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Folder Title: CGIAR - G-7 - International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid

Tropics (ICRISAT) - Correspondence 72/74-02

Folder ID: 1760847

Series: Central Files

Dates: 05/01/1972 - 07/01/1972

Fonds: Records of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

(CGIAR)

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

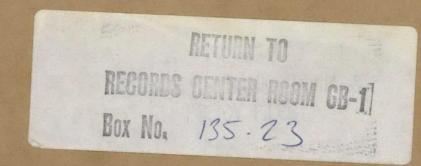
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The World Bank 1818 H Street NW Washington DC 20433 Telephone: 202-473-10

Telephone: 202-473-1000 Internet: www.worldbank.org

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

1972/74 G - 7 ICRISAT Vol. II



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1760847

Correspondence 72/74-02

A2003-012 Other #: 104 Box # 205614B

THIS FILE IS CLOSED AS OF VIN-12-78

FOR FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE PLEASE SEE TROPO-ICRISAT

VOI - III

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SECTION

## UNITED NATIONS



### NATIONS UNIES

### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

FELDERHAUS, RATHAUSPLATZ 2, A-1010 VIENNA, AUSTRIA
TELEPHONE: 43 50
CABLE ADDRESS: UNIDO, VIENNA, P.O. BOX 707

REFERENCE: TS 6022/8

12 June 1972

Dear Mr. Graves,

Subject: The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

With reference to Mr. P.A. Oram's letter No UN 31/1, dated 25 May 1972, a copy of which has been forwarded to you, we would appreciate receiving your comments and recommendations on the possible participation of UNIDO in the further development of the project "International Crop Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics (ICRISAT)", and on the broader question of closer co-operation and association with the activities of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

yours sincerely,

S. Quijano-Caballero Director

Technical Co-operation Division

Mr. Harold Graver
Executive Secretary: CGIAR
Associate Director
Development Service Department
IBRD
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

1972 JUN 20 PH 12: 18



#### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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ours sincerely,

Director

Technical Cd-operation division

Mr. Harold Graver Executive Secretary: CGIAR Associate Director Development Service Department

1818 H Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20433 GELLIUN

1972 JUN 20 PM IZ: 18

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

#### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



### PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO . NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

DP/GLO/71/013 DP/GLO/214/71/013

12 June 1972

Dear Mr. Demuth.

Reference: International Crops Resource Institute for the

Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

We have been informed that the Governing Council has taken note of the Administrator's approval of the above-mentioned project . In this connexion we are today requesting the Controller's office of the United Nations to deposit the amount of \$100,000 to your account.

Yours sincerely.

for the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East

William T. Mashler

Section for Global and Interregional Projects

Messrs. Evans Graves Hendry

DSD

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director Development Services Department International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20433

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# ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



#### ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. PR 3/11 ICRISAT PR 3/100 LAM

12 June 1972

Dear Harold,

I enclose herewith copies of a self-explanatory letter from Dr. R. Meirelles de Miranda, Director General of Agricultural Research of Brazil, and my reply, and of a letter to Sir John Crawford from the Secretary for Agricultural Affairs of Brazil.

During his recent visit to FAO, we provided Dr. Meirelles at his request with a copy of the Cummings mission report. He expressed great interest in the possibility of North East Brazil being considered as a location for a relay/linkage station of ICRISAT and expressed the opinion that local facilities should prove adequate. Several of Brazil's established stations were grossly understaffed and he foresaw no difficulty in Brazil being able to provide satisfactory buildings and facilities provided expatriate staff were available.

His visit was followed up by the enclosed letters to me and to Sir John, both of which indicate a very real interest in the country of contributing to both the ICRISAT and Latin American legume programmes.

You may care to write to Brazil, more formally, indicating that the matter is in the hand of the ICRISAT follow-up committee and that some little time may be expected to elapse before further outreach in relay activities can be contemplated, once we have heard from Sir John or seen a copy of his letter to the Minister.

Meanwhile I am suggesting that the Marcano mission to Latin America bear in mind the proposals of the Government of Brazil and endeavor to provide more detail to the next TAC meeting. Copies of this correspondence have been sent to Dr. Marcano and I have asked Brian Webster, who will be acting as Secretary to that mission, to keep these proposals in view.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1972 JUN 22 PH 9: 06

RECEIVED

Mr. Harold Graves

Executive Secretary

Consultative Group on International

Agricultural Research I.B.R.D.

