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Dates: 02/01/1972 – 12/31/1974

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

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1972/74
R - General Meetings and Conferences
I



The World Bank Group
Archives
Correspondence 72/74-01



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Yellow R
~~DA~~

Mr. Harold N. Graves

December 27, 1974

Michael L. Lejeune

Bellagio VI - Conversation with Dr. McClung

1. I wrote you a memorandum on December 6 about a telephone call from Colin McClung regarding the meeting which is to be a follow up of Bellagio VI. Since then I have received the attached letter from him. Also he telephoned me yesterday seeking a reply to his inquiries. I told him I have been waiting for you to return and would definitely get him a reply on Monday or Tuesday, December 30 or 31.
2. He wishes our advice on two points: (a) to whom should he send an invitation for the Japanese to attend the meeting and (b) do we have any additional suggestions for his list of invitees (his list is attached to his letter).
3. I gathered from his telephone conversation that he has already discovered to whom to write in France but this might be worth confirming with him. Regarding the list of invitees, he said they will be inviting Bukar Shaib of Nigeria but his invitation will go through IDRC which will finance his trip.

cc: Mr. Cheek

MLLejeune:ia

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

R

December 10, 1974

. TO: Participants in Conference on Resource Allocation and
Productivity in International Agricultural Research

FROM: Dana G. Dalrymple DGD

Attached is a revised copy of my paper for Session 2.0 on the
"Impact of the International Institutes on Crop Production".
It replaces the draft sent you in September.

The main changes are in Chapters I and VI, which have largely
been rewritten. Table 1 has been revised. More modest changes
have been made elsewhere.

For those of you who may not have received it, I have also
included a copy of my bulletin on the Development and Spread
of High-Yielding Varieties of Wheat and Rice in the Less
Developed Nations.

To file

I have released this copy
for copies

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

December 10, 1974

TO: Participants in Conference on Resource Allocation and
Productivity in International Agricultural Research

FROM: Hans G. Baisyaqis

Attached is a revised copy of my paper for Session 2.0 on the
"Impact of the International Institutes on Crop Production".
It replaces the draft sent you in September.

The main changes are in Chapters I and VI, which have largely
been rewritten. Table I has been revised. More modest changes
have been made elsewhere.

For those of you who may not have received it, I have also
included a copy of my bulletin on the Development and Spread
of High-Yielding Varieties of Wheat and Rice in the Less
Developed Nations.

To file
Please release this copy
for review

RECEIVED
1974 DEC 12 PM 1:51
INCOMING MAIL UNIT

R

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: (212) 265-8100

December 9, 1974

Dear Michael:

Thanks for your help over the phone last Friday. Let me give you the information that I made reference to when we talked.

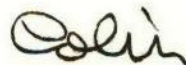
Our last invitation to the Japanese to send a participant to Bellagio VI was directed to Mr. Kiyohiro Mikanagi, Head, Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I would appreciate your letting me know if this would still be a good point of contact or if someone else is more indicated now. To repeat part of our conversation, we would like the Japanese to send one of their top agricultural officers who would be in a position to discuss policy matters with his counterparts from other assistance agencies and with government officers from several developing countries who are responsible for agricultural research and development services.

We would also appreciate your comments on the person we should write to in France to achieve a similar result.

Attached is a list of various countries or agencies which are being contacted. I would appreciate your letting me know if we have overlooked anyone.

Thank you very much for all your help.

Sincerely yours,



A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

Mr. Michael Lejeune
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

ACM:jr

Enc.

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 80th STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

CARLE ROCKWOOD, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: 212-248-8100

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

December 9, 1974

Dear Michael:

Thanks for your help over the phone last Friday. Let me give you the information that I made reference to when we talked.

Our last invitation to the Japanese to send a participant to Belknap VI was directed to Mr. Kiyohiko Mikaneji, Head, Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I would appreciate your letting me know if this would still be a good point of contact or if someone else is more indicated now. The present part of our conversation we would like the Japanese to send one of their top agricultural officers who would be in a position to discuss policy matters with his counterparts from other assistance agencies and with government officers from several developing countries who are responsible for agricultural research and development services.

We would also appreciate your comments on the person we should write to in France to achieve a similar result.

Attached is a list of various countries or agencies which are being contacted. I would appreciate your letting me know if we have overlooked anyone.

Thank you very much for all your help.

Sincerely yours,

A. Colin Murray
Associate Director

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
Mr. Michael Johnson
IRD
1318 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20044
1974 DEC 12 AM 11:22

RECEIVED

ACM:JP

Enc.

1. Sweden
2. USAID
3. IBRD
4. CIDA
5. France
6. Ford Foundation
7. Denmark
8. Holland
9. Germany
10. IDRC
11. Switzerland
12. Rockefeller Foundation
13. IDB
14. Japan
15. Belgium
16. FAO
17. UNDP
18. ODA
19. Norway

Mr. Harold N. Graves

December 6, 1974

Michael L. Lejeune

Bellagio VI - Conversation with Dr. McClung

1. Colin McClung called this morning about both the time and the invitation list for the meeting which is to be a follow up of Bellagio VI on as I understand it, support for national research programs. First of all, he wanted to know whether May 31-June 4 would conflict with other events. I checked with Carlos and we came to the conclusion that the only fixtures which might come close to this were the IITA Trustees Meeting on May 26-28 and ICRISAT Executive Committee Meeting on May 29-31. I reported both of these to McClung and he thought that there would be no conflict because no one on these Centers' Boards would be involved in his Bellagio VI follow up meeting.
2. He then asked for advice on how to line up the right people to attend from Belgium, France and Japan. He said that he had had help from you on this before. I suggested to him that with respect to Belgium, he write to Madame Vervalcke and he has agreed to do so direct. On France and Belgium, I said that we would consider the question and call him back. I asked if it would be possible to wait until you returned, as I felt sure you would be helpful. Waiting presented no problem to him. With respect to France, he said that for last year's meeting they had originally asked Camus and he had been unable to come and had suggested Fournier. Subsequently at, I think, the TAC meeting during Centers Week, Camus told them that Fournier is no longer the appropriate person.
3. Respecting Japan, he is not sure whether the person who came to the last meeting is still the appropriate one and would like our advice. He is, as you know, looking for people about the Melville/Joel Bernstein level in the aid agencies who are policy-makers with respect to support for agricultural research programs.
4. I should be grateful if you could take care of this and call McClung when you get back. Thanks.

cc: Mr. Cheek

MLLejeune:ia

R

~~SECRET~~

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: MARJORIE DEANE
MISTECON
LONDON

DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX NO. 24344

Ext. 3592 *wls*

COUNTRY: ENGLAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

BELATEDLY OCCURS TO ME THAT APPROACH OF WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE ROME OPENING NOVEMBER FIVE PROVIDES MODERATELY SHARP HOOK FROM WHICH ECONOMIST MIGHT HANG NOTICE OF MEETING OF CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH WHICH OCCURRED LAST TWO DAYS OF OCTOBER IN WASHINGTON. GROUP MEMBERS INDICATED INTENTION MAKING FORTY FIVE MILLION DOLLARS AVAILABLE IN 1975 FOR ELEVEN RESEARCH PROGRAMS INCLUDING STILL FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS SOCALLED MIRACLE WHEAT AND RICE PLUS DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER VARIETIES OF MAIZE BLIGHT PROOF POTATOES AND VARIOUS OTHER EDIBLES KNOWN AT OVERTONS. THIS COMPARES TO ABOUT NINE MILLION FOR FOUR PROGRAMS BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GROUP IN 1971 AND FIFTEEN MILLION FOR FIVE PROGRAMS IN THE GROUPS FIRST YEAR. OUR PARIS OFFICE WILL TELETYPE YOU PRESS SUMMARY OF OUR MEETING AND I AM MAILING SOME BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS WHICH WILL NOT REACH YOU IN TIME IF YOU SHOULD BE INTERESTED. GOOD LOCAL SOURCE IS RALPH MELVILLE OF OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY IN LONDON AND HE COULD OFFER YOU COPY OF SOCALLED DRAFT INTEGRATIVE PAPER WHICH SUMMARIZES A GOOD DEAL ABOUT HISTORY ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF THE NETWORK OF INTERNATIONAL

(Continued)

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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Checked for Dispatch: _____

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE NOVEMBER 1, 1974

TO: MARJORIE DRANE
MURKIN
LONDON

CLASS OF SERVICE
TELETYPE NO. 24244

Ext. 3292

COUNTRY: ENGLAND

TEXT:
Cable No.

BELEATEDLY OCCURS TO ME THAT APPROACH OF WORLD FOOD CONFERENCE SOME OPENING
 NOVEMBER FIVE PROVIDES MODERATELY SHARP HOOK FROM WHICH ECONOMIST MIGHT HAVE
 NOTICE OF MEETING OF CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
 WHICH OCCURRED LAST TWO DAYS OF OCTOBER IN WASHINGTON. GROUP MEMBERS INDICATED
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 PLUS DEVELOPMENT OF SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER VARIETIES OF MAIZE BLIGHT RESISTANT
 POTATOES AND VARIOUS OTHER EDIBLES KNOWN AS QWERTONS. THIS COMPARED TO ABOUT
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 AND FIFTY MILLION FOR FIVE PROGRAMS IN THE GROUPS FIRST YEAR. OUR PARIS
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 GOOD LOCAL SOURCE IS RALPH WELLS OF GERRARD DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY IN LONDON
 AND HE COULD OFFER YOU COPY OF SO CALLED DRAFT INVESTIGATIVE PAPER WHICH SUBSUMES
 A GOOD DEAL ABOUT HISTORY ACTIVITIES AND PROSPECTS OF THE NETWORK OF INTERNATIONAL

(Continued)

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CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME: Harold K. Graves, Jr. COMMUNICATIONS

DEPT: Agriculture & Forestry
NOV 1 10 21 AM 1974

SIGNATURE: [Handwritten Signature]

REFERENCE: Graves: aqr

ORIGINAL (No Copy)

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: MARJORIE DEANE
MISTECON
LONDON

DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1974

CLASS OF
SERVICE: TELEX NO. 24344

Ext. 3592

COUNTRY: ENGLAND

PAGE TWO

TEXT:
Cable No.:

RESEARCH CENTERS BEING FINANCED BY THE GROUP. HE ALSO HAS BROCHURE GIVING
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PRINCIPAL RESEARCH BEING CONDUCTED UNDER GROUP
SPONSORSHIP. OBVIOUSLY WE WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO WORK WITH YOUR WASHINGTON
BUREAU IF THAT SHOULD BE INDICATED. CHEERS.

HAROLD GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Agriculture & Rural Development

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves:apm

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

OUTGOING WIRE

NOVEMBER 1, 1974

DATE

MARJORIE DEANE
MISTCON
LONDON

TELEX NO. 24244

CLASS OF SERVICE

Exc. 3502

PAGE TWO

COUNTRY- ENGLAND

TEXT
Cable No.:

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RESEARCH CENTERS BEING FINANCED BY THE GROUP. WE ALSO HAS BROCHURE GIVING

HAROLD GRAVES

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY:

HAROLD N. GRAVES, JR. COMMUNICATIONS

NAME

NOV 1 10 21 PM 1974

DEPT.

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE

SIGNATURE

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GRAVES:sgm

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Oct 25 7 31 AM '74

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SECTION

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URWN HL THBK 042

BANBKOKSUB 42 25 935

Distribution:

Mr. Graves
Agriculture & Rural Dev.

Oct. 25, 1974

LT

MR HAROLD GRAVES

WORLD BANK

NLT GRAVES

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

THAI GOVERNMENT UNABLE PROVIDE FUNDS FOR
MY ATTENDING SHORT CONFERENCE STOP ALREADY SUPPORTED
TRIP TO JULY MEETING STOP ANNUAL MEETING SHOULD
PROVIDE SUFFICIENT USEFULNESS
AND EXPERIENCE STOP PLEASE CANCEL
HOTEL RESERVATION

BOONLONG

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

22 Oct. 1974 W.T. Mashler/bm A 3532 5281

UNDP 37000-441 INT/74/036

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FOODAGRI

ROME (ITALY)

MISC _____ ORAM AND PICHEL INFO JOSEPH. DEMUTH INFORMED ME VAVILOV INSTITUTE SPONSORING INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SYMPOSIUM TO BE HELD IN USSR IN MID-1975. HE ENQUIRED WHETHER UNDP COULD MAKE AVAILABLE SUM RUBLES 50,000 AS PART CONTRIBUTION TO BE USED FOR LOCAL TRAVEL PARTICIPANTS, PER DIEMS AND POSSIBLY OTHER ITEMS. IF TOTAL AMOUNT FULLY EXPENDABLE IN LOCAL CURRENCY, UNDP PREPARED PROVIDE RUBLES 50,000 UNDER FOLLOWING ALTERNATIVES: AAA RUBLES TO BE RELEASED BY UNDP WITH UNDERSTANDING THAT PART WILL BE REIMBURSED TO US IN HARD CURRENCY TO BE RECEIVED FROM OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO SYMPOSIUM BBB IF AAA NOT POSSIBLE WE WOULD BE PREPARED TO FUND TOTAL AMOUNT. IN EITHER CASE UNDP CONTRIBUTION WOULD BE MADE UNDER MODALITY INTERREGIONAL PROJECT CCC WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT EVERY EFFORT BE MADE TO ADOPT ALTERNATIVE AAA. IN ANY EVENT, PLEASE PREPARE NECESSARY PROJECT DOCUMENT FOR EARLIEST PROCESSING. PLEASE REPLY BY RETURN CABLE YOUR POSITION AS ORAM AND EYE CAN DISCUSS MATTER WITH DEMUTH NEXT WEEK OCCASION CGIAR MEETING WASHINGTON.

REGARDS

MASHLER

William T. Mashler, Director



1974

united nations
nations unies
naciones unidas

~~BMC/HS/OC/EG/10~~
world food conference
conférence mondiale de l'alimentation
conferencia mundial de la alimentación

ROME OFFICE
FAO Headquarters 00100 ROME
Cables: FOODAGRI ROME
Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI
Telephone: 5797

NEW YORK OFFICE
U.N. Headquarters
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
Telephone: (212) 754-1234
Ext. 3388

Full

Rome, 18 October 1974

Dear Mr. Baum,

This is to acknowledge your letter of 27 September 1974 addressed to Mr. Marei which has arrived in his absence from Rome, and to let you know that your letter will be placed before him on his return to the office at the end of this month.

In the meantime, I have sent copies of your letter to Mr. J. Hannah, Deputy Secretary-General in New York and to Mr. S. Aziz, Deputy Secretary-General in Rome.

Yours sincerely,

Personal Assistant to
the Secretary-General

Mr. Warren C. Baum
Chairman
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
USA

P. S. ROSS & PARTNERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS 90 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA K1P 5B4, CANADA, 236-9662

R
←
BMC
MLU
JC
HG
CJ

September 30, 1974

Mr. Bruce M. Cheek
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
I.B.R.D.
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Cheek:

I wanted to take this opportunity to express my thanks to you and your associates for organizing an extremely useful discussion on the content of the management accounting seminar to be held in Mexico in late October.

The enthusiasm and cooperation of the Consultative Group Secretariat are encouraging and I am sure will contribute to the success of the Controller's meeting. I will be in contact with Mr. B. Lewis regarding further details of the agenda and look forward to his valuable contribution during the meetings.

Please extend my thanks to Messrs. Graves, Lejeune and Ruddy and I look forward to meeting with you again in the near future.

Sincerely,

P.S. ROSS & PARTNERS



R. L. Cummings
Senior Consultant

/emk

1031001-1 6M 5:53

RECEIVED

BMC
HLL
11/11
11/11
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11/11
11/11

R. S. ROSS & PARTNERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS 111 PARK STREET BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS 02108

October 7, 1974

Mr. John W. ...
General ...
Director of ...

Dear Mr. ...

Thank you for ...

I would like to ...
and ...
...

...

...

Sincerely,

...

Lewis

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1974 OCT - 7 PM 2: 23

RECEIVED

WORLD BANK GROUP

ROUTING SLIP		DATE	9-30-74	
NAME			ROOM NO.	
Mr. James.				
APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION		NOTE AND RETURN		
APPROVAL		NOTE AND SEND ON		
COMMENT		PER OUR CONVERSATION		
FOR ACTION		PER YOUR REQUEST		
INFORMATION		PREPARE REPLY		
INITIAL		RECOMMENDATION		
NOTE AND FILE		SIGNATURE		
REMARKS				
<p>I see they have you, Cutler and Gushman as attending and that you and Cutler are providing a paper for Session 4.0. I'd like to know more about this sometime.</p>				
FROM		ROOM NO.	EXTENSION	
<i>ac</i>				



The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-757-8566 • Cable: Agridevel

September 25, 1974

Handwritten:
MCC
HG
JC
BMC
CJ
R

To: Participants

From: V. W. Ruttan

Subject: Conference on "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research."

This note is to provide you with general information concerning the arrangements we are making for travel and accommodations in connection with your participation in the conference on "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research." As you know, the meeting will be held at Airlie House, Virginia from January 26th to January 29th. A revised copy of the conference is enclosed.

Would you let us know if your own agency is planning to support your travel or if you need support from the Agricultural Development Council. In the event that support is not available from your own organization, the A/D/C will reimburse you for your round trip air economy ticket to Washington and other expenses related to the seminar.

Would you please indicate if you would prefer making your own arrangements for your air ticket or whether you would prefer our sending you an open prepaid ticket. The Airlie House bill will be handled through the A/D/C office.

Airlie House is about one hour from Dulles or National airports. We would like all participants to arrive on the afternoon of the 26th and will make arrangements for the Greyhound Airport Service to pick you up from the Airport. Would you please let us know, at your earliest convenience, your time of arrival in Washington so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

The conference will adjourn on the afternoon of January 29th and participants will be expected to leave Airlie House right after the meeting. Would you please let us know if you intend to leave Washington that evening or whether you would like a hotel reservation in Washington for the night of the 29th.

To: V. W. Ruttan

From:

Subject: Conference on "Resource Allocation and Productivity
in International Agricultural Research."

Support is _____ is not _____ available.

I will make my own travel arrangements for arrival in Washington
the afternoon of January 26th _____.

I will make my own travel arrangements for arrival at Airlie
House, Virginia _____.

Please send prepaid air economy ticket _____.

Please make a hotel reservation in Washington for the night
of January 29th. Single _____ Double _____.

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

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 St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

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Joseph Fitzharris
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Conference Participants -- page 2

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Theodor Heidhues
Institut fur Agrakonomie
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W. David Hopper, President
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Research Centre
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College of Basic Sciences
and Basic Humanities
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Yoav Kislev
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Faculty of Agriculture
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Richard Nelson
Department of Economics
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Peter Oram
Technical Advisory Committee
Food & Agriculture Organization
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Per Pinstrup-Andersen
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Apartado Aereo 67-13
Cali, Colombia

Vernon W. Ruttan, President
Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

P. N. Saxena
Assistant Director General
Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Krishi Bhavan
New Delhi, India

Dr. S. M. Sehgal
Pioneer Hi Brid International
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Des Moines, Iowa

G. Edward Schuh
Council of Economic Advisors
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20506

Theodore W. Schultz
Department of Economics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Bukar Shaib
Permanent Secretary
Federal Ministry of Agriculture
Lagos, Nigeria

Richard L. Shumway
Department of Agricultural Economics
Texas A & M University
College Station, Texas

Burton E. Swanson
Land Tenure Center
University of Wisconsin
310 King Hall
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

T. L. V. Ulbricht
Planning Section
Agricultural Research Council
160 Great Portland Street
London W1N 6DT, England

A. M. Weisblat, Director
Research and Training Network
Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

Delane Welsch
The Rockefeller Foundation
G. P. O. Box 2453
Bangkok, Thailand

Sterling Wortman
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

Montague Yudelman, Director
Agriculture Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

September 30, 1974

CONFERENCE AGENDA

RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Airlie House, Virginia

January 26 - 29, 1975

The purpose of this conference will be (a) to examine recent evidence on the returns to investment in agricultural research in national and international systems and (b) to explore the implications of the new research management systems and of social and economic forces for the organization, management and productivity of national and international research systems.

The program will be organized around six half-day sessions. Papers for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 will be distributed to participants well in advance of the conference. Papers should be available to the Conference Secretariat at the Agricultural Development Council for reproduction and distribution by September 15, 1974.

The several papers prepared for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 will be summarized and evaluated by the discussant rather than read by the authors. The authors will have an opportunity to react to the discussants comments. At least half of the time available at each session will be reserved for open discussion.

It is expected that the results of the conference will be made available in the form of a book. The conference editor will be given discretion in selecting among the papers prepared for the conference and material based on discussion at the conference those items which contribute to a useful publication.

The conference is being sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C) under its Research and Training Network Program (RTN) with the support of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Information on travel arrangements will be provided later.

Vernon W. Ruttan
The Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

Session 1.0

Organization and Productivity of National Research Systems

The purpose of this session is to examine the results of recent research which has attempted to evaluate the productivity of several national research systems. Attention will be given to individual commodity research programs and national research systems. Emphasis will be given to the manner in which the research conducted within national systems has borrowed from or contributed to research in other countries and the relationship between national (central) and state (or provincial) systems in larger national systems.

Chairman: Montague Yudelman
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

Paper: The Contribution of Research to Productivity in
Sugar Cane: Stages in the International Diffusion
of Research Capacity

Author: Robert E. Evenson
Agricultural Development Council and
University of the Philippines

Paper: Sources of Productivity Change in the New
High Yielding Wheat Varieties

Author: Albert H. Moseman

Paper: Returns to Agricultural Research Investment in
Colombia

Author: Reed Hertford
Ford Foundation (Colombia) and
University of California

Paper: Organization and Productivity of the Federal-State
Research Systems in the United States

Authors: Willis L. Peterson
University of Minnesota
Joseph C. Fitzharris
College of St. Thomas

Paper: Organization and Productivity of National
and Prefectural Research Systems in Japan

Authors: Yujiro Hayami
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
Masahatsu Akino
Harvard University

Discussion: Alain de Janvry
University of California (Berkeley)

Session 2.0

Impact of the International System on Research Capacity and on Agricultural Productivity

The purpose of this session is to evaluate the impact of the new international agricultural research system. The session will focus both on the impact of the institute training and research programs. Particular attention will be given to the complementarity between the productivity of national research systems and of the new international system.

Chairman: Peter Oram
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and
Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research

Paper: Impact of the International System on Research
Capacity: The CIMMYT and IRRI Training Programs
Author: Burton E. Swanson
University of Wisconsin

Paper: Impact of the International Institutes
on Crop Production
Author: Dana Dalrymple
U.S. Department of Agriculture and
Agency for International Development

Paper: Comparative Evidence on Returns to Investment
in National and International Research
Author: Robert E. Evenson
Agricultural Development Council and
University of the Philippines

Discussion: G. Edward Schuh
Council of Economic Advisors and
Purdue University

Session 3.0

The Organization and Potential of the International System

The purpose of this session is to analyze the conditions which have led to the development and growth of the new international system of agricultural research institutes. Emphasis will be given to the contribution of the international systems to the international transfer of agricultural technology and research capacity and to the development of national capacity.

Chairman: Lowell Hardin
The Ford Foundation

Paper: The Potential for International Collaboration
in Agricultural Research
Author: Sir John Crawford
Australian National University and
Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Paper: Articulation of the International and National
Systems: The IRRI Outreach Program
Author: Nyle C. Brady
International Rice Research Institute

Paper: Articulation of the International and National
Systems: The CIMMYT Outreach Program
Author: Haldore Hanson
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center

Paper: Articulation of the International Agricultural Research Systems
with Private Sector Agricultural Research and Development
Author: S. M. Sehgal
Pioneer Hi Brid International

Paper: The Impact of International Research on the
Performance and Objectives of National Systems
Author: Sterling Wortman
The Rockefeller Foundation

Discussion: Arthur T. Mosher
Agricultural Development Council and
University of Sri Lanka

Session 4.0

Planning and Management of Agricultural Research Systems

The objective of this session is to evaluate some of the new planning, programming and budgeting systems that are being introduced in agricultural research.

Chairman: Joel Bernstein
U.S. Agency for International Development

Paper: Programming, Planning and Budgeting for Resource
Use at the International Institutes
Authors: John K. Coulter and Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research

Paper: Models and Methods Used to Allocate Resources in
Agricultural Research: A Critical Review
Authors: Walter L. Fishel
U.S. Department of Agriculture and
University of Minnesota
C. Richard Shumway
Texas A & M University

Paper: Contract Agricultural Research and its
Effect on Management
Dr. T.L.V. Ulbricht
Agricultural Research Council (England)

Paper: Assessment of Productivity in the Indian Agricultural
Research System
Authors: Dr. A.S. Kahlon
Punjab Agricultural University
Dr. P.N. Saxena
Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Paper: A Systems Approach to Agricultural Research Resource
Allocation in Developing Countries
Author: Per Pinstrup-Andersen and David Franklin
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)

Discussion: Richard Nelson
Yale University

Session 5.0

Economic and Social Factors in Research Resource Allocation

The purpose of this session is to examine the role that economic and social forces play in the choice of research priorities and in the productivity of research resources. The role of physical and human resource endowments on the choice of an efficient research strategy will be examined.

Chairman:

Paper: Environmental Constraints, Commodity Mix,
and Research Resource Allocation

Authors: Martin Abel
University of Minnesota
Delane Welsch
Rockefeller Foundation and
Kasetsart University

Paper: Relating Research Resource Allocation
to Multiple Goals

Author: John W. Mellor
Cornell University

Paper: An Empirical Test of an Economic Model for Establishing
Research Priorities: A Brazil Case Study

Author: G. Edward Schuh
U.S. Council of Economic Advisors and
Purdue University

Paper: A Probability Model of Technological Research
and Discovery

Author: Yoav Kislev
Hebrew University School of Agriculture

Paper: Measuring the Impact of Economic Factors in
The Direction of Technical Change

Author: Hans Binswanger
Agricultural Development Council and
International Crops Research Institute for the
Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

Discussion: Theodor Heidhues
University of Gottingen and
Chairman, Science Council,
Federal Republic of Germany

Session 6.0

The Future of the International System

This final session will be devoted to a discussion of the problems and opportunities facing the international system during the next decade.

Chairman: W. David Hopper
International Development Research Centre (Canada)

Paper: A View from the Outside
Author: Theodore W. Schultz
University of Chicago

Paper: A View from the Inside
Author: Sir John Crawford
Technical Advisory Committee, Consultative
Group on International Agricultural Research

R



ASOCIACION MUNDIAL DE VIVIENDA RURAL

PARA EL DESARROLLO ECONOMICO Y SOCIAL DE LAS COMUNIDADES RURALES

AVENIDA LIBERTADOR - EDIF. ZULIA - LOCAL 56
APDO. 16224, ZONA 101 - CARACAS, VENEZUELA

CABLE INTERURAL
TELF.: 55.98.04

September 23, 1974.

Arturo Luis BERTI
Presidente

The President, ⁵¹⁴
International Bank for Reconstruction, and Development,
1818 H Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

To Mr. Secretary

CONSEJO DIRECTIVO

Tulio PINEDO
Vicepresidente

Eduardo PEREZ ALFONZO
Tesorero

Arturo R. ORTIZ
Director Ejecutivo

Alvaro CABRERA SARMIENTO
Colombia

Clay COCHRAN
Estados Unidos

Naigzy GEBREMEDHIN
Etiopia

Eduardo SINDICO
Filipinas

J. W. F. DE GRAFT JOHNSON
Ghana

J. van ETTINGER, Jr.
Holanda

Ir SUWARNO
Indonesia

Hossein MODARRES
Iran

Pdraig O'hUginn
Irlanda

Raanán WEITZ
Israel

Eric CARLSON
Naciones Unidas

Richard MARGOLIS
Naciones Unidas
Representante, N.G.O.

Andrzej STASIAK
Polonia

Addoulaye SY
Senegal

Orlando OROZCO
Venezuela

Mariano SALAS BERTI
Venezuela

Carlos ACEDO MENDOZA
Venezuela

Eduardo MISR Y TERAN
Venezuela

Marisela STEIGER
Venezuela

Ambrosio PERERA (n.)
Venezuela

Dear Sir,

The International Rural Housing Association, a Non Governmental Association concerned with Rural Housing and a non governmental member of the United Nations and F.A.O. will hold its second General Assembly in San Juan, Puerto Rico from October 20th - October 25th. During this Assembly we are expecting that representatives of the Association from more than thirty countries will attend.

It is only in recent years that rural housing has been given importance by countries realizing that the majority of people in the world live in rural areas and will continue to be a majority in the next twenty years. During this decade, 325 million people in developing nations will migrate to already overcrowded urban centres. At the Assembly we will discuss the country report and trends in rural housing policies and programs.

The United Nations has suggested to us that we send you an invitation to assist as observers at this Meeting, which we have pleasure in doing. Please let us know the possibility of your representative assisting so that the necessary reservations can be made. We are attaching a copy of the Agenda for your further information.

Yours sincerely,

ARTURO R. ORTIZ.
Executive Director.

ARG/mccd
ence.

Rec'd in IRD

10/1/74

INTERNATIONAL RURAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OCTOBER 20th-25th

The Assembly will take place at the Racquet Club Hotel,
Isla Verde, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Room Rates

Single Room - \$18.00 per day EP plus 5% Government Room Tax

Double Room - \$21.00 per day EP plus 5% Government Room Tax

Triple Room - \$26.00 per day EP plus 5% Government Room Tax

A registration fee of \$25.00 is payable on arrival.

Reservations can be made through the International Rural Housing
Association - Telex No. 22560 (Departamento de Servicios Tele-
comunicaciones del Banco Obrero, Caracas, Venezuela) or Cable
INTERURAL, Caracas, Venezuela.



ASOCIACION MUNDIAL DE VIVIENDA RURAL

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CABLE INTERURRAL
TELF.: 55.98.04

Arturo Luis BERTI
Presidente

II GENERAL ASSEMBLY

CONSEJO DIRECTIVO

Tulio PINEDO
Vicepresidente

Eduardo PEREZ ALFONZO
Tesorero

Arturo R. ORTIZ
Director Ejecutivo

Alvaro CABRERA SARMIENTO
Colombia

Clay COCHRAN
Estados Unidos

Naigzy GEBREMEDHIN
Etiopía

Edgardo SINDICO
Filipinas

J. W. F. DE GRAFT JOHNSON
Ghana

J. van ETTINGER, Jr.
Holanda

Ir SUWARNO
Indonesia

Hossein MODARRES
Irán

Padraig O'hUginn
Irlanda

Raanán WEITZ
Israel

Eric CARLSON
Naciones Unidas

Richard MARGOLIS
Naciones Unidas
Representante, N.G.O.

Andrzej STASIAK
Polonia

Addoulaye SY
Senegal

Orlando OROZCO
Venezuela

Mariano SALAS BERTI
Venezuela

Carlos ACEDO MENDOZA
Venezuela

Eduardo MIER Y TERAN
Venezuela

Marisela STEIGER
Venezuela

Ambrosio PERERA (h.)
Venezuela

PLACE: Hotel Racquet Club
San Juan, Puerto Rico

DATE: October 20 - 25th 1974

LANGUAGES: Spanish and English

PROGRAM

Sunday 20th

10:00 am - 3:00 pm

Registration of Delegates at Racquet Club Hotel

3:00 pm - 5:00 pm

Election of Board of Officers -
President, Vice-President, Secretary

Approval of the Agenda

Naming of Committees

7:30 pm

Inaugural Session - Tudor Room

Chaired by: Dr. José Enrique Arrarás
Secretary of Housing Department

Flag raising Ceremony
National Guard of Puerto Rico

National Anthems

Invocation

Welcome: Dr. José Enrique Arrarás

Introduction of Guests

Welcoming

Address: Ing. Arturo Luis Berti
President of the International
Rural Housing Association.

Presentation of "Arnolodo Gabaldón" prize
Dr. Arnolodo Gabaldón

Acceptance and Message:

Hon. Rafael Hernández Colón
Gobernador de Puerto Rico

8:30 pm

Cocktail - Welcoming Buffet

Monday 21st

8:30 am

Plenary Session - Tudor Room

Discussion of reports presented by the
Delegates of countries assisting:
Program, policy and trends of Rural
Housing.

8:30 am - 12:00

Interamerican countries

12:00 m

Lunch Delegates account

2:00 pm - 5 pm

African and Far East countries

Tuesday 22nd

Low Cost Housing Furnishings

Speaker: Ing. Rafael Ramírez Castellanos

Relation between Housing and Furniture Design

Speaker: to be announced

Technology for Furniture and Appliances for
Low Cost Housing

Speakers: Ing. Manuel Tamayo
Alejandro de Santis

Low Cost Housing Furniture as seen by
Home Economists
Speaker: to be announced

12:00 m Lunch Delegates Account

2:00 pm - 5:00 pm

Panel on Low Cost Housing Furnishings

Wednesday 23rd

Discussion of reports presented by the
Delegates of countries assisting:
Programs, policy and trends in Rural
Housing.

8:30 am European Countries, Middle East and
International Organizations

12:00 m Lunch Delegates account

7:30 pm Afternoon Free

7:30 pm Cocktail at La Fortaleza, offered by
the Hon. Rafael Hernández Colón,
Governor of Puerto Rico

Thursday 24th

8:30 am - 1:00 pm

Discussion of changes to the charter
and by-laws of the I.R.H.A.

Election of Executive Committee and
I.R.H.A. Directors

Proposals and adoption of a three year
program of work for the I.R.H.A.

1:00 pm Lunch Delegates account

Afternoon Free

7:30 pm Closing Banquet

Friday 25th

All day tour to Puerto Rican
Rural Communities

COPY

R

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
111 WEST 50TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

September 12, 1974

Dear Joe:

This is to confirm that our planning meeting relating to the major conference suggested by Bellagio VI will take place in Washington on Tuesday, October 29. I suggest that we plan to get underway at 9:30 a.m. Harold Graves said that the CGIAR Secretariat can lend us a meeting room. As soon as I find out what the room number will be I will write again. This date was, of course, chosen because the CG meeting takes place the following two days and several of the persons to confer will be in Washington for that purpose. I believe I checked this arrangement out with all of you, but if I didn't please forgive the abruptness. I hope it is OK.

The only recorded comments about the conference are in the Notes on Bellagio VI and I have extracted them on the enclosed sheet. We can use this as a starting point, but I feel sure the Bellagio VI group would expect that we develop plans according to the way things look now and that other ideas should be considered.

Sincerely yours,

A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

Dr. J. H. Hulse
Program Director
Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Sciences
International Development Research Centre
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

ACM: jr

Enc.

cc: Mr. Harold Graves (Same letter to Treitz, Fournier, Melville and Ruttan)

RECEIVED

SEP 13 1974

RECEIVED

COPY

September 12, 1974

Dear Joe:

This is to confirm that our planning meeting relating to the major conference suggested by Bellagio IV will take place in Washington on Tuesday, October 29. I suggest that we plan to get underway at 9:30 a.m. Harold Graves said that the OGIAR Secretariat can lend us a meeting room. As soon as I find out what the room number will be I will write again. This date was, of course, chosen because the OG meeting takes place the following two days and several of the persons to confer will be in Washington for that purpose. I believe I checked this arrangement out with all of you, but if I didn't please forgive the oversight. I hope it is OK.

The only recorded comments about the conference are in the notes on Bellagio VI and I have extracted them on the enclosed sheet. We can use this as a starting point, but I feel sure the Bellagio VI group would expect that we develop plans according to the way things look now and that other ideas should be considered.

Sincerely yours,

A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

Dr. J. H. Hulase
Program Director
Agriculture, Food & Nutrition Sciences
International Development Research Centre
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1G 3H9

INCOMING MAIL UNIT
1974 SEP 17 PM 5:12

ACM:jr

Enc.

RECEIVED

cc: Mr. Harold Graves (Same letter to Treitz, Fournier, Melville and Ruttan)

B. Consideration should be given to convening a conference about one year from now to bring together donor agencies, officials from the developing countries, and others to review various of the subjects listed in the preceding section. The group expressed particular interest in further discussion of items "4" and "6" of the "direct-action" list and "1," "2," and "5" on the "indirect" list of the previous section. It was suggested that some officials from the LDC's be present to describe their programs and that a few case histories be studied which deal with efforts to strengthen national research systems and means of putting technology to use.

It was suggested that The Rockefeller Foundation accept an organizing role in relation to this conference, drawing on other groups and individuals for advice on planning and execution. Attention was called to the fact that several meetings planned by FAO, UNDP, IBRD, and others will bear on this same subject and that an effort should be made to benefit by their discussions in planning the proposed meeting.

A. Direct actions:

4. Establish an international organization capable of supplying a range of support functions to national research programs on a contractual basis using long-term, highly experienced staff. This is a new activity and one which warrants further study.

