local government questions. In the sessions on personnel problems, there were easy exchanges of views and it was not generally difficult to understand one another's problems and policies. No doubt human beings and their aspirations are much the same all the world over.

It would be impossible to summarise in a short note the conclusions of a conference lasting a fortnight and covering a broad range of subjects. A conference report will be issued, however, and E.C.A. will no doubt be glad to send copies to organisations and individuals that can make good use of them.

R. Nottage

New Publications

The first 14 papers in the Institute's MIMEOGRAPH SERIES were listed in the Second Annual Report p. 58. New titles are:-

(Papers Nos. 19-25 were first presented at a conference on the role of private overseas investment in development held by the Institute at Bellagio, Italy in October 1967)

- No. 19 New Approaches to Private Overseas Investment, by P. P. Streeten.
- No. 20 The Flow of Private Investment from Rich to Poor Countries: Some Research Proposals, by M. Lipton.
- No. 21 Government Measures to Support Private Overseas Investment in Less Developed Countries, by T. Balogh.
- No. 22 The Social Barriers to African Entrepreneurship, by P. Marris.
- No. 23 New Forms of Private Foreign Investment in Africa, by G. K. Helleiner
- No. 24 Some Aspects of the Role of Foreign Private Enterprise in Developing Countries in Africa, by G. E. A. Lardner.

No. 25 Cost and Returns of Overseas Investment from the Point of View of the Host Country, by M. J. Desai.

Nine new papers are in preparation in the JOINT REPRINT SERIES, and should be available within about a month.

Complete lists of titles and copies of papers in both these series are available on request.

Note:

In the second issue of the Bulletin, on page 17, four lines from the bottom of the page, Mr. Enoch Powell remarks that;

"In the early 1960's Harold MacMillan set up within his Government a new "Department of Technical Assistance"."

It has been pointed out to us that the department was one for "Technical Cooperation" We regret our failure to correct this mistake and accept the reproach that "there is all the difference in the world between the two words!"

REPLY TO BALOGH

by Harry G. Johnson*

I have been invited at very short notice to make some reply to Thomas Balogh. I see no point in replying in kind to the personal abuse that serves him so often as a substitute for reasonable argument. I had not read Myrdal's book when I wrote my comment, and I said so. But since Powell quoted directly from the Director of the fund that financed Myrdal, and from Myrdal himself, statements that support my criticisms of Balogh's review, statements that any reader of this Bulletin can check for himself**, I feel no need to apologize for my remarks.

I have, however, obtained from my colleague, Professor Hla Myint, who has published a review article on Asian Drama, the following remarks which I hope will be of interest to readers of this Bulletin:

"NOTES ON BALOGH AND MYRDAL"

by Hla Myint

Balogh is confusing the issues when he says that Myrdal's "recantation" means only recantation from Marshallian economics and not from the modern 1950's type of development economics which Myrdal himself popularised. On page XII of the Preface to Asian Drama he writes,

"I would like to emphasise that I am deeply conscious of the fact that I have myself shared many of the ways of thought I criticise in this book."

That Myrdal was attacking "modern" Keynesian or post-Keynesian approaches and not Marshallian economics is made clear on page 962:

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**See Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 16.

".... The notion of a vast labour reservoir awaiting productive employment is generally shared by Communists, leftist Socialists, Liberals and Conservatives of all shades. It can thus be described as conventional theory, but to avoid depreciation by terminology we refer to it as the "modern" theory or "modern" approach."

The rest of the book is made up of a constant attack on this "modern" approach (see concluding postscript, p. 1835, and under most of the items entered in the Index under "Modern economic theory").

Myrdal seemed to use "modern economics" to mean aggregative analysis, including use of the aggregate capital-output ratio, formal and abstract theory as distinct from the institutional approach, and "pure economics" as distinct from broader political economy.

I have no time to trace the modifications which Myrdal has introduced between his book, Economic Theory and Underdeveloped Regions, and Asian Drama. But I suspect that, apart from the notion of the vicious circle as a constellation of social, political and economic forces which Myrdal retains, he seems to have dropped most of the intellectual baggage of the 1950's type of development economics.

I refer readers to my review of Myrdal's book* for further passages in which he advocates the use of the price mechanism as a method of indirect control in economic planning (particularly Ch.19 and Ch. 33). The most neo-classical section in Asian Drama is probably Appendix 8, pp. 2087-2096, where Myrdal advocates raising the rate of interest to cure financial dualism and to develop a domestic capital market."

*The Swedish Journal of Economics, Vol. IXX,
(December, 1968) No. 4.