1818 H Street N.W. Washington D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. Oram

Secretary
Technical Advisory Committee

#### ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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> NOILDES SHOITASIMUMMOS

1972 JUN 22 PM 9: 06

Mr. Harold Graves Executive Secretary

Consultative Group on International

Agricultural Research

I.B.R.D. 1818 H Street N.W.

BECEINED

Secretary

Technical Advisory Committee

P.A. Oram

Yours sincerely,

Washington D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

oc: Sir John Crawford )

Mr. Graves Dr. Gummings Dr. Marcano + incoming letter

Oram chrono Webster chrono PAB/TAC Circ. (2)

12 June 1972

PR 3/11 ICRISAT PR 3/100 LAM

Dear Dr. Meirelles de Miranda,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 19 May, in which you outline the facilities available in Brazil for research work on both legumes and the problems of semi-arid sones.

You will already be aware from Mr. Webster's letter of 1 June that the primary objective of the Marcano mission is to establish the need for specialized task force missions in the fields of food legumes and livestock research in tropical America. Motherthstanding this it will also bear in mind the needs of other international projects currently under consideration by the TAC, such as the establishment of a global network of genetic resources centres and the possibility of a relay station for ICRISAT in North East Brazil.

We fully understand the interest of your Government in the establishment of a research centre for the semi-arid tropics in North East Brazil. This interest has recently been expressed in a letter to our Chairman, Sir John Crewford, from your Minister, Don Luis F. Cirne-Lima, which indicates your government's acceptance of the probable need for a commitment to be made in respect of land and buildings.

As the further development of the ICHISAT proposal has been undertaken by a special Sub-committee of the Consultative Group, I have copied your letter and that of your Minister to the Secretary of the Consultative Group, Mr. Harold Graves, IBRD, who also acts as Secretary of the ICHISAT Sub-committee.

The Marcano mission will make its preliminary report to the next meeting of the TAC (31 July - 4 August) at which time a decision will be taken regarding the sending of subsequent task forces to the field.

Please rest assured that we shall keep you fully informed of any proposals including the anticipated collaboration of your government. It was very nice to make your aquaintance when you came to Rome, I enjoyed meeting you.

Dr. Meirelles de Miranda Director General, EMPEA Esplanada dos Ministérios, Block 8, 9° Andar 70 000 Brasília — D.F. Brazil

s sincerely,

P.A. Oram Secretary Technical Advisory Committee MINISTÉRIO DA AGRICULTURA

Dr. P. A. Oram
Secretary, Technical Advisory Committee to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research FAO/UNO

Maneares
Brungs

+ reply.

May 19, 1972

Dear Dr. Oram:

It has been a pleasure to meet you at FAO headquarters in Rome and we renew our thanks for the allocation of your precious time to our conversation.

After knowing that the Technical Advisory Committee intends to start an International Center for beans and other leguminous crops, we wish to bring to the attention of the Committee the great facilities offered by Brazil for such a center. This country is the largest producer of beans in the world and the Government and research workers are estimulated to back initiatives in relation to this crop as one of the most important everyday food for the people. Brazil have a range of ecological conditions covering most of the area of bean cultivation. Plant material to be tested may be moved to all these conditions within the country without barriers. A large network of research stations is ready to cooperate with the International Center in testing the new varieties and technological packages developed at the institution.

We are also pleased to say that these research stations already established a sizeable research capacity and will promptly cooperate with the international effort.

We think proper to emphasize the existence of many localities to be chosen for location of the Center, all them providing the best combination of conditions for the development of the crops to be studied and for the living of the international staff. If Brazil is considered, we will be glad to provide T.A.C. with a list of possible locations,

1

some of them having government land and some facilities already built.

We were glad to know about the new Institute to be located at Hyderabad, in India. This was a much needed institution and we have great hopes it will provide a large harvest of fundamental research for the development of semi arid zones of the world, including the Northeast of Brazil. In case the new Institute needs physical basis in other countries, our Institute at Northeast will be in a position to provide these facilities in its substations scattered in the semi arid region of this country. We have areas appropriate for field research work which could be placed at the disposition of the International Institute.

We were happy to know that T.A.C. has defined Brazil as a possible location for a branch of the International Germplasm Bank. The National Agricultural Research Department is able to provide physical basis for such branch. Besides we just telephoned to the Director of the Instituto Agronômico de Campinas and he assured us that he would be willing to study the provision of the same facilities by his institution. As we understood, the Campinas Institute was first appointed by Prof. Bommer for the location of the branch of the Germplasm Bank.