6. Establish a diagnostic planning unit based on a small core staff of highly qualified scientists and administrators to help developing countries diagnose problems, analyze needs, develop plans, and establish priorities for strengthening agricultural research systems. This unit could be affiliated with any of several presently existing agencies or it could be a new and independent undertaking.

B. Indirect actions:

1. Assist in the mobilization of advanced scientific capabilities by means of active information services concerning research in progress and talent available, by involving advanced centers in LDC research programs, and by improving consultancy services.

2. Improve training for medium- and long-term manpower. Many institutions are involved in this activity. Continued attention to making the training relevant to LDC conditions is needed.

5. Establish a special advisory group similar to TAC to study needs and means of strengthening national programs and to assist donors, national groups, and network units in the development of efficient cooperative activities.

table with the conferees its proposed long range plans for research on soil and water problems, indicating the rationale (including explanation of priorities) and how this is to be related to non-AID work in these fields and to other related work on farming systems."

Local arrangements for the Workshop are not yet completed but we do know that the meeting will be held in the State Department building, Room 1105, and that housing will be available in the Columbia Plaza and the Park Central Hotel.

The Columbia Plaza - Efficiency Apartment - Rate...\$14.00 per day

*Membership in State USIA Recreation Association\$ 3.00
Deposit\$25.00

*Necessary in order to be accommodated at the Columbia Plaza.
Credit cards are not accepted by Columbia Plaza.

The Park Central Hotel - Rate...\$18.00 - 19.00 per day

Participants will receive a packet containing final instructions for housing, speakers, etc. Speakers who have been tentatively suggested on the enclosed working draft of the program should indicate their willingness to accept this assignment and the suggested title of their talk, if the one which we have suggested is not suitable. It should, however, contribute to the overall purpose and objectives of the Workshop. If those suggested cannot participate, we would appreciate knowing who in your organization would be a suitable alternate. It is important that you confirm your availability and willingness to participate by September 15, 1974.

For those of you who do not have Contracts, Grants or other AID-supported activities to cover travel expenses, it is our (AID) intention to make available the necessary travel funds, if required.

We in AID, and especially those in the TA/AGR office, are looking forward to the scheduled Workshop and trust that we can count upon your participation.

Sincerely yours,

Leon F. Hesser
Leon F. Hesser - 632-7927
Acting Director
Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance

NOTICE

If you detach enclosures, please
insert your code number _____

Working Draft of

AGENDA

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

To be held in Room 1105, State Department,
Washington, D.C.

TUESDAY

FEBRUARY 18, 1975

9-12 A.M.

SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTED PROGRAMS
FOR THE TROPICS AND SUB-TROPICS - 1985

AM

9:00 - 9:20

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS:

- WELCOME - Daniel Parker
AID Administrator
- PURPOSE OF WORKSHOP - D. L. Plucknett
- LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS - H. R. Haise

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES:

- 9:20 - 10:10 - Status and Potential Use of Land and Water Resources in the Tropics to Meet Future Food Needs - (World authority Geographer) ✓
- 10:10 - 10:40 - AID's Posture in Relation to World Food Needs, Past-Present-Future - Daniel Parker
AID Administrator
- 10:40 - 11:00 - World Outlook of Soil and Water Management in Sub-humid and Semi-Arid Rainfed Agriculture - Ralph Cummings ✓
- 11:30 - 12:00 - World Outlook of Soil and Water Management in High Rainfall Rainfed Agriculture - J. Moomaw ✓

12:00 - 1:30 PM

LUNCH BREAK

*Mr. Fineman
think we
should have
work. or two
at this.*

Tuesday, February 18, 1975

1:30 - 5:00

KEYNOTE ADDRESSES, cont'd

PM

1:30 - 2:00 - World Outlook of Soil and Water Management Needs in Uncultivated Lands, Rangelands and Watersheds - Harold Heady

REVIEW OF AID'S PROGRAM CONCERNED WITH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF TROPICAL LANDS, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES

2:00 - 2:20 (1) Project Title: Water Management Research in Arid and Sub-Humid Lands of the LDC's, Latin America - H. Peterson ✓

Contractor: Utah State University, Logan, Utah

2:20 - 2:30 Discussion

2:30 - 2:50 (2) Project Title: Water Management Research in Arid and Sub-Humid Lands of the LDC's. Near East and South Asia - W. D. Kemper ✓

Contractor: Colorado State University Fort Collins, Colorado

2:50 - 3:00 Discussion

3:00 - 3:20 BREAK

3:20 - 3:40 Project Title: Management of Heavy Soils in the Mekong Delta - S. Bowers ✓

Contractor: Colorado State University Fort Collins, Colorado

3:40 - 3:50 Discussion

3:50 - 4:10 (3) Project Title: Agronomic-Economic Research on Tropical Soils - P. Sanchez

Contractor: North Carolina State University Raleigh, N. C.

4:10 - 4:20 Discussion

cont'd

PM

REVIEW OF AID's PROGRAM CONCERNED WITH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT
OF TROPICAL LANDS, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES, cont'd.

(3) cont'd.

4:20 - 4:40

Project Title: Evaluation and Improvement
of Soil Fertility in Latin America, LA-646 - J. W. Fitts

Contractor: North Carolina State University
Raleigh, N. C.

4:40 - 4:50

Discussion

5:00 PM

MEETING ADJOURNS UNTIL 9:00 AM, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1974.

AGENDA

SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Wednesday, February 19, 1975

9 - 12 AM

AMREVIEW OF AID's PROGRAM CONCERNED WITH IMPROVED MANAGEMENT
OF TROPICAL LANDS, SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES, cont'd.

9:00 - 9:20

(4) Project Title: Soil Fertility in the Humid
Tropics

- M. Drosdoff

Contractor: Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

9:20 - 9:30

Discussion

9:30 - 9:50

(5) Project Title: Improved Fertilizers for Develop-
ing Countries

- D. McCune

Contractor: Tennessee Valley Authority,
Muscle Shoals, Alabama

9:50 - 10:00

Discussion

10:00 - 10:20

(6) Project Title: Crop Production and Land Capabil-
ities of a Network Tropical Soil
Families (Linked to a similar
project with the University of
Puerto Rico)Contractors: University of Hawaii,
Honolulu, Hawaii

- L. D. Swindale

University of Puerto Rico,
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico

- F. Bienroth

10:20 - 10:30

Discussion

10:30 - 10:50

BREAK

10:50 - 11:10

(7) Project Title: Moisture Conservation through
Tillage Techniques -
Turkey and JordanContractor: Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

- F. E. Bolton

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop
Wednesday, February 19, 1975, cont'd.

AM

11:10 - 11:30 (8) Outlook for AID's 211(d) Programs to
Develop Technical Competence for LDCs. - T. Gill

11:30 - 11:45 Discussion

LUNCH BREAK

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop

WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1975

1:30 - 5:00 PM

PM

STATUS AND RESULTS OF AID-SPONSORED FIELD SOIL AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

- 1:30 - 1:50 - U.S.B.R. - W. B. Peters ✓
- 1:50 - 2:00 Discussion
- 2:00 - 2:20 - Bureau of Land Management ✓
- 2:20 - 2:30 Discussion
- 2:30 - 2:50 - S.C.S. - C. Anderson ✓
- 2:50 - 3:00 Discussion
- 3:00 - 3:20 BREAK

UTILIZATION OF SOIL AND WATER TECHNOLOGY AT INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

- 3:20 - 3:40 - ICRISAT - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad, India - R. Cummings ✓
- 3:40 - 3:50 Discussion
- 3:50 - 4:10 - IRRI - International Rice Research Institute Manila, Philippines - B. Brady
- 4:10 - 4:20 Discussion
- 4:20 - 4:40 - ITTA - International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria - B. Okigbo
- 4:40 - 4:50 Discussion

5:00 PM

MEETING ADJOURNS UNTIL 8:30 AM, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1975

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop

THURSDAY, February 20, 1975

8:30 AM - 12:10 PM

OPPORTUNITIES FOR APPLICATION OF TECHNOLOGY TO REVITALIZE
TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (Invited Papers)

AM

- 8:30 - 9:00 - Symbiotic and Nonsymbiotic Nitrogen Fixation
as Viewed by an Agronomist. - S. Whitney
- 9:00 - 9:10 - Discussion
- 9:10 - 9:40 - Low Energy Technology Packages for Rainfed
Agriculture in LDC's. - H. Sprague ✓
- 9:40 - 9:50 - Discussion
- 9:50 - 10:10 BREAK
- 10:10 - 10:40 - Shifting Cultivation vs. Systems for
Continuous Productivity of Arable Lands
in the Tropics. - Greenland
University of Reading
Reading, England ✓
- 10:40 - 10:50 - Discussion
- 10:50 - 11:20 - Management Schemes for Rangelands Suitable
for LDC's. - F. Abercrombie
- 11:20 - 11:30 - Discussion
- 11:30 - 12:00 - Potential for Long-Range Forecasting of
Drought. - Milo Cox
- 12:00 - 12:10 Discussion
- 12:10 PM LUNCH BREAK

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop

THURSDAY, February 20, 1975

1:30 - 5:00 PM

PANEL DISCUSSION: - Chairman, D. L. Plucknett

TOPIC: RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: ADEQUACY OF
CURRENT PROGRAMS, SPECIFIC GAPS
AND USAID's 10-YEAR GOALS

Mission	- E. Lemar Smith Harold Jones Leland Anderson
International Center	- Nile Brady, Dir. IRRI
Foundations	- S. Wortman, Rockefeller Foundation
World Bank	- S. Allison
FAO	- Rudy Dudal & Clyde Houston
UNDP	- K. N. Satyapal
CIDA	
IDRC	

5:00 PM

MEETING ADJOURNS UNTIL 9:00 AM, FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1975

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop

FRIDAY, February 21, 1975

9 - 12 AM

TRANSFER OF CURRENT TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH RESULTS:
HOW DO WE GET THE JOB DONE?

Chairman, H. Haise

1. How to best translate research results to the small cultivator of land. - G. L. Corey ✓

2. How to evaluate if a practice is economical.)
)- M. Cox
)
Must researchers become production economists?)

3. How to best train the trainees. - A. Johnson, ✓

4. How can USAID regional bureaus make best use of technical assistance. - R. Mimms

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop

FRIDAY, February 21, 1975

1:30 - 5:00 PM

RECOMMENDED STRATEGY TO AID (TAB/AGR) CONCERNING
FUTURE PROGRAM NEEDS

- Chairman, G. Baird

1. Gaps in current knowledge.
2. Where should AID place its research emphasis?
 - Short term (5 years)
 - Long term (10 years)
3. What training programs should be encouraged? (sponsored?)

(Topics for discussion will be re-cast
as deemed appropriate by Wednesday evening)

Agenda, Soil and Water Management Workshop

SATURDAY, February 22, 1975

9 - 12 AM

WORKSHOP OF SOIL AND WATER RESEARCH GROUPS

Purposes: To explore ways to better monitor, integrate and/or coordinate research efforts.

To explore opportunities for augmenting current investigations to gather low-cost data for related purposes and/or projects.

To explore transferability of results to other LDC's.

(Attendance limited to those actively involved with research projects and 211(d) grants.)

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

Date	Surname	Code
9/13	Reedy	730

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Airmail

SEP 16 1974

Dr. Leon F. Hesser
Acting Director
Office of Agriculture
Bureau of Technical Assistance
Agency for International Development
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20523

Dear Dr. Hesser:

In response to your September 4, 1974 letter to Bill Peters, we will make him available to participate in the Soil and Water Management Workshop to be held in Washington, D.C., during the week of February 18-21. Because Bill will be out of the country on assignment in Southeast Asia until November 17, I will appreciate being kept advised of further developments concerning the workshop program and arrangements.

We appreciate the invitation and are looking forward to having experiences and views with others working in this very interesting and important field.

Sincerely yours,

W. W. Reedy

W. W. Reedy, Chief
Division of Planning Coordination

Blind to: Commissioner, Attention: 1300
(with copy of incoming letter)

Blind to: 700
705
730
1420

WBPeters: fe



The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-757-8566 • Cable: Agridevel

June 12, 1974

To: Participants in the Conference on "Resource Allocation
and Productivity in International Agricultural Research"

From: Vernon W. Ruttan

The purpose of this memorandum is to confirm that the Conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research will be held at Airlie House, Virginia on January 26 - 29, 1975.

A copy of the revised Conference Agenda is enclosed.

We are particularly anxious that all of the papers for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 be in our hands for reproduction and distribution by September 15, 1974.

June 1, 1974

CONFERENCE AGENDA

RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Airlie House, Virginia

January 26 - 29, 1975

The purpose of this conference will be (a) to examine recent evidence on the returns to investment in agricultural research in national and international systems and (b) to explore the implications of the new research management systems and of social and economic forces for the organization, management and productivity of national and international research systems.

The program will be organized around six half-day sessions. Papers for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 will be distributed to participants well in advance of the conference. Papers should be available to the Conference Secretariat at the Agricultural Development Council for reproduction and distribution by September 15, 1974.

The several papers prepared for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 will be summarized and evaluated by the discussant rather than read by the authors. The authors will have an opportunity to react to the discussants comments. At least half of the time available at each session will be reserved for open discussion.

It is expected that the results of the conference will be made available in the form of a book. The conference editor will be given discretion in selecting among the papers prepared for the conference and material based on discussion at the conference those items which contribute to a useful publication.

The conference is being sponsored by the Agricultural Development Council (A/D/C) under its Research and Training Network Program (RTN) with the support of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Information on travel arrangements will be provided later.

Vernon W. Ruttan
The Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

Session 1.0

Organization and Productivity of National Research Systems

The purpose of this session is to examine the results of recent research which has attempted to evaluate the productivity of several national research systems. Attention will be given to individual commodity research programs and national research systems. Emphasis will be given to the manner in which the research conducted within national systems has borrowed from or contributed to research in other countries and the relationship between national (central) and state (or provincial) systems in larger national systems.

Chairman: Montague Yudelman
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

Paper: The Contribution of Research to Productivity in
Sugar Cane: Stages in the International Diffusion
of Research Capacity

Author: Robert E. Evenson
Agricultural Development Council

Paper: Sources of Productivity Change in the New
High Yielding Wheat Varieties

Author: Albert H. Moseman
Agricultural Development Council

Paper: Organization and Productivity of the Federal-State
Research Systems in the United States

Authors: Willis L. Peterson
University of Minnesota
Joseph C. Fitzharris
College of St. Thomas

Paper: Organization and Productivity of National
and Prefectural Research Systems in Japan

Authors: Yujiro Hayami
International Rice Research Institute
Masahatsu Akino
Harvard University

Discussion: Alain de Janvry
University of California (Berkeley)

Session 2.0

Impact of the International System on Research
Capacity and on Agricultural Productivity

The purpose of this session is to evaluate the impact of the new international agricultural research system. The session will focus both on the impact of the institute training and research programs. Particular attention will be given to the complementarity between the productivity of national research systems and of the new international system.

Chairman: Peter Oram
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
& Secretary, Technical Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Paper: Impact of the International System on Research
Capacity: The CIMMYT and IRRI Training Programs

Author: Burton E. Swenson
University of Wisconsin

Paper: Impact of the International Institutes
on Crop Production

Author: Dana Dalrymple
U.S. Department of Agriculture
& Agency for International Development

Paper: Comparative Evidence on Returns to Investment
in National and International Research

Author: Robert E. Evenson
Agricultural Development Council

Discussion: G. Edward Schuh
Purdue University

Session 3.0

The Organization and Potential of the International System

The purpose of this session is to analyze the conditions which have led to the development and growth of the new international system of agricultural research institutes. Emphasis will be given to the contribution of the international systems to the international transfer of agricultural technology and research capacity and to the development of national capacity.

Chairman: Lowell Hardin
The Ford Foundation

Paper: The Potential for International Collaboration
in Agricultural Research
Author: Sir John Crawford
Australian National University
& Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Paper: Articulation of the International and National
Systems: The IRRI Outreach Program
Author: Nyle C. Brady
International Rice Research Institute

Paper: Articulation of the International and National
Systems: The CIMMYT Outreach Program
Author: Haldore Hansen
International Maize & Wheat Improvement Center

Paper: Articulation of the International Agricultural Research Systems
with Private Sector Agricultural Research and Development
Author: S. M. Sehgal
Pioneer Hi Brid International

Paper: The Impact of International Research on the
Performance and Objectives of National Systems
Author: Sterling Wortman
The Rockefeller Foundation

Discussion: Arthur T. Mosher
Agricultural Development Council

Session 4.0

Planning and Management of Agricultural Research Systems

The objectives of this session is to evaluate some of the new planning, programming and budgeting systems that are being introduced in agricultural research.

- Chairman: Joel Bernstein
U. S. Agency for International Development
- Paper: Programming, Planning and Budgeting for Resource
Use at the International Institutes
Author: Michael Ruddy
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
- Paper: Models and Methods Used to Allocate Resources in
Agricultural Research: A Critical Review
Author: Walter L. Fishel
U. S. Department of Agriculture
& University of Minnesota
- Paper: Contract Agricultural Research and its
Effect on Management
Dr. T.L.V. Ulbricht
Agricultural Research Council (England)
- Paper: Assessment of Productivity in the Indian
Agricultural Research System
Authors: Dr. A.S. Kahlon
Punjab Agricultural University
Dr. P.N. Saxena
Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- Paper: A Systems Approach to Agricultural Research Resource
Allocation in Developing Countries
Author: Per Pinstrup-Anderson
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT)
- Discussion: Richard Nelson
Yale University

Session 5.0

Economic and Social Factors in Research Resource Allocation

The purpose of this session is to examine the role that economic and social forces play in the choice of research priorities and in the productivity of research resources. The role of physical and human resource endowments on the choice of an efficient research strategy will be examined.

Chairman:

Paper: Environmental Constraints, Commodity Mix,
and Research Resource Allocation

Authors: Martin Abel
University of Minnesota
Dealane Welsch
Rockefeller Foundation

Paper: Relating Research Resource Allocation
to Multiple Goals

Author: John W. Mellor
Cornell University

Paper: An Empirical Test of an Economic Model for Establishing
Research Priorities: A Brazil Case Study

Author: G. Edward Schuh
Purdue University

Paper: A Probability Model of Technological Research
and Discovery

Author: Yoav Kislev
Hebrew University School of Agriculture

Paper: Measuring the Impact of Economic Factors in
The Direction of Technical Change

Author: Hans Binswanger
Agricultural Development Council

Discussion: Theodore Heidhues
University of Gottingen
& Chairman, Science Council,
Federal Republic of Germany

Session 6.0

The Future of the International System

This final session will be devoted to a discussion of the problems and opportunities facing the international system during the next decade.

Chairman: W. David Hopper
International Development Research Centre (Canada)

Paper: A View from the Outside
Author: Theodore W. Schultz
University of Chicago

Paper: A View from the Inside
Author: Sir John Crawford
Technical Advisory Committee, Consultative
Group on International Agricultural Research

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May, 1974

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CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eighth Meeting, Washington D.C., 24 July - 2 August, 1974

R E V I E W P R O C E D U R E S

Secretariat Note

(Agenda Item 15)

TAC SECRETARIAT

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ROME, 1974

WS/E9599

REVIEW PROCEDURES

At the seventh meeting of the Committee the report of the Bell sub-committee of the Consultative Group was discussed, and it was agreed that technical reviews of the programmes of the International Centres on behalf of the Consultative Group was a proper function of the Technical Advisory Committee. It was also accepted that two types of review might be required; the first being an examination of major changes proposed by Centres in any given year in parts of their programme (usually involving additions such as the IRRI upland cropping proposal), the second being an overall review of the form and scientific content of the whole programme. After discussion it was agreed that while the former would obviously have to be tackled on an ad hoc basis annually, the latter should be scheduled in a way that would permit an overall programme review of each Centre approximately every five years.

The Committee decided that it was important to clarify somewhat further its ideas on the procedures to be followed in undertaking this task, particularly the overall reviews and to discuss these with Centres Directors at the Centres week Meeting in July. The Secretariat was accordingly asked to prepare notes for consideration by the Committee, and subsequent discussion with the Directors, and the following series of points is submitted as an aide memoire for members.

A. 5 year reviews.

Scheduling and reduction of duplication in reviews

1. What is the best approach causing minimum disturbance to the work of the Centres? Obviously it is desirable to try and get a standard procedure agreed by all Centres. Could a TAC review be combined with an external review, should it be regarded as a substitute, or should it be independent of any reviews the Centre or its Board wished to have undertaken?
2. What (if any) arrangements could be made with donors wishing to review aspects of a Centre's programme either to have the TAC review as a substitute or to combine the two - to avoid a plethora of reviews? Could a standard procedure be instituted whereby all donors would at least inform the TAC of their intentions so as to permit the possibility of coordination.
3. In drawing up its schedule of reviews, how far ahead should TAC look (10 years is suggested); and how should it determine its priorities? If TAC could be given the chance to comment on the proposed programme of any newly established Centre ab initio once the main lines of work had been agreed by its Board it should not need to undertake a further major review of that Centre for at least three years (Is this in fact envisaged for ILRAD, ILCA or ICRISAT?).

If this could be done, priority in developing a schedule could then be given to the existing and oldest established institutes, but to what extent should the fact that an "independent" review had recently been completed by an external mission be taken into account? Probably not all, otherwise TAC might find it had no reviews to do!

From 1975 on, it should therefore be a rule that unless TAC agrees that its 5 year review can be combined with an external programme review undertaken at the wish of a Centre or its Board the results of the latter, if carried out independently, may be taken into account by TAC if it so desires but can in no way be considered as a substitute for a TAC review.

f. Other core activities, e.g. its training, information, seminar components. Their internal coherence and balance in relation to the research activities of the Centre.

g. Outreach and relay activities and special projects. Since these involve commitments for both the headquarters research staff and administration, the extent to which they overweight the capacity of a Centre to do core research should certainly receive attention. Desirably their impact on recipient countries should also be taken into account, since this ultimately decides the value of the work of a Centre. However, it would seem to be rather difficult for a review mission to do this without actually going to those countries, and this is an issue needing further examination. Perhaps a short visit by the Review team to a couple of randomly selected countries with major outreach programmes on its way home from the Centre might be a feasible compromise.

Contacts with the Director and Board

7. Clearly the Directors and Boards of all Centres should be appraised by the TAC of the general review schedule proposed. Details of specific reviews, terms of reference, firm dates, and composition of the mission and briefing material required should be conveyed to Directors of individual Centres being reviewed well in advance of a mission going out. They should be given an opportunity to comment on the arrangements proposed.

A possible schedule would be as follows:-

a) Proposed Schedule of Programme Reviews by Centres

<u>GIAT</u>	<u>GIMMYT</u>	<u>IITA</u>	<u>IRRI</u>	<u>CIP</u>	<u>ICRISAT</u>	<u>ILCA</u>	<u>ILRAD</u>	<u>GENETIC RESOURCES</u>
1975	1976	1977	1977	1978	1978	1979	1979	1980
1980	1981	1982	1982	1983	1983	1984	1984	1985
1985								

b) Timetable for individual reviews.

July TAC Meeting: Final decision on next year's reviews.
Agreement on terms of reference for those reviews.
Notification to Directors concerned, and agreement on convenient dates for reviews with some flexibility for Secretariat.

November 1st: Deadline for transmission by Secretariat to Directors of agreed terms of reference, proposed composition of Missions, and firm dates for review missions to visit Centres.

December 15th: Deadline for comments by Directors to TAC via Secretariat.

Feb. TAC Meeting: Committee's final discussion and decision on arrangements proposed.

March - May: Missions briefed and visit Centres.

June 1st: Deadline for completion of Mission's reports.

June 15th: Deadline for transmission of reports to TAC members. 1/

July TAC Meeting: Discussion by TAC of report, and consideration of proposals with Centres Directors.

1/Should reports go simultaneously to Consultative Group members? This seems desirable since even though TAC may hope to reach agreement on changes proposed by review missions with Centres Directors without arbitration by the CG, the latter will have to be informed of those proposals whether they eventually have to reach a decision on them or not.

8. Should the TAC Review Mission contact the Board, or some members of it; if so how and when? One possibility might be for the Mission review to precede a Board meeting, with which it might then discuss its provisional conclusions. This, however, could pre-empt or cause difficulties for TAC.

An alternative would be for the Mission to attend a Board meeting as part of its briefing and then immediately to do its review, although at this stage it might not know the right questions to ask the Board.

A third and probably most practical possibility would be for the TAC member on the Mission (or the Chairman) to explain its conclusions to the next Board meeting after TAC had received the Mission's report, reviewed it, and discussed it with the Director.

9. How should the Review Mission's conclusions be communicated to a Centre's Director? Presumably before the following TAC meeting, probably by transmittal from the Chairman, so that the Director can attend the TAC meeting and exchange views on the report, and have an opportunity to institute any remedial action agreed upon before presentation of the report.

10. How much time will be required for 5-year review missions? This might vary with the complexity of a Centre's programme; for example, CIP should be much easier than IITA; but for the larger and more complex centres a month will probably be needed, with two weeks at the Centre itself.

In this respect the TAC might like to examine the merits of a suggestion that instead of its attempting to mount a complete overview of the entire programme of a Centre every five years sectors of that programme e.g. the beef programme at CIAT might be reviewed in the interim. The conclusions of these sectoral reviews could then be embodied into the 5-yearly review but the fact that the work would not be repeated would reduce the time and complexity of the overview.

This idea has certain attractions, especially the possibility of concentrating expertise on a more narrowly focused field for each sector reviewed. However to review some parts of the programme in greater depth than others could bias the overall balance of the 5-year review, some conclusions of sector reviews might become outdated by events prior to the 5-year review and such an approach seems almost certain to be more costly, difficult to organize, and likely to cause more frequent disturbance of the Centre's work.

B. Ad hoc Reviews of major changes in or additions to Centres programmes.

1. How does TAC receive early warning of forthcoming major changes? Anything new would have to be presented initially to its February meeting if a review was to be undertaken in time for consideration in July. If not a further year's delay would be imposed on reaching a recommendation to the Consultative Group.
2. Can such ad hoc reviews be combined with any others to minimize disturbance to Centres? One suggestion (see A3 above) would be to combine an ad hoc review with a periodic programme overview, but while attractive this might prove difficult to schedule far enough in advance.

Another attractive possibility would be to time such a review to coincide with the annual programme/budget review undertaken by the Consultative Group Secretariat. The objectives and depth of the TAC review would no doubt be significantly different, but the load on the Centre would probably be reduced.

C. Strengthening the TAC to undertake reviews

1. It is clear that the TAC by itself could not cope with this new demand on its time, and it is suggested for consideration by the Committee that in any case it is probably desirable to limit TAC participation in any one review mission to one TAC member in a relevant discipline. (Otherwise the Committee will appear too much to be both judge and jury). His task should involve general guidance to other members of the Mission on TAC/CGIAR/Centres philosophy and inter-relationships, as well as active participation in the Mission in his own field of specialisation.

Looking at the work programmes of the International Centres it would seem necessary for the TAC to have a future composition roughly as shown below to be able to provide the blend of expertise necessary to participate effectively in Centre reviews:-

- 5 crops specialists (1 rice, 1 wheat/barley, 1 maize/sorghum, 1 grain legumes, 1 root crops). These do not have to be geneticists or breeders (although at least one should be for the evaluation of the genetic resources programme); the rest could be any mix of economic botanists, physiologists, pathologists, or agronomists.
- 3 livestock men; one production specialist, one veterinarian, one range/pasture/livestock systems.
- 1 soil scientist (chemist or physicist), preferably a plant nutritionist?
- 1 water use/irrigation specialist.
- 1 micro-economist/farming systems.
- 1 macro-economist/planner.
- 1 soil scientist or nutritionist - preferably with economic training.

Alternatives would be to substitute a forester (land-use planner), an horticulturalist, or a climatologist in place of one of the crop or livestock men and one of the economists. If any of these alternatives had experience of systems programming techniques, it would help.

2. It also seems desirable to start building up now, for consideration by TAC at its next meeting, a list of specialists we can use as consultants for our missions.

The Chairman has therefore agreed that the Secretariat circulates TAC members and the Co-sponsors for suggestions.



for info:
Mr. Clark R

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-757-8566 • Cable: Agridevel

May 30, 1974

Dr. Montague Yudelman, Director
Agriculture & Rural Development
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Monty,

I was pleased to have your letter of May 21 indicating that the IBRD would be able to provide financial support amounting to \$10,000 for the Airlie House Conference on "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research" to be held on January 26-29, 1975.

I do expect to be getting the revised Conference Agenda out to the Conference participants within the next week. We will make sure that we identify the IBRD support along the lines indicated in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon W. Ruttan
President

ra

P.S. I assume that the IBRD will take care of travel and expenses for any IBRD staff who participate in the Conference.

A/O/C

The American Revolution Bicentennial

July 30, 1974

Mr. William Bradford Huie, Director
National Archives & Records Administration
Information Bank for Bicentennial
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Huie:

I was pleased to have your letter of May 29 addressed to the IBCO and to be able to provide financial support amounting to \$10,000 for the 1974-75 Bicentennial Conference on "Women, Slavery and Revolution" in Washington, D.C. held on January 26-28, 1975.

I do expect to be getting the revised Government forms out to the States once they are available within the next week. It will take some time to identify the IBCO agents since the list included in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

[Handwritten signature]
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1974 JUN -4 PM 12:21

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Record Removal Notice

File Title CGIAR - R - General Meetings and Conferences - Correspondence 72/74-01		Barcode No. 1762951		
Document Date May 29, 1974	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: K. K. Prashar From: Bruce M. Cheek				
Subject / Title Expenses for Socio-economic seminar participants				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date April 12, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021			

R BS

Mr. M. Yudelman

May 14, 1974

Bruce M. Cheek 

Airlie House Conference

Vernon Ruttan was here for TAC's Socio-Economic Subcommittee meeting on May 3. He discussed the Airlie House Conference with Tony Neylan (his memo to you of May 10), and asked whether the Bank could now send him a letter setting out its commitment to the Conference. On May 9 he called me and I said I would be in touch with you when you returned to the Bank.

Before preparing a letter for you to send to Ruttan, I would like to check several points so that we have a clear basis on which to proceed. In so doing, I am starting from the premise that we do not accept a Secretariat function for the Conference.

- (a) The Bank has agreed to pay "up to \$10,000". I suggest we make a payment of \$10,000 to the Agricultural Development Council in, say, August for ADC to use towards conference costs. These costs, as indicated in the budget I prepared on March 19, will total \$25-30,000. The payment would come from the item for contractual services in the CGIAR budget for 1975 which is where such provision was explicitly made. Such action would give ADC some certainty in proceeding with its part of the conference arrangements and financing and yet keep our involvement to a simple transaction.
- (b) The ADC would like to have the printing facilities of the Bank made available, above all for the circulation of say 100 copies of each paper that 30 or so of the participants are to submit to ADC by September for circulation well in advance of the January 26-29 meetings. It is difficult to do this without becoming the clearing house for all conference arrangements. I have discussed the situation with Harold and we do not feel that the Secretariat of the CG should be made responsible for running the conference. Rather, if ADC needs to supplement its own facilities and staff, it should use commercial sources in New York.
- (c) One of the papers to be given at the conference is entitled "Programming, Planning and Budgeting for Resource Use at the International Institutes." At present it is put out in the draft program as a paper by Mike Ruddy and myself. I have talked to Mike and Vern Ruttan about this and we have agreed that the paper should be the responsibility of Mike Ruddy and

May 13, 1974

should so appear in the revised program of events, even though others will contribute to it in various ways. In particular, the paper by Messrs. Graves, Ruddy and Lewis for the center programs as a whole -- the integrative paper -- is very relevant to the proposed paper for the Airlie House Conference.

- (d) I raised with Ruttan the question of whether a limited number of Bank staff, perhaps 8 in all including some from the regions, could attend the conference. Ruttan takes very much the view that only contributors should participate which would mean that from the Bank you and Ruddy would be the two attending the conference.
- (e) We discussed the question of conference follow-up and left it open, for example with respect to whether there would be any publication of conference proceedings in some form, or whether there might be a second meeting addressed to a different audience and with perhaps a somewhat different emphasis.
- (f) Ruttan wishes to firm up the reservation of space at Airlie House for the conference. I am enclosing a draft letter from you to the conference center administration following their April 3 acknowledgment of my tentative reservation.
- (g) After hearing from you on the above, Ruttan would like to put out a revised version of the conference agenda and proceedings, issued to all proposed participants in draft on March 8. He would like this to be in the form of a letter and agenda signed jointly by you and himself on behalf of the co-sponsors.

cc: Mr. Neylan o/r
BMC:mcj

E.

R

SD9(a)

Mr. Montague Yudelman

April 22, 1974

George F. Darnell *GFD*

BELLAGIO IV: Strengthening national agricultural research

1. In accordance with my terms of reference dated February 27, I attended the above conference on March 19, 20 and 21, where I chaired the opening session. A copy of the agenda is attached as Annex 1 together with the list of participants as Annex 2. The papers referred to in the agenda have been given to Mr. Fransen, Room B.1046, Extn. 4824.

2. The agenda provided ample opportunity to discuss various proposals for strengthening national agricultural research systems. A summary of the recommendations arising from the conference is attached as Annex 3. These recommendations led to the formulation of two specific proposals (see Annex 3, page 5), one of which directly affects the Bank Group. This proposal is that the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) should invite donor agencies to circulate descriptive lists of their projects related to international research programs and research being undertaken in or on behalf of the LDC's. It was suggested that the CGIAR Secretariat be asked to specify format and other details for this listing and to circulate the assembled material to all participating agencies. Also, that a one-day program should be arranged possibly before the November, 1974, CGIAR meeting to discuss this work.

3. I believe this to have been a useful forum for the exchange of ideas on national agricultural research programs and any similar conference should be supported by the Bank Group in the future.

cc: Messrs Baum
Graves
Cheek
Fransen

GFDarnell:emw

R D(1a)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Montague Yadelman

DATE: April 22, 1974

FROM: George F. Darnell *11/14*SUBJECT: BELLACIO IV: Strengthening national agricultural research

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cc: Messrs Baum
Graves
Cheek
Fransen

GFDarnell:cmw

AGENDA FOR BELLAGIO VI

Theme of the conference: Strengthening national agricultural research systems

Sessions: A.M. - 9:00 - 12:30
P.M. - 3:00 - 6:00

Tuesday, March 19, 1974

Chairman: G. F. Darnell

Session 1, A.M.

Subject: Needs and opportunities in strengthening national research systems as seen by FAO, P. A. Oram

Subject: Some considerations in strengthening national research systems, S. Wortman

Session 2, P.M.

Subject: Strengthening agricultural research and food production services in the LDC's: some emerging problems and questions, F. F. Hill and L. S. Hardin

Wednesday, March 20, 1974

Chairman: J. A. Pino

Session 3, A.M.

Subject: A view from the inside I: organizing agricultural research in Nigeria, B. Shaib

Subject: A view from the inside II: agricultural research in Ecuador
F. Portilla

Session 4, P.M.

Subject: Linking research institutions in the developed countries with research in international centers and in national programs,
A. R. Melville

Thursday, March 21, 1974

Chairman: J. Bernstein

Session 5, A.M.

Subject: Regional activities to strengthen and service national programs, R. D. Havener

Subject: International centers' participation in building national research and training programs, N. C. Brady

Session 6, P.M.

Subject: Resume of conference

BELLAGIO VI - MARCH 18-22, 1974

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ewert Aberg, Royal Agricultural College, Sweden
2. Guy B. Baird, United States Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
3. Joel Bernstein, United States Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
4. Nyle C. Brady, The International Rice Research Institute, Philippines
5. George F. Darnell, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.
6. H. G. Dion, Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa
7. F. Fournier, Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer, Paris
8. Lowell S. Hardin, The Ford Foundation, New York
9. Robert D. Havener, The Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program, Beirut
10. F. F. Hill, The Ford Foundation, New York
11. J. H. Hulse, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa
12. A. Dam Kofoed, Danish International Development Agency, Copenhagen
13. William T. Mashler, United Nations Development Programme, New York
14. A. Colin McClung, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York
15. A. R. Melville, Overseas Development Administration, London
16. Peter A. Oram, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome
17. John A. Pino, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York
18. Fabian Portilla R., Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, Quito
19. Bukar Shaib, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources, Lagos
20. Lars Strand, Norwegian Agency for International Development, Oslo
21. G. P. Tiggelman, Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen
22. W. Treitz, Bundesminister für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, Bonn
23. Josef von Ah, Swiss Office for Agricultural Research, Berne
24. Sterling Wortman, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York

Strengthening National Agricultural Research Services
(Notes on Bellagio VI Conference March 19-21, 1974)

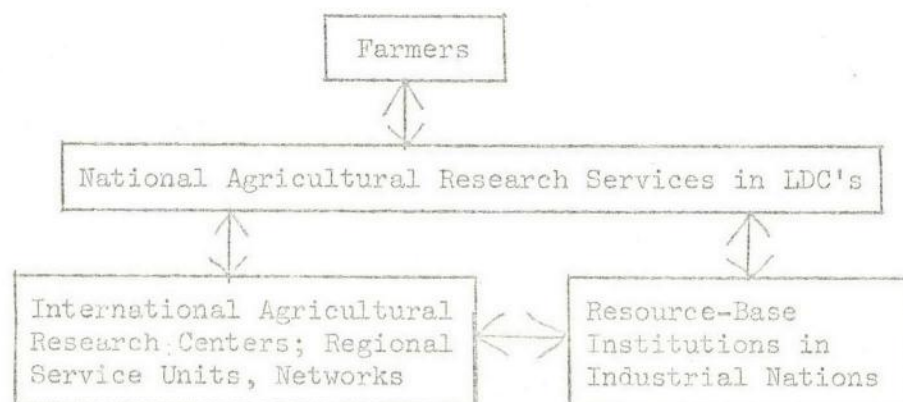
The Situation

The present requirement for increased food production is such that many national agricultural research services are called upon to step up their performance. Conditions favoring this development include the following:

1. The world food situation. Newly developing and industrialized nations are increasingly aware of their precarious position with respect to the availability and costs of required food supplies. Thus it is expected that more governments (developing and developed) will make sustained commitments to agricultural development.

2. Technology generation. Improved technology - high-yielding varieties, good production practices, better farming systems - capable of making a difference is becoming available; additional promising advances are in the pipeline. The demonstration effect is positive. It is increasingly recognized, however, that effective use of this flow of internationally generated technology requires careful testing, modification, and adaptation to local conditions.

3. Global problem-solving system. A global system for solving food production problems is taking form. This worldwide network, imperfect as it now is, can extend from the farmer-producer back through his state and national institutions to research centers and universities in the industrialized nations. In over-simplified form, the emerging nature of these linkages is reflected thus:



4. Pressure on national research institutions in LDC's. With respect to the global problem-solving system, the conference observed that:

A. Specialized capabilities of resource-base institutions in the industrialized nations are now being more effectively linked into the system. Connections between such resource bases and the international centers, as fostered by recent grants and contracts, should add importantly to the system's capacity to resolve some rather critical biological, agronomic and, perhaps, economic problems.

B. International agricultural research centers now exist, or are in the process of development, to deal with the major food crops, animals, and associated production problems. Effort should therefore be devoted to bringing these centers on stream so that their research, training, and outreach potential may be fully exploited. To help assure that adequate resources continue to be available to the existing international centers, some caution should be observed in the formation of additional international agricultural research and training institutes, at least for the next few years.

C. Advances are possible in national agricultural research services and in provision of the requisites for their success. More trained people are in place. These young scientists are increasingly attuned to the larger system in which their institutions are critical links. A major objective of the international centers and other assistance agencies should be to help strengthen these national research services. While insights are being gained into how this may be done, the process is nevertheless complex and differs from one country to another.

Mounting evidence demonstrates that actual returns to nations on investment in successful agricultural research is high; and, in the judgement of this

conference, it is essential that the process of strengthening national capacities be accelerated. The need is apparent, we have insights into means of doing it, and the timing is propitious.

D. At the producer level (where the actual production increases must be obtained) generally favorable prices offer strong inducement to increase output. Projections of continuing food shortages and population increases suggest that these relationships are likely to continue. The producers' real concerns, and those of responsible governments, relate to getting access to and understanding relevant technology; obtaining the required production requisites, especially the indispensable fertilizers, fuel, seeds, and plant protection products. For the development of these and other essential food-production services, farmers have every right to look to their state and national agricultural research institutions and related agencies.

Some actions to strengthen national institutions discussed at the conference

The conference concluded that for reasons mentioned above it was highly desirable that donors, recipient nations, international institutes, and others review and analyze existing or contemplated activities to strengthen national research systems. Further, it was the consensus that most of these discussions should be held jointly so that all parties would be fully informed. Failure to do so would be less efficient and might be misunderstood by some of the interested groups.

Among the types of action identified and discussed by the conference were the following:

A. Direct actions:

1. Establish more outreach projects and otherwise encourage more direct participation of the international centers in national programs. The

group favored center involvement in national programs but recognized that caution should be exercised to assure that core program would not suffer.

2. Utilize existing regional centers and selectively create new ones to provide diagnostic and planning functions and to coordinate and transfer to national programs the technology arising elsewhere in the world system. This approach was seen as desirable provided the regional centers are closely associated with the international centers.

3. Increase the involvement of centers of excellence in the developed countries and in the LDC's in the national programs of agricultural research. Some of this is going on, but much more is possible.

4. Establish an international organization capable of supplying a range of support functions to national research programs on a contractual basis using long-term, highly experienced staff. This is a new activity and one which warrants further study.

5. Under bilateral agreements, assemble ad hoc teams for the range of activities referred to in "4." Some of this has been done by various donor agencies, but with variable results.

6. Establish a diagnostic planning unit based on a small core staff of highly qualified scientists and administrators to help developing countries diagnose problems, analyze needs, develop plans, and establish priorities for strengthening agricultural research systems. This unit could be affiliated with any one of several presently existing agencies or it could be a new and independent undertaking.

B. Indirect actions:

1. Assist in the mobilization of advanced scientific capabilities by means of active information services concerning research in progress and talent

available, by involving advanced centers in LDC research programs, and by improving consultancy services.

2. Improve training for medium- and long-term manpower. Many institutions are involved in this activity. Continued attention to making the training relevant to LDC conditions is needed.

3. Build research components into development projects and tie this research to the international network.

4. Conduct additional workshops and conferences on strengthening national programs.

5. Establish a special advisory group similar to TAC to study needs and means of strengthening national programs and to assist donors, national groups, and network units in the development of efficient cooperative activities.

The next step

The above actions were seen as presently or potentially important means of strengthening national research programs. Some are well established, and their continuation appears to be highly desirable. Others are untested, and the consensus was that further analysis and discussion are needed. Toward this end, and toward developing a better understanding of work now under way, the following actions were identified by the group:

A. Invite donor agencies to circulate descriptive lists of their projects related to international agricultural research programs and research being undertaken in or on behalf of the LDC's. It was suggested that the CGIAR Secretariat be asked to specify format and other details for this listing and to circulate the assembled material to all participating agencies. They might also arrange a one-day program, possibly just before the CGIAR meeting in

November, 1974, to discuss this work. Both donor representatives and international center representatives should be present.

B. Consideration should be given to convening a conference about one year from now to bring together donor agencies, officials from the developing countries, and others to review various of the subjects listed in the preceding section. The group expressed particular interest in further discussion of items "4" and "6" of the "direct-action" list and "1," "2," and "5" on the "indirect" list of the previous section. It was suggested that some officials from the LDC's be present to describe their programs and that a few case histories be studied which deal with efforts to strengthen national research systems and means of putting technology to use.

It was suggested that The Rockefeller Foundation accept an organizing role in relation to this conference, drawing on other groups and individuals for advice on planning and execution. Attention was called to the fact that several meetings planned by FAO, UNDP, IBRD, and others will bear on this same subject and that an effort should be made to benefit by their discussions in planning the proposed meeting.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

R

TO: Mr. Montague Yudelman

DATE: April 22, 1974

FROM: George F. Darnell

SUBJECT: BELLAGIO IV: Strengthening national agricultural research

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3. I believe this to have been a useful forum for the exchange of ideas on national agricultural research programs and any similar conference should be supported by the Bank Group in the future.

cc: Messrs Baum
Craves
Cheek ✓
Fransen

GFDarnell:enw

AGENDA FOR BELLAGIO VI

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Subject: Some considerations in strengthening national research systems, S. Wortman

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F. Portilla

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Subject: Linking research institutions in the developed countries with research in international centers and in national programs,
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Thursday, March 21, 1974

Chairman: J. Bernstein

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Subject: Regional activities to strengthen and service national programs, R. D. Havener

Subject: International centers' participation in building national research and training programs, N. C. Brady

Session 6, P.M.

Subject: Resume of conference

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Strengthening National Agricultural Research Services
(Notes on Bellagio VI Conference March 19-21, 1974)

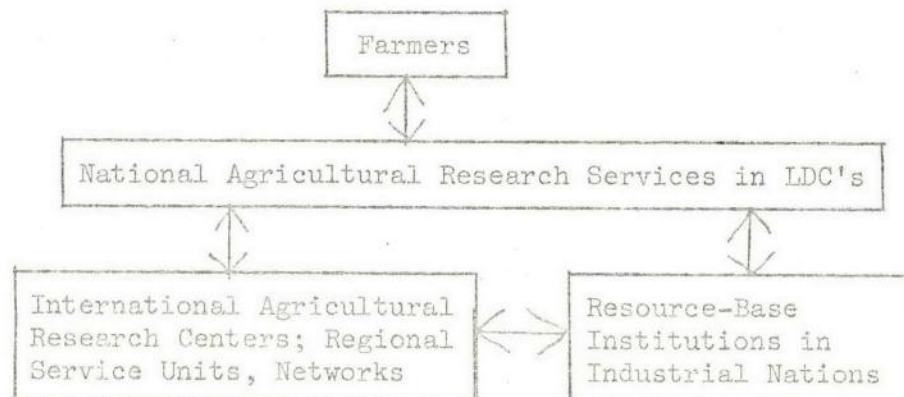
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R

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

April 1, 1974

Dear Harold:

As George Darnell may have told you, one outcome of the Bellagio VI conference was a proposal that would ask the CGIAR Secretariat to help circulate information among donor agencies about donor programs which relate to the centers and to national research activities but which are a bit outside of the system. Ralph Melville's paper, which was distributed at Institutes' Week, 1973, was one of the things that triggered this proposal.

I enclose a copy of Ralph's paper for your ready reference and also an extract from "Notes on Bellagio VI" which makes reference to this suggestion.

" the following actions were identified by the group:

- "A. Invite donor agencies to circulate descriptive lists of their projects which relate to international agricultural research programs and research being undertaken in or on behalf of the LDC's. It was suggested that the CGIAR Secretariat be asked to specify format and other details of this listing and to circulate the assembled material to all participating agencies. They might also arrange a one-day program, possibly just before the CGIAR meeting in November, 1974, to discuss this work. Both donor representatives and international center representatives should be present."

I am sure the group would appreciate your help in this regard, but would also wish it to be sufficiently flexible to fit to other plans the CGIAR may have. Perhaps we could discuss this when I see you next.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harold Graves
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433


A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

ACM: jr

R

BELLAGIO VI: STRENGTHENING NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

(Notes on the conference held March 19-20-21, 1974)

The Bellagio Study and Conference Center
Villa Serbelloni
Bellagio, Italy

AGENDA FOR BELLAGIO VI

Theme of the conference: Strengthening national agricultural research systems

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P.M. - 3:00 - 6:00

Tuesday, March 19, 1974

Chairman: G. F. Darnell

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Subject: Needs and opportunities in strengthening national research systems as seen by FAO, P. A. Oram

Subject: Some considerations in strengthening national research systems, S. Wortman

Session 2, P.M.

Subject: Strengthening agricultural research and food production services in the LDC's: some emerging problems and questions, F. F. Hill and L. S. Hardin

Wednesday, March 20, 1974

Chairman: J. A. Pino

Session 3, A.M.

Subject: A view from the inside I: organizing agricultural research in Nigeria, B. Shaib

Subject: A view from the inside II: agricultural research in Ecuador
F. Portilla

Session 4, P.M.

Subject: Linking research institutions in the developed countries with research in international centers and in national programs,
A. R. Melville

Thursday, March 21, 1974

Chairman: J. Bernstein

Session 5, A.M.

Subject: Regional activities to strengthen and service national programs, R. D. Havener

Subject: International centers' participation in building national research and training programs, N. C. Brady

Session 6, P.M.

Subject: Resume of conference

BELLAGIO VI - MARCH 18-22, 1974

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ewert Aberg, Royal Agricultural College, Sweden
2. Guy B. Baird, United States Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
3. Joel Bernstein, United States Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
4. Nyle C. Brady, The International Rice Research Institute, Philippines
5. George F. Darnell, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.
6. H. G. Dion, Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa
7. F. Fournier, Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer, Paris
8. Lowell S. Hardin, The Ford Foundation, New York
9. Robert D. Havener, The Arid Lands Agricultural Development Program, Beirut
10. F. F. Hill, The Ford Foundation, New York
11. J. H. Hulse, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa
12. A. Dam Kofoed, Danish International Development Agency, Copenhagen
13. William T. Mashler, United Nations Development Programme, New York
14. A. Colin McClung, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York
15. A. R. Melville, Overseas Development Administration, London
16. Peter A. Oram, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome
17. John A. Pino, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York
18. Fabian Portilla R., Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agropecuarias, Quito
19. Bukar Shaib, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources, Lagos
20. Lars Strand, Norwegian Agency for International Development, Oslo
21. G. P. Tiggelman, Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen
22. W. Treitz, Bundesminister für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, Bonn
23. Josef von Ah, Swiss Office for Agricultural Research, Berne
24. Sterling Wortman, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York

Strengthening National Agricultural Research Services
(Notes on Bellagio VI Conference March 19-21, 1974)

The Situation

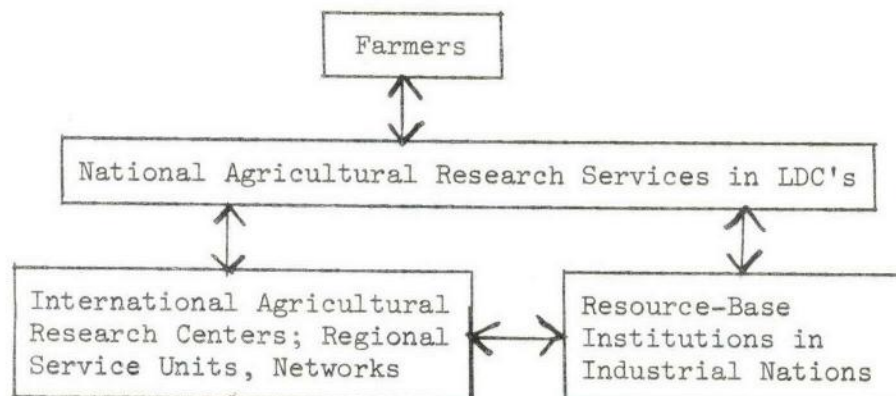
The present requirement for increased food production is such that many national agricultural research services are called upon to step up their performance. Conditions favoring this development include the following:

1. The world food situation. Newly developing and industrialized nations are increasingly aware of their precarious position with respect to the availability and costs of required food supplies. Thus it is expected that more governments (developing and developed) will make sustained commitments to agricultural development.

2. Technology generation. Improved technology - high-yielding varieties, good production practices, better farming systems - capable of making a difference is becoming available; additional promising advances are in the pipeline. The demonstration effect is positive. It is increasingly recognized, however, that effective use of this flow of internationally generated technology requires careful testing, modification, and adaptation to local conditions.

3. Global problem-solving system. A global system for solving food production problems is taking form. This worldwide network, imperfect as it now is, can extend from the farmer-producer back through his state and national institutions to research centers and universities in the industrialized nations.

In over-simplified form, the emerging nature of these linkages is reflected thus:



4. Pressure on national research institutions in LDC's. With respect to the global problem-solving system, the conference observed that:

A. Specialized capabilities of resource-base institutions in the industrialized nations are now being more effectively linked into the system. Connections between such resource bases and the international centers, as fostered by recent grants and contracts, should add importantly to the system's capacity to resolve some rather critical biological, agronomic and, perhaps, economic problems.

B. International agricultural research centers now exist, or are in the process of development, to deal with the major food crops, animals, and associated production problems. Effort should therefore be devoted to bringing these centers on stream so that their research, training, and outreach potential may be fully exploited. To help assure that adequate resources continue to be available to the existing international centers, some caution should be observed in the formation of additional international agricultural research and training institutes, at least for the next few years.

C. Advances are possible in national agricultural research services and in provision of the requisites for their success. More trained people are in place. These young scientists are increasingly attuned to the larger system in which their institutions are critical links. A major objective of the international centers and other assistance agencies should be to help strengthen these national research services. While insights are being gained into how this may be done, the process is nevertheless complex and differs from one country to another.

Mounting evidence demonstrates that actual returns to nations on investment in successful agricultural research is high; and, in the judgement of this

conference, it is essential that the process of strengthening national capacities be accelerated. The need is apparent, we have insights into means of doing it, and the timing is propitious.

D. At the producer level (where the actual production increases must be obtained), generally favorable prices offer strong inducement to increase output. Projections of continuing food shortages and population increases suggest that these relationships are likely to continue. The producers' real concerns, and those of responsible governments, relate to getting access to and understanding relevant technology; obtaining the required production requisites, especially the indispensable fertilizers, fuel, seeds, and plant protection products. For the development of these and other essential food-production services, farmers have every right to look to their state and national agricultural research institutions and related agencies.

Some actions to strengthen national institutions discussed at the conference

The conference concluded that for reasons mentioned above it was highly desirable that donors, recipient nations, international institutes, and others review and analyze existing or contemplated activities to strengthen national research systems. Further, it was the consensus that most of these discussions should be held jointly so that all parties would be fully informed. Failure to do so would be less efficient and might be misunderstood by some of the interested groups.

Among the types of action identified and discussed by the conference were the following:

A. Direct actions:

1. Establish more outreach projects and otherwise encourage more direct participation of the international centers in national programs. The

group favored center involvement in national programs but recognized that caution should be exercised to assure that core program would not suffer.

2. Utilize existing regional centers and selectively create new ones to provide diagnostic and planning functions and to coordinate and transfer to national programs the technology arising elsewhere in the world system. This approach was seen as desirable provided the regional centers are closely associated with the international centers.

3. Increase the involvement of centers of excellence in the developed countries and in the LDC's in the national programs of agricultural research. Some of this is going on, but much more is possible.

4. Establish an international organization capable of supplying a range of support functions to national research programs on a contractual basis using long-term, highly experienced staff. This is a new activity and one which warrants further study.

5. Under bilateral agreements, assemble ad hoc teams for the range of activities referred to in "4." Some of this has been done by various donor agencies, but with variable results.

6. Establish a diagnostic planning unit based on a small core staff of highly qualified scientists and administrators to help developing countries diagnose problems, analyze needs, develop plans, and establish priorities for strengthening agricultural research systems. This unit could be affiliated with any one of several presently existing agencies or it could be a new and independent undertaking.

B. Indirect actions:

1. Assist in the mobilization of advanced scientific capabilities by means of active information services concerning research in progress and talent

available, by involving advanced centers in LDC research programs, and by improving consultancy services.

2. Improve training for medium- and long-term manpower. Many institutions are involved in this activity. Continued attention to making the training relevant to LDC conditions is needed.

3. Build research components into development projects and tie this research to the international network.

4. Conduct additional workshops and conferences on strengthening national programs.

5. Establish a special advisory group similar to TAC to study needs and means of strengthening national programs and to assist donors, national groups, and network units in the development of efficient cooperative activities.

The next step

The above actions were seen as presently or potentially important means of strengthening national research programs. Some are well established, and their continuation appears to be highly desirable. Others are untested, and the consensus was that further analysis and discussion are needed. Toward this end, and toward developing a better understanding of work now under way, the following actions were identified by the group:

A. Invite donor agencies to circulate descriptive lists of their projects related to international agricultural research programs and research being undertaken in or on behalf of the LDC's. It was suggested that the CGIAR Secretariat be asked to specify format and other details for this listing and to circulate the assembled material to all participating agencies. They might also arrange a one-day program, possibly just before the CGIAR meeting in

November, 1974, to discuss this work. Both donor representatives and international center representatives should be present.

B. Consideration should be given to convening a conference about one year from now to bring together donor agencies, officials from the developing countries, and others to review various of the subjects listed in the preceding section. The group expressed particular interest in further discussion of items "4" and "6" of the "direct-action" list and "1," "2," and "5" on the "indirect" list of the previous section. It was suggested that some officials from the LDC's be present to describe their programs and that a few case histories be studied which deal with efforts to strengthen national research systems and means of putting technology to use.

It was suggested that The Rockefeller Foundation accept an organizing role in relation to this conference, drawing on other groups and individuals for advice on planning and execution. Attention was called to the fact that several meetings planned by FAO, UNDP, IBRD, and others will bear on this same subject and that an effort should be made to benefit by their discussions in planning the proposed meeting.

R *Not on file*

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

April 1, 1974

Dear Harold:

As George Darnell may have told you, one outcome of the Bellagio VI conference was a proposal that would ask the CGIAR Secretariat to help circulate information among donor agencies about donor programs which relate to the centers and to national research activities but which are a bit outside of the system. Ralph Melville's paper, which was distributed at Institutes' Week, 1973, was one of the things that triggered this proposal.

I enclose a copy of Ralph's paper for your ready reference and also an extract from "Notes on Bellagio VI" which makes reference to this suggestion.

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I am sure the group would appreciate your help in this regard, but would also wish it to be sufficiently flexible to fit to other plans the CGIAR may have. Perhaps we could discuss this when I see you next.

All best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

Mr. Harold Graves
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

ACM: jr

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 60th STREET NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

CABLE: ROCKFORD NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 2-8100

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

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As George Barnell may have told you, one outcome of the Bellagio VI conference was a proposal that would ask the CGIAR Secretariat to help circulate information among donor agencies about programs which relate to the centers and to national research activities but which are a bit outside of the system. Ralph Melville's paper, which was distributed at Institute's Week, 1973, was one of the things that triggered this proposal.

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Sincerely yours,

A. Colin McClung
Associate Director

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1974 APR - 7 PM 2:23

Mr. Harold Graves
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

RECEIVED

ACM:jr

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Yellow R
BHA

TO: Mr. M. Yudelman

FROM: Bruce M. Cheek *BMC*

SUBJECT: Airlie House Conference

DATE: March 19, 1974

On the basis of the draft agenda and list of participants which Dr. Ruttan of the Agricultural Development Council (ADC) has provided, I have made a rough calculation of the costs of the conference which ADC and the Bank are proposing to sponsor at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, between January 26-29, 1975. The total cost of the conference should be about \$25,000.

The conference, entitled "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research" is to be confined largely to participants, totalling about 40, and is to begin late on the Sunday, January 26 and is to end in the afternoon or evening of the 29th. The major cost of the conference is the travel of the participants, especially the twelve coming from abroad. I have used only the list of 40 participants proposed in the draft agenda and have calculated their costs on the basis of economy class return air fares and per diems of \$60 per day, allowing six days for those coming from the Asian areas and two days for those from Europe and Central America. The other costs relate more directly to Airlie House itself where the basic charge is \$32 per day per person for a single room. In addition, there are minor costs of local transportation, audio-visual and tape recording assistance and provision of supplies. Finally, there would be the costs of the printing prior to the conference of papers for discussion, including air mail costs of circulation.

The cost, while borne basically by ADC and the Bank, could probably be shared with Foundations sponsoring some of the participants coming from abroad. Secondly, I would assume that some of the printing costs prior to the conference could be covered by the internal budgets of ADC and the Bank. I have left aside for separate estimation any costs associated with the preparation, printing and circulation of a conference report as has been tentatively envisaged by Dr. Ruttan in his conversations with you. I have also left aside the question of any expansion in the number of participants, say to 50, to allow more Bank staff to be included or for changes in the program balance which might develop, including perhaps additional overseas air fares.

The rough calculations are indicated in the attached table.

cc: Dr. Ruttan, ADC
Mr. M. Veraart
BMC:mcj

AIRLIE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Estimate of Costs

Travel for 40 participants	\$ 18,000
Per diem during travel	500
Airlie House (\$32 per day for 3 days for 40 participants)	4,000
Local transportation	200
Audio-visual, tape recording, supplies	500
Miscellaneous and Contingencies	1,800
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 25,000



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March 19, 1974

Dear Vern:

This is to thank you for your letter of March 8 to myself and Mike Ruddy and a copy of the letter to Monty Yudelman about the Airlie House conference. I am glad to have the new provisional agenda and look forward to joining in discussions of it with you in the latter part of April. I assume the next step will be for you to contact Monty on your return from the Far East.

Concerning the proposed Secretariat paper on "Programming, Planning and Budgeting", Harold, Mike and I will discuss it with you when you are here on the general conference matters.

I have already sent you a copy of our internal note concerning the status of the conference, and I am now enclosing a copy of a budget estimate which I have given to Monty. This, too, we can discuss when you are here.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Bruce M. Cheek

Enclosure

Dr. Vernon W. Ruttan
President
Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York
New York 10020

cc: Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Ruddy
Mr. Neylan
BMC:mcj

R (Bli)

March 14, 1974

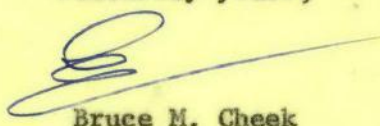
Dear Mrs. Westlake:

Thank you for sending me the material on Airlie House. This is an interim note to confirm to you that, together with the Agricultural Development Council (ADC) in New York, we are planning a conference on "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research" for January 1975. As indicated to you, we would like to have the conference at Airlie House for the period beginning on the afternoon of Sunday, January 26, and ending on the Wednesday afternoon/evening, January 29.

When the President of the ADC returns from abroad in mid-April, we shall be having a final planning session in Washington, and will then be in touch with you on the various aspects of conference organization. At this stage, I can indicate that there will be about forty participants.


With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Mrs. V. Westlake
Conference Coordinator
Airlie Conference Center
Airlie, Virginia

 cc: Dr. Vernon Ruttan, President, ADC
BMC:mcj

A / D / C

BHC
ST
R

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-757-8566 • Cable: Agridevel New York

March 8, 1974

✓
Dr. Bruce Cheek
Agriculture Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

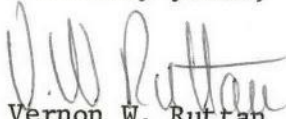
Mr. Michael Ruddy
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Bruce and Michael,

The agenda for the conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research is now being firmed up. The conference will be held at Airlie House, Virginia on January 26-29, 1975. A copy of the conference agenda is enclosed.

I am very pleased that the two of you have agreed to prepare the paper on "Programming, Planning and Budgeting For Resource Use At The International Institutes." It seems to me that it will be particularly important to relate planning concepts to managerial efficiency and productivity of the international institutes. It would be desirable to also give some attention to the future analytical uses of the data that will be generated by the uniform budgeting systems that are now being implemented at the international institutes.

Sincerely yours,


Vernon W. Ruttan
President

ra
enclosures

A/D/C

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

411 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

Enclosure to Mr. [Name]

March 8, 1974

Mr. Bruce [Name]
Agriculture Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Mr. Michael [Name]
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Bruce and Michael:

The agenda for the conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in the National Agricultural Research Institute is now being finalized. The conference will be held at the [Location] on January 26-27, 1974. A copy of the conference agenda is enclosed.

I am very pleased that the two of you have agreed to prepare the paper on Production Planning and Budgeting for Research for the International Bank. It seems to me that it will be particularly important to relate research costs to managerial efficiency and productivity of the international institute. It would be desirable to also give some attention to the "input-output" ratio of the data that will be generated by the studies. I am sure that you will be interested in the international institute.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1974 MAR 12 PM 2:12

RECEIVED

Graves
Naylor
Rosen

Copy of letter w/out attachments to [Name]

Draft
March 1, 1974

PROVISIONAL
CONFERENCE AGENDA
RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PRODUCTIVITY IN
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Airlie House, Virginia

January 26 - 29, 1975

The purpose of this conference will be (a) to examine recent evidence on the returns to investment in agricultural research in national and international systems and (b) to explore the implications of the new research management systems and of social and economic forces for the organization, management and productivity of national and international research systems.

The program will be organized around six half-day sessions. Papers for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 will be distributed to participants well in advance of the conference. Papers should be available to the Conference Secretariat by September 15, 1974.

The several papers prepared for sessions 1.0 through 5.0 will be summarized and evaluated by the discussant rather than read by the authors. The authors will have an opportunity to react to the discussants comments. At least half of the time available at each session will be reserved for open discussion.

The results of the conference will be made available in the form of a book. The conference editor will be given discretion in selecting among the papers prepared for the conference and material based on discussion at the conference those items which contribute to a useful publication.

It is anticipated that the conference will be jointly sponsored by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the Agricultural Development Council (ADC). The final conference agenda and information on travel arrangements should be available by late April or early May.

Session 1.0

Organization and Productivity of National Research Systems

The purpose of this session is to examine the results of recent research which has attempted to evaluate the productivity of several national research systems. Attention will be given to individual commodity research programs and national research systems. Emphasis will be given to the manner in which the research conducted within national systems has borrowed from or contributed to research in other countries and the relationship between national (central) and state (or provincial) systems in larger national systems.

Chairman: Montague Yudelman
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development

Paper: The Contribution of Research to Productivity in
Sugar Cane: Stages in the International Diffusion
of Research Capacity
Author: Robert E. Evenson
Yale University

Paper: Sources of Productivity Change in the New
High Yielding Wheat Varieties
Author: Albert H. Moseman
Agricultural Development Council

Paper: Organization and Productivity of Rubber
Research in Malaysia
Author: Lim Sow Ching
Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia

Paper: Organization and Productivity of the Federal-State
Research Systems in the United States
Authors: Willis L. Peterson
University of Minnesota
Joseph C. Fitzharris
College of St. Thomas

Paper: Organization and Productivity of National
and Prefectural Research Systems in Japan
Authors: Yujiro Hayami
International Rice Research Institute
Masahatsu Akino
Harvard University

Discussion: Alain de Janvry
University of California (Berkeley)

Session 2.0

Impact of the International System on Research
Capacity and on Agricultural Productivity

The purpose of this session is to evaluate the impact of the new international agricultural research system. The session will focus both on the impact of the institute training and research programs. Particular attention will be given to the complementarity between the productivity of national research systems and of the new international system.

Chairman: Peter Oram
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
& Secretary, Technical Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Paper: Impact of the International System on Research
Capacity: The CIMMYT and IRRI Training Programs

Author: Burton E. Swenson
University of Wisconsin

Paper: Impact of the International Institutes
on Crop Production

Author: Dana Dalrymple
U.S. Department of Agriculture
& Agency for International Development

Paper: Comparative Evidence on Returns to Investment
in National and International Research

Author: Robert E. Evenson
Yale University

Discussion: G. Edward Schuh
Purdue University

Session 3.0

The Organization and Potential of the International System

The purpose of this session is to analyze the conditions which have led to the development and growth of the new international system of agricultural research institutes. Emphasis will be given to the contribution of the international system to the international transfer of agricultural technology and research capacity and to the development of national capacity.

Chairman: Lowell Hardin
The Ford Foundation

Paper: The Potential for International Collaboration
in Agricultural Research
Author: Sir John Crawford
Australian National University
& Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee of the
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Paper: Articulation of the International and National
Systems: The IRRI Outreach Program
Author: Nyle C. Brady
International Rice Research Institute

Paper: Articulation of the International and National
Systems: The CIMMYT Outreach Program
Author: Haldore Hansen
International Maize & Wheat Improvement Center

Paper: Articulation of the International Research
System of Other Research Organizations
Author: Jose Drilon
Southeast Asian Regional Center for
Graduate Study & Research in Agriculture

Paper: Articulation of the International System with
Private Research and Development in Agriculture
Author:

Paper: The Impact of International Research on the
Performance and Objectives of National Systems
Author: Sterling Wortman
The Rockefeller Foundation

Discussion: Arthur T. Mosher
Agricultural Development Council

Session 4.0

Planning and Management of Agricultural Research Systems

The objective of this session is to evaluate some of the new planning, programming and budgeting systems that are being introduced in agricultural research.

Chairman: Joel Bernstein
U.S. Agency for International Development

Paper: Programming, Planning and Budgeting for Resource
Use at the International Institutes

Authors: Bruce M. Cheek
Michael Ruddy
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development

Paper: Models and Methods Used to Allocate Resources in
Agricultural Research: A Critical Review

Author: Walter L. Fishel
U.S. Department of Agriculture
& University of Minnesota

Paper: Contract Agricultural Research as a
Management Instrument

Author: Dr. T. Ulbright
Agricultural Research Council (England)

Paper: Monitoring the Productivity of Agricultural Research
at the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Author:

Paper: Operation Research on Resource Allocation
for Research Managers

Author: Per Pinstrup-Anderson
Centro Internacional de Agricultural Tropical (CIAT)

Discussion: Richard Nelson
Yale University

Session 5.0

Economic and Social Factors in Research Resource Allocation

The purpose of this session is to examine the role that economic and social forces play in the choice of research priorities and in the productivity of research resources. The role of physical and human resource endowments on the choice of an efficient research strategy will be examined.

Chairman:

Paper: Environmental Constraints, Commodity Mix,
and Research Resource Allocation

Authors: Martin Abel
University of Minnesota
Delane Welsch
Rockefeller Foundation

Paper: Relating Research Resource Allocation
to Multiple Goals

Author: John W. Mellor
Cornell University

Paper: An Empirical Test of an Economic Model for Establishing
Research Priorities: A Brazil Case Study

Author: G. Edward Schuh
Purdue University

Paper: A Probability Model of Technological Research
and Discovery

Author: Yoav Kislev
Hebrew University School of Agriculture

Paper: Measuring the Impact of Economic Factors in
the Direction of Technical Change

Author: Hans Binswanger
Agricultural Development Council

Discussion: Theodore Heidhues
University of Gottingen
& Chairman, Science Council,
Federal Republic of Germany

Session 6.0

The Future of the International System

This final session will be devoted to a discussion of the problems and opportunities facing the international system during the next decade.

Chairman: Vernon W. Ruttan
 Agricultural Development Council

Paper: A View from the Outside
Author: Theodore W. Schultz
 University of Chicago

Paper: A View from the Inside
Author: Sir John Crawford
 Technical Advisory Committee, Consultative
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Theodore W. Schultz
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Delane Welsch
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Sterling Wortman
The Rockefeller Foundation
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New York, New York 10020

Montague Yudelman, Director
Agriculture Department
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

COPY

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y. 10020

R

March 8, 1974

Dr. Montague Yudelman, Director
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Dr. Yudelman:

The agenda for the conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research is now being firmed up. Bruce Cheek has made arrangements for the conference to be held at Airlie House, Virginia on January 26-29. Bruce will be budgeting out the travel and related costs of the conference in the next week or so.

A copy of the provisional agenda for the conference is attached. In line with my conversations with Bruce last Thursday I am labeling it as a provisional agenda. In my letters to those conference participants whom I have previously contacted and to the few whom I am now contacting for the first time I am indicating the provisional nature of the agenda.

I have been assuming, of course, that you would be able to participate in the entire session and have taken the liberty of listing you as the Chairman of session 1.0. There is one additional question I would like to raise. We do not have anyone from OECD in the conference. If you know of someone at the professional level who has been conducting research in areas central to the conference program there is sufficient flexibility in the conference program to add an additional individual or topic.

I will be looking forward to seeing you in mid-April to firm up the agenda and related plans.

Sincerely yours,

Vernon W. Ruttan
President

cc: Bruce Cheek

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enclosure

March 8-74

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: March 5, 1974

FROM: Bruce M. Cheek *BMC*SUBJECT: Conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in International
Agricultural Research, January 1975

Since the TAC meeting in Rome early in February, I have had several contacts with Dr. Ruttan, the President of the Agricultural Development Council (ADC) in New York, concerning the conference which, in consultation with Mr. Yudelman, he is initiating for early 1975 on the above subject. He had prepared a draft prospectus for the conference during December. Dr. Ruttan wished to firm up the time and place of the conference, and to confirm the list of invited participants, there being no observers as such, for a conference of about 40 members on the basis of the prospectus which he had revised since discussions in Rome. Dr. Ruttan left for five weeks in Asia on March 1 and felt it advisable to circulate the notice concerning participation in the conference prior to his departure.

I discussed both the arrangements for the conference and the content of the conference with Mr. Yudelman and Mr. Neylan on February 27 and have since spoken again with Dr. Ruttan. Concerning arrangements for the conference, we have agreed that it will be held at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, about 45 miles from Washington, for three days beginning with arrival late on Sunday, January 26, 1975. The costs of the conference would in principle be met by the ADC and the World Bank and we have in fact included up to \$20,000 for the conference in the 1975 CGIAR budget proposal. I have told Dr. Ruttan that we would like him to secure contributions from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. He is doing this and has said that he would expect a number of participants to come (by second class air travel) at the expense of their own institutions. The ADC itself intends to pick up the air fares of a number of Asian participants.