We wish also to invite you to use the first opportunity to visit this country and its agricultural research institutions. Through a direct contact you will be able to realize its great possibilities for the development of international cooperation in agricultural research.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERTO MEIRELLES DE MIRANDA

Director General, DNPEA

### Address:

Roberto Meirelles de Miranda Director General, DNPEA Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 8, 9º Andar 70 000 Brasília - D.F. BRAZIL

c.c. Sergio Bath
DEF
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IPEAME
Sec. Wilmary Maciel

Brasilia, 10 May 72

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

I am informed by Mr. William A. Ellis, Director of USAID in Brazil, that the International Consultative Group (sic) is considering a proposal to establish in the arid tropics (probably in India) an international agricultural research centre for tropical areas.

As the establishment of an international centre will not necessarily impede the creation of regional centres, and considering that the Government of Brazil, now promoting the introduction of new technology into tropical areas, is giving great emphasis to the agricultural development of the North East Region where more than 50 % of the population of approximately 30 million inhabitants are dependent on agriculture for their subsistence, I believe that the International Consultative Group should also examine closely the possibility of the creation of a regional tropical research centre for that region, sited preferably in the state of Ceará.

Even though the creation of such a centre would imply some financial commitment on the part of the Brazilian government, particularly in an obligation to provide land and construct physical facilities, I do not believe this commitment woule constitute an obstacle to the development of the project.

I am therefore seeking your intervention before the Consultative Group for the provision of a mission to Brazil, to examine in detail the possibilities for the creation of a regional agricultural research centre for the North East.

I take this opportunity etc. etc.

L.J. Cirne-Lima
Minister of Agriculture
(Secretary of State for Agricultural Affairs)

No Websta Peare see me

GM-234

Brasilia, Ode maio de 1972

Senhor Vice-Chanceler,

Estou informado pelo Senhor William A. Ellis, Diretor da USAID no Brasil, de que o Grupo Consultivo Mundial está considerando uma proposta para estabelecer nos trópicos áridos (provavelmente na lín dia) um centro internacional para pesquisa agrícola em áreas tropicais.

Como o estabelecimento de um centro internacional não impedirá, necessariamente, a criação de centros regionais, e conside rando que o Governo brasileiro, promovendo a introdução de nova tecno logia em áreas tropicais, para aumentar a produção e a rentabilidade, es tá dando maior ênfase ao desenvolvimento agrícola, na região do Nordes te, onde mais de 50 por cento de sua população de, aproximadamente, 30 milhões de habitantes dependem da Agricultura para sua subsistência, jul go de toda conveniência que o Grupo Consultivo Mundial, verifique, também, a possibilidade de criar um centro regional de pesquisa tropical para aquela região, localizando-o, de preferência, no Estado do Ceará.

Ilustríssimo Senhor John Grawford, C.B.E., Vice-Chanceler da Universidade Nacional da Austrália. Ainda que a criação do centro regional implique em compro misso financeiro para o Governo brasileiro e, particularmente, na obrigação de ceder terreno e construir prédios, não creio que estes encargos im peçam o desenvolvimento do projeto.

Solicito, pois, a interferência de Vossa Senhoria para que o Grupo Consultivo envie uma equipe ao Brasil, a fim de verificar a possibili dade de criar um centro regional de pesquisa agrícola para áreas tropicais no Nordeste.

Aproveito a oportunidade para apresentar a Vossa Senhoria meus protestos de elevada estima e distinta consideração.

L'ES TERMONDO COMERCIANO

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

June 12, 1972

Dear Mr. Mashler:

Attached is a letter to Mr. Cohen which, I assume, is a pure formality; it requests that UNDP make its payment into the ICRISAT fund. I trust that the necessary procedures for enabling this transfer to be made are being completed just about now.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves Executive Secretary

Enclosure

Mr. William T. Mashler United Nations Development Programme United Nations New York 10017

JUN 12 4 13 PHISTZ

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Jume 12, 1972

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Harold Graves Executive Secretary

Maclosure

Mr. William T. Mashler United Nations Development Programma United Mations New York 10017

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Telegram : AGRISEC Telephone : 382629

DR. M.S. SWAMINATHAN
Director General, I.C.A.R. and
Secretary to the Government of India.

Air Mail भारतीय कृषि श्रनुसन्धान परिषद

कृषि भवन, डा॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली । INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

KRISHI BHAWAN, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

D.O.No. 40(2)/69-FAT June 12, 1972.