We have had some discussion in the Bank on the scope and content of the conference stemming from the original draft which Dr. Ruttan circulated in December. He has shortened the conference sessions to somewhat under three days by deleting five papers. We have been reviewing the conference thrust or focus because we would like to see the conference fit in a definitive way in the sequence of meetings and seminars on national research and outreach which include the TAC priorities paper, the socio-economic seminar of July 1973, the March 1974 Bellagio conference, the UNDP/FAO conference at CIAT in April. The proposed Airlie House conference also ties in with Mr. Bell's request at the November Consultative Group meeting that we should sponsor a more thorough discussion on outreach activities in relation to national research in developing countries. Since we would like more discussion on the content of the conference with Dr. Ruttan, he will defer circulation of a definitive conference prospectus to his return. On the other hand, given his recent contacts with some 28 of the 40 expected participants, the fact that he will be away for about five weeks and that the papers should be prepared by September, he is writing to the proposed participants indicating the general lines of the conference, including its timing and the support of the Bank. At the same time, he will circulate in draft form the revised prospectus of themes and speakers, indicating that it is still under review and will be finalized by the end of April. In the meantime, invited participants could

begin preparing their thoughts and drafting papers along the lines tentatively indicated.

The present circulation of material will not cite the Bank as co-sponsor of the draft agenda. In mid-April, Dr. Ruttan will come to the Bank and discuss the materials that he is now circulating so as to finalize the content of the January 1975 sessions at Airlie House.

cc: Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Graves
Mr. Fransen
Mr. Neylan
Dr. Ruttan - ADC
BMC:mcj

R B4

February 25, 1974

Mr Brian Webster
Food and Agriculture Organisation
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0200
Italy

Sub-Committee on Socio-Economic Research

Dear Brian,

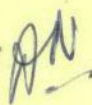
Upon my return to Washington, I phoned Vernon Ruttan who agreed to keep May 2, 3 and 4 free for the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Socio-Economic Research.

Kind regards,

Anthony Neylan

cc: Sir John Crawford

ANeylan:jf



R B

February 22, 1974

Dear Vern:

Thank you for your letter of February 14, about which we have subsequently talked on the 'phone. I am taking up with Harold Graves and Mike Ruddy the question of a Secretariat presentation at the January 1975 conference on "Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research."

Secondly, Airlie House confirms the availability of their property for the proposed dates of January 26-29. Mrs. V. Westlake, the Conference Coordinator at Airlie, is sending brochures on the Center's facilities and costs to both you and me as a basis for firming up the conference arrangements.

I am expecting to hear from you again about the number of participants and their travel requirements. It is my understanding that the Bank and the A.D.C. will foot the bill for the whole conference. This is a point which you discussed in December with Monty Yudelman and I will take it up again with him next week on his return from Rome so that we can get a more exact estimate of costs.

Meanwhile, I look forward to receiving from you the revised program outline.

With best wishes,


Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek

Dr. Vernon W. Ruttan
President
Agricultural Development Council
630 Fifth Avenue
New York
New York 10020

cc: Mr. Yudelman
Mr. Graves
BMC:mcj



A / D / C

~~DR~~
R

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020

Established by John D. Rockefeller 3rd

Tel: 212-757-8566 • Cable: Agridevel New York

February 14, 1974

Dr. Bruce Cheek
Agriculture Department
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Bruce,

The purpose of this letter is to invite you to present a paper on the topic "Programming, Planning, and Budgeting for Resource Use at the International Agricultural Institutes," at a conference on Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research to be held in Washington in late January of 1975.

In line with our discussion in Rome, we would hope that the paper would bring out the implications of the budgeting, programming, and planning system that is being developed for use by the international institutes in increasing the effectiveness of resource use at the institutes. You might also want to bring out some of the analytical uses that may be made of the data that is now being generated following the implementation of common budgeting procedures.

In preparing the paper, you may want to draw on other Bank staff members. I understand, for example, that you have been working closely with William Lewis and Michael Ready in the development and implementation of the procedures that are now being used at the institutes. We would be pleased to have Bill Lewis or Michael Ready or, if you feel it desirable, both of them join you as joint authors of the paper. I would appreciate it if you could discuss their potential interest with them and let me hear from you.

A/B/C

The Agricultural Development Council, Inc.

410 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018

TO: THE DIRECTOR, AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20512

February 14, 1974

Mr. James O. Cook
Agricultural Department
International Bank for
Reconstruction & Development
1818 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20543

Dear Sir:

The purpose of this letter is to advise you to review a
part of the report "Progress, Plans, and Prospects"
for research on the International Agricultural
Education, as a conference on Research Administration
and the International Agricultural Education, as
held in Washington in late January of 1974.

In line with our objective of 1974 to review and
the paper which would be the basis of the
study, progress, and plans, we have
designed for use by the International Agricultural
Education the effectiveness of research on the
subject. To this end we are asking you to
analyze your own work on the date that is
being covered following the development of
existing literature.

In preparing the paper, you are asked to draw on other
staff members, a bibliography, or sources that you
have working closely with the International Agricultural
Education and the development of the program.
In the development and implementation of the program,
you are being used as the principal, we would
like to have the data on which we are
feel of the data, both of which you are
of the paper. I would appreciate it if you could
submit your paper to the International Agricultural
Education, New York, New York, and to the

Yudelman
Graves
Luddy

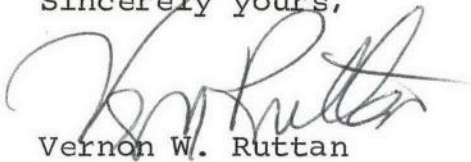
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RECEIVED

Dr. Bruce Cheek
February 14, 1974
Page 2

I believe you have a copy of the tentative conference agenda in hand. During the next week or so I hope to confirm the commitment to several other conference participants. At that time I will be able to forward to you a revised agenda for the conference.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Vernon W. Ruttan".

Vernon W. Ruttan
President

Draft
Dec. 6, 1979

(2)

Conference Agenda Resource Allocation and Productivity in International Agricultural Research

The purpose of this conference will be (a) to examine recent evidence on the returns to investment in agricultural research in national and international systems and (b) to explore the implications of the new research management systems and of social and ~~economic~~ economic forces for the organization, management and productivity of national and international research systems.

The program will be organized around seven half day sessions. Papers will be prepared in advance of the conference. The several papers prepared for each session will be summarized and evaluated by the discussant rather than read by the authors. The authors will have an opportunity to react to the discussant's comments. At least half of the time available at each session will be reserved for open discussion.

Session 1.0

Organization and Productivity of National Commodity Research Programs

The purpose of this session is to examine the results of recent research on the organization and productivity of a number of important commodity based research systems. The cases examined in this session will be based on research conducted within a national research system. Emphasis will be given to the manner in which the commodity research conducted within national systems has borrowed from or contributed to research in other countries.

Chairman:

Paper: Organization and Productivity of Cotton Research in Brazil

Authors: Dr. Edward Schuh, Purdue University and
Harry W. Ayer, University of Arizona

Paper: Organization and Productivity of Rubber Research in Malaysia

Author: Lim, Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia

Paper: The Contribution of Research to Productivity in Sugar
Cane: Stages in the International Diffusion of Research Capabilities

Author: Robert Evenson, Yale University

Discussion: Alan de Janvry, University of California

Session 2.0

Organization and Productivity of National Research Systems

The purpose of this session is to examine the results of recent research which has attempted to evaluate the productivity of several national agricultural research systems. Particular attention will be given to the relationship between national (central) and state (or provincial) systems in larger national systems.

Chairman:

Paper: Organization and Productivity of The Federal-State Research System in the United States

Authors: Willis Peterson, University of Minnesota and Joseph Fitzharris, College of St Thomas

Paper: Organization and Productivity of National and Prefectural Research Systems in Japan

Authors: Yuziyo Hayami, Tokyo Metropolitan University and M. Akino, Harvard University

Paper: Organization and Productivity of The All India Research System

Authors: Swaminathan, Indian Agricultural Research Center
Jha, Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Paper: Organization and Productivity of Agricultural Research in Germany

Author: Adolph Weber, Christian-Albrechts Universität (Kiel).

Session 3.0

Development and Organization of the International System

The purpose of this session is to analyze the conditions which have led to the development and growth of the new international system of agricultural research institutes. Emphasis will be given to the contribution of the international system to the international transfer of agricultural technology and research capacity and to the development of national capacity.

Chairman:

Paper: Development and Organization of Colonial Research Systems:

Author:

Paper: Development and Potential of the New International System

Authors: Sterling Wortman, Rockefeller Foundation and Lowell Hardin, Ford Foundation

Paper: Articulation of the International and National Systems
The IRRI Outreach Program

Author Nyle Brady, International Rice Research Institute

Paper: Articulation of the International and National Systems
The CIMMYT Outreach Program

Author: Halvor Hansen, CIMMYT

Session 3.0

Paper: Articulation of the International System
with other Regional Organizations: Ministry & University
Author: Jose Prión
Southeast Asia

Paper: Articulation of the International System
with Private Research and Development in Agriculture
Ernest Rinke
Northrop King

Cargill, Inc.

Discussions: Arthur T. Mosher
Agricultural Development Council

Session 4.0

Impact of The International System on Research Capacity and on Agricultural Productivity

The purpose of this paper is to ~~present~~ evaluate the impact of the new international agricultural research system. The session will focus both on the impact of the Institute training and research programs.

Chairman:

Paper: Impact of the International System on Research Capacity: The CYMMIT and IRP Training Programs
Author: Burton Swenson, University of Wisconsin

Paper: Impact of The International Institutes on Crop Production
Author: Dana Dalrymple, US Dep. of Agriculture and US AID

Paper: Comparative Evidence on Returns to Investment in National and International Research
Author: Robert Eason, Yale University

Discussion:

Session 5.0

Planning and Management of Agricultural Research Systems.

The objective of this session is to evaluate some of the new programming and planning systems that are being introduced in agricultural research. ~~during~~

Chairman

Paper: Programming, Planning and Budgeting for Resource Use at the International Institutes

Authors: ; Consultative Group Secretariat

Paper: The Use of Systems Science in Research ~~at~~ Programming and Planning at the US Department of Agriculture

Author: Walter Fishel, US Dept. of Agriculture and Univ. of Wisconsin

Paper: Contract Agricultural Research in Great Britain
Authors:

Paper: Management of a Private Multinational Agricultural Research System

Author:

Guides to the Management of
Paper: ~~Managing~~ New Multinational Research Systems
Author: Albert Moser, Agricultural Development Centre

Comment:

Session 6.0

Economic and Social Factors in Research Resource Allocation

The purpose of this session is to examine the role that economic and social forces play in the choice of research priorities and in ~~the~~ the productivity of research resources. The role of physical and human resource endowments on the choice of an efficient research strategy will be examined.

Chairman:

Paper: Resource Endowments and The Direction of Technical Change

Author: Vernon W. Ruttan, Agricultural Development Council

Paper: Environmental Constraints, Commodity Mix, and Research Resource Allocation

Authors: Martin Able, University of Minnesota and Delane Welsh, Rockefeller Foundation

Paper: Relating Research Resource Allocation to Multiple Goals

Author: John Mellor, Cornell University

Paper: ~~The~~ The Impact of Economic Factors on the Direction of Technical Change

Author: Hans Binswanger, Agricultural Development Council

Discussion: Theodore ~~Heid~~ Heid

Session 7.0

The Future of the International System

The final session will be devoted to a discussion of the problems and opportunities facing the international system during the next decade.

Chairman:

⊙

Paper: A View from the Outside

Author: Theodore W. Schultz
University of Chicago

Paper: ⊙ A View from the Inside

Sir John Crawford

Australian National University and ⊙ CS/ITK
~~EST/ITK~~

Other Potential Authors, Chairmen, Discussants

Per Rasmussen
EIAA

economics

Montague Yudelman
IBRD

economics

Theodore ^{Heidhues} ~~Heidhues~~
Göttingen

economics

macro policy

Zoe Strelitz
Harvard University

economics

Richard Nelson
Yale University

economics

macro policy

Fred Ramawas
IPB, Bogor

agonomy

agr administration

Nicholas Ardito Barletta

economics

Vivian Costenson
University of Washington

agr history

Wayne Rasmussen
US Dept of Agr

agr. history

John Nichols
IITA

entomology

administration

R ~~B~~

February 4, 1974

Dear Dr. Mbilinyi:

It was very kind of you to send us the overcharge form so that we could claim a refund on your air ticket. I trust that by now you have received a copy of the proceedings of the Socio-Economic Seminar.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Simon M. Mbilinyi
Economic Research Bureau
University of Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 35096
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

Harold Graves
HG:mcj

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.
Telephone (Area Code 202) 477-3592
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD

October 16, 1973

R

TO: Participants in Consultative Group Socio-Economic Seminar
and in 1973 International Centers Week

FROM: Deputy Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Socio-Economic Research Seminar, July 27-28, 1973

1. Attached is a set of notes on the Socio-Economic Research Seminar which the Consultative Group held in Washington just prior to International Centers Week. The notes cover the three sessions into which the Seminar was divided:

- Topic I - Social Science Research Programs of the Existing Centers, Chaired by Dr. Joel Bernstein, USAID.
- Topic II - Expanding Usage of Centers' Research Findings
Group A, Chaired by Dr. Lowell Hardin, Ford Foundation
Group B, Chaired by Dr. W. Hopper, IDRC.
- Topic III - Socio-Economic Research Needed Outside the Centers, including the summation of the Seminar by the session chairman, Sir John Crawford, TAC.

2. The notes are organized around the questions posed in the Program and Background Papers, dated July 2, 1973, which were distributed to participants before the meeting. A list of participants is attached. The subject will be further discussed at the February 1974 meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee, which has the matter as a standing item on its agenda.

Attachment

TOPIC I -- SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PROGRAMS OF
THE EXISTING CENTERS

Presentations by the principal economists for CIAT, CIMMYT and IRRI were supplemental to their written statements, provided in the program book. These written statements should be considered together with the following synthesis of oral comments so as to gain an overall impression of the work at the Centers.

1. Criteria for Research

The Centers have limited manpower (almost all economists) for socio-economic research; except for IRRI the work is at too early a stage to have produced major results, which is all the more reason for defining staff needs and research objectives now. The dominant criteria for selection of research work seem to have been identification of actual utilization and of bottlenecks to utilization of new technologies, and feasibility within available resources and data. More recently there is growing interest in pre-identification of technical research targets, and focusing on topics requiring joint investigation between social scientists and the other scientists working at the centers, particularly agronomists.

Most of the work has focussed on the adoption of new technologies (including especially small farmers' problems) and, although generally based on commodity work, is increasingly concerned with farming systems. Mechanization (including foreign exchange components), small farm technology, and water management are some other prominent subjects of study. A basic technique of operation, frequently used, is farm surveys.

The objective stressed in the discussion is to help decide bio/technical research priorities through findings on adoption incentives and obstacles to increased production and productivity. The research priorities are more difficult to decide when there are several crops in the farming pattern or where the objective is a broader one such as better nutrition or rural employment. Improved technology may favor one crop (e.g., wheat) at the expense of another (e.g., beans), which is needed for dietary balance, even if it is less remunerative. Scientific research and socio-economic measures (e.g., to affect price levels) may both be needed in such a situation to improve performance towards LDC development goals.

2. Analyses Actually Done

The economic work programs are so new that only at IRRI and to some extent at CIMMYT is there a substantial and extensive volume of work already reported on in an interim manner. While the impact of interim findings cannot yet be fully judged, they are being fed into the Centers' decision-making process on further scientific research.

At IRRI, where the social science research program has been underway for a decade, there has been considerable study of mechanization and employment in rice growing. The effect of the use of imported four-wheel tractors (which have been made available to small-scale farmers through a rental system) has been to reduce labor in farmland preparation and to increase it in weeding, so that total employment time has not changed greatly, though production has increased markedly. Given the high foreign exchange component of this equipment, IRRI has successfully developed a technology adapted to the small farmers' need for a cheaper, easy-to-maintain, hand tractor to be used with his carabao. At the same time, this tractor can readily be produced at a competitive price in the Philippines, reducing foreign exchange claims and increasing employment. IRRI is now examining the effects of these changes on family employment and consumption and on community activities. Secondly, IRRI is studying water management as a major constraint to the spread of new technology, particularly major canal delivery systems. Donor agencies tend to recommend techniques which require too sophisticated management; systems should be geared to local management capacity. Thirdly, IRRI is studying the risk problem and the trade-off of high yield against stability, including resistance to disease and tolerance to varied soil and water conditions. Some of this work has already been applied (for example, disease resistant strains have been introduced), while tolerance studies are still in the experimental stage. Finally, studies have shown that adoption is more rapid and widespread where there is mixed cropping; adoption in mono-crop areas is slower, partly because of the risk factor. Social conditions also affect the introduction of new varieties because they affect the whole process of institutional change (credit, extension, etc.), which is an essential part of the new technology.

CIMMYT made a progress report on case studies in 8 countries related to the adoption process, in particular to factors encouraging or impeding use of new technology. Yield surveys and farmer interviews on the use of new wheat and maize varieties have been conducted in Mexico, El Salvador, India, Turkey, Colombia, Kenya, Tunisia and Iran. Findings are still being developed, but results so far, particularly in the first four countries mentioned, indicate that adoption is often related to farm size and to agro-climatic conditions. Response comes first on large and irrigated farms. Often, smaller farmers follow-up after a lag of three or four years. Existence of a strong institutional base (for example, research, extension and credit facilities in India) makes for the most effective response. Indeed, such a "package" is the basis for success. Access to needed inputs on reasonable terms is particularly important to small farmers. Control of the risk factor (e.g., by research to get varieties with greater yield stability in the face of disease and water problems) is also seen to be an important adoption incentive in the cases studied and so to decisions on what bio-research to pursue so as to reduce risk to acceptable levels.

3. Integration of Center Research

The presentations indicated that much of the research, particularly at the farm level and on farming systems, is being done on a multi-disciplinary team basis with the appropriate mixes of social and agricultural scientists.

However, a need for more interdisciplinary work was recognized. "Independent work" includes macro work on demand elasticities and on the distribution of benefits of new technology. There is also the question of whether farm price policies can be managed so as to facilitate adoption. In general, the economic/biological work are closely related. Scientific research choices are affected by risk and other incentive factors in technology adoption, which in turn have many socio-economic aspects; getting at these is a key element in the social research programs being developed.

4. Collaborative Research

There was considerable emphasis on the importance of linkages (between the International Centers and national research organizations) as a way of increasing the effectiveness of Center work and as a program to which the CG should give more attention and support.

Linkages with other International Centers are embryonic, as are those with institutions in developed countries. Yet they are needed as a stimulus and guide and to promote efficiency. Linkages with organizations in LDCs are sometimes strong (as in Colombia) but need further strengthening, notably in the regions to which the Center's work relates (by product or ecology). Linkages with LDCs are vital to effective adoption programs. They are costly in terms of management time and funds; choices will have to be made (as with biological research linkings via "outreach"). Linkages do, however, stimulate national research efforts which must carry the principal load, given the great variations in social environments within LDCs and the large volume of research needed to come to grips with the principal problems.

Improved collaborative research is indeed essential, despite its cost, if Center work is to be adapted to local conditions, if regional work is to be synchronized and if leadership is to be available to strengthen the national research systems. Ways should be found for Centers and donor agencies to work with national and regional bodies to develop this collaborative research more effectively. Donor agencies could help through their own national research institutions and through helping meet increased expenditures for studies, travel etc., by the International Centers and for expanded programs at national centers.

Training is on a multi-disciplinary basis but it is sometimes hard to get good trainees. Even though the objective is to strengthen national programs, governments hesitate to release staff. Students also hesitate to over-specialize. Centers are trying to develop study programs of mutual benefit to the sponsoring government, the Center and the trainee. One good source of trainees and supplemental research staff (learning by doing) is post-graduate degree candidates.

On-farm testing of research is vital. It is a part of any training program and must also be carried out before widespread adoption is attempted. There is a question of balance in testing -- how much by the Center as a trial; how much by a national agency (including extension services)? Administrative capacity in LDCs is a main constraint on training and linkage programs and also on adequate testing programs. The question was raised as to whether the centers themselves were encountering bureaucratic problems (including excessive controls) which impede their research.

5. Conclusion

For improved socio-economic work at the Centers, emphasis was placed on the need for:

- increased and more broadly trained social science staff;
- more and more effective linkages with other Centers and with institutions in developed and LDC regions;
- research on the risk factor in technology adoption;
- research on factor markets (affecting adoption, especially by small farmers); and
- the need for more extensive farm survey programs based on an interdisciplinary team approach.

TOPIC II -- EXPANDING USAGE OF CENTERS'
RESEARCH FINDINGS

DISCUSSION IN GROUP A OF TOPIC II

Synthesis

The discussion centered mainly on questions 1, 2 and 4; there were practically no examples cited of good and poor usage of research results. Indeed a general comment on the discussion might be that it lacked specificity, and this may indicate that further synthesis and dissemination would be valuable of the Centers' results, as well as those developed by other institutions, on the questions at issue. It also suggests the need for further analysis of such topics as 1; 3; and the quantitative aspects of 4, to all of which the seminar gave rather imprecise answers.

In general terms there was a broad measure of agreement on the need for integration of biological and social sciences -- it was pointed out that there was no logic in the idea of a "science and technology" thrust in isolation from the human factor; and on the need for guidance from the economists and social scientists as to the type of technology likely to prove most acceptable to consumers. There was rather less suggestion that the biologists and physical scientists might have anything to teach their economic colleagues, although there is an important element of symbiosis in inter-disciplinary research which should benefit both groups!

An obvious focus of concern was not so much the balances indicated under topic 4, as the imbalance between work at international and national centers. While it was generally accepted that there was a need to strike a reasonable balance between disciplines within Centers, and that overall one of the strengths of the International Centers lay in their compactness and manageability, it was also recognized that this limited the scope and applicability of their findings in what were often highly location-specific social situations. Great emphasis was therefore placed on their role in training national cadres, and in developing and acting as catalysts for research networks in and beyond their host country.

Discussion of the four main questions

1. Interests of user groups

The three main user groups identified in the discussion were:

- i Center staffs (dealt with under question 2);
- ii Agricultural producers; and
- iii Development planners and policy makers.

Practically no mention was made of agro-business interests; but it was pointed out that one category had been left out, the international and bilateral investment and aid agencies. The work of the International Centers' economists could have an important role in indicating priorities for their efforts, as well as in offering guidance in investment or other policy issues, which might lead to more effective use of aid.

In general there was considerable emphasis on the need for guidance to policy-makers derived from socio-economic studies; it was pointed out that modern agricultural technology was highly plastic and that this made the correct choice of strategies vital. There were often clashes of interest between consumer and/or income groups, and between short and long term objectives; moreover, the interests of small and large farmers, consumers, rural and urban people, and governments and producers did not always coincide. Social pressure groups thus arose. The policies adopted by governments determined which groups gained, and which lost, and the correct point at which to make the choice was often difficult to decide.

Economists and social scientists could offer policy guidance here; but once the decision was taken, scientists were not asked to try and offset the chosen policies but to devise the best technologies. Here again, the social scientists should be able to offer guidance. It was suggested that four stages were involved in the process:

- i) Screening before research was undertaken to add to its precision. Here the clientele would be the research scientists.
- ii) Screening once scientific results began to appear so as to hasten their adoption. Here the clientele would be both the producers and the scientists.
- iii) Policy-making. Guidance as to the implications of choices of technology, helping planners to anticipate difficulties and eliminate constraints; ex-ante, rather than by conventional ex-post analysis.
- iv) Communication of results. Here the same problems of diffusion of effort were involved as in the biological sciences. Because the capacity of the institutes was so limited, hard choices had to be made as to the choice of topics for socio-economic research.

At the policy level it was felt that national social scientists should appraise and offer guidance as to what governmental goals and policies ought to be; the International Centers should study these priorities and the related major agricultural problems and bring these to the notice of their Directors. The work of the International Centers should not conflict with the interests of governments and it was their economists' job to provide synchronization. The national policy objectives and priorities needed to be clearly specified to the Centers (- increase in domestic food supply, exports, income, employment, etc.), and there was the danger of a gap existing between the centers and governments on policy which must be bridged by links between national social scientists and those of the centers. This emphasized the vital importance of two-way linkages within as well as between disciplines, and also between international and national researchers.

The complementarity of socio-economic studies and personnel at the Centers and those at the national level was emphasized frequently. There was some feeling that the 'lead paper' for Topic II concentrated too much on the Centers and not enough on the clientele, and it was pointed out that the Centers should not attempt to usurp the role of national universities and government staffs. These were, in one sense, their most direct clientele in helping to form networks which would provide the range of variability necessary to test both the biological and socio-economic results of the Centers' work. This seems to offer the main hope of reconciling the dilemma referred to by several speakers, between the location-specificity of much of the work at the farm level and the need to maintain an adequate balance between social and other sciences on the relatively small overall staffs of the International Centers.

It was also stressed that agricultural innovation had to take place within a social environment. Farmers and their families should therefore be more closely involved in social and economic decisions which were now usually imposed from above. On this depended both the ultimate success of the work of the Centers and of government policies to speed the implementation of their results. If the latter were wrongly oriented, inadequate or unacceptable to most producers, the technology was often erroneously blamed. Deeper insight was required into the motivations of farmers, but some speakers doubted the extent to which this could be obtained by expatriates unless they worked hand-in-glove with local socio-economic counterparts. This was perhaps particularly vital in respect of social studies, to which inadequate attention was being given.

2. Ways in which Center socio-economic staff can contribute to increasing the usage of Center research findings.

Discussion of this topic was largely confounded with that on the first question, especially in respect of work at the farm level.

There was general acceptance of the need for Center-based socio-economic research aimed at (i) testing the economic viability of new technologies, (ii) the identification of constraints to their adoption, and (iii) analysis of the possible results of their adoption and of alternative approaches to achieving development objectives. An example of choice in respect of increasing basic food supplies might be either to introduce a new varietal 'package' or to improve and expand storage facilities.

Testing the potential viability of new technological packages developed by production scientists was clearly an important role, which in addition to cost/price relationships, benefit/cost analysis, credit requirements and other economic factors, also involved social parameters concerning motivation and risk aversion. Studies might be needed on farmers, farm households, or even whole villages or communities, and different packages and mixes of enterprises might be required if the main objective of a household or group was to maximize income rather than food for subsistence. This suggests that socio-economic studies may need to be broader than the biological research of the International Centers, which is often focused on only one or two crops.

In examining the feasibility of adopting a new technology and identifying constraints a wide range of needs was suggested. Indeed, it was pointed out that an important task facing the Center's economists ab initio, was to sort out the essential from the merely interesting and to try and identify which were broadly common problems and which were narrowly location specific.

Points requiring study might include farm size and structure (e.g., fragmentation), tenure, changes feasible or needed to develop improved structures (e.g., through land reform); the effects of intermediaries on farmers' incentives to produce more; the influence of education and of social taboos; the role of women and children; the effectiveness of government institutions and services in making technology and related know-how available to producers; the adequacy of the physical factors required - water, fertilizer; and so on.

Probably the most difficult task facing socio-economic researchers in assisting other scientists at the centers (or elsewhere) lay in attempting to analyse, ex ante, the consequences of the successful and widespread adoption of new technology.

This could involve guidance on the probable size of its impact in terms of increased output, "value added", the size of the area over which it was likely to be applied, the predominant structure and farming pattern in which it would be applied, and the number of farm units and intermediaries likely to be involved and the type of institutions and infrastructure required to achieve optimum benefits. Prediction of the implications for social change of the new technology was also important; for example the effects of mechanization on employment or of new varieties and inputs on costs of produce, nutritional value of produce, etc. This could point to the need for scientists to re-design certain aspects of their package, or even to abandon it in favor of an alternative and less socially disruptive approach. Even if such advance analysis was not always feasible, ex post evaluation or study of analagous situations elsewhere could often offer valuable guidelines as to amendments and to readjustments in Center's scientific thrusts.

One other way in which socio-economic researchers could help those in other disciplines was in design and analysis of experiments in a way which would lead both to sound scientific conclusions and, where possible, provide guidance on economic factors. It might well prove necessary to adopt different criteria for the objectives and analysis of experimental programmes in developing countries than those current in advanced economies; and the social scientists had a major role to play in defining such criteria.

There must thus be a continual trade-off between social and other scientists at the centers, as well as a feed-back from work in national programmes if the right type of technology was to be developed by the Centers, the right measures implemented by governments to spearhead their adoption, and right judgments made ahead of the fact to prevent or cushion any adverse social or economic consequences within the nation as a whole.

3. Examples and causes of good and poor usage results

It would have been logical for some of the needs outlined above to have been linked to identified successes or failures in the application of new knowledge by farmers in developing countries; but, by and large, this was not done. One speaker suggested that the best way to find the causes of poor usage was to ask the farmers.

Some indications were given, however, of reasons for poor research or failure to apply it; for example, the fact that in some countries research at universities (where socio-economic studies [often highly theoretical] tend to be concentrated) is under the aegis of the Ministry of Education; while research in biological and physical sciences (usually 'applied') is often undertaken at research stations under other Ministries such as Agriculture. Not only are links between university and public sector research frequently weak, but there are few examples of research institutes with strong, well-integrated, multi-disciplinary research programs aimed at the solution of priority national problems.

Another weakness lies in application of results at the grass roots where technology agents are often passive if not hostile to change. Their passivity is rooted in inadequate education either absolutely or for the job in hand; sometimes in wrong social background; often in poor motivation due to low salary and status, inadequate support (transport, office space, etc.), isolation from access or exposure to new technology and particularly to socio-economic know-how.

At higher levels of government, short-run thinking often prevails, while many officials are often more sensitive to social or political pressure groups than to the opportunities arising from new knowledge. Willingness to allocate resources to national research is therefore low, as is their interest in the work of international centers outside their own boundaries.

The staffs of the Centers, and particularly those responsible for social and economic policies, therefore have an important educational role to play with national policy makers, with research workers, and with extension agents. Failure to get together with each of these groups to discuss problems and solutions could lead to poor usage results, but this was particularly essential where new technology required social change since this might imply criticism of government in that existing social structures were assumed to be wrong. (An interesting but unresolved division of opinion arose as to the extent to which technical progress could be made without changes in social structures and balances.)

4. Balance of effort required to maximize the return from research investments

This was dealt with largely in qualitative terms, although the general feeling was that some further strengthening of social science staffs at international centers was required, as well as in outreach effort. It was suggested that one social science worker could inter-act intensively with up to six biological scientists, but that social science staffs should not be allowed to become so large that they talked mainly to each other!

Cross-fertilization with other disciplines was essential in program formulation.

One aspect which seems to merit further attention by center socio-economic staffs is the development of a better methodology of approach to research problems, in which national programs are often weak. This would be less affected by location-specificity than actual field research results, and would be of great help in developing national capabilities to participate in networks.

The latter probably received more attention than any other subject, not unnaturally in view of the impossibility of the Centers themselves acting in more than a catalytic role in socio-economic research per se. It was, however, recognized that, as of now, the staff of the Centers in this field is not only unbalanced internally but also externally, with, in some cases, very large outreach staffs in biological sciences but practically no outreach effort in the highly location-specific social sciences. This seems a serious weakness: it was also questioned whether outreach efforts should, at some stage, evolve into integrated interdisciplinary programs as at the Centers themselves, or should remain -- as at the moment -- a series of isolated thrusts.

Even with a greatly strengthened socio-economic outreach effort much would always depend on the identification of suitable national groups both for research and its adoption. In some countries these exist, in most they are inadequate; and while modest cooperative programs with international centers may be feasible, a strong training effort is essential.

Here there were considerable differences of opinion as to the type of training required, the academic level, and the balance between formal and "in-service" or short course type activities. It was also stressed that in addition to social scientists, training needed to be given to production economists, as well as to improving the understanding of agronomists and extension workers of the importance of social and economic factors in farmers' attitudes towards technical innovation. There was a danger of over-sophisticated or too narrow training, resulting in trainees who might be useless in their own environment. For example, people who were expert in sector analysis but unable to organize the data collection on which the analysis has to be based.

Center staffs could also help to give national workers an orientation towards national priorities and problems which they did not always have. Similarly they should be receptive towards the problems identified by national staffs in training, seminars, or cooperative programs. Only by developing a real network of communication could the maximum benefit be expected from the programs of the Centers and the right signals fed back from the wide range of conditions they had to cover, to ensure that their objectives and approaches would be in line with national needs and their research output readily acceptable to producers.

Main consensus and requirements for action

1. The role of the socio-economic staffs of the Centers is recognized as of essential importance to their overall success

- (i) in helping to add to the precision and economic viability of their own scientific program;
- (ii) identification of constraints to adoption of their technology;
- (iii) analysis of the implications of new technology and guidance as to any pitfalls to be avoided;
- (iv) providing a feedback of information on progress and problems in adoption through links to national field level socio-economic programs;
- (v) offering guidance to policy makers as to the measures needing to be taken to promote adoption.

2. Strengthening of the socio-economic staffs of the Centers is considered necessary, both at headquarters and for outreach work.

3. Since the Centers are small relative to the task in hand, and it is essential to maintain a critical balance between social and other sciences, their role must be largely catalytic.

4. This is perhaps especially true of work in socio-economic research, and considerable emphasis must therefore be placed on strengthening national capabilities through the development and transfer of methodologies from the Centers; the creation of problem-oriented cooperative research networks; and the training by the Centers of national workers. The latter must include not only academic training of social scientists, but appropriate courses for national planners, production specialists, and extension staffs. The panel laid very considerable stress on the need for the development of strong linkages between the socio-economic work of the Centers and national workers at all levels.

DISCUSSION IN GROUP B OF TOPIC II

The discussion dealt mainly with questions 1 and 2 in examining ways in which the centers, through their socio-economic staff, could address themselves to the specific interests of the major users of their research and thereby promote better usage of research findings. Question 3 was not discussed in any depth though there was agreement that a better understanding through research of why good usage occurs in certain areas but not in others would be valuable. Time expired before any attention could be given to question 4 but it was implicit throughout the discussion that the socio-economic staff at the international centers would be quite small and that a great proportion of the interpretation/dissemination activities would have to be undertaken by national agencies. However, there was repeated stress on the need for working linkages between this work at the centers and at the national level, to provide better orientation, comparative data and mutual reinforcement and to take advantage of leadership or coordinating potentials inherent in the role of the centers.

The Panel recognized at the outset that the issues raised under the general heading of 'socio-economic' covered a vast field. It is clearly impossible for the centers to attempt to cover all areas of the socio-economic work required. Centers were warned against spreading their resources too thinly. Choices have to be made and from the discussion there emerged a number of suggestions and criteria for these choices.

It was further recognized by the Panel that many of the socio-economic problems are country-specific and for that reason cannot be pursued but at the national level. Time and again throughout the discussion the need for the socio-economist at the center to have close ties with national agencies was stressed. Both for receiving information on national situations and in order to carry out his task effectively, the socio-economist at the center is highly dependent on linkages with national agencies and programs.

1. Interests of User Groups

In examining ways in which socio-economic research could respond to user needs, the Panel began by going back over some of the points which had been raised under Topic I. It was, for example, agreed that the socio-economist at the center had an input to make in the center's definition of its research priorities. It was also necessary for him to participate in the design of experiments and in the testing of new technologies. In order to ensure the relevance of the technologies which were developed, there was need to have somebody at the center continually posing the questions: "For whom is this technology being designed?", and "How can it be shaped to be most useful and acceptable to him?".

One Panelist believed that the greatest contribution which socio-economic research at the centers could make would be in assistance to national planning and policy formation. He felt there was great opportunity, which had not yet been exploited, for joint national cum international planning, particularly in times of stress such as drought. A first step in moving towards this type of coordination would be for the international centers to develop close and operative links with national programs. Other panelists addressed their attention to the agricultural producer. There was need for socio-economic research to identify the constraints which prevent wider exploitation of new technologies into rural communities. In short, it was recognized that the adoption of a new technology depended on a large number of factors. The special contribution of the socio-economist would be to identify the organization problems, all the things which have to happen for a new technology to be successfully introduced. In order to achieve this the socio-economist must place himself in the shoes of the farmer, see the problems as the farmer sees them and come up with solutions meaningful and acceptable to the farmer.

2. Better Usage of Research Findings

The potential contribution, which socio-economic work could make to increasing the usage of the center research findings, was discussed from a variety of points of view. One thought-provoking comment made by a member of the Panel was that socio-economics had never played an important role in the development of any new technology. The comment was challenged by a number of speakers, with some examples but mainly by arguing that the limited influence reflected the important lack of good communication and working collaboration between the social and biological scientists, which needs correcting particularly as the factors affecting research impact become more numerous and complicated. However, there remained differences of view on this point.

A second challenging idea put forward by the same Panel member was that socio-economic analysis should not be allowed to constrain researchers' scope early in the process of developing a new technology, as it could not foresee technical possibilities including some that might alter the previous environmental constraints. Another speaker supported this view, noting that a technology might be considered not economically feasible in the context of a given infrastructure without taking into account that the infrastructure itself was subject to change.

One member of the Panel pointed out that technologies had been successful where they did not depend on a social structure but could be adopted by an individual farmer without concern for what others did. Following on this thought, another member of the Panel felt that there had not been more progress in the adopting of new technologies because the term 'technology' was taken to mean strictly 'production technology'. In fact, technology is equivalent to 'how things are done' and includes social factors. A lot more attention needs to be paid to the technology of social organization. This in turn was related by other speakers to the earlier notion of linked research among center and national social scientists, given the location specific nature of social systems.

The usage of research findings and their relation to income distribution was explored at some length. A speaker from the floor pointed out that while a center might set increased food production as its objective, governments had to face broader objectives. Governments have to concern themselves with social change, income distribution, etc. and may therefore be prepared to live with a lower level of production while achieving desired social changes. The speaker went on to say that socio-economists at the centers would do well to keep income distribution in mind and to look for the role of technology in achieving optimum social/economic paths of development. He concluded by saying that in the long run a technology, regressive with respect to social change, could have a negative impact on national food production and hence world supply. In replying to this intervention one speaker said he would be worried by any implication that technology has to solve the problem of income distribution. He suspected that the fruits of scientific research were normally gathered first by the higher income groups.

Some speakers supported the view put forward by Dr. Ruttan in his paper on Topic II, namely that 'Biological and chemical technologies in contrast to mechanical technologies tend to be essentially neutral with respect to scale,' whereas others pointed to the CIMMYT and other work on risk factors as suggesting that all aspects of technology, including varietal characteristics, may affect comparative acceptability and usefulness to small farmers differently than to large farmers. It was generally agreed that large farmers, because of their ability to accept risk, will normally be the first to benefit from new technologies. Given this process, the first school of thought stressed that the role of the socio-economist is to warn governments in advance to take the necessary steps to protect the three-acre man by providing him with additional credit or otherwise enabling him to take the risks involved in the introduction of new technologies. Here again the close linkage between the centers and national programs was stressed. Others stressed also the need for the socio-economist and biological/agronomic scientists to work as a team to fit technologies as fully as feasible to national policy and environmental needs. Joint analysis and interaction could develop the connections between potential impact and feasibility. The centers may be an ideal place to develop this kind of dialogue and to stimulate it at the national level.

In summing up the discussion, the Panel made the following observations. Socio-economics is an extremely large field. The centers cannot afford to spread themselves too thinly over the whole agenda but must link up with research centers in the countries. In particular the value of working closely with universities was noted and the contribution which socio-economists could make to national planning was recognized.

In closing the meeting the Chairman recognized the importance of further examination of linkages both national/international and national/national. He foresaw a situation in 20 years time when the centers, if they had been successful, would have trained personnel at the national centers to a point where the international centers might no longer be needed. He agreed that there was a dialogue gap between biologists and economists and saw the centers providing an excellent opportunity and place for bridging the gap.

TOPIC III -- SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH NEEDED
OUTSIDE THE CENTERS

Research Outside the Centers

Consideration of question 1, namely: "What specific types of socio-economic research and training could best be done outside the centers?" led the Panel and speakers into an analysis of the relationship between research, whether scientific or socio-economic, and national public policy. One member of the Panel said he thought the paper provided as a basis for the discussion of Topic III seemed to imply that socio-economics was all that there was to national policy making. He pointed out that national policy formulation was much broader -- it was the political process by which society resolved its conflicts according to a system of value judgments which is known within the country but not necessarily outside. We do harm to the scientists and the socio-economists if we expect them to resolve policy problems (e.g., What is an equitable distribution of personal income?) which go beyond their professional competence. In any case these types of policy issues are as unsettled in the USA and the USSR as they are in developing countries. Nevertheless, the scientists and the socio-economist do have a contribution to make: they should be ready to put their best advice as to the outcome of alternative policy choices at the disposal of governments when asked. They should go even further by involving politicians and planners in the choice of their own research and in the work as it proceeds, so as to strengthen the pertinence, awareness and acceptance of results.

The discussion turned to the attitudes of governments to research -- what is the status of scientific research in developing countries? The observation was made that scientists in developing countries could not move up the hierarchy of power if they remained in their field. This led scientists, doctors and the like, to forsake their original professions to become administrators. This was a wastage of talent which developing countries could ill afford. One member of the Panel said the issue was primarily one of confidence; were policy makers prepared to trust their own experts or do they prefer to seek foreign advice? Government decisions tend to be made under a sense of urgency and administrators for the sake of speed tend to use external consultants rather than taking the longer road of building up their own research base for policy-making developed by their own cadre of scientific and technical advisers. National governments will have to resolve this dilemma for themselves but international agencies and the centers can play a role in emphasizing the need for good scientific research and giving both technical and moral support to building of national research capabilities in the developing countries.

In addressing question 1, what types of socio-economic research could best be done outside the centers, it was interesting that quite a deal of attention was given to the need for data. A speaker from the floor noted that the paper for discussion made no mention of national statistics centers, which he regarded as an essential starting point for both research and public policy decision making. Examples of areas where data is extremely meagre are employment, income distribution and the subsistence sector. Not only was there a need to improve the data base but there was also a need to study data collection methodology.

Models came under fire. One member of the Panel, criticising the prominence given to models over the past 15 years, described them as largely irrelevant and frequently misleading. Attempts to extrapolate data 20-30 years into the future were absurd. The speaker noted, however, that there was a swing away from models and back towards basic economic thinking of sound quality. What the researcher needed was data gathered from precise work on a small number of samples. One speaker commended the practice in China of sending students during their holidays back to their own provinces to collect data. This view was stated succinctly by a representative from a developing country: 'We do not have the capacity to collect data but we do have the capability to make projections on non-existent data.' On the other hand, some speakers also stressed the need for better analysis of the many important types of interactions of government macro policies and private action (i.e., at the micro level) and also noted the increased complexity of doing this as policy concerns extend beyond national output to such matters as income distribution, employment, effects on the subsistence sector and so forth. The discussion ran out of time before these somewhat inconsistent views could be reconciled or clarified.

Institutional Arrangements for Research

After question 1, speakers gave most of their attention to question 3 dealing with alternative institutional developments for accelerating socio-economic research training outside of the centers. The suggestion of a regional socio-economic research unit, put forward by A. T. Mosher for Asia, did not receive much support. It was felt that, like the centers, a regional unit would still be outside the national fabric, remaining independent of national policy-making machinery. A second criticism was that a regional unit would draw away scarce human resources which might be more profitably employed in the national setting.

By contrast, most speakers favored a collaborative network. In the socio-economic sphere, first priority must be the strengthening of national capability and a collaborative network was seen as one way of assisting this. Further discussion dealt with the nature of networks and whom the nets should touch. One speaker observed that networks are created by the flow of information and remain in being only so long as really wanted information circulates in the net. It was strongly suggested that the IBRD and UNDP should be brought into any collaborative networks and should encourage national governments to strengthen the research base for their policy choices and resource allocations by asking searching "how do you know" type questions about the rationale for projects on which assistance is requested. Likewise, universities in developing countries could both benefit from and contribute to research networks; inclusion in a network would help universities assess the relevance of their teaching.

There was little time for reviewing Part 3 of the paper for discussion regarding information on international issues such as the world food situation. It was noted that to a certain extent the handling of macro information was already being done by international institutions such as FAO. One suggestion was that climatologists should be invited to participate in any meetings on the world food situation and should be encouraged to bring to bear their long-range predictions on the world food outlook.

Sir John Crawford then summarized Topics I, II and III and the seminar as a whole.

SIR JOHN CRAWFORD'S SUMMARY OF SEMINAR

In looking at the seminar as a whole I thought I should look again at the purpose of it as stated in the document:

- "1. To increase awareness and understanding of present and potential roles of social science research and training in the international agricultural institutes and their significance.
- "2. To explore means for increasing the use of the Centers' research findings, and particularly the role in this regard of the Centers' social science staff.
- "3. (a) To identify important types of socio-economic research on LDC problems and associated training beyond the desirable scope of the Centers' work;
(b) To identify for further investigation some promising alternative means whereby such needed research and training would be accelerated and improved".

Not surprisingly, not all of these objectives were achieved during our discussion, but all three terms of reference produced useful comment.

First Session

It seemed to me from the part of the First Session that I heard and from the notes made by the rapporteurs that the economists from the centres and the speakers generally from the floor adequately confirmed the nature of the work at the centres. It should comprise, first of all, inter-action with the natural scientists in shaping and styling the basis of the total research programme; and, secondly should help the technological package in terms of the environment or the environments of their work. (I will come back to that point when talking about regional collaboration). In relation to national programs, the approach of the economist working at the centres, like that of the natural scientist, was collaboration and assistance in developing technologies appropriate to these other environments. The export was of ideas and material rather than a pretence of exporting a finished ready-to-use and sure fire technology. There is little doubt that in the case of food grains in India there was earlier hope that the technology could be transferred ready for use. It would be wrong, however, to go to the other extreme and say there is no merit in taking a technology that has worked in the Philippines and trying it out somewhere else. The degree of adaptation required varies from place to place and it's a good idea to start with the type of package demonstrated in the research centre.

Not least in importance is the ability to spell out probable development of technologies by way of inputs - i.e. to identify appropriate to farming conditions the type of input and managerial skills required - and to give the warning, too little heeded at first, that almost certainly the inputs required would be of a very much larger order of magnitude than has been the case with more traditional agriculture. The work at the international centres can give workers in national centres alerts about constraints bearing on the technology; but they could not do much themselves - except through collaborative research (networks) - to translate these constraints into national terms. Collaborative research does, however, help national workers,

and it also gives important feedback to the centres on all aspects of their work - technological and economic. In talking about the relationship of socio-economics at the centres and work at the national centres it is very hard to define even in principle or in any other way a standard relation between economists and biologists. It can be said, however, that inter-disciplinary relationships at the centres and in national effort have become more and more obviously important.

One dominating point in the discussion was the need for strengthening the national systems both for original and adaptive work. It is no good talking about adapting a technological possibility derived from the international institution if there is no national research capacity for doing that kind of work. The country that is able to do that kind of work with benefit can also do much original research. India is a good example of this dual capacity. The centres with their own small and concentrated input of technology and economics could not take over national systems, but they can do a good deal to strengthen national systems. They can even do something to help in national policy formulation.

Five ways and means of strengthening the relationship between the centres and national institutions were discussed. I'll mention one and put it aside; the other four all seem to me to have significant usefulness. One was the notion that somehow although an international centre could not possibly cover all ecological circumstances for rice the worldover, maybe a regional organization could for all the countries in a region. This is a fallacy - it would simply reduce the geographical scope without altering the need for relations with national research organizations. When talking about a useful regional network one must therefore concentrate on the four more useful concepts.

First of all, there is the network of research cooperation. By that I mean a linkage that is direct and not theoretical in the nature of the work being done. The more it can be assured that work parallel to that of the centre is being done in other national environments the more we stand to gain by way of multiplication of the efforts of the scientist recruited for the international centres. This is particularly true where the national institutions are too weak to work on their own. Collaborative research effort would sometimes be controlled by the international centre but this will not always be necessary if the national research capacity for an agreed program exists without the need for supervision or key staff from the centres.

There is a second kind of network - not only in relation to the centres but also independently of the centres. It is not only the economists at the centres who are "lonely men" but also the people working in developing countries. I would commend the efforts being made by the International Development Research Centre in Canada to develop some regional opportunities for people who are workers both in the natural science field and field of socio-economics to meet together from time to time to talk of the results of work being done and to bring forward new hypotheses for other people to test. Periodic opportunities to exchange ideas with colleagues in other developing countries as well as people in the centres is invaluable and indeed a necessity if the dividends from work at the centres is to be maintained.

This points to one contribution that can be made towards the question of how to influence politicians - the scope that exists at the international centres for special seminars. We can regard this as a third type of regional cooperation especially relevant to the work of the socio-economists. Special arrangements can be made to have senior officials, planning commissioners, etc. to come together from countries in a region, to find out what is going on, what is the nature of research, and what are the economic and possibly social implications. In this way we are more likely to have a fertile ground within the nation when research workers there begin to speak about the need for investment in research and the possible contribution they can make, not to mention the warnings such people must give about input requirements on a sectoral (national) scale.

The fourth effort of a regional character on which TAC places great importance in considering the programs of the institutions is the training element. Training applies not solely to turning out better research workers for their countries but should also extend to a different group of people concerned with extension and the study of extension methods. This is part and parcel of transferring the capacity developed at the institutes.

Although obviously I strongly endorse them, these are not my original suggestions - but they did emerge clearly from the various suggestions made. Nevertheless, all I have done is to put them into categories. I hope people will remember Dr. Barker's comment yesterday morning when he reminded us of the burden that trying to run collaborative research (i.e. networks) places on people at the centres. Both the needs of socio-economic workers, those responsible for training must be given just as much of a hearing as the pleas for support for the laboratory scientists.

All these methods are designed to do two things: multiply the potential benefits of the work done at the centres; and make implementation possible by helpful training and exchange of ideas of people at the national centres affected.

Second Session

In the second session, these same points came through as at the first session with with even more emphasis, especially with regard to research networks.

One point not adequately picked up at any session is the importance of developing rather more effective relationships between some of the investment and pre-investment institutions of an international character and the research centres. This needs to be discussed further.

I am quite sure, thinking of the history of some of the centres, it was thought not only that what was involved was merely the transfer of technology but that existing systems would not be disturbed very much. There would be more inputs but also higher yields and it was only a case of substituting one variety for another variety. In practice we have discovered that it is very difficult to do this without calling for a larger share of national resources and without disturbing farm patterns and producing some untoward results at times; it has also brought to light problems which we foresaw but could not really assess. (It has been said that the only way to avoid social disturbance is to have no new technology. I doubt if this is true for no one is prepared to allow the Malthusian situation to develop to its climax without an effort to avoid it).

People who stress the problems of income distribution, quality, risk, etc. are quite right and it is also true to say that it is here that the difference between small and large holdings emerges. It is true that for the most part technologies are applicable to small and large holdings alike. An exception exists perhaps with regard to mechanisation in some cases, but mechanisation is not needed for most of the newer technologies of concern to us. There are two points to be brought out. First, the unequal opportunity that exists for small and large holders to take up a new technology. This is unequal in the sense that credit requirements and inputs such as fertilizer are more readily available to the larger holder than the smaller holder. This is very much a matter of national policy and it is for those external agencies helping by way of investment funds or pre-investment surveys to allocate resources to national agencies that can tackle some of the difficulties of doing the job. Then there is the problem of risk. I have always held that investment will be made by farmers, literate or illiterate, if the returns are adequate and if the credit and inputs are available. The bigger the risk the bigger the return required; the large holder may more readily take the risk than the small holder, who has to put his whole family's future in the project. In relation to small holders special efforts must be made to try to minimise this kind of risk and to provide credit and inputs not often readily available to him.

We cannot expect technology to be so complete a package that there are no problems but we can anticipate problems and try to work to their solution. If we can see the problems then we begin to see the priority needs in terms of sector policy in agriculture in the various countries. With regard to networks, it is now clear to everyone that the economist at the international institute cannot from the centre alone judge the impact of his technology in every area (nor can the biologist) but he can develop warning signals from the work done locally at the centre. He can make us aware that systems work is a very important part of total research programs and total policy decision making. Yesterday afternoon the point came out more clearly than in the morning that the case for the network are not limited to the needs of the economist at the centre and to his own particular exercise.

If we are to make the universities in a country relevant to what is happening in that country we can do much by bringing them into network discussions. Their papers are then more likely to become relevant to decisions to be made by the political leaders and senior officials.

Third Session

My impression of the opening discussion by the Panel in our third session was that they did have the allegedly lonely economist at the centre in perspective as to what he could do. It was recognized that his contribution could be multiplied given effective relations with national institutions, especially while these are being built up. Speakers concentrated heavily on the need for building up national institutions. They also brought out quite clearly that there are a great many questions in the area of public policy which could not be laid on the shoulder of the economist or anyone else at the international centre.

It was of interest that the discussion evolved around the allocation of national resources to problem solving in the policy areas. Dr. Ojala recognized the contribution international agencies could possibly make but up to this point, and right through, the question of further special international effort was not "addressed". For example, that part of the background paper contributed by Dr. Howden and his group, relating to an intelligence service in relation to the supply and demand situation has yet to be considered. On the problem of building up national research centres, not enough attention was paid to the possibilities of what an organization like the World Bank could do. Not enough attention is paid to the possibility that, treated as Professor Schultz would like it treated, a research capacity can be built up by deliberately investing in it. It is worth borrowing for, whether from IDA funds or other sources. The World Bank should be encouraged to drive a little faster in this area. The World Bank is not alone but has also been significant in its contribution by way of sector surveys which, both for their content and for their approach, are worth making available more freely to appropriate departments in the countries concerned.

Quite clearly emerging was the recognition that the issues of public policy to which the economist can contribute must nevertheless go beyond any professional pretensions on his part to offer solutions. The economist should not feel too hidebound by some preconceived and restrictive notion of the definition of his profession.

The floor discussion this morning revealed the importance of regional networks and linkages (the Consultative Group will not in the future overlook the importance of linkages between research centres and national centres. Nor will TAC be oblivious to the need). It is important to talk about some of the basic needs for the solution of this problem. Mr. Porter was right about the data as also was Dr. Antonio about this problem. We should take away as a subject for particular attention in all international agencies concerned (our own groups included) the question of the further needs if national research capacity is to be strengthened both in the biological and in the economic field. I am not quite as discouraged as Dr. Antonio about the attitudes of some universities in developed countries. Some Australian universities and many American universities, to think only of those I know, do have a good understanding of the problems to be dealt with. I am glad to confirm what Dr. Schultz has said - we are mature enough to understand that an empirical model is not a substitute for real thought and does not allow us to escape from making judgments. But

we should not throw out quantitative effort altogether; problems are measurable in some degree. Generally speaking there is a problem of how best to help with training, whether this means more emphasis on strengthening national training units rather than bringing people to developed countries.

Regarding relations of the existing centres with the Bank, FAO, universities, more needs to be said and done to improve them. Mr. Vijas missed the opportunity in his first-class remarks in opening (although the point was picked up by Mr. Amon later) to stress the existence of planning commissions and other specialised government agencies with which linkages need also to be established. It is possible in India, for example, to read much output from the universities that relate to declared national policy as expressed through planning commission documents, and increasingly in the documents coming out of their National Agricultural Commission of Enquiry. Linkages through regional networks seminars could bring these people into the net and help them begin to understand better the value of research to their decision making tasks. It is important for me to say something about an attitude I have held for many years - : all of us have to make decisions with the best data available at the time. I think part of the value of training is to help people try to solve problems with the data available, ranging from practically nothing to very elaborate material. You cannot expect the decision-maker in Tanzania or India to wait two years for the outcome of a sector survey; decisions have to be made now with data available, and this leads to the need for training in the sphere of judgement. This does not mean that the sector survey is useless: it must be encouraged as the means of improving the quality of decisions to be made in the future.

One important part of the paper not really picked up is the realization, especially in the last year or so, that the best national effort may be frustrated not only by international circumstances but by unpredictable changes in the international demand (e.g. Russian wheat purchases) or the behaviour of weather in several countries at once. These things can frustrate national effort and might even seem to frustrate some of the results of efforts from international research centres. We have to look at this to see if we can improve the effectiveness of organizations like the FAO or develop an early warning system or international intelligence system that can bear both on prospects and on the decisions that have to be made in developing countries.

If the seminar failed to take up every point listed in our aids to discussion, the seminar as a whole cannot be construed as a failure. On the contrary I believe it has helped us all. I have had some cherished notions confirmed and others challenged. I am sure this has been the experience of all of us. At least we have learned that while development in developing countries cannot be orchestrated from outside, it can be helped in a variety of ways. Not least of these is to multiply the contribution of the major international research centres through various linkage devices which are likely especially to be of increasing importance in the socio-economic field.

On behalf of all of you I thank the Bank for its facilities and most of all Dr. Joel Bernstein for his prescient persistence and leadership in organising and making this seminar possible.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEMINAR

July 27-28, 1973

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Mr. N. Akao, Japan
Dr. H. R. Albrecht, IITA
Mr. B. O. Amon, Africa Region, Nigeria
Mr. O. Moelgaard Andersen, Denmark
Dr. Per Pinstrup Andersen, CIAT
Dr. Olatunji Anthonio, Nigeria
Dr. G. Baird, USAID
Dr. Randolph Barker, IRRI
Dr. Malek Basbous, Lebanon
Dr. Virgilio Barco, CIMMYT
Dr. C. F. Bentley, ICRISAT
Mr. Rolf Beijer, Sweden
Dr. Joel Bernstein, USAID
Prof. Dr. von Blankenburg, Germany
Prof. Dieter Bommer, TAC
Dr. S. Boon-Long, Asia Region/Thailand
Dr. N. Brady, IRRI
Mr. Thomas Carroll, IDB
Dr. Norman Collins, Ford Foundation
Dr. Arthur J. Coutu, USAID
Sir John Crawford, TAC
Dr. R. W. Cummings, ICRISAT
Dr. R. W. Cummings, Jr. Rockefeller Foundation
Dr. Dana C. Dalrymple, US
Dr. Kirby Davidson, Rockefeller Foundation
Mr. Jorge A. del Aguila, LA Region/Argentina
Dr. F. de Sola, CIAT
Dr. H. G. Dion, Canada
Dr. Hassan Ali El-Tobgy, TAC
Ing. Manuel Elgueta, TAC
Dr. A. Franke, Netherlands
Mr. James Fransen, IBRD
Dr. Carl Gotz, Ford Foundation
Dr. U. J. Grant, CIAT
Mr. Haldore Hanson, CIMMYT
Dr. Lowell Hardin, Ford Foundation
Dr. Dale Hathaway, Ford Foundation
Mr. Gordon Havord, UNDP
Mr. James Hendry, IBRD
Dr. F. F. Hill, IRRI

Dr. W. David Hopper, TAC
Dr. H. Huque, Mid-Eastern Region/Pakistan
Dr. Omer Kelley, USAID
Mr. George Krivicky, Canada
Dr. Erven J. Long, USAID
Dr. Luis Marcano, TAC
Dr. Fernando Martinez, Chile
Mr. W. T. Mashler, UNDP
Dr. Simon Mbilinyi, Visiting Prof. Mich. State U.
Mr. S. A. McLeod, Australia
Dr. Arthur Mosher, ADC
Dr. Peter Muecke, Australia
Dr. R. Mujica, Chile
Dr. I. E. Muriithi, TAC
Dr. E. M. Ojala, FAO
Dr. J. Pagot, TAC
Mr. Roger Pasquier, Switzerland
Dr. H. C. Pereira, TAC
Dr. John A. Pino, Rockefeller Foundation
Dr. C. Populer, Belgium
Mr. R. S. Porter, United Kingdom
Dr. J. Rigney, CIP
Mr. Ian Robertson, Canada
Mr. K. Robinson, IITA
Dr. Vernon W. Ruttan, TAC
Dr. James Ryan, ICRISAT
Dr. Elvio Sadun, ILRAD
Dr. M. Sajogyo, East-West Center/Hawaii
Dr. L. Sauger, TAC
Dr. Richard L. Sawyer, CIP
Dr. L. Schertz, USDA
Dr. T. W. Schultz, University of Chicago
Dr. Howard A. Stepler, IDRC
Dr. K. R. Stino, CIMMYT
Dr. Paul Streeten, IBRD
Mr. P. Stutley, United Kingdom
Mr. M. Sumi, Japan
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, TAC
Dr. Tersoglio, Latin America
Dr. Michael Toomey, CIP
Dr. Vyas, Asia
Dr. Alberto Valdez, Chile
Mr. DeLane Welch, Rockefeller Foundation
Dr. O. Wells
Mr. Arnold Willen, Sweden
Dr. D. Winkelmann, CIMMYT
Dr. N. Yamada, TAC
Dr. M. Yudelman, IBRD

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

August 13, 1973

~~LC~~
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LWJ
R

Mr. Harold Graves
World Bank
Room D-1119
1809 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Harold:

Again let me express my appreciation for the many assists by you and Bruce Cheek and Carolyn Jones in the planning and mounting of the recent seminar, and for the spirit of helpfulness shown. It is these unseen efforts, usually little appreciated except when they are absent, that provide a framework within which positive results can be achieved.

The seminar did seem to have achieved quite well its first and principal purpose -- heightened awareness of and support for the role of the social scientists at the centers. It may also have provided some ideas and impulses to strengthen this and other social science research contributions to agricultural development. So I hope you find your efforts worthwhile.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joel

Joel Bernstein

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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

August 13, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
World Bank
Room D-1119
1809 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

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Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Joel Bernstein

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SOCIO ECONOMIC SEMINAR

July 27-28, 1973

TOPIC II

PANEL A

Dr. Olatunji Anthonio
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Extension
University of Ibadan
P. O. Box 288
Ikeja
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. Fernando Martinez
Head of Department of Agricultural
Economics
Universidad Catolica de Chile
Alameda Bernado O'Higgins 340
Casilla 114-D
Santiago, Chile

Dr. M. Sajogyo
East-West Center
East-West Food Institute
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dr. Howard A. Stepler
Professor of Agronomy
Department of Agronomy
Mac Donald College 800
Quebec, Canada

Situation
Spokesman

Dr. Vernon Ruttan
President
Agriculture Development Council
New York, N.Y.

PANEL B

Dr. Leobardo S. Jimenez
Dean Post Graduate College
National School of Agriculture
Chapingo, Mexico

Persoglio

R

PANEL B (Con't)

Dr. Erven J. Long
Associate Assistant Administrator
Technical Assistance Bureau
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C. 20523

Dr. S.V.S. Shastry
Project Coordinator (Rice)
All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 30
Andhra Pradesh, India

Dr. Kamal Ramzy Stino
Director General
The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
P. O. Box 474
Khartoum, Sudan

Situation
Spokesman

Dr. Arthur Mosher
Vice President
Agriculture Development Council
New York, N.Y.

TOPIC III

Dr. Simon Mbilinyi
Visiting Professor
Department of Agricultural Economics
Agriculture Hall
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Dr. E. M. Ojala
Assistant Director General
Economic and Social Department
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome, Italy 00100

Dr. Theodore W. Schultz
Professor of Economics
University of Chicago
Social Science Research Bldg.
Room 417
1126 E. 59th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

TOPIC III (Con't)

Dr. Jorge L. Tersoglio
Executive Director
IBRD
Washington, D. C.

Dr. U. S. Vyas
Agricultural Prices Commission
Department of Agriculture
Government of India
New Delhi, India

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File Title CGIAR - R - General Meetings and Conferences - Correspondence 72/74-01		Barcode No. 1762951		
Document Date July 10, 1973	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: Mr. Tersoglio, Executive Director From: Harold Graves, Executive Secretary, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research				
Subject / Title Socio-economic seminar				
Exception(s) Communications of Executive Directors' Offices				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date April 12, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021
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BR

July 10, 1973

Dear Oris:

As part of the program for the International Centers Week which the Consultative Group is holding at the end of July, there is to be a Seminar on socio-economic research needs in relation to the work of the international agricultural research centers. On behalf of the Chairman of the Seminar, Dr. Joel Bernstein, I should like to invite you to attend. The Seminar will meet at World Bank headquarters on Friday, July 27, and the morning of Saturday, July 28.

I am enclosing for your information a note which I circulated on this subject in April. In addition, Dr. Lowell Hardin of the Ford Foundation will be mailing additional material concerning the Seminar in the course of this week.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Dr. Oris Wells
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
1325 C Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20437

Handwritten initials cc: Dr. Bernstein

BMC/HG:mcj

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WASHINGTON DC

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295 FOR GRAVES

REUR 338 FOR TRANSMISSION TO VYAS. VYAS HAS LEFT AGRICULTURAL
 PRICES COMMISSION TO RETURN TO OLD JOB AS PROFESSOR AT SARDAR
PATEL UNIVERSITY, GUJERAT. HE WISHES TO ATTEND SEMINAR BUT
 REQUIRES APPROVAL FROM VICE CHANCELLOR. HAVE CONTACTED VICE
 CHANCELLOR AND HOPE TO OBTAIN APPROVAL SHORTLY BUT FINAL
 CONFIRMATION OF VYAS ATTENDANCE MAY BE RATHER LATE. REGARDS

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Mr. Graves

JULY 6, 1973.

LT

HARRY GRAVES

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

INTGAFRAD WASHINGTONDC

FURTHER OUR CABLEGRAM JD DRILON JR WILL
ATTEND SOCIO ECONOMIC SEMINAR JULY TWENTY
SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT REGARDS

SECRETARY ARTURO R TANCO JR

J.B. Knows?
Yes. CJ.

New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences
A Statutory College of the State University
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850

R

N. C. BRADY, *Associate Dean*
292 Roberts Hall
607 256-5420

July 5, 1973

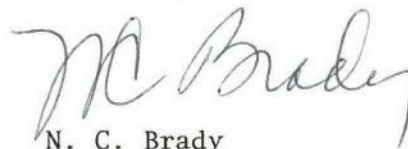
Dr. Harold Graves
Room D 1122
Int. Bank for Reconstruction
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Dr. Graves:

In accordance with instructions from Sir John Crawford's office I mailed to you this morning 20 copies of a proposal for an expansion of cropping systems research at the International Rice Research Institute. I understand copies will be made available to the technical advisory committee for their consideration prior to Centers' Week later on this month. I must apologize for the lateness in getting this document to you, but pressures of winding up 26 years of service at Cornell have placed me in a very difficult situation timewise.

Please let me know if additional information is required. I shall be here at Cornell through July 11 and can be reached in care of Frank Brady, Manassa, Colorado, between July 16 and 24. It is my intention to attend the socio-economic seminar in late July and the Centers' Week program following. I shall be staying at the Park Central Hotel starting July 26 and continuing through August 3.

Sincerely yours,



N. C. Brady
Associate Dean

NCB/gws

cc: Sir John Crawford

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

R

July 5, 1973

Mr. Graves:

It now appears that IBRD will be called on
to pay seminar attendance expenses for
7 or 8 LDC people, per the attached.

~~dit~~

JB

Joel Bernstein

Attachment
a/s

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ATTACHMENT

Dr. Fernando Martinez
Head of Department of Agricultural
Economics
Universidad Catolica de Chile
Alameda Bernado O'Higgins 340
Casilla 114-D
Santiago, Chile

Dr. Sajogyo
East-West Center
East-West Food Institute
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dr. Olatunji Anthonio
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Extension
University of Ibadan
P.O. Box 288
Ikeja
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. Leobardo S. Jimenez
Dean Post Graduate College
National School of Agriculture
Chapingo, Mexico

Dr. S.V.S. Shastry
Project Coordinator (Rice)
All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement
Project
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad - 30
Andhra Pradesh, India

Cancel
(Still awaiting confirmation that
GOI will let him come)

LA person for Panel III

ASIA person for Panel III

Tasoglio (D.C.)

VYAS.

We're awaiting response from last two invitees. LA man may be Dr. Samperé,
incoming Board Chairman of CIAT, in which case CIAT probably will pay.

ATTACHMENT

Dr. Fernando Martinez
Head of Department of Agricultural
Economics
Universidad Catolica de Chile
Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 340
Casilla 114-D
Santiago, Chile

Dr. Satjendra Prasad
East-West Center
East-West Food Institute
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dr. Olatunji Anthony
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Extension
University of Ibadan
P.O. Box 288
Ikeja
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dr. Leopardo S. Jimenez
Ivan Fost Graduate College
National School of Agriculture
Chapingo, Mexico

(Still awaiting confirmation that
you will let him come)

Dr. S.V.S. Sastry
Project Coordinator (R&E)
All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement
Project
Regional Manager, Hyderabad - 50
Andhra Pradesh, India

Handwritten notes: "Tangshan (DC)" and "VAC"

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
ASIA person for Panel III
IA person for Panel III

We're having a panel on last two invitees. IA man may be W. Bengert.
Incoming Board Chairman of CIAT, in which case CIAT probably will pay.

RECEIVED

BR

July 2, 1973

Dear Dr. Maro:

I refer to Mr. Cheek's letter to you of June 22 concerning your attendance at the Socio-Economic Seminar which the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is holding in conjunction with its meetings at the end of July.

There is one aspect which I should like to clarify, namely the expenses for your journey. It is my understanding that, if you do decide to come, your expenses will be paid by the Government of Tanzania or by one of the Embassies in Dar Es Salaam. My information about this, however, is second-hand (it comes from a Scandinavian representative on the Board of the World Bank), and it may not be correct. In any case, I should be grateful if you would let me know by cable whether you will in fact be able to join in the Seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves
Executive Secretary

Dr. M. Maro
Professor of Rural Economy
University of Dar Es Salaam
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

cc: Dr. Bernstein

B.
BMC/HG:mcj

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT)

R

Phones : 72091, 72628

Grams : CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD.

July 2, 1973

CITY OFFICE :

1-11-256., Begumpet,

Hyderabad-500016., A.P., India.

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

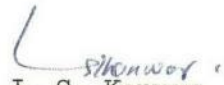
Dear Mr. Graves :

We are requesting Dr. James G. Ryan, Senior Agricultural Economist from the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, who has been selected for the Agricultural Economist's position with ICRISAT, to attend the Socio-Economic Seminar on July 27-28, 1973 preceeding the International Centers' Week in Washington. It would be very much appreciated if you will send him the requisite information regarding the meetings including agenda, etc. directly at the following address :

Dr. James G. Ryan
Acting Principal Research Economist
New South Wales Dept. of Agriculture
State Office Block, Phillip Street
Sydney 2000, Australia

Dr. Ryan will be contacting your office regarding hotel reservations, expected time of arrival in Washington, etc. as soon as his itinerary is finalized.

Very truly yours,


J. S. Kanwar
Associate Director

cc : Dr. J. G. Ryan

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

R

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
LATIN AMERICA

July 2, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
World Bank
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold:

Much, much thanks for your lift to the airport --- and for the cheerful help provided, as always, by your associates on Friday.

In Sir John's meeting I heard them say that Oris Wells should be invited to the Seminar - especially the Saturday a.m. session. Perhaps you could arrange? *if back check W?*

As agreed, we will mail 15 copies of the seminar package to your office as soon as it comes off the press.

Cordially,

Lowell S. Hardin

Lowell S. Hardin

LSH:cf

cc: Werner Kiene

THE KENNEDY FOUNDATION
100 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022

July 6, 1973

Dear Mr. [Name]:

I am pleased to hear that you are interested in the work of the Kennedy Foundation. We are currently seeking individuals who are committed to the advancement of the arts and the promotion of cultural education. Your background and experience in the field of [Field] are highly valued, and we believe you would be a valuable addition to our team.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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Topic II

PANEL A (Hardin)

- LA - Dr. Fernando Martinez
Head of Department of Agricultural
Economics
Santiago, Chile
- ASIA - Dr. Sajogyo
East-West Center
East-West Food Institute
Honolulu, Hawaii
- Africa/NE Dr. Olatunji Anthonio
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Extension
University of Ibadan
Ibadan, Nigeria
- Non-LDC - Dr. Howard A. Stepler
Department of Agronomy
McDonald College
Quebec, Canada
- Situation Dr. Vernon Ruttan
Spokesman President
Agriculture Development Council
New York, N.Y.

PANEL B (Hopper)

- LA - Dr. Leobardo S. Jimenez
Dean Post Graduate College
National School of Agriculture
Chapingo, Mexico
- ASIA - Dr. S.V.S. Shastry
Project Coordinator (Rice)
All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Project
Andhra Pradesh, India
- Africa/NE Dr. Kamal Ramzy Stino
Director General
The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
Khartoum, Sudan

PANEL B (Con't)

Non-LDC - Dr. Erven J. Long
Associate Assistant Administrator
Technical Assistance Bureau
Agency for International Development

Situation
Spokesman Dr. Arthur Mosher
Vice President
Agriculture Development Council
New York, N.Y.