Dear Mr. Graves,

Thank you for your letter of June 5, 1972.

I agree with the minutes of the meeting of the

ICRISAT Sub-committee sent with your letter.

I am no longer Director of the Indian

Agricultural Research Institute and therefore kindly

address all letters in the future to my present

address.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

N. C. Graninallie

(M. S. Swam inathan)

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

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DR. M.S. SWAMINATHAN Director General, LC,A,R, and Secretary to the Government of India.

Telegram : AGRISEC Sight tia

## आरतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिवद

कृषि अवन, हाठ राजेल्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली । INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH KRISHI BHAWAN, DR. KAJENDRA PRATAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

> D.O. No. 40 (3) 69- FAF June 12, 1972.

> > Dear Mr. Braves,

Thank you for your letter of June 5, 1972, ent lo gnifeem ent lo meturim ent ditu eerne I TORISAT Sub-committee sent with your letter.

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(M. S. Swam ina than)

Mr. Harold Graven, Executive Secretary, Agricul bural Research, ISLS H St., M.W. Mashington, D. C. 20433, USA

> NOILDES COMMUNICATIONS

1972 JUN 20 AN 10: 45

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#### THE FORD FOUNDATION

320 EAST 43RD STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
AND GENERAL COUNSEL

June 9, 1972

Mr. Peter Oram
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
via della Terme di Caracalla 00100
Rome, Italy

Re: International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics

Dear Mr. Oram:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Harold Graves of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, enclosed is a copy of the fifth draft of the Constitution of the Institute.

Very truly yours,

Ships M. Hahn

Philip M. Hahn Assistant Counsel

cc: Mr. Harold Graves

Enclosure

1972 JUH 13 P. 1 2: 55

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION
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#### OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

KRISHNA MOORTHI

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MANILA

DATE:

JUNE 9, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE:

Tilly

COUNTRY:

PHILIPPINES

TEXT: Cable No.:

HAVE SENT YOU DOCUMENTS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FOR SEMI ARID TROPICS BEING ESTABLISHED IN INDIA WITH SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF

CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH. WE HOPE TO

ESTABLISH THE INSTITUTE FORMALLY THREE JULY WITH THE SIGNING OF INSTITUTE

CONSTITUTION BY WORLD BANK AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN DELHI. SIGNATURES ARE

PROFORMA AND CONSTITUTION SPECIFICALLY EXEMPTS INCORPORATORS FROM SUBSEQUENT

LIABILITY FOR THE INSTITUTE. WE WOULD BE HIGHLY PLEASED IF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT

BANK WOULD JOIN US AS INCORPORATOR. RALPH CUMMINGS, WHO HAS DEVELOPED

NINETEEN

INSTITUTE PROPOSAL FROM INCEPTION, WILL BE IN MANILA BEGINNING /JUNE AND WILL

VISIT YOU ON THIS MATTER. REGARDS.

HAROLD GRAVES

**NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED** 

AUTHORIZED BY:

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

NAME

DEPT.

Development Services

SIGNATURE

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

HG:ap

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(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

p/2

JUME 9. 1972

ESTERNA HOOKINI ASIAN DEVELOPICION NAME

A STRIAM

PHILIPPINES

CHARR SEST YOU DOCUMENTS CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR MENT ARTH TROPPES BRING SSTABLESHED BY TRIDEA BIRS OF REMARKES OF CONSTRACTIVE CHOOSE ON INCREMENTATIONAL ACRICULTURAL RESERVED. ME HOPE TO RESTRICT THE EASTFUTE SOMERLY TERRS JULY VITE THE SIGNING OF INSTITUTE CONSTITUTION BY WORLD BARE AND OCVERNMENT OF THUILD IN DELHI. STENATURES ARE PROPOSELA AND CONSTITUTION SPECIFICALLY RESERVE INCOMPORATORS FROM SUBSEQUENT CLARILITY FOR THE TWETTTUTE. WE WOULD BE RICHLY SLALETS IF ASIAN DEVILOPMENT BANK WORLD JOIN BE AS INCORPORATOR. RALFR CUPRITIES, WHO HAE DEVELOPED NEWLIER INSTIBUTE PROPOSAL FROM ENCRETION, WILL BE IN MARILA BECIPMING ADDRESS AND WILL VISIT YOU ON THIS MATTER. ERGARDS.