Topic III

LA - [To be announced]

ASIA - [To be announced]

Africa - Dr. Simon Mbilinyi
Visiting Professor
Department of Agricultural Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan

Non-LDC - Dr. Theodore W. Shultz
Professor of Economics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. E.M. Ojala
Assistant Director General
Economic and Social Department
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
of the United Nations
Rome, Italy

6/28/73

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JUNE 26, 1973

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WASHINGTONDC

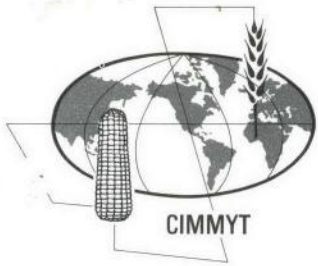
Distribution:

Mr. H. Graves

MODEV 35 ~~CTXXX~~ TO GRAVES FROM MELVILLE YRLET APRIL 24 ATTENDANCE
OF STUTLEY AT SOCIO ECONOMIC SEMINAR STOP
CAN I NOW ASSUME THIS ALRIGHT QUERY

MINISTRANT

COL 35 24



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

Londres 40, México 6, D. F.
Apdo. Postal 6-641
Cable: CENCIMMYT

June 25, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
IBRD
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Harold:

K. R. Stino, CIMMYT Trustee, has been invited to attend the Economic and Social Seminar, July 27-28.

I have taken the liberty of asking him to stay for the first two days of Centers Week, Monday-Tuesday, July 30-31. I ask your approval of this invitation and suggest you place him on your list of participants.

If you mail any papers to Dr. Stino his address is:

Dr. K. R. Stino
Director General
Arab Organization for Agricultural Development
Box 474
Khartoum, Sudan

I offered to make Dr. Stino's hotel reservation. Can you tell me whether the Secretariat is placing participants of Centers Week mainly in one hotel as you did in 1972? If you are doing so, please make Dr. Stino's reservation, and notify me which hotel.

I look forward to seeing you.

Cordially,
Haldore Hanson
Director General

HH/mph

*Copy
Tall
11 Paul
B*

|| HG

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*Reservation made
for Watergate*

*IN - July 26
Out - Aug 1.*



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE AGUAS Y RESIDUOS

INTERNATIONAL WATER AND WASTEWATER IMPROVEMENT CENTER

1000 14th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005
Phone: 202-462-1000

June 25, 1973

Mr. Harold Green
Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1411 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Harold:

K. H. Fife, EMVY Program, has been invited to attend the Workshop
and I would like to see if you can help.

I have been the liberty of asking him to stay for the first two days of
the Workshop, Monday-Tuesday, July 30-31. I ask your approval of
this invitation and suggest you place him on your list of participants.

I will be very grateful if you can give me the address for:

Mr. J. H. Stine
Director General
Food Organization for Agricultural Development
Box 574
Washington, D.C.

I offered to make Mr. Stine's hotel reservation. Can you tell me
what the best hotel is for the participants of the Workshop mainly
from the hotel as to the cost? If you are doing so, please make Mr.
Stine's reservation and notify me which hotel.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1973 JUN 30 AM 9:49
Director General

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1973 JUN 30

BR

June 22, 1973

Dear Dr. Maro:

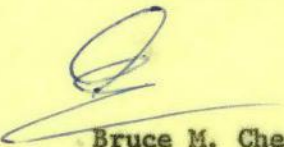
We are very much looking forward to your attendance at the Socio-Economic Seminar which the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research is holding at the end of July.

Dr. Lowell Hardin will be sending you further materials in the next week or so. In the meantime, I am enclosing the memorandum which Mr. Graves sent out on April 13 concerning the scope and content of this Seminar.

If we can assist you in any way in arranging accommodation in Washington, please do not hesitate to cable us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Dr. M. Maro
Professor of Rural Economy
University of Dar Es Salaam
Dar Es Salaam
Tanzania

cc: Dr. Bernstein
BMC:mcj



THE FORD FOUNDATION

Inter-Office Memorandum

R → Socio-econ. File

TO: Mr. Lowell Hardin, New York
Mr. Norman R. Collins, New York

DATE: June 22, 1973

COPY TO:

FROM: Gerald W. Dean, Santiago *GWD*

SUBJECT: Response to Hardin's Memorandum of April 16, 1973

This is in response to Lowell's memorandum of April 16, 1973 soliciting Chilean views on "key gaps" in socio-economic research and "means" by which these could be closed, as inputs into the New York meetings of July 28-29. I have two concrete responses to this request. One is Nita Manitzas' attached memorandum summarizing the views of Hugo Zemelman, a sociologist at ICIRA. (Following our earlier suggestions of trying to get more "socio" into "socio-economics"; we thought it appropriate to solicit views from sociologists as well as agricultural economists.)

The other response is still forthcoming from the agricultural economics group at Católica. Specifically, Rodrigo Mujica (with the cooperation of Fernando Martínez and Alain de Janvry) have in preparation a fairly detailed memorandum indicating some important "gaps" in rural social science research, some suggestions about possible means of intercountry cooperation in mounting relevant research, and at least one fairly specific proposal along these lines.

I understand that Fernando Martínez has been invited to the meeting. Fortunately, it turns out that Rodrigo Mujica has obtained non-Foundation financing for a trip to the U.S. during the same period and could arrange to attend the meeting as well. Since he is a major contributor to the Católica proposal, I would like to urge that Rodrigo also be invited to the New York meeting, at least for discussion in Group 3; I believe his contribution could be substantial. Please let me know your reaction on this last point, as Rodrigo is now making detailed travel plans to visit New York, California, and, on his way home, the International Association of Agricultural Economics meetings in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Encl.



EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND
SCHWEIZERISCHE BOTSCHAFT
AMBASSADE DE SUISSE

WASHINGTON D. C. 20008, June 21, 1973
2900 Cathedral Avenue N.W.
Telephone 462-1811/7

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Ref.: 532.50 SD - SA/mb

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Graves:

As I told you two weeks ago, Switzerland will take part at the International Centers Week and the Socio-economic seminar which will be held in Washington from July 27 to August 3. The name of our representative is Roger Pasquier, Swiss representative at FAO.

Sincerely yours,

A. Geiser

A. Geiser
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

*We should write
to this man
c/o Mr Salcedo.*

BR

June 19, 1973

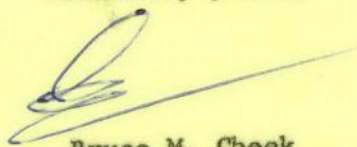
Dear Dr. Bentley:

In Harold Graves' absence at the ILRAD meeting, I am answering your letter of June 12 regarding the Socio-Economic Seminar. We are certainly looking forward to your attendance at the Seminar on July 27 and 28, together with Ralph Cummings and James Ryan, and I am sorry that you have not received the documentation.

I am enclosing the memorandum of April 13 which explains the scope and content of the Seminar and would like you to know that about July 1 it is intended to issue supplementary material on the Seminar which we would, of course, send to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Prof. C. F. Bentley
Professor of Soil Sciences
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta
Canada

cc: Dr. Joel Bernstein
BMC:mcj

BR

June 19, 1973

Dear Dr. Sadun:

I was pleased to learn of your appointment as Director of ILRAD, a matter about which Dr. Joel Bernstein has just spoken to me. We will shortly be sending out the draft agenda and formal invitation for the International Centers Week which the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research sponsors.

In the meantime, I want to call your attention to the Socio-Economic Seminar which is being held in conjunction with Centers Week. Would you please take this letter as inviting you to join in the Seminar on July 27 and 28.

I am enclosing a copy of the memorandum which Mr. Graves sent out on April 13 concerning the scope and content of the Seminar, and supplementary material is expected to be mailed around July 1.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Mr. E. H. Sadun
Chief, Department of Medical Zoology
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research
6825 - 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

cc: Joel Bernstein
BMC:mcj

BR

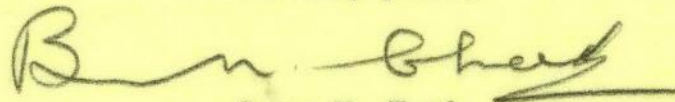
June 19, 1973

Dear Dr. Grant:

The participation of Dr. Andersen and yourself in the July 27 and 28, 1973, Socio-Economic Seminar of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, as proposed by you, is most welcome.

We are looking forward to seeing you and your colleague.

Sincerely yours,



Bruce M. Cheek
Deputy Executive Secretary

Dr. U. J. Grant
Director General
Centro Internacional de Agricultura
Tropical
Apartado Aereo 67-13
Apartado Nal. 737
Cali
Colombia

cc: Dr. Joel Bernstein

Similar letter sent to all principal attendees of Socio-Economic Seminar



INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20577

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CABLE ADDRESS
INTAMBANC

June 15, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C., 20433

Dear Mr. Graves:

We refer to your memorandum of April 13, 1973 inviting our Institution to participate in the Socio-economic Seminar to be held in Washington, D.C., at the headquarters of the World Bank, from July 27 to July 30, 1973.

We thank you for your kind invitation and are pleased to inform you that Mr. Thomas Carroll, Coordinator of the Agriculture - Economic Section has been designated to represent the Bank at this meeting, and Mr. Sidney Schmukler, Assistant Program Advisor, and Mr. César Cainelly, Chief Project Planning Section, as alternate representatives.

Yours sincerely,

Beatriz Harretche, Chief
Technical Assistance Division

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IMPROVING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH
TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT^{1/}

This seminar is concerned with means of improving agricultural performance in the developing nations focusing on the contributions of socio-economic research, analysis and training. Having explored in Sessions I and II the relevant activities of the international agricultural centers, we now turn our attention to a wider range of agriculturally-related, socio-economic problems.

In this session we seek to identify gaps in needed socio-economic research, taking into account ongoing work in national, regional, and international programs. In addition we attempt to identify some promising means by which needed socio-economic work could be accelerated and improved

In the discussion which follows we:

1. Advance some premises about the present situation with respect to socio-economic research, analysis and training;
2. Identify what appear to us to be important kinds of country-specific investigations, training, and capacities which need to be strengthened;
3. Suggest stepped-up use of collaborative regional research networks as a promising means of strengthening country-specific analytical work;
4. Illustrate some global issues in which significant problems exist in relationships between national policies and developments in the international community at large;
5. Consider the need (a) to improve the collection and analysis of data on the world food situation and outlook and (b) to intensify research on broader international questions related to agricultural policy, prices, trade, and food stocks. Here we observe that performance of these activities may well require that a new international unit be created or that the work of existing institutions be redirected and augmented.

^{1/} This discussion was drafted by a committee consisting of Norman R. Collins, Arthur Coult, Lowell S. Hardin, Dale Hathaway, David Hopper, and Arthur Mosher. June, 1973.

Part I. The Present Situation: Some Premises

We advance the following premises regarding the present state of socio-economic research and training as related to the improvement of agriculture in developing nations. ^{1/}

1. A serious need exists for most developing countries to strengthen their abilities to plan and manage agricultural development. In many nations this applies equally to the private and public sectors.
2. Many countries are making progress in building institutional apparatus for public sector planning. Less is being done, however, to strengthen capacity for analysis and formulation of public policy.
 - (A) The quality of policy and program decisions often suffers from: (i) lack of useful research and location-specific data bearing on the physical, economic and social factors which impede agricultural progress; (ii) inadequate two-way communication between researchers and policy makers; and (iii) limited confidence on the part of policy makers that the research community can make significant contributions to the rational solution of policy issues.
 - (B) Although the socio-economic research and training base in most countries is inadequate, there exists a build-up in competence of individuals and institutions to do research that now is under used.
 - (C) Because of limited cross-fertilization and systematic exchange of findings, feedback among researchers within countries and across country lines is inadequate for effective analysis of common problems.
3. Policy officials responsible for agricultural development appear to see as their primary concerns: (a) increasing output to assure future food supplies for rapidly increasing populations; and (b) the development of domestic and export markets. They are sensitive in varying degrees to the implications of rapid technological changes for income distribution, employment prospects, widened participation by small farmers, and changes in social structures needed to accomodate rising aspirations of people (e. g., land reform).

^{1/} As an aid in preparing this paper, letters soliciting comments and suggestions were sent to rural social scientists in Asia, Latin America and Africa. The 37 responses received provided insights on which the authors drew in drafting this discussion. An abstract of the responses is appended.

4. Rational policy formulation at the national level is profoundly influenced by developments beyond the individual country's borders. This requires understanding of the global and national situation with respect to: (a) crop prospects, present and prospective supplies of agricultural products and production inputs (fertilizer, energy, chemicals, seeds); and (b) current and probable future demand for and trends in prices in world markets for agricultural inputs and products. The events of 1972-73 have sensitized all of us to the pressing need for improved over-all agricultural intelligence.
5. Understanding of and capacity to use modern analytical techniques -- such as methodology for crop reporting, procedures for assessing the effect on multiple LDC goals of alternative policies and investment strategies -- are often limited. Inadequate national opportunities exist to learn and apply the theory and practice involving these new technologies.

Part 2. Strengthening National Capacity for Analysis and Policy making

Agricultural researchers seek to help society make better use of the resources at its disposal. Technological advance involves, in part, improvements in the adaptation of plants and animals to the natural environment. Yet technological research goes further than adaptation. It also works, with varying degrees of success, to alter and shape the physical environment to serve man's needs. Water management, from irrigation to cloud seeding, is a generalized example.

Physical attributes, however, are but one component of the environment in which agricultural production takes place. Less well researched and understood than the physical aspects is the socio-economic environment. This man-made component includes the laws, policies, traditions, cultural practices and institutions of individual nations. Like the physical environment, the policy environment requires study, analysis, and sensitive adjustment if man's needs are to be adequately and equitably served.

Prediction of the outcome of policy change is not an exact science. Logic and experience demonstrate, however, that national processes of policy formulation, evaluation and implementation tend to improve if:

- (A) Well trained nationals are available and responsibly involved;
- (B) Institutions exist within which such professionals can work effectively;
- (C) Objective studies are made to analyze the probable consequences of alternative policies;
- (D) Interaction takes place: (i) between social and production scientists at the analytical level; (ii) between the analysts and those responsible for national policy; and (iii) between analysts in a specific country and their counterparts in other nations.

Primary responsibility for policy-related research, of course, rests with national governmental institutions and universities. They are in the best position to understand the complexities of their own culture and economic systems.

While professional and institutional capacities for socio-economic analysis in the developing nations are rising, research relevant to policy formulation typically lags behind physical and biological investigation of agricultural production. Capable, experienced national research leadership in the socio-economic field is probably the single most critical need, as resolution of policy issues is characteristically more country specific than development of improved production technologies.

Gaps in Information

Within the broad range of country-specific socio-economic studies important for better policy formulation and implementation, we single out three categories to illustrate gaps in information and insights which are commonly found:

1. Situation and trend surveys which produce current, reliable information on acreage, prices, yields, cropping patterns, land values, size of holdings, employment, agri-support facilities, and consumption patterns.
2. Analyses of the probable consequences of pursuing alternative policies, programs and projects. Data of the type described above are basic to such analyses.
3. Research to design and improve the organization and operation of the complex of production and distribution activities, taking into account the specifics of the people and the region involved. Examples include: setting price supports for agricultural products; crop and livestock estimation; providing farm inputs at the right time, place and price; making credit available to small holders; operating an extension service; and managing buffer stocks.

Technique plays an important role in such activities. There is a technology for operating a price support system just as there is a technology for applying irrigation water. Different skills are required, but latitude exists for creativity and innovation in dealing with both sets of problems. Each draws upon a base of theory and experience.

Problems of the above kinds, as they are addressed by social scientists tend to be country or location specific, and often require disciplinary contributions of both economic and non-economic social sciences. But many of the methods of doing the studies and some of the techniques for implementing policies are applicable across national boundaries.

From Sessions I and II we learned that the socio-economic work of the international agricultural institutes focuses on changes at the farmer-producer (micro) level. Primary attention is being given to the constraints on farm production, with lesser attention to the broader institutional and agricultural policy components of the farmer's environment. Even so, the capacity of the centers' socio-economic research and training is modest relative to the requirements of individual nations. The centers may be expected to help train a limited number of key professionals. Consultation services and research results can be provided on matters within the centers' frame of reference. In these ways, as with agronomic work, the centers can help strengthen national capabilities. In our judgment, however, what the centers contribute in the socio-economic area, critical as it is to the total agricultural development effort, is but a supplement to the larger job the nations themselves must do. We therefore, urge continuing and additional support to complementary means of helping countries strengthen their capacity for socio-economic analysis and policy making.

Helping Nations Build Their Capacities

The means that we identify for capacity building are not for the most part new. They include help in training, especially in understanding conceptual and methodological advances such as those used in sector analysis. Modern technologies permit the empirical analysis of the large number of variables and complex relationships involved in efforts to achieve multiple goals. The probable consequences of given policies and programs on growth, employment, income distribution and human nutrition can be estimated. Experience in Mexico, S. Korea, and Nigeria in applying such techniques is encouraging. The conceptual framework required for such analytical work has now been largely accomplished, though limitations exist and further improvements are required. In time special facilities or programs may be needed to help train more social-scientists in the use of these potentially powerful analytical tools. It would be inefficient to try to reinvent the basic building blocks and techniques that are involved, though their application must be specific to a given country. Thus, we favor greater use of existing institutions, largely in the industrialized nations, to carry the promising research and advanced training forward. At the same time more field testing and skill acquisition in the developing nations is, to our view, desirable.

Further, it is our judgment that a strong case can be made for developing informal regional networks among researchers as a means of advancing national research, planning for development, and the capabilities of the social scientists involved. For such networks to come into existence and operate productively, a catalyst is required. This initiative need not come from the centers, but we think that the centers should be involved.

The formation of strong national graduate training and research organizations is of first priority in developing the talent base required to make a significant attack on the broad range of socio-economic issues facing the developing world. Reasonable progress has been made since the early 1960's to form quality national graduate teaching and research institutions in agricultural economics. Even so, there are perhaps no more than 20 master's-level graduate programs in existence in Asia, Africa

and Latin America. The development to date has been more rapid in Latin America, with this region accounting for over half of the number of graduate offerings. Paralleling the establishment of university-level teaching and research centers has been a more limited development of policy research institutions in state and national governmental agencies. Among the rural social sciences, agricultural economics has received by far the greatest emphasis.

Considerable investment of effort and financial resources is required to develop the basic cadre of trained professionals and viable national training and research institutions. Assistance from international agencies will continue to be essential for at least a decade to generate the human resources needed for self-sustaining country teaching and research programs. The numbers of rural social scientists with advanced training in Asia, Africa and Latin America are small. Even in the better university centers, typically there is only a small core staff of young professionals with advanced training. While these groups have moved well in many instances to initiate quality teaching programs, the weakest portion of their activities has been the development of research. This is, of course, understandable in that without an established group of more experienced professionals with whom to work, the newly-trained, younger professionals have not had the leadership and example which normally would have been the case had they begun their academic lives, say, in one of the better universities in the U.S., Europe, Canada or Australia.

The Potential of Regional Networks

What strategy is best indicated to assist these national research programs to develop most efficiently and expeditiously? A critical need, perhaps the most important input required, is experienced research leadership. Although training of key individuals in graduate programs abroad will continue to be essential, the development of required human resources will depend on training in national centers.

In most of the developing world, communities of scholars or associations of professionals do not exist as we know them in such countries as the U.S. There is a lack of effective personal interaction among geographically dispersed researchers. We believe that devices should be created to exploit complementarities among country institutions, breaking down barriers imposed by the isolation of these programs from one another. There is a lack of effective communication of research results among countries, even for researchers in the major cities and university centers. Research workers in a developing country usually are more up-to-date on what is happening in major developed countries, as reported in professional journals, than they are with respect to studies in nearby countries facing problems similar to their own.

It is here proposed that institutional arrangements be devised to stimulate greater interchange and research collaboration. There are complementarities which may be exploited in facilitating interaction to discuss methodology and application of appropriate techniques to research problems, even if the research problem itself is fairly country specific. Further, collaborative research should aid significantly to extend the impact of the limited number of the more experienced researchers beyond the bounds of their own institutions and countries.

Formation of a Regional Unit. It is possible to approach the structuring of inter-institutional, regional professional collaboration with varying degrees of formality. One model, suggested by A. T. Mosher for Asia, would be to establish a regional socio-economic research unit whose central purpose would be to "focus the attention and facilitate the collaboration of researchers of all types in countries of the region on selected social and economic problems of agricultural development." ^{1/} The work of this unit would be implemented through three types of endeavor: (1) continuing seminars and workshops to increase interaction among researchers, policy makers and administrators; (2) arrangements for the widespread distribution of research results, including the formation of a library and documentation center; and (3) assisting to organize, finance and carry out research in collaboration with national institutions.

Mosher suggests that the core staff of the regional unit might consist of eight to twelve professionals, augmented by a similar number of visiting researchers spending between three to twelve months in residence. The professional staff would supplement and interact with national programs, with a major portion of the regional unit's research conducted collaboratively with country researchers.

A Collaborative Network. Concern has been expressed that the formation of a regional research effort should not be competitive with national programs for staff and financing. Within Latin America, there appears to be a growing consensus that a collaborative research network more appropriately should be built around country institutions, rather than by the creation of regional unit. Under this less formal model, regionalization of activity would be implemented through a small set of collaborative research projects. It is important that regional efforts complement and support the strengthening of national graduate training and research institutions. Drawing off a core staff of any significant size in Latin America could well have serious effects on a number of the key national programs.

The greatest contribution of regional collaboration would derive from interaction on methodological issues and sharing of experiences and results gained from research within individual countries on problems of mutual concern. Some projects could have a wider regional focus, with a well-coordinated plan for integrating work of professionals from several countries in a larger research design. We envision, however, at least at the outset, that the research typically would be a structured set of related country studies.

The difficulties of establishing a collaborative research network, even of modest proportion, should not be underestimated. Since these projects undoubtedly would require stimulus to become organized and assistance to obtain supplemental financial resources, we suggest that a small secretariat (composed perhaps of not

^{1/} A. T. Mosher, "Organization of Capabilities at International Research Institutes or Other Centers to Deal with Social and Economic Problems of Agricultural Development," paper presented at Bellagio V Conference on Agricultural Development, May 1972.

more than one or two persons) be formed to provide leadership, essential administrative structure and general coordination. The secretariat would assume a catalytic role of working with Latin American rural social scientists to seminar on research priorities and to form collaborative endeavors. Project leaders would be selected from among the country participants to coordinate their collaborative work and to assist the secretariat in generating the supplemental financing required to implement the research. It is anticipated that social science staff of the international centers would wish, on occasion, to participate in given research projects. In addition, arrangements might be made with an organization such as CIAT to provide office and other facilities for the secretariat and the mechanism for administration of funds provided by international sources for support of specific projects undertaken by the research network.

Collaborative Projects in Asia and Africa. In evaluating the potential for establishing an expanded regional research network, insights may be gained from study of two collaborative endeavors in Asia and Africa. Under the leadership of Dr. Randolph Barker at IRRI, a set of integrated national studies of changes in rice farming in selected areas of Asia has been initiated. These studies have been framed with common objectives and methodology, but with latitude for adapting to specific country conditions. National project leaders are responsible for each of the country investigations. Work is being carried out in the Philippines, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and S. Vietnam. Financing is provided by the Canadian International Development Research Centre and the Ford Foundation and channeled through IRRI ^{1/}

A second project, the African Rural Employment Study, was initiated in 1971 by a network of scholars interested in comparative analysis of the development process in selected African countries with emphasis on rural employment problems. This research program, under the leadership of Dr. Carl Eicher, was jointly designed by professionals in several African countries, Michigan State University, and other institutions in Europe and the U. S. Investigation centers on Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ethiopia, with individual scholars also participating in the network from other countries such as Ghana, Zaire, Tanzania and Kenya. Outstanding features of this project have been the close professional relationships developed among the participants and the building on country studies to develop policy models to trace the consequences of alternative strategies of agricultural development. Principal financing for this research has been provided under a US/AID contract with Michigan State University, with additional assistance received for specific country research from other organizations such as the Rockefeller Foundation.

Collaborative research networking, if properly and sensitively organized, should make a valuable contribution to the strengthening of national competences and the development of a more effective inter-country professional community of rural

^{1/} See Barker's paper, Session I of this seminar, for a more complete exposition of this undertaking.

social scientists. Flexibility is required to encourage forms of collaboration best adapted to regional differences and the nature of specific research problems. Some minimum institutional framework, such as a coordinating group or secretariat, is required, however, to stimulate regional discussions of research priorities, evolve procedures, and generate and administer funds.

Part 3. Current Information and Research on International Issues of Policy, Prices and Trade.

The years 1972 and 1973 have highlighted the fact that (1) agricultural and food policies of individual countries are drastically affected by events in other countries and (2) the policies of one nation can have a profound effect upon other countries' situations and problems.

However much they may wish otherwise and however hard they try to do so, national policy makers in agriculture have found it impossible to isolate their food and agricultural situation from the rest of the world. Importers find they are subject to external forces determined by world supply and demand (which in turn are often affected by governmental intervention by the countries concerned). Exporters face uncertain market demand, trade barriers, competition that is affected by national policies of other countries, and a host of other externally determined factors. Thus, the internal production and price policy of every major country is affected by the agricultural and trade policies and the current situation of other important producing and consuming countries. The larger the agricultural component of an economy and the closer the margin between food supply and population, the more important these issues are likely to be. Thus, the developing countries have a major stake in understanding the current situation and the agricultural and trade policies of other countries, including those of other developing countries.

1972-73 Highlights the Knowledge Gap

The widespread adverse weather of 1972 in Asia and the USSR resulted in a significant decline in food grain production. Several developing countries found themselves competing for insufficient supplies of food grains in world markets -- after most of the developed countries had made their purchases at favorable prices. Several countries embarked upon crash programs to increase 1973 food production, only to find a world-wide scarcity of certain fertilizers. This situation has served to highlight the inadequate state of knowledge regarding the current world situation which is available to decision makers. Knowledge of external events may drastically affect what decision makers do about their own food and agricultural policies.

Kinds of information needed in order to improve agricultural policies include: (1) accurate and current information on the state of world food supplies, crop conditions, prices, and the availability of key input items; (2) results of research which show the implications of external events and policies upon various countries or groups of countries; and (3) analyses of the implications of both the short run situation and longer run conditions for countries facing different food-population and trade situations.

The world food situation has changed drastically in the past two years. The USSR entered the world grain markets on a large scale. Grains stocks in the USA, which inadvertently became the world's stockholder during the 1960's as a result of its domestic price supports, have been exhausted. The advance of the "green revolution" has slowed in several developing countries partially because of adverse weather, partially because of inadequate policies and programs to support further production increases. As a result we have seen a large increase in the volume of international trade in grains and oilseeds, sharp increases in market prices, and finally, export embargoes imposed by the USA -- the world's largest grain exporter.

At the same time major revisions in national and international policies are underway which will affect developing countries in various ways. Among these are the forthcoming trade negotiations in GATT to begin in the fall of 1973, a substantial revision of the U. S. agricultural trade policy, and a major proposal by FAO relating to the establishment of an emergency food reserve stocks system.

Thus, basically we have three major gaps which are not filled satisfactorily at the present time: (1) information and analysis on the current situation and trends in world agriculture; (2) research on international policy issues which transcend nations, regions, and commodity lines; and (3) the flow of information (linkages) between international sources and national decision makers.

Gathering and Disseminating Economic Intelligence and Agricultural Outlook

At the present time several organizations collect and publish information on world agricultural conditions.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations does much work in this field. FAO publishes its annual report on the State of Food and Agriculture which is primarily an historical review of the last year and its implications. This report, as we understand it, is based on the official production figures for each country. FAO also publishes a monthly Early Warning System for Food Shortages which includes qualitative indications of trouble spots in agricultural production.

Another important information source is the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the United States Department of Agriculture, which relies in part on the reports of an extensive network of agricultural attaches. ERS publishes an annual summary of conditions in world agriculture. In addition, it issues quarterly situation reports on major commodities - wheat, feedgrains, etc. - which summarize world conditions for these crops.

The grain trade in the USA and elsewhere has a series of estimates and reports prepared by its own staff or by consultants. These generally are not available to other organizations.

This past year has revealed inadequacies in the present system of agricultural intelligence in providing policy makers with critical information on current or developing situations. More timely and accurate information and analyses are needed on crop conditions, supplies, prices, and the outlook for inputs. Without such information on a regular basis the problems of 1972-73 may well be repeated in future years.

Research on International Agricultural Policy Issues

National agricultural policies, like all economic policies, are a product of national political processes. They are, however, limited by the economic and political realities of outside forces as well. Also, they may be influenced (hopefully for the better) by improved information and analysis concerning international economic factors.

What kinds of information do national policy makers need? While the list is long, some illustrative subjects can be suggested. They include:

1. What is a nation's present and future comparative advantage in the production of farm commodities under current and prospective technology? Such knowledge is required, for example, if one is to estimate potential returns from investments in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation, marketing systems, etc.
2. What effects do the policies of other major producers of a given commodity -- input subsidies, price supports, export subsidies, stock policies, etc. -- have upon the current and potential market prices for major commodities? Answers to this question are important in determining whether self-sufficiency is desirable, whether certain crops offer realistic export possibilities, etc.
3. If trade barriers in various countries were eliminated, what would be the gains and who would receive them? If preferential treatment were given for LDC's exports to developed countries, what would be the effect?
4. What would be the impact -- on production, consumption, and the distribution of income among nations -- of adopting various types of international commodity agreements?
5. Given wide year-to-year variability in agricultural output of key agricultural commodities, what would be an optimal stock policy to prevent large fluctuations in world grain supplies and prices. What would the maintenance of such stocks cost? Where should they be located? How might their acquisition and release be regulated?
6. Given the economics of scale, the location of raw materials, etc., where should major investments in fertilizer manufacturing facilities be located to serve the needs of LDC's?

Some research has been or is being done on most of these subjects. However, this research is fragmentary and is being done largely in national institutions. Often the investigation reflects the concerns of a single nation, i. e., the effect of a given policy on U.S. exports, incomes of French farmers, etc. Many such policy studies are done by research units of national governments, but often they are not available externally. Even when they are published such studies may be suspect on the grounds that they reflect national policy interests, even though such suspicions often are unfounded.

Such research may be difficult for international agencies to undertake if member governments are sensitive to discussion of national policies. For this and other reasons the clearance process normally required by governmental agencies may prove incompatible with good policy research. Also, determination of research priorities in such organizations may be a problem.

Guidelines can be suggested for organizing such research. A partial list might include the following:

1. Commodity oriented research should not be tied to individual commodities or geographical areas. In several countries, for instance, rice, wheat and sorghums are competitive both in consumption and production. Many of the protein and oilseed crops are in the same situation.
2. The primary focus of the analyses should be on the relationships among countries and their policies, not on internal policies.
3. The work should be conducted by a solid core of competent researchers who are not identified with national interests or dependent upon such interests for financial support.
4. The research findings should be available to all interested parties on an equal basis and not subject to political pressures with respect to their release.
5. The researchers should have access to or be able to develop major statistical series on agricultural output, consumption, prices, trade, and other basic economic statistics relating to agriculture.
6. The researchers should have close and continuing relationships with various national organizations doing research on related issues for the country or region.

The Flow of International Information to National Decision Makers

Agricultural policies and programs are formulated and executed at the national level. Nevertheless, a country's policy makers must take the international situation and external forces into account in developing national plans and policies. This requires a systematic flow of such information to those responsible. To our knowledge no organized system for such information flows is now in operation.

To our view an annual international agricultural situation and outlook conference would be one device for improving the flow of timely information. Participants would be national policy makers or their senior staff members. They would share in a professional analysis of the current and prospective food and agricultural situation, discuss its implications, and evaluate the information presented. Topics should include the state of crop production, supplies, and potential demand; supplies of inputs; and potential technical or economic changes that have import for several countries or regions.

Let us take an illustration. Assume that a new food production technology has been developed which would have adaptability over a large area. How will this affect world supplies and prices? Export availability and trade patterns? Fertilizer requirements?

If such global economic questions can be answered, policy makers from individual countries can use the information for national planning and programs. For instance, in country X, where the new technology may be adopted for Y thousand hectares estimates can be made of: the new food-population balance; supplies of fertilizer, pesticides, etc. needed; quantities of products to be bought and transported to consuming or export areas. National policy makers need the international framework but the final planning, policy, and programs must be related to the national, regional, and local effects by country analysts.

If an annual international agricultural situation and outlook conference were to be held, its usefulness would, of course, be a function of the quality of the information and analyses presented. This therefore brings us to the question of possible ways of organizing to get the job done.

Organizing to Improve the Information and Research Base

There are several ways in which the collection and analysis of data on the world agricultural situation and outlook might be improved. These include: (1) strengthening (and possibly redirecting) units now in existence in national or international organizations; (2) establishing a new unit within an existing organization to perform the function; or (3) creating a new organization for this purpose.

It has been suggested that the unit or units which do the situation and outlook analyses should also perform much of the research on international agricultural policy issues. Complementarities exist. Both functions require an extensive data base and intimate working knowledge of the data. But the skills of the good economic intelligence and outlook analyst are not necessarily the same as those of a proficient agricultural policy researcher. We therefore, question whether the same individuals - even if they were in one organization - should perform both functions.

We do not think it would be appropriate to expect the staffs of the present International Agricultural Institutes to take on either the economic intelligence or the research role on these international economic issues. On the other hand, the Institute staffs can and should play a major role in providing both technical and economic research results that are crucial to both research and economic intelligence. For instance, Institute research would often provide the basis for estimating potential areas of adoption of a new technology, economic relationships necessary for adoption, and the technical relationships that affect the demand for fertilizer, pesticides, and the use of water.

Whatever organization is used, the professionals who do the economic intelligence analyses and the international policy research should be isolated from the politics of individual country or commodity interests. At the same time these professionals, if they are to be effective, must have the confidence of national researchers and policy makers.

We conclude by again stressing the need to improve the collection and analysis of data on the world agricultural situation and outlook. We favor holding an annual international agricultural outlook conference as one means of improving the information flow. We also believe that research should be intensified on the broader international questions related to agricultural policy, prices, trade and food stocks.

With respect to the specifics of how the world might organize to get the job done, we have these observations. A new international analytical-research unit may be required. Or it may be possible to perform these functions by augmenting and redirecting the work of existing institutions. We have neither the insights nor the results of the required studies to specify detailed alternatives and evaluate them. If this seminar agrees with us that further analysis is indeed important, perhaps some of its members will set the required studies in motion.

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HARRY GRAVES EXECUTIVE SECRETARY CONSULTATIVE GROUP

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INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
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Phones: ~~72091, 72628~~
Grains: ~~CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD.~~

CRISAT, Edmonton, Canada

Chairman's Address:

Dept. of Soil Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Canada
T6G 2E1

~~CITY OFFICE.~~
~~11-256, Begumpet,~~
~~Hyderabad-16, A.P., India.~~

June 12, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary, Consultative Group
The World Bank
1818H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold:

When I was in Hyderabad recently I learned from Ralph Cummings that International Centres Week is scheduled for July 30 through August 3, and it is to be preceded by a seminar on July 27 and 28. Ralph has designated me as one of the three ICRISAT representatives to attend the seminar. As yet I have received none of the documentation for the seminar nor for International Centres Week. I suspect, but I am not sure, that that is an oversight. In any case, I shall be pleased to receive such materials as are distributed prior to the meetings so that I may do as much preparation as possible.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,



C. F. Bentley
Chairman, Governing Board

CFB:ml

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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(ICRISAT)

Charles Co. Chairman:

~~ICRISAT, Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh, India~~

ICRISAT, Edmonton, Canada

Chairman's Address:

Dept. of Soil Science
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Canada
T6R 2E1

June 2, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary, Consultative Group
The World Bank
1818 Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold:

When I was in Hyderabad recently I learned from Rajiv Chandra that International Centre Week is scheduled for July 30 through August 7, and it is to be preceded by a seminar on July 27 and 28. Rajiv has designated me as one of the three ICRISAT representatives to attend the seminar. As yet I have received none of the documentation for the seminar but for International Centre Week. I respect, but I am not sure, that that is an oversight. In any case, I shall be pleased to receive such materials as are distributed prior to the meetings so that I may do as much preparation as possible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Handwritten signature

J. W. Miller

Director, International Centre

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ATT: H. GRAVES,

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CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR TELEX OF MAY 22, 1973 PLEASE BE INFORMED
THAT DENMARK WILL BE REPRESENTED AT THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEMINAR
JULY 27-28, 1973, BY MR. O. MOELGAARD ANDERSEN, TECHNICAL ASSI-
STANCE ADVISER (ECONOMICS) TO DANIDA.

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ATTENTION MR. GRAVES

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

CONSULTATIVE GROUPE ON INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH

RE YOUR TELEX MAY 22 STOP REGRET IMPOSSIBLE FOR COMMISSION TO BE
REPRESENTAD TO SOCIOEGONOMIC SEMINAR TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT
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J. FERRANDI

DIRECTEUR GENERAL ADJOINT COMEURFED

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Southeast Asian Regional Center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture

Mailing Address:
College, Los Baños, Laguna
Philippines
Tel. Nos. 2317, 2290

Cable Address:
SEARCA, Manila

CGIAR Files

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June 4, 1973

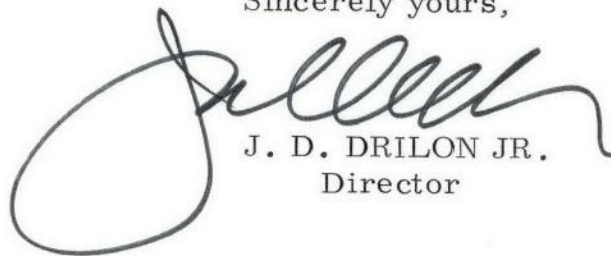
The Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research,
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

This is merely to say that we have taken note of the fact that the Socio-Economic Seminar to be held in conjunction with the International Centers Week has been scheduled for July 27 and 28, 1973.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,



J. D. DRILON JR.
Director

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SEARCA, Manila

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College, Los Baños, Laguna
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June 4, 1973

The Executive Secretary
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1818 H Street, N. W.
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With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Drilon Jr.
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EXPECT TO ATTEND SOCIOECONOMIC SEMINAR

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Dept. of Agriculture &
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GRAVES
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CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL
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NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. International Relations

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TO: Dr. Malek Basbous
Director-General Plan Vert
Ministry of Agriculture
Beirut, Lebanon

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Director-General Plant
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Beirut, Lebanon

TO:

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TEXT: Cable No.

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CONCERNING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEMINAR TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT JULY
WE ASSUME YOU DO NOT INTEND TO BE REPRESENTED ON THAT OCCASION. IN ON
CONTRARY YOU DO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED PLEASE LET US HAVE NAME OF YOUR
REPRESENTATIVE NOT LATER THAN SEVEN JUNE. REGARDS

GRAVES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLEARANCE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

AUTHORIZED BY:

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

NAME

International Relations

DEPT.

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE

SIGNATURE

REFERENCE

HGraves:dt

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretariat Guide for preparing form)

For Use by Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch

ER

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: SIRIBONGSE BOON-LONG
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
BANGKOK

DATE: JUNE 1, 1973

CLASS OF
SERVICE:

LT *[Signature]*

COUNTRY: THAILAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

SINCE WE HAVE NO REPLY TO SECRETARIAT MEMORANDUM APRIL THIRTEEN
CONCERNING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEMINAR TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT JULY
WE ASSUME YOU DO NOT INTEND TO BE REPRESENTED ON THAT OCCASION. IF
ON CONTRARY YOU DO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED PLEASE LET US HAVE NAME OF
YOUR REPRESENTATIVE NOT LATER THAN SEVEN JUNE. REGARDS

GRAVES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE *[Signature]*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE: HGraves : apm

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: *[Signature]*

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

OUTGOING WIRE

DATE: JUNE 1, 1973

TO:

STRIBONGSE BOON-LONG
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
BANGKOK

CLASS OF
SERVICE

LT

COUNTRY: THAILAND

TEXT:
Cable No.:

SINCE WE HAVE NO REPLY TO SECRETARIAT MEMORANDUM APJL THIRTEEN
CONCERNING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEMINAR TWENTY SEVEN AND TWENTY EIGHT JULY
WE ASSUME YOU DO NOT INTEND TO BE REPRESENTED ON THAT OCCASION. IF
ON CONTRARY YOU DO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED PLEASE LET US HAVE NAME OF
YOUR REPRESENTATIVE NOT LATER THAN SEVEN JUNE. REGARDS

GRAVES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY

NAME

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT.

International Relations

SIGNATURE

(Signature of individual authorized to approve)

REFERENCE

HGraves:aqm

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretariat Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION

COMMUNICATIONS
JUN 1 9 44 PM 1973

Approved by: [Signature]

Checked for Dispatch: [Signature]

ER

May 30, 1973

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your note of May 18. I'm sorry that the format devised by Joel Bernstein, the chairman of the committee arranging the socio-economic seminar, permits invitations to be issued only to the director, the chairman and the principal economist of each international agricultural research institute. Acceptances for the seminar are coming in at such a rate that it seems quite unlikely that any center can be allowed any extra representation, and I'm sorry about this too.

In any case, though, I'll look forward to seeing you during International Centers Week.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Francis C. Byrnes
Leader, Training and Communication
Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical
Apartado Aereo 67-13
Apartado Nal. 737
Cali
Colombia

HGraves:apm

BR

RAILWAY STATIONS AND EXPRESS
(C.N.R. & C.P.R.) AND TELEGRAPHIC
ADDRESS: STE ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.



POST OFFICE ADDRESS:
MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUE., CANADA

Agronomy Department
29 May 1973

MACDONALD CAMPUS
OF
MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington
D.C. 20433
USA

Dear Mr. Graves:

I recently received a letter from Mr. Bernstein of U.S.A.I.D. inviting me to take part in a seminar dealing with social sciences in the international institutes to be held at the World Bank on the 27th and 28th of July. I have written to accept his invitation.


I believe I mentioned to you when I saw you in Washington last fall that I was planning to take a sabbatic leave in this coming year, and to do some personal research and study on the problems that are facing the international institutes - for example, the changing roles, statement of objectives, relations with national programs, etc. I have been granted a sabbatic and in addition I have been elected a research fellow of the I.D.R.C. This enables me to undertake more positively travel and visits to the various institutes and programs in developing countries. Thus I wonder whether it would be possible for me to stay on following the seminar and to attend International Centers Week, which I believe is the following week, as an observer. The discussions which will go on at that meeting, I am sure, will be pertinent to my own studies.

Mr. Harold Graves
29 May 1973

2

I shall be leaving the end of this week for a month in Jamaica to work on a team under Sir Arthur Lewis to review the agricultural sector in Jamaica. You could contact me there - c/o Mr. Horace Barber
Financial Secretary
Government of Jamaica
Kingston
Jamaica

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Howard A. Stepler". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Howard A. Stepler
Professor of Agronomy

HAS:mc

I N C O M I N G T E L E X

LOG 141

R

RECEIVED

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
MAY 24 12 16 PM 1973

RCAML 908 1742

7222094 ADB PH-- TELEX NUMBER
FROM MANILA

24 MAY 73

Distribution: Mr.H.Graves

GRAVES

INTBAFRAD

WASHINGTONDC

DEEPLY REGRET DELAY IN REPLYING TO YOUR KIND INVITATION COMMA
UNABLE TO SEND PARTICIPANT DUE TO HEAVY WORK PRESSURE HOWEVER
APPRECIATE YOU KINDLY FORWARD TO BANK ANY WORKING MATERIALS
AND PAPERS FOR OUR STUDY

HSIEH

ASIANBANK

⊕

*Embassy
of the
Argentine Republic*

*BC
HG
CJ
see
Soal B*

Washington, D.C.

C.A.N°90/73

May 23rd., 1973

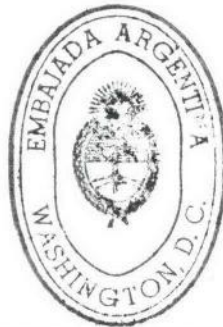
Mr. Harold N. Graves Jr.
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
Washington D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Graves:

Confirming our telephone call I wish to inform you that I shall attend the Socio-economic Seminar to be held on July 27-28, 1973 in conjunction with the International Centers Week.

Allow me to apologize for the delay in replying to your letter. I have been absent from my office and I have just returned from Argentina few days ago.

Sincerely yours,



Jorge Del Aguila
Jorge Del Aguila
Minister
Agricultural Affairs

JDA/mb

CONSEJERIA AGRICOLA

BR

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: ALL PERSONS ON THE ATTACHED
LIST

DATE: MAY 22, 1973

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT *de*

COUNTRY:

TEXT:
Cable No.:

SINCE WE HAVE NO REPLY TO SECRETARIAT MEMORANDUM APRIL THIRTEEN
CONCERNING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SEMINAR TWENTY SEVEN ~~XX~~ AND TWENTY EIGHT
JULY WE ASSUME YOU DO NOT INTEND TO BE REPRESENTED ON THAT OCCASION.
IF ON CONTRARY YOU DO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED PLEASE LET US HAVE NAME
OF YOUR REPRESENTATIVE NOT LATER THAN EIGHT JUNE. REGARDS

GRAVES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. International Relations

SIGNATURE *Harold N. Graves, Jr.*
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

HG:mcj

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch: _____

Direction de la Cooperation multilaterale
Administration generale de la Cooperation
au Developpement
Ministere des affaires etrangeres
Building "A. G."
Place du Champ de Mars, 5
1050 Brussels, Belgium

21376

TLX RCA

Mrs. Inger Nielsen
Head of Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DANIDA
Amaliegade 7
DK-1256
Copenhagen K
Denmark

27174

TLX RCA

Mr. H. Vernede
Commissaire du Gouvernement aupres des
Instituts de recherche specialisee Outre-Mer
Secretariat d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangeres
20 rue Monsieur
75007 Paris
France

26540

TLX RCA

Mr. Jacques Ferrandi
Directeur General Adjoint
COMEURFED
Brussels
Belgium

21877

TLX RCA

Mr. Paal Bog
Norwegian Agency for International
Development
Karl Johans Gate 14
Oslo
Norway

16548

TLX RCA

HSIEH
ASIANBANK
Manila
Philippines

742-5071

TLX ITI

~~7222094~~

INCOMING TELEX

Log. 194

R

RECEIVED
MAY 16 3 04 PM 1973
COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

FROM: ROME

May 16, 1973

Distribution

Mr. Graves

FOR GRAVES REURCAB 15/5 YOURLET 13/4 SOCIO ECONOMIC SEMINAR ONLY
RECEIVED TODAY DUE POSTAL STITIKE AAA VOLUME BUSINESS NECESSITATES
TAC MEET 28 JULY STOP HOWEVER ONE OR TWO MEMBERS MAY BE DESIGNATED
ATTEND FULL SESSION AND CRAWFORD ORAM WILL ATEND AT LEAST AFTERNOON
SESSION WITH ORAM RAPPORTEUE ONE WORKING GROUP AND CRAWFORD SUGGEST
ASK NELAN RAPPORTEUR OTHER GROUP WHILST EYE CONTINUE WITH TAC BBB
FAO REPRESENTATIVE UNDER CONSIDERATION WILL ADVISE SOONEST STOP
GRATEFUL USE POUCH SERVICE EXTENT POSSIBLE FUTURE COMMUNICA

BAUJDH

REGARDS

=

WEBSTER +

As received.

R

May 15, 1973

Dear Joel:

The attached sheets show what we have in the way of acceptances for the socio-economic seminar. The deadline for responses was May 10; the last response we received was on May 11, so that it may be that we now have all we are going to get.

On the sheets, persons designated as first choices are shown on the left, and those designated as alternates are shown on the right. In view of the special role of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in the affairs of the Consultative Group, all their designees have been shown as first choices, assured of a place.

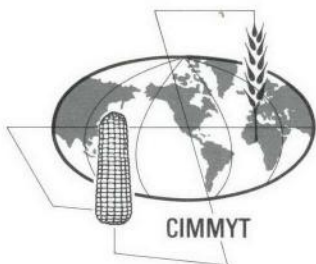
Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Dr. Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator
Technical Assistance Bureau
Room No. 4942
U.S. Agency for International Development
320 - 21st Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20523

HG:mcj



CJ

CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE MEJORAMIENTO DE MAIZ Y TRIGO

INTERNATIONAL MAIZE AND WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENTER

Londres 40, México 6, D. F.

Apdo. Postal 6-641

Cable: CENCIMMYT

May 15, 1973

R

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Harold:

Subject: Socio-economic seminar, July 27-28, 1973.

Donald Winkelmann and I will be at the Seminar. I invited Virgilio Barco but have not yet heard whether he will be able to attend.

Cordially,

Haldore Hanson
Director General

HH/mph

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

5/24/73

Mr. Harold Graves:

Attached are additional letters of
invitation to the July Seminar.

Justine Baylor
Secy. to Joel Bernstein

R

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

May 15, 1973

Dr. Sajogyo
East-West Center
East-West Food Institute
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Dr. Sajogyo:

As Chairman of a committee charged with arranging a seminar on how to strengthen economic and other social science research work needed to advance agricultural development in the developing countries, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, to invite you to participate as a panelist for Topic II of the seminar and to attend the rest of the seminar.

The seminar is July 27-28. Enclosed is the announcement going to all invitees, which states the arrangements, purpose and agenda and also lists the main questions that the seminar is expected to address.

You will note that Topic II is concerned with what the social scientists at the international agricultural research centers can best do to expand the usage of the centers' research findings, and that the panelists are being asked to make specific brief comments and suggestions on this topic applied to a situation described in a paper that will be distributed beforehand. They will then interact with the larger group of about 40 attendees. The whole discussion is expected to focus as much as possible on the questions in ATTACHMENT 3-II to the announcement.

You would participate on the Group A panel, for which Dr. Meirelles of the Ministry of Agriculture of Brazil, Dr. Shaib of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nigeria, Dr. Stepler of MacDonal College in Canada and Dr. Ruttan, newly designated President of the Agricultural Development Council, are also being invited. Panelists will receive, several weeks before the seminar, copies of the situation paper to which they are being asked to react, along with other papers for the seminar.

We would be grateful if you could accept this invitation to share your experience and ideas with us. Please let me know as soon as possible, and no later than June 12, whether you are able to accept, so that we will

have time to make alternative arrangements if necessary. If you are able to attend, your transportation and expenses during the period of the seminar will be reimbursed through the Consultative Group Secretariat (Mr. Harold Graves, IBRD).

Hoping that we will see you at the seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator for
Technical Assistance

Enclosure
a/s

May 18, 1973

Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner
Executive Secretary
Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 20001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

As Chairman of a committee charged with arranging a seminar on how to strengthen economic and other social research work needed to advance agricultural development in the developing countries, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, to invite you to participate as a panelist for Topic III of the seminar and to attend the rest of the seminar.

The seminar is July 27-28. Enclosed is the announcement going to all invitees, which states the arrangements, purpose and agenda and also lists the main questions that the seminar is expected to address.

You will note that the panelists are being asked to make brief comments and suggestions, reacting to views and alternatives distributed beforehand, on how to accelerate economic and other social science research that can help efforts to improve LDC agriculture, and then to interact with the rest of the attendees (about 80 people expected). This will follow a day of discussions of this question as it applies to work by the social science staffs at the international centers, and is expected to focus on what might be done outside the centers. There is no expectation, nor would there be time, for elaboration or extended critique of alternative actions that might be proposed. The session is intended, as a transition from the first day, to merely open up the subject and some possible lines of effort for further consideration by the Consultative Group, its Technical Advisory Committee or other interested bodies.

The other panelists being invited are Dr. Thapa, Vice President, Canadian Continental Development Research Center, Dr. Schultz of the University of Chicago, Dr. Solis, Head, Economic Studies, Office of the President, Mexico and Dr. Ojala of FAO. Panelists will receive, several weeks before the seminar, copies of a paper summarizing the views and suggestions to which they are expected to react. This will be part of a package of papers for the seminar.

We would be grateful if you could accept this invitation to share your experience and ideas with us. Please let me know as soon as possible, and not later than June 6, whether you are able to accept, so that we will have time to make alternative arrangements if necessary. If you are able to attend, your transportation and expenses during the period of the seminar will be reimbursed through the Consultative Group Secretariat (Mr. Harold Graves, IBRD).

Hoping that we will see you at the seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator for
Technical Assistance

Enclosure
a/s

JBernstein:jb:5/18/73

May 21, 1973

Dr. Fernando Martinez
Head of Department of Agricultural
Economics
Universidad Catolica de Chile
Alameda Bernado O'Higgins 340
Casilla 114-D
Santiago, Chile

Dear Dr. Martinez:

As Chairman of a committee charged with arranging a seminar on how to strengthen economic and other social science research work needed to advance agricultural development in the developing countries, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, to invite you to participate as a panelist for Topic II of the seminar and to attend the rest of the seminar.

The seminar is July 27-28. Enclosed is the announcement going to all invitees, which states the arrangements, purpose and agenda and also lists the main questions that the seminar is expected to address.

You will note that Topic II is concerned with what the social scientists at the international agricultural research centers can best do to expand the usage of the centers' research findings, and that the panelists are being asked to make specific brief comments and suggestions on this topic applied to a situation described in a paper that will be distributed beforehand. They will then interact with the larger group of about 40 attendees. The whole discussion is expected to focus as much as possible on the questions in ATTACHMENT 3-II to the announcement.

You would participate on the Group A panel, for which Dr. Sajogyo of the Institute Perthamian at Bogar Indonesia, Dr. Shaib of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nigeria, Dr. Steppler of MacDonald College in Canada and Dr. Ruttan, newly designated President of the Agricultural Development Council, are also being invited. Panelists will receive, several weeks before the seminar, copies of the situation paper to which they are being asked to react, along with other papers for the seminar.

We would be grateful if you could accept this invitation to share your experience and ideas with us. Please let me know as soon as possible, and not later than June 18, whether you are able to accept, so that we will

have time to make alternative arrangements if necessary. If you are able to attend, your transportation and expenses during the period of the seminar will be reimbursed through the Consultative Group Secretariat (Mr. Harold Graves, IBRD).

Hoping that we will see you at the seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator for
Technical Assistance

Enclosure
a/s

May 21, 1973

Dr. Bhekh B. Thapa
Vice President
International Development Research
Center
PEBB
Box 8500
Ottawa, Canada K1G-3H9

Dear Dr. Thapa:

As Chairman of a committee charged with arranging a seminar on how to strengthen economic and other social science research work needed to advance agricultural development in the developing countries, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, to invite you to participate as a panelist for Topic III of the seminar and to attend the rest of the seminar.

The seminar is July 27-28. Enclosed is the announcement going to all invitees, which states the arrangements, purpose and agenda and also lists the main questions that the seminar is expected to address.

You will note that the panelists are being asked to make brief comments and suggestions, reacting to views and alternatives distributed beforehand, on how to accelerate economic and other social science research that can help efforts to improve LDC agriculture, and then to interact with the rest of the attendees (about 80 people expected). This will follow a day of discussions of this question as it applies to work by the social science staffs at the international centers, and is expected to focus on what might be done outside the centers. There is no expectation, nor would there be time, for elaboration or extended critique of alternative actions that might be proposed. The session is intended, as a transition from the first day, to merely open up the subject and some possible lines of effort for further consideration by the Consultative Group, its Technical Advisory Committee or other interested bodies.

The other panelists being invited are Mr. Gardiner, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, Dr. Schultz of the University of Chicago, Dr. Ojala of FAO and Dr. Solis, Head, Economic Studies, Office of the President, Mexico. Panelists will receive, several weeks before the seminar, copies of a paper summarizing the views and suggestions to which they are expected to react. This will be part of a package of papers for the seminar.

We would be grateful if you could accept this invitation to share your experience and ideas with us. Please let me know as soon as possible, and no later than June 6, whether you are able to accept, so that we will have time to make alternative arrangements if necessary. For attendees from assistance organizations, we have assumed that travel and per diem costs will be paid by their organizations.

Hoping that we will see you at the seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator for
Technical Assistance

Enclosure
a/s

AA/TA:JBernstein:jb:5/21/73

May 24, 1973

Dr. Olatunji Anthonio
Department of Agricultural Economics
and Extension
University of Ibadan
P.O. Box 288
Ikeja
Ibadan, Nigeria

Dear Dr. Anthonio:

As Chairman of a committee charged with arranging a seminar on how to strengthen economic and other social science research work needed to advance agricultural development in the developing countries, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, to invite you to participate as a panelist for Topic II of the seminar.

The seminar is July 27-28. Enclosed is the announcement going to all invitees, which states the arrangements, purpose and agenda and also lists the main questions that the seminar is expected to address.

You will note that Topic II is concerned with what the social scientists at the international agricultural research centers can best do to expand the usage of the centers' research findings, and that the panelists are being asked to make specific brief comments and suggestions on this topic applied to a situation described in a paper that will be distributed beforehand. They will then interact with the larger group of about 40 attendees. The whole discussion is expected to focus as much as possible on the questions in ATTACHMENT 3-II to the announcement.

You would participate on the Group A panel, for which Dr. Martinez of the Catholic University of Chile, Dr. Sajogyo of the Institute Parmathian of Bogor Indonesia, Dr. Steppler of MacDonalld College in Canada and Dr. Ruttan, newly designated President of the Agricultural Development Council, are also being invited. Panelists will receive, several weeks before the seminar, copies of the situation paper to which they are being asked to react, along with other papers for the seminar.

We would be grateful if you could accept this invitation to share your experience and ideas with us. Please let me know as soon as possible, and not later than June 14, whether you are able to accept, so that we will have time to make alternative arrangements if necessary. If you are able to attend, your transportation and expenses during the period of the

seminar will be reimbursed through the Consultative Group Secretariat (Mr. Harold Graves, IBRD).

Hoping that we will see you at the seminar.

Sincerely yours,

Joel Bernstein
Assistant Administrator for
Technical Assistance

Enclosure
a/s

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Log. 251

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MAY 11 3 37 PM 1973

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

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BONN/TLX 23 11 1745 WUI - May 11, 1973

Distribution

Mr. Graves

INTBAFRA

WASHINGTONDC

PROGRAVES REF YOU LETT APRIL 13 NOMINATE

PROF DR V BLANCKENBURG FOR SOCIO - ECONOMIC SEMINAR

JULY 27/28 WASHINGTON

DR TREITZ

COLL 13 27/28

J

WUI NYK⊕(

INTFRAD64145

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

R

TO: Mr. Harold N. Graves

DATE: May 10, 1973

FROM: Seitaro Hattori

S.H.

BJECT: Socio-economic Seminar - July 30-August 3, 1973

This is to inform you that the following Japanese members will attend the Seminar:

Masanari SUMI

Delegate
Alternate Executive Director,
IBRD

Nobutoshi AKAO

Alternate Delegate
Second Secretary (Economic)
Embassy of Japan



Record Removal Notice

File Title CGIAR - R - General Meetings and Conferences - Correspondence 72/74-01		Barcode No. 1762951		
Document Date May 10, 1973	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants To: Harold Graves, Executive Secretary, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research From: H. E. Kastoft, Executive Director				
Subject / Title Socio-economic seminar				
Exception(s) Communications of Executive Directors' Offices				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group. <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date April 12, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date April 12, 2021			

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

R

TO: Executive Secretary, Consultative Group
on International Agricultural Research

FROM: M. A. Cranswick

SUBJECT: Socio-economic Seminar

DATE: May 9, 1973

Your memorandum of April 13, 1973 requested that the names of attendees to the forthcoming seminar should be notified to you by May 10, otherwise absence of notice would be taken as an indication of intention not to attend.

I have not yet received any indication from my authorities in Canberra concerning attendance at this seminar. However, Dr. Peter Muecke, Scientific Attaché at the Australian Embassy, has expressed to me his interest in being able to attend. Subject to confirmation of this in due course through the proper channels, I suggest that you record Dr. Muecke as the Australian representative.



INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(I C R I S A T)

Phones : 72091, 72628
Grams : CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD.

CITY OFFICE :
1-11-256, Begumpet,
Hyderabad-16., A. P., India.

May 1, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold,

I have your memorandum of April 13 with reference to the socio-economic seminar to be held in Washington, July 27-28 in which the expected attendance and the general line of program are set forth.

This is to confirm that I expect to attend this seminar. I have invited Dr. James Ryan of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, whom we are hoping to have as an Agricultural Economist with ICRISAT, to attend. I have also asked Fred Bentley, our Board Chairman, if he can arrange to attend these meetings. Unless we advise you otherwise, these three - Fred Bentley, James Ryan and myself - will be the persons representing ICRISAT at these meetings.

Very truly yours

Ralph W. Cummings
Director

RWC:jg

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT)



CITY OFFICE:
1-17-528, Begumpet,
Hyderabad-16, A. P., India.

Phone : 75081, 75825
Grams : CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD

May 1, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Harold,

I have your memorandum of April 13 with reference to the socio-economic seminar to be held in Washington, July 27-28 in which the expected attendance and the general line of program are set forth.

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Very truly yours

Ralph W. Cummings
Ralph W. Cummings
Director

RECEIVED
1973 MAY - 8 PM 12:32

RWG:RB

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES
POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

866 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO • NEW YORK

REFERENCE: PRO 301 AGR

30 April 1973

Dear Mr. Graves,

Socio-Economic Seminar

In reply to your memorandum of 13 April 1973, Mr. Gordon Havord, Senior Technical Adviser, will attend the Seminar on Socio-Economic Research Needs to be held in Washington on 27 and 28 July 1973, on behalf of UNDP. If a second place can be made available, Mr. W. T. Mashler, Director of the Division for Global and Inter-regional Projects, will also attend.

Mr. Patel will be communicating directly with Dr. Bernstein regarding the invitation to him to participate as a panelist for Topic III of the seminar.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sture Linner".

Sture Linner
Director

Technical Advisory Division

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433



NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

TELEPHONE: 963-4343

10 April 1973

REFERENCE: EDC/201/AGR

Dear Mr. Graves,

Socio-Economic Seminar

In reply to your memorandum of 13 April 1973, Mr. Gordon Harvey, Senior Technical Advisor, will attend the Seminar on Socio-Economic Research Needs to be held in Washington on 27 and 28 July 1973, on behalf of UNDP. If a second place can be made available, Mr. T. Mahalingam, Director of the Division for Global and Inter-regional Projects, will also attend.

Mr. Patel will be representing directly with Dr. Bhatnagar regarding the invitation to him to participate as a panelist on Topic III of the seminar.

Yours sincerely,

James D. Blaney
Director
Technical Advisory Division

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1225 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

RECEIVED
1973 APR 11 10 41 AM
TELETYPE UNIT 41

R

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harold Graves

DATE: April 28, 1973

FROM: James M. Fransen *JMF*

SUBJECT: Socio-economic Seminar

I have now had an opportunity to discuss the above seminar with Mr. Yudelman. This is to advise that Messrs. Yudelman, Hendry and Fransen would appreciate an opportunity to attend some sessions of the seminar. If attendance continues to be restricted, only one of us would attend any given session.

cc: Messrs. Yudelman and Hendry

JFransen/ap



R

April 26, 1973

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence 1010-7

Mr. H. Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Dear Harold:

Re: Attendance at the Socio-Economic Seminar

This is to confirm that I will be attending the Socio-Economic Seminar July 27 - 29, 1973, as official spokesman for the Canadian delegation. In addition, I would appreciate if Dr. H. G. Dion, Special Adviser, Agriculture, and Mr. G. Krivicky, Program Administrator in charge of Science and Technology, would be allowed to participate in the seminar as observers.

Yours very truly,

C. T. Greenwood
Director
United Nations and Research
Programmes Division



R

April 28, 1973

1310-V

Mr. H. Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

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and Mr. G. Krivicky, Program Administrator in charge of
Science and Technology, would be allowed to participate in
the seminar as observers.

Yours very truly,

C. T. Greenwood
Director
United Nations and Research
Programme Division

1973 APR 30 AM 8:46

122 rue Bank
Ottawa Canada
K1A 0G4

122 Bank Street
Ottawa Canada
K1A 0G4

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

R

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

April 18, 1973

Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Harold:

I plan, as Chairman of the Board of IRRI, to attend the Socio-Economic Seminar scheduled for July 28-29.

Very truly yours,



F. F. Hill

FFH:cf



FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
ELAND HOUSE
STAG PLACE LONDON SW1E 5DH
Telephone 01-834 2377

R

17 April 1973

Harold Graves Esq
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H St NW
Washington DC 20433
USA

Dear Harold

We have received details from you about the arrangements for the socio-economic seminar to be held just prior to International Centres Week in July. Mr Mathieson and I have been placed in some difficulty following the indication that a Consultative Group member may apparently only send one representative to this meeting. We had already arranged travel funds to enable two representatives from ODA to attend this seminar, namely Mr R S Porter, Director-General of our Economic Planning Staff, and Mr P Stutley, now Agricultural Adviser with my Natural Resources Advisory Group. I would hope very much that some way could be found to authorise the attendance of Mr Stutley as well as Mr Porter. Mr Stutley is a very experienced agricultural economist who has served in Tanzania, Nigeria and Zambia, a part of his service having been with the Ford Foundation. I would hope you would be able to authorise his attendance and would appreciate a quick reply on this point so that I can confirm arrangements. I myself will be attending for International Centres Week and hopefully also the meeting of the Sub-Committee on Animal Production in Africa.

Kindest regards,

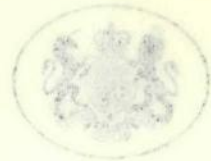
Yours sincerely,

Ralph

A R Melville

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
BLAND HOUSE
27A PLACE LONDON SW1E 5DR

Telephone 01 834 4377



17 April 1973

Headquarters
Executive Secretary
International Group on International
1973 APR 24

I have received details from you about the arrangements for the
workshop which appears to be held just prior to International
Summer Week in July. Mr. Hattisoon and I have been placed
some difficulty following the indication that a separate
Our members may separately only send one representative to the
meeting. We had already arranged travel funds to enable
consequently to the 1973 to attend from summer holiday in the
Director-General of our Economic Research Centre, the 1973 Staff, the
International Institute with my former Research Advisory Group.
would hope very much that some way could be found to ensure the
attendance of Mr. Hattisoon as well as a further. Mr. Hattisoon is a
regional agricultural economist who has served in various
Hattisoon and Hattisoon, a part of the world. I have been with the
I understand I would have to send a note to Mr. Hattisoon
at least in your report. I have been with the 1973 Staff
Hattisoon and Hattisoon, the 1973 Staff, the 1973 Staff, the 1973 Staff

RECEIVED
1973 APR 24 AM 8:58
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE



THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER

R

Address:
Apartado 5969
Lima - Perú
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 354283 354354

L-670-CIP-73


La Molina, 17th April, 1973

Dr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W. Washington D.C. 20433 / U.S.A.

Dear Harold,

This is to notify you that the Chairman of the Board of CIP or his representative and I will be attending the Socio-economic Seminar in Washington, starting July 27. A CIP economist will be joining the Center staff on July 1st and thus I would like to reserve space for him also to attend this seminar.

Best personal regards,


Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

RLS/ed

The International Potato Center (CIP) is a scientific institution, autonomous and non-profit making, established by means of an agreement with the Government of Perú with the purpose of developing and disseminating knowledge for greater utilization of the potato as a basic food. International funding sources for technical assistance in agriculture are financing the Center.

THE INTERNATIONAL POTATO CENTER



Address:
Aparado 0800
Lima - Peru
Cables: CIPAPA - Lima
Telephone: 384283 384384

La Molina, 17th April, 1973

L-670-CIP-73

Dr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W. Washington D.C. 20433 \ U.S.A.

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Best personal regards,

Richard L. Sawyer
Richard L. Sawyer
Director General

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BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

R

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
AFDEV ABIDJAN
TÉLÉPHONE 256-60
TELEX 717



B. P. N° 1387 ABIDJAN
CÔTE D'IVOIRE

RÉFÉRENCE 0726 6/28/60
DATE March 29, 1973.

Executive Secretary,
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research,
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I write to acknowledge receipt, with thanks, of your letter of March 15, 1973 inviting the Bank to attend the Socio-Economic Seminar to be held in conjunction with International Centres Week on July 27 and 28 in Washington.

I regret to inform you that due to prior commitments, the Bank will not be able to attend, and we would, therefore, appreciate it if you could arrange to send us all documents pertaining to the meetings.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

K. Sall

Assistant Director of Operations

BANQUE AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

B. P. N° 1387 ABIDJAN
CÔTE D'IVOIRE



ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE
AFDEV ABIDJAN
TELEPHONE 256-60
TELEX 217

DATE March 29, 1973.
RÉFÉRENCE
0705 6/28/60

Executive Secretary,
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research,
1818 H St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

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With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Assistant Director of Operations

1673MBC-2 07.04.10

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(I C R I S A T)

R

Phones : 72091, 72628

Grams : CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD.

March 24, 1973

CITY OFFICE :

1-11-256, Begumpet,

Hyderabad-500016., A. P., India.

Mr. Harold Graves
Executive Secretary
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, North West
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

Dear Harold :

This is to acknowledge your letter of March 14th giving me the dates for the socio-economic seminar to be held in connection with the International Centers Week. I can arrange my schedule for participation in this meeting. We are actively engaged in the selection of an Agricultural Economist, but the leading candidates if selected, will probably not be able to join duty as early as July. If we finalize this selection by that date, we might be able to arrange to have our Economist present but at the moment feel that this is rather doubtful. I will let you know later in case we find that we can have an Economist in attendance.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Cummings

Ralph W. Cummings
Director

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS
(ICRISAT)

Phones : 75091, 75028

Grams : CRISAT, SECUNDERABAD

March 24, 1973

CITY OFFICE :

1-71-288, Begumpet.

Hyderabad-500016, A. P., India.

Mr. Harold Graves
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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, North West
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

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With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Cummins
Ralph W. Cummins
Director

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1973 APR -2 PM 1:19

RECEIVED



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL

DIR-383

R

March 24, 1973

Dr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Harold:

I note from your letter of March 14 that a socio-economic seminar has been scheduled for July 27-28. Per Andersen and I will plan to be present. I have sent the information to Mr. de Sola too.

We had a very good visit with George Dion and Andrew Urquhart. I much appreciated their attitude and the analysis they made of CIAT's program.

Sincerely yours,


U. G. Grant
Director General

UJG.caa



CENTRO INTERNACIONAL DE AGRICULTURA TROPICAL

DIR-383

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Agricultural Research
1818 H. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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Sincerely yours,


E. S. Grant
Director General

UJG:cas

1973 APR 10 PM 8:59

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ROUTING SLIP				Date	
INCOMING MAIL				JAN 25 1973	
Mr. Adler	D630		Mr. Rayfield	N434	
Mr. Aldewereld	A1226		Mr. de la Renaudiere	C302	
Mr. Alter	A908		Sir Denis Rickett	A1230	
Mr. Baum	D729		Mr. Rotberg	A1042	
Mr. Bell	A1136		Mr. Stevenson	D532	
Mr. Benjenk	A712		Mr. Thalwitz	A210	
Mr. Blaxall	D628		Mr. Twining	N635	
Mr. Broches	A813		Mr. van der Tak	D732	
Mr. Cargill	A513		Mr. Votaw	C702	
Mr. Chadenet	A201		Mr. Wapenhans	A707	
Mr. V.C. Chang	H702		Mr. Weiner	A500	
Mr. Chauffournier	A313		Mr. Wiese	A837	
Mr. Chenery	A1221		Mr. Williams	B1210	
Mr. Wm. Clark	D928		Mr. Wright	A307	
Mr. Clark	D1029				
Mr. Cope	B1210	Mr. Cope			
Mr. Demuth	D1128				
Mr. D.A. de Silva	N635				
Mr. Diamond	A613				
Mr. Fowler	A1219				
Mr. Gabriel	H700		1 Mr. EVANS	D-826	
Mr. Goodman	C602				
Mr. Goreux	N235				
Mr. Graves	D1122				
Mr. Gutierrez	B906		✓ Center File		
Mr. Hartwich	A413				
Mr. Hayes	D429				
Mr. Henderson	D529				
Mr. Hittmair	A1042				
Mr. Hoffman	D1123				
Mr. Husain	C1001				
Mr. Knapp	A1230				
Mr. Kirmani	A1143				
Mr. Knox	A911				
Mr. Lejeune	A1013				
Mr. McNamara	A1230				
Mr. Mendels	A1219				
Mr. Muller	N436				
Mr. Nurick	A802				
Mr. Paijmans	D1032				

R (a)

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

January 22, 1973

Dear Harold:

I have had an opportunity to have further discussions with various participants of the Bellagio V Conference on International Agricultural Development. As you may recall, we talked about holding the Bellagio VI Conference in April 1973 in Mexico rather than at the Bellagio Conference Center.

A number of individuals now feel that with so many issues before their respective institutions as well as before the TAC and the CG, it would be well to consider postponing the April 1973 meeting to a later date.

In addition, as you undoubtedly know, CIMMYT is planning to hold, in April in Ciudad Obregon, Mexico, a review of the wheat program for the benefit of the donor agencies. This meeting will give the donor agencies an opportunity to see the wheat work in detail, which was one of the reasons why we considered holding the Bellagio VI meeting in Mexico.

Would you, therefore, note that we will not plan to hold the Bellagio VI meeting in April. I will be in contact with you regarding a date for the next meeting. In all probability we will want to consider returning to Bellagio for the next conference.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Pino
Director

Mr. Harold Graves
World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
JAN 25 1973

JAP:crs

RECEIVED

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

CARLE ROCKEFELLER, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 2-8700

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

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Sincerely yours,



John A. Rice
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1973 JAN 25 AM 9:09

Mr. Harold Graves
World Bank
1616 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

JAP:ars

RECEIVED

Central Files

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

Bellagio File

D92

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#3

AIDE-MEMOIRE

BELLAGIO V CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The Bellagio Study and Conference Center
Villa Serbelloni
Bellagio, Italy

May 17, 18, and 19, 1972

AGENDA

Theme of the conference: Approaches to accelerating the agricultural development process

Sessions: A.M. - 9:00 - 12:30
P.M. - 3:00 - 6:00

Wednesday, May 17, 1972

Session 1, A.M.

Chairman: Joel Bernstein, USAID
Subject: The status of international agricultural development:
situation and outlook
Discussant: Montague Yudelman, OECD

Session 2, P.M.

Chairman: Sterling Wortman, The Rockefeller Foundation
Subject: Progress and evolving roles of the international agricultural
research and training institutes
Discussant: F. F. Hill, The Ford Foundation

Thursday, May 18, 1972

Session 3, A.M.

Chairman: Alfred C. Wolf, Inter-American Development Bank
Subject: New experience and concepts in organizing efforts to assist
small landholders
Discussant: Roberto Osoyo A., Government of the State of Mexico, Mexico
Second Discussant: Andrew Mercer, IBRD

Session 4, P.M.

Chairman: Ralph Melville, Overseas Development Administration
Subject: Research and development gaps
Discussant: Guy Camus, ORSTOM; The French model for identifying and
resolving research and development gaps

Friday, May 19, 1972

Session 5, A.M.

Chairman: W. David Hopper, International Development Research Centre

Subject: Organization of capabilities at the international research institutes or other centers to deal with social and economic problems of agricultural development

Discussant: Arthur T. Mosher, Agricultural Development Council

Session 6, P.M.

Chairman: L. J. C. Evans, IBRD

Subject: Resume of the conference

List of participants in Bellagio V Conference on International Agricultural
Development, May 17-19, 1972

Ewert Aberg, Royal Agricultural College, Sweden

Joel Bernstein, Assistant Administrator for Technical Assistance, USAID,
Washington, D.C.

D. Bommer, Institut für Pflanzenbau und Saatgutforschung der Forschungsanstalt
für Landwirtschaft, Braunschweig-Vülkenrode, Germany

Guy Camus, Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique Outre-Mer, Paris

E. DeLanghe, University of Ghent, Belgium

H. G. Dion, Canadian International Development Agency, Ottawa

L. J. C. Evans, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, D.C.

Lowell S. Hardin, The Ford Foundation, New York

F. F. Hill, The Ford Foundation, New York

W. David Hopper, International Development Research Centre, Ottawa

Omer J. Kelley, Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Technical Assistance, USAID,
Washington, D.C.

Sture Linner, United Nations Development Programme, New York

A. R. Melville, Overseas Development Administration, London

Arthur T. Mosher, Agricultural Development Council, New York

Peter A. Oram, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome

John A. Pino, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York

G. P. Tiggelman, Landbouwhogeschool, Wageningen

Alfred C. Wolf, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.

Sterling Wortman, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York

Montague Yudelman, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris

Consultants: Andrew Mercer, International Bank for Reconstruction and
Development, Malawi

Roberto Osoyo A., Government of the State of Mexico, Mexico

Bellagio V. Conference on International Agricultural Development
Bellagio, Italy - May 17-19, 1972

RESUME OF THE CONFERENCE

Session 1. The Status of International Agricultural Development: Situation and Outlook

Chairman: Joel Bernstein, USAID

Discussant: Montague Yudelman, OECD*

1.01 General agreement was reached that with respect to agricultural development, important achievements, and changes in the last decade as well as continuing concerns include the following:

- (a) Major scientific and technological breakthroughs in the production of cereals, notably wheat and rice. Elements of these advances, despite limitations, are now in use on an estimated 5 million farms in the developing nations. These advances clearly contributed to India's capacity to deal with the feeding of an estimated 10 million refugees in the crisis of Bangladesh. Yields per unit land area have been rising in some areas as much as 3% annually over the last five years. If this rate could be achieved elsewhere and maintained where such levels now exist and coupled with a 1% increase in land area cultivated, the goal of a 4% annual growth in agricultural output could be achieved.
- (b) Positive attitudinal changes on the parts of many national policy makers in the developing nations with respect to the potential contribution of the agricultural sector to overall development.
- (c) Increased farmer enthusiasm for change in regions where profitable innovations have been successfully developed.

* Dr. Yudelman's paper with underlying analysis and supporting data will be circulated by him to all participants.

- (d) The productive presence of more trained, skilled people and functioning agriculturally-related institutions in many of the Less Developed Countries.
- (e) An increase in the support for agricultural development by both national governments and external assistance organizations (in a period when overall development assistance was not rising in real terms).
- (f) The overriding presence of ever larger, younger, hungry population in the LDC's. Even though farm-level crop yields appear to be increasing, the population pressure leaves no room for complacency.
- (g) Continued relative deterioration in the export demand or terms of trade for agricultural products from the developing nations. While product quality and standardization may be contributing factors, international trade prospects, amongst food products, appear to be most promising for milk and meat.
- (h) Rising concern about the relevance of the two-sector concept of development (Sir Arthur Lewis's neo-classical "subsistence to modern" theory) in many of the low income nations today. Mounting evidence indicates that:
 - (i) High rates of growth of the labor force are likely to continue for many years.
 - (ii) In the modern sector (including agriculture) output is increasing more rapidly than employment, in part due to the use of capital-intensive processes.
 - (iii) Population is exploding in the urban areas. Even in this modern sector growing numbers are unemployed and pressure is rising "to keep the people in the countryside."
 - (iv) Rural populations are continuing to increase absolutely despite heavy out-migration.

(j) Mounting concern about the welfare of the less advantaged (the 20% or more bypassed by modernization). If reliance cannot be placed on older development models, how can nations do more about (reconcile where necessary) the multiple objectives of:

- (i) further expanding output (growth);
- (ii) generating productive employment and increased real incomes for small holders, landless laborers, and marginal populations;
- (iii) improving income distribution;
- (iv) producing and moving into consumption higher quality, more nutritious foods (Special note was taken of increasing research, education, and policy work on human nutrition. Emphasis was given to expansion of research on protein quantity and quality in cereals plus the need for expanded work on food legumes.);
- (v) Making public services more generally available (especially in the rural areas).

Session 2. Progress and Evolving Roles of the International Agricultural Research and Training Institutes

Chairman: Sterling Wortman, The Rockefeller Foundation

Discussant: F. F. Hill, The Ford Foundation

2.01 International network of agricultural research activities

A large number of nations, perhaps 70-80, still are burdened with extremely low productivity of agriculture, particularly of those food crops and animal species which are the sources of livelihood for high proportions of rural people. Many of these nations are relatively new and small; all have limited resources with which to meet diverse and urgent developmental needs, of which agriculture is but one. While these nations

vary in their abilities to meet present food needs or raise farmers' incomes, increasing numbers are seeking to markedly accelerate agricultural output through rapid creation of modern, intensive, science-based farming systems. One prerequisite is appropriate technology for a complex of crops, seasons, and ecological regions - technology which in large part eventually must be generated within the nations themselves, on a continuing basis.

2.02 Factors limiting rapid increases of agricultural production per unit area per unit time, include:

- (a) lack of new, complete, highly productive, profitable combinations of production technology for regions where yields are low and static, and the use of which can clearly be made understandable to farmers through appropriate trials and demonstrations in their own farming areas;
- (b) lack of access by farmers to inputs (i.e., fertilizers, seed, credit, vaccines, feed supplements) required for intensified crop or animal production;
- (c) lack of markets, or of product/factor price relationships which would provide incentive to farmers to increase output.

2.03 To meet, simultaneously and individually, the diverse needs for technology of so many nations, is presently beyond the combined capabilities of the nations and of assistance agencies. The situation must be considered serious if agricultural output, of the poorer countries generally, is to be raised from 2.8% per annum to the targeted 4.0% level - a level which would cover demands of growing populations, with only modest increases in food supply or incomes on a per person basis.

2.04 The concurrent acceleration of agricultural progress by many nations will require continuing, concerted efforts of the nations themselves and of the assistance agencies which would help them. This can best be accomplished through:

- (a) a combination of rapidly strengthened national organizations;
- (b) a limited number of international research and training centers to which nations can turn for assistance specifically tailored to their needs;¹ and
- (c) increased support by centers of specialization of the technically advanced nations.

2.05 A worldwide network of scientific, technical, and action programs is needed which will:

- (a) link together all relevant institutions and individuals able to contribute significantly to the goals of the nations being assisted;
- (b) provide for appropriate division of labor among all cooperators;
- (c) allow for maximum benefits to nations assisted, including rapid development of capabilities of individual nations to sustain their own progress at desired rates;
- (d) allow expertise, wherever it exists, quickly to be brought to bear wherever it would be useful, and to permit problems, wherever they occur, to receive prompt attention by specialists able to solve them.

2.06 Presently, the Consultative Group has agreed to support four established agricultural research institutes (IRRI, CIMMYT, CIAT, IITA). An International Potato Center, the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD), and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) are being organized. Additional institutes, in all probability, will be required. However, care must be exercised that multilateral and bilateral aid to nations and to international centers is kept in appropriate balance, since the measure of success of the total effort will be the advances in the nations to be assisted. Centers to be added to the network must be established to attack problems which likely

¹ Examples include IRRI, CIMMYT, CIAT, IITA, plus ORSTOM and the GERDAT institutes of France.

could not be resolved in any other way in the time period available. Consideration should be given to creation of short-term specific programs, whenever possible, to funding of such programs at existing institutions, and to use of workshops or seminars.

2.07 Major and rapid progress has been made with wheat and rice in raising productivity of farms, large and small, in favorable growing areas of Mexico, India, and Pakistan, with scattered successes elsewhere with various crops. In many regions, especially where crop-growing conditions are more difficult, new technology either has not been applicable or has not been developed, if indeed it can be. In many regions, especially in parts of Latin America, population density is high, landholdings are very small, and the farmers are yet to benefit - a situation considered serious, if not explosive, by the nations concerned. This demands serious attention by all who can contribute to identification of effective remedies. These marginal producers - in less favored areas or with small landholdings - require help, and research efforts to the extent appropriate must be oriented to provide suitable technology for them.

2.08 As financial support for international agricultural institutes is broadened, both the institutes and the donors must exercise care to maintain the unique characteristics of the centers which have made them successful. These include apolitical and autonomous boards of trustees; speed and flexibility of action; focus of research and clear-cut goals; highly qualified, internationally recruited staff; long-term assignments for key staff; and stability of support. Broadening of financial support to include private or industrial sources may be explored by the institutes individually or collectively.

Session 3. New Experience and Concepts in Organizing Efforts to Assist Small Landholders

Chairman: Alfred C. Wolf, Inter-American Development Bank

Discussants: Roberto Osoyo A., Government of the State of Mexico, Mexico
Andrew Mercer, IBRD, Malawi

3.01 The conference had presentations by Roberto Osoyo about small-holder development in the State of Mexico and by Andrew Mercer about the International Development Association-financed rural development project at Lilongwe in Malawi. Common characteristics of the two situations include: small farm size; non-irrigated farming; importance of maize; low educational level of farmers; scarcity of capital and need for farm credit. Common to the approaches used in each case are: reliance on self-help to supplement official aid; necessity of recognizing farmers' self-respect, of gaining their confidence, and of securing their participation in decision-making; and provision of credit in kind at interest rates close to commercial rates. In each case different organizational and institutional arrangements have been devised to suit different circumstances. Other differences include: the use of farmers as demonstrators and extension agents in Mexico, which was not successful in Malawi; on the other hand, a significant role for women in staff positions and as committee members in Malawi, which is not appropriate in Mexico; and the need to provide almost all infrastructure, such as roads, at Lilongwe.

3.02 The conference noted that at a seminar on rural development held earlier in the week at the OECD Development Center in Paris, it had been recognized that rural development schemes depended for success inter alia on political support, populace participation, and heavy input of skills, including good management. On the basis of experience reported in the Mexican and Malawi cases and elsewhere, the conference concluded that:

- (a) rural development projects are not likely to conform to one organizational pattern, but would take different forms in different places and at different stages;

- (b) the prevention of land fragmentation is essential and land consolidation is sometimes required;
- (c) an appropriate melding of agricultural production and social development is essential;
- (d) plans need to be flexible and planners need to look ahead to the stage beyond the end of the official "project";
- (e) it is possible to devise ways of extending credit to small farmers, and small farmers can be good credit risks provided there is a sound technical and financial basis for their farming;
- (f) a satisfactory economic rate of return can usually be demonstrated for properly conceived rural development projects, notwithstanding that the methodology of cost benefit analysis needs to be improved in relation to the estimation of social benefits.

3.03 The conference felt that the accounts of experience in Mexico and Malawi, and experiences reported elsewhere, are encouraging. (It was recognized, however, that there are situations where a particularly harsh environment or political or institutional constraints may defeat efforts to find a workable approach.) It was recognized that approaches need to be devised for particular situations but that a sharing of experiences of different situations and further comparative analysis (such as that done by Carl Gotch) would be extremely useful. The importance of developing approaches which would reduce the cost per family was stressed.

3.04 Reference was made to two important aspects of the Plan Puebla in Mexico: It not only benefited small farmers in Puebla and the State of Mexico by demonstrating how technologies developed at CIMMYT could be applied by them; it also benefited CIMMYT's maize research work and helped to correct any unintentional institutional bias in the research in favor of larger scale farming. The significance of linking Puebla-type projects to research centers was emphasized, and the conference also recorded its

recognition of the importance of extending and improving rural development approaches in view of the urgent need to find ways of alleviating rural poverty amongst many millions of people in the poorest segment of society.

Session 4. Research and Development Gaps and Linkages

Chairman: Ralph Melville, Overseas Development Administration

Discussant: Guý Camus, ORSTOM

- 4.01 The conference received papers by Guy Camus outlining the structure of the French system of scientific and technical assistance in developing countries. The general characteristics and functions of the organizations constituting the system and the processes by which research boards, committees, or ministries define objectives, identify needs, and shape programmes was explained. Points emphasized were the flexibility of the system, the high-level scientific coordination, and the effective collaboration of French and African nationals in the system.
- 4.02 The importance of training of specialists of many countries was stressed and also the continuous replenishment of the staff of ORSTOM by annual recruitment to fill vacancies, for which the competition is keen. ORSTOM's permanent staff of 550 research scientists includes 150 economists and social scientists.
- 4.03 The conference discussed the ways in which research gaps may be identified. It was noted that the various sources from which suggestions for research might come to the Technical Advisory Committee include inter alia: members of the Consultative Group (comprising donors, sponsors, and representatives of developing countries), meetings such as this at Bellagio, or from members of TAC itself. The procedure by which the ICRISAT proposal had been taken from initiation to final approval was favorably commented upon. Tributes were paid to the outstanding work which TAC has achieved in a comparatively short time.

4.04 The question of the scope of TAC's work, especially in relation to nonbiological research, such as research into problems of unemployment or agricultural credit, was mentioned, and a number of different opinions were expressed. The question of whether TAC should be asked to consider research in industrial crops was discussed. No conclusion was reached, and the conference decided that this question merited further discussion at a future meeting in the context of "research gaps."

4.05 The value to the international centers of their program committees and independent review panels was mentioned by some speakers. Mention was also made of the responsibilities of donors for satisfying themselves about program and budgets of institutes which they supported; it was felt that procedures for achieving this might usefully be discussed at a Consultative Group meeting.

4.06 The conference expressed considerable interest in the question of linkages between research bodies. It was agreed that:

- (a) Appropriate linkages should be built to tie together relevant research activities being undertaken in LDC's, DC's, and at international institutes. Linkage in a network system should enhance the effectiveness of relatively small and scattered efforts by relating them to activities elsewhere.
- (b) International agencies, donors, and international institutes should take initiatives in encouraging and supporting the building of effective linkages.
- (c) In some cases it may be desirable to devise machinery for coordinating or monitoring related research activities of different bodies, to arrange for the exchange of information, and perhaps in addition to identify gaps and suggest how to fill them. Such functions might appropriately be undertaken by an international institute; new centers should not be created simply to undertake such functions, but appropriate means of achieving suitable linkages should be found.

- (d) The matter of linkages is, in the opinion of the conference, important and complex but much remains unclear. A further meeting would be useful to consider the matter, on the basis of papers which would have to be prepared describing examples of existing linkage and network arrangements and experience to be derived from them. The meeting should aim to reach conclusions about linkage arrangements generally and make recommendations to meet the needs of any particular situation where absence of appropriate linkage was judged to constitute a serious gap.

Session 5. Organization of Capabilities at the International Research Institutes or Other Centers to Deal with Social and Economic Problems of Agricultural Development

Chairman: W. David Hopper, IDRC

Discussant: Arthur T. Mosher, Agricultural Development Council

5.01 The conference expressed considerable interest in this subject, on which a paper was presented by Arthur Mosher. It was noted that the next meeting of TAC was scheduled for August 1-4, 1972, and it was decided to defer further consideration of the matter until a reaction could be obtained from the TAC chairman; a copy of Arthur Mosher's paper would be sent to him by Peter Oram together with a copy of a detailed note which Peter Oram would send to all participants of the conference recording the various views expressed in the course of discussion.

6.01 Future Meetings

It was agreed that it would be useful to have another meeting, at which there could be further discussion of:

- (a) linkages (referred to in paragraph 4.06) and
- (b) research gaps (paragraph 4.03)

It was suggested that one day would be needed to discuss linkages and two days to discuss research gaps.

6.02 The Rockefeller Foundation agreed to plan and organize such a meeting and will arrange for appropriate assistance from The Ford Foundation, IDRC, Inter-American Development Bank, and other agencies, especially in relation to the documentation which will need to be prepared for the meeting.

6.03 It was agreed that it would be desirable to plan for such a meeting to take place in the period December 1972 to March 1973. Possible meeting places suggested were Bellagio, New York, IDRC headquarters or at an international research center such as CIMMYT. John Pino undertook to notify prospective participants (including perhaps some representatives of developing countries) when location and timing had been arranged.

THE FORD FOUNDATION

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

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TO: Miss Stroud

DATE: 5/18/72

As requested, attached is the complete list
of all Bellagio participants.

Kathryn Powell

Kathryn Powell
Sec'y. to Frank Method

Original to: *Miss Stroud*
Date: *5/22/72* Communications
Section

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INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: APRIL 19, 1972 1125
LOG NO.: RC 22/20
TO: INTBAFRAD
FROM: LILONGWE MALAWI

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

FOR EVANS
COPY OF YURLET NO.167 RECEIVED. GOVERNMENT APPROVAL MY RELEASE OBTAINED BUT SUBJECT I ALTER PREVIOUS APPROVED LEAVE ARRANGEMENT THUS I WILL PROCEED LEAVE AFTER MEETINGS. WOULD LIKE PROCEED ROME AFTER BELLAGIO FOR FOLLOW UP DISCUSSIONS FAO ON LAST JUNE MEETINGS, WIFE WILL JOIN ME IN PARIS FROM ENGLAND. I ARRIVE PARIS MAY 13 VIA NAIROBI COLLECTING DOCUMENTS. GRATEFUL FURTHER DETAIL OF MEETINGS YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE. COPYING THIS CABLE TO BRAKEL. REGARDS

MERCERLANDEV LILONGWE

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COMMUNICATIONS
APR 20 11 33 AM 1972

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

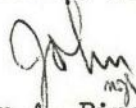
April 10, 1972

Dear Jim:

I am enclosing a draft of the tentative agenda for the Bellagio V Conference on International Agricultural Development, as well as a sheet of information for conference guests at the Villa.

The final agenda will be sent to you as soon as we have confirmed the participation of additional representatives from donor agencies and after we have confirmed the assignments indicated in the tentative agenda.

Sincerely yours,



John A. Pino
Director

Mr. L. J. C. Evans
World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

JAP:mjs
Enclosures

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COMMUNICATIONS
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Original to: *Apr Pino*
Date: *4-13-72* Communications
Section

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

The Rockefeller Foundation

123 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10018

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Office: 123 West 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10018

April 24, 1972

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter of invitation to the
Scientific Conference on International Agricultural Research,
as well as a sheet of information regarding the location of the
The first session will be held in Rome, Italy, from June 1-10, 1972.
The participation of additional scientists from your country
and other we have continued the work of the conference in the future.

Sincerely,
[Signature]

Mr. J. C. Swann
123 West 43rd Street, N.Y.
Washington, D.C. 20032

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Handwritten signature: ~~Harold Graves~~ R

Mr. Ohman

March 16, 1972

Harold Graves

Bellagio Meeting on Agricultural Research

As Mr. Kaps mentioned to you yesterday, a meeting on agricultural research to be organized by the Rockefeller Foundation will take place at the Rockefeller Foundation's Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, from May 16 to May 20, 1972. Invited to that meeting are agricultural scientists that are also involved in policy making positions in their respective countries. Countries that were approached are more or less identical to the major donor countries of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Among the topics the Rockefeller Foundation is considering for possible inclusion in the conference are the following:

1. New experience and concepts in organizing efforts to assist small farmers, particularly those subsequent to the Puebla Project.
2. Arrangements used by national assistance agencies and international organizations to bring expertise of international centers to bear on needs of less developed nations.

There are a number of examples of such efforts now under way which might be reviewed as models for the future. Some of these are as follows:

- (a) the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Program
- (b) USAID-Ford Foundation-CIMMYT arrangements with Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria
- (c) Ford Foundation-CIMMYT associations with Pakistan, Argentina, and others
- (d) Ford Foundation-IRRI-East Pakistan efforts to structure a semi-autonomous rice research institute in East Pakistan
- (e) The BID-CIAT-CIMMYT arrangements in training
- (f) FAO-CIMMYT cooperation on wheat improvement in the Middle East and the application of this principle to other crops and to other regions.

3. Arrangements by which institutes in the developed nations can contribute significantly to programs of the international centers and through them to a resolution of the problem of the LDC's. There is a wealth of scientific talent resident in the universities or research institutes of the developed nations. How can we bring this talent to bear on the development process of the LDC's?

March 16, 1972

4. Organization of capabilities at the centers or in other institutions for dealing with coordination and conduct of agricultural production efforts. We need some units, strategically placed in the world, which are close to the biological research efforts but also are competent to deal with organization of national efforts, including research and extension services, organizations to supply inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, etc.) to structure effective pricing systems and means of developing markets. These groups need not be large, but we must find some ways of developing some real interdisciplinary strengths in this field and some new young leaders who are good at managing the development process. A tough subject, but it needs to be addressed.

5. Consideration of new emerging centers of strength in commodity-oriented research, training, and production efforts in the less developed nations themselves. In other words, where are the promising points of growth and effectiveness which perhaps we all should know about and which we might find ways to encourage?

6. Major gaps in research and development efforts. This would be a consideration of the impressions formed at Bellagio II but which did not get much discussion. Beyond the projects getting attention by the TAC, what additional ones loom as high priority efforts.

I hope that this information will help your government in suggesting the name of an expert who could be invited to attend the meeting; and I would be most grateful if you could communicate to me the name of the expert whom your government suggests.

FK/MCJ

FK

R

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

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March 9, 1972

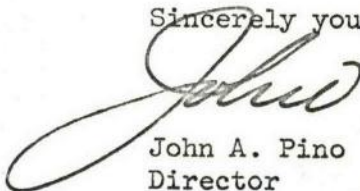
Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of March 6 advising me of your decision to participate in the Bellagio Conference on International Agricultural Development, which is scheduled for May 16-20.

I hope that within the next week or ten days after we have had additional replies to my letter we may be able to put together a tentative agenda for the meeting. I believe there is wide-spread interest in the subject of the small farmer. And I am certain even as of this date that we can well afford to devote a half-day session to discussions regarding the efforts to assist small farmers. Your offer to explore the possibility of one of your Managers presenting his experience at the meeting is very much appreciated. I expect that we might profitably have one or two other speakers on the subject of rural development. Should we decide to have such presentations, we would have to ask that the individuals be accommodated at a hotel in the village of Bellagio inasmuch as we would have inadequate space in the conference center itself. Since invited speakers would only be there for the particular session in which they would be involved, this would require no more than a one night stay in Bellagio.

I would suggest that you give some thought to the most appropriate individual to make such a presentation. Hopefully by the time you return from Spain and we are able to get together, I shall have a better idea of the possible distribution of time for the various subjects that might be covered in the conference. Any additional ideas that you wish to communicate to me would be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



John A. Pino
Director

Mr. L. J. C. Evans
World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

JAP:lzm

Original to: *Agrie. Proj.*
Date: *3/13/72* Communications Section

The Rockefeller Foundation
123 WEST 60th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10020

CALL: ROCKFORD, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: 200-2000

International Group of Agricultural Scientists
Agricultural Sciences

March 9, 1972

APC

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of March 8 advising me of your decision to participate in the Bellagio Conference on International Agricultural Development, which is scheduled for May 18-20.

I hope that within the next week or ten days after we have had additional replies to my letter we may be able to put together a tentative agenda for the meeting. I believe there is wide-spread interest in the subject of the small farmer. And I am certain even as of this date that we can well afford to devote a half-day session to discussions regarding the efforts to assist small farmers. Your offer to explore the possibility of one of your managers presenting the experience at the meeting is very much appreciated. I expect that we might probably have one or two other speakers on the subject of rural development. Should we decide to have such presentations, we would have to ask that the individuals be accommodated at a hotel in the village of Bellagio, inasmuch as we would have inadequate space in the conference center itself. Since invited speakers would only be there for the particular session in which they would be involved, this would require no more than a one night stay in Bellagio.

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Sincerely yours,



John A. Lane
Director

Dr. D. A. C. Evans
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

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Agrie. Prof.

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March 6, 1972

Dr. J. Pino
Director
Agricultural Sciences
The Rockefeller Foundation
111 West 50th Street
New York, N.Y. 10020

Dear John,

This is to confirm what I told you at our recent meeting, namely that I should be most pleased to participate in the meeting which you suggest should take place at Bellagio from May 16 to May 20.

I confirm also that should you wish it we could prepare some information about experiences and concepts in organizing efforts to assist small farmers. We have some experiences which we think the Bellagio group might find interesting, derived from some Bank operations during the past five years in several countries, such as Malawi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malaysia, New Guinea/Papua, Colombia and others.

You also mentioned the possibility that you might think it worthwhile to invite someone who had direct field experience of directing efforts to assist small farmers. I recall the very interesting contribution made by Dr. Jiminez when he spoke about the Puebla Project at a previous Bellagio meeting. If you think it worthwhile, I could see whether one of the Managers of our rural development type projects could participate at the meeting in May. A good man for instance might be Mr. Andrew Mercer, who is Project Manager of the Lilongwe Rural Development Project in Malawi, for which IDA has made two loans, alternatively, it might be possible to get Mr. Victor Burke, who manages an interesting project of similar type in Ethiopia. Another possibility might be Mr. Bengt Nekby, who was the Manager of the Swedish (SIDA) rural development program in Ethiopia before he joined my Department here. Perhaps you would let me know about this when next we meet?

Dr. J. Pino

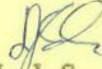
- 2 -

March 6, 1972

I will, if I may, send you any further ideas I have about the Agenda for the Bellagio Conference after I have returned from a short visit to Spain this week.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



L.J.C. Evans

Director

Agriculture Projects Department

cc: Mr. J. Fransen

LJCEvans:lkt

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March 6, 1972

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Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,



L.A.C. Evans
Director
Articulate Projects Department

cc: Mr. J. Pansan

LJCEvans:kkc

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The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10020

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

March 6, 1972

Dear Dick:

In discussions held recently a number of agricultural representatives of assistance agencies, most of which are members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, expressed a desire to continue informal discussions such as those arranged at previous Bellagio conferences. The Foundation has been asked if it might not be willing, on behalf of the various assistance agencies, to host a meeting at an early date in 1972.

The Rockefeller Foundation is pleased to inform you that we have been able to arrange the dates for such a meeting at the Foundation's Study and Conference Center at Bellagio from May 16 (arrival date) to May 20 (departure date). The conference proper would be conducted on May 17, 18, and 19.

I would like to mention here that the proposal to hold such a conference has been discussed with the Chairman and Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Consultative Group respectively, who warmly endorse the idea.

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that we are proceeding with plans to hold such a meeting and would like to know whether or not it will be possible for you to participate. At the same time we would like to develop a series of topics which would form the main items of the agenda. As in previous meetings we would like to keep the agenda reasonably flexible but provide an opportunity to discuss specific issues relative to international agricultural development as we see it today.

Among the topics which we have considered for possible inclusion in the conference are the following:

1. New experience and concepts in organizing efforts to assist small farmers, particularly those subsequent to the Puebla Project.
2. Arrangements used by national assistance agencies and international organizations to bring expertise of international centers to bear on needs of less developed nations.

There are a number of examples of such efforts now underway which might be reviewed as models for the future. Some of these are as follows:

- (a) AID-IRRI-ICAR program involving the All-India Coordinated Rice Improvement Program
- (b) USAID-FF-CIMMYT arrangements with Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria
- (c) FF-CIMMYT associations with Pakistan, Argentina, and others
- (d) FF-IRRI-East Pakistan efforts to structure a semi-autonomous rice research institute in East Pakistan
- (e) The BID-CIAT-CIMMYT arrangements in training
- (f) FAO-CIMMYT cooperation on wheat improvement in the Middle East and the application of this principle to other crops and to other regions

3. Arrangements by which institutes in the developed nations can contribute significantly to programs of the international centers and through them to a resolution of the problems of the LDC's. There is a wealth of scientific talent resident in universities or research institutes of the developed nations. How can we bring this talent to bear on the development process of the LDC's?

4. Organization of capabilities at the centers or in other institutions for dealing with coordination and conduct of agricultural production efforts. We need some units, strategically placed in the world, which are close to the biological research efforts but also are competent to deal with organization of national efforts, including research and extension services, organizations to supply inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, etc.), to structure effective pricing systems and means of developing markets. These groups need not be large, but we must find some ways of developing some real interdisciplinary strengths in this field and some new young leaders who are good at managing the development process. A tough subject, but it needs to be addressed.

5. Consideration of new emerging centers of strength in commodity-oriented research, training, and production efforts in the less developed nations themselves. In other words, where are the promising points of growth and effectiveness which perhaps we all should know about and which we might find ways to encourage?

6. Major gaps in research and development efforts. This would be a consideration of the impressions formed at Bellagio II but which did not get much discussion. Beyond the projects getting attention by the TAC, what additional ones loom as high priority efforts?

There may be other topics which you may wish to suggest for inclusion in the agenda. I should be pleased if you would send to me at the earliest date those ideas which we might try to incorporate in the agenda. While we may not be able to include all of these in the agenda, your ideas will be helpful in formulating a constructive and profitable conference.

I look forward to hearing from you at an early date and will keep you informed of further details as the plans for the conference progress.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John A. Pino". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

John A. Pino
Director

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

JAP:hz

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John A. Piao
Director

Mr. Richard Demuth
Director
Development Services Department
World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

JAT:hr

MAR 21 3 50 PM 1972
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. A. Rinnooy Kan

February 24, 1972

Harold Graves

Bellagio Meeting on Agricultural Research

Since I last mentioned to you a meeting on agricultural research to be organized by The Rockefeller Foundation in May 1972 in Bellagio, we have received some more details about that meeting. The meeting will take place at The Rockefeller Foundation's Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, from May 16 to May 20, 1972. Among the topics The Rockefeller Foundation is considering for possible inclusion in the conference are the following:

1. New experience and concepts in organizing efforts to assist small farmers, particularly those subsequent to the Puebla Project.
2. Arrangements used by national assistance agencies and international organizations to bring expertise of international centers to bear on needs of less developed nations.

There are a number of examples of such efforts now under way which might be reviewed as models for the future. Some of these are as follows:

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- (f) FAO-CIMMYT cooperation on wheat improvement in the Middle East and the application of this principle to other crops and to other regions

3. Arrangements by which institutes in the developed nations can contribute significantly to programs of the international centers and through them to a resolution of the problem of the LDC's. There is a wealth of scientific talent resident in universities or research institutes of the developed nations. How can we bring this talent to bear on the development process of the LDC's?

4. Organization of capabilities at the centers or in other institutions for dealing with coordination and conduct of agricultural production efforts. We need some units, strategically placed in the world, which are close to the biological research efforts but also are competent to deal with organization of national efforts, including research and extension services, organizations to supply inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, machinery, etc.), to structure effective pricing systems and means of developing markets. These groups need not be large, but we must find some ways of developing some real interdisciplinary strengths in this field and some new young leaders who are good at managing the development process. A tough subject, but it needs to be addressed.

5. Consideration of new emerging centers of strength in commodity-oriented research, training, and production efforts in the less developed nations themselves. In other words, where are the promising points of growth and effectiveness which perhaps we all should know about and which we might find ways to encourage?

6. Major gaps in research and development efforts. This would be a consideration of the impressions formed at Bellagio II but which did not get much discussion. Beyond the projects getting attention by the TAC, what additional ones loom as high priority efforts.

I hope that this information will help your government in suggesting the name of an expert who could be invited to attend the meeting; and I would be most grateful if you could communicate to me the name of the expert whom your government suggests.

Identical memoranda sent to Mr. Stedtfeld and Mr. Vanormelingen
FK/HG:mcj

FK/HG

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: February 11, 1972

FROM: James M. Fransen *J.M.F.*

SUBJECT: New York:--Ford Foundation Workshop on Budgeting and
Accounting Procedures for International
Agricultural Research Centers
--Review with IRI Research Institute of Spain
Agricultural Research Project (768-SP)

1. Along with Mr. Ruddy (Programming and Budgeting), I attended the Ford Foundation Workshop from February 7 through 9. Mr. Graves (Development Services Department) also attended part-time. Mr. Ruddy is reporting separately on his participation in the Workshop. A list of Workshop participants is presented in Annex I. While in New York, I also reviewed the progress of staffing and other technical services to be provided by IRI Research Institute to Spain under the Agricultural Research Project (768-SP).

Ford Foundation Workshop

2. The purpose of the Workshop was to agree on a format for program and budget presentations, the proposed content of basic financial reports, and an accounting system adequately adapted to the needs of International Agricultural Research Centers, all designed to facilitate comparability between Centers. Adequate agreement was reached on terminology and summary schedules of the budget format to permit preparation of 1973 budgets, tentatively scheduled for about July 1, 1972. Considerable additional work will be required in standardizing total budget presentations and in developing an Accounting Manual. Dr. Lowell Hardin (Ford Foundation) requested that agreement be reached between the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the Ford Foundation with respect to follow-up responsibilities. Following consultation with Mr. Graves, agreement was reached on immediate follow-up responsibilities (Mr. Ruddy has agreed to prepare drafts of summary schedules for partial standardization of 1973 budgets); long-term responsibilities are under review.

Spain Agricultural Research Project (768-SP)

3. IRI has made excellent progress in staff recruitment outside Spain. Of some 20 scientists to be provided under the Project for periods of three to five years, nine, including the National Research Coordinator and the six Research Center Coordinators have been employed, seven of whom should be in post by about March 1. In addition, negotiations with two additional scientists are nearing completion. Dr. Freiberg (Vice President IRI) is in agreement that consideration should be given to timing the appointments of the balance of the long-term staff with the completion of research facilities and local staff development programs. IRI has also provided three of about 30 short-term consultants, including a specialist in experiment station design who has been assisting Dr. McMeekan and Spanish Authorities in the design of National Research Center Laboratories.

4. Among other issues requiring field review are those concerning land acquisition (La Coruna and El Encin), program orientation (Fruits and Vegetables; Cereals and Grain Legumes), research laboratories design, bidding documents, and quarterly reporting. Dr. Freiberg plans to visit Spain at about the time of the first Supervision Mission (tentatively scheduled for early March). It was agreed that an attempt would be made to coordinate travel plans.

JMFransen:lac

cc: Messrs: Evans, Graves, Ruddy, Riedl/Upper

PARTICIPANTS IN WORKSHOP ON BUDGETING AND ACCOUNTING
INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTES
February 7-9, 1972

CIP	Richard Sawyer, Director Hugo Osorio, Administrative Officer
CYMMIT	Haldore Hanson, Director General Bernard Henrie, Comptroller
IITA	J.C. Anderson, Treasurer Robert Mitchell, Principal Administrator
CIAT	Luis Gonzalez, Administrative Officer Jesus Cuellar, Administrative Staff
IRRI	Faustino Salacup, Executive Officer-Treasurer
IDRC	R.J. Audent, Comptroller
IBRD	Harold Graves, Secretary, Consultative Group James Fransen, Consultant to Consultative Group Michael Ruddy, Programming and Budgeting
Rockefeller Foundation	Alex Daunys, Assistant Comptroller Steven Katz, Internal Auditor John Pino, Director, Agricultural Sciences
Ford Foundation	John Doran, Assistant to Comptroller Herant Admajian, Office of Comptroller