HARDID GRAVES

JUN 13 4 44 PM 1972

Harold W. Geaves JESCHON

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Consultative Group on International

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JUN 12 PILS HALLEY

SPECIAL DELIVERY

June 9, 1972

Dr. Fritz Brueckle Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe 6 Frankfurt/Main Postfach 5091 Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Dr. Brueckle:

With reference to our telephone conversation of today,

I am sending you the report of the ILRAD Executive Team. We
would be most grateful to receive your comments as soon as
possible.

Sincerely yours,

Franz H. Kaps Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Enclosure

FHK:mcj

FK

Consultative Carrier on International

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RECEIVED CENTRAL FILES

JUN 12 9 45 AM 1977

SPECIAL DELIVERY

June 9, 1972

Dr. Fritz Brueckie Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe 6 Frankfurt/Mein Postfach 5091 Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Dr. Brueckle:

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I am sending you the report of the ILRAD Executive Team. We
would be most grateful to receive your comments as soon as
possible.

Sincerely yours,

Franz H. Kaps Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Enclosure

FHK:mcj

2. Mr. Serves
Couple.
To Center

THE FORD FOUNDATION
320 EAST 43\*\* STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
AND GENERAL COUNSEL

June 7, 1972

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Mr. Lester Nurick
Associate General Counsel
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Nurick:

Enclosed for your review and comments is a 5th Draft, dated June 7, 1972 of the Constitution for ICRISAT. This draft is the result of my work with Mr. Raj Krishna of your office; please note that the preamble, Article I and the signature page have been significantly revised in the enclosed draft.

Our present thoughts are to create an inter-governmental organization by requesting the Government of India, the Bank and the Asian Development Bank to execute the Constitution. Mr. Harold Graves has already communicated with Mr. C. S. Krishna Moorthi, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank in the Philippines, who is considering this matter; however we do not yet have the firm commitment from the Asian Development Bank that it will be a signatory.

Assuming that the 5th Draft is acceptable to all parties, it is my understanding that Mr. Demuth will be in India in early July, and it might be advisable for him to have the necessary authority from the Bank at that time to execute the Constitution.

It is further my understanding that your Bank would be agreeable, with the participation of the Government of India, to proceed without the Asian Development Bank, if for some reason it cannot be a signatory.

BIS JUNIS THILLS TONS SECTIONS

Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any comments or would further like to discuss the Constitution.

Very truly yours,

Philip M. Hahn

Assistant General Counsel

cc: Mr. Harold Graves

Mr. Raj Krishna

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



#### PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

#### UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO . NEW YORK

REFERENCE:

DP GLO 71/013

7 June 1972

Dear Mr. Graves,

We have over the past few months talked on several occasions about UNDP's possible future involvement in funding activities to be undertaken within the context of the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT). During the recent meeting of the subcommittee on ICRISAT in April, our representative referred (although it was not recorded in the minutes) to UNDP's interest in participating in the main phase of ICRISAT.

Having reviewed all aspects of the proposed activities, albeit that they are still in a tentative shape and formulation, we are prepared, in association with other donors, including the IBRD, to participate in this global project, which we believe to have considerable potential for developing countries. Our participation in the initial funding, which is embodied in the Memorandum of Understanding which we signed on 24 February 1972, gives concrete evidence of our interest in this potentially important activity and, as you know, we have placed before the Governing Council at its present session a document informing the Council of our action. We are confident that the Council will note this decision with favour. In the event it does so, we are prepared to discuss with you ways and means by which UNDP will participate and contribute in this joint undertaking and we will do so with the understanding which you have given to us that we will be in a position to prepare a work programme that can be submitted for approval to our Governing Council at an early time, hopefully at its session in January 1973. Accordingly, we would invite you to inform us of your intentions and to develop in the near future a Plan of Work together with a budget for our consideration.

In order to assist you in this preparatory work, I would like to give you a tentative indication of what we think UNDP might be able to contribute financially over the next three to five years, depending of course on the details concerning the total effort that is yet to be worked out. We have in mind an annual contribution not exceeding \$700,000 on the average with the proviso that none of the funds to be contributed by UNDP will be used for capital investment.

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

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COMMUNICATIONS

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# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



#### PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

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I should be grateful if you could let me know the reactions of the IBRD to this proposal at an early time, in order that we may make plans and preparations, accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

for the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East

William T. Mashler

Chief

Section for Global and Inter-regional Projects

### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



#### PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO . NEW YORK

REFERENCE: DP GLO 71/013

7 June 1972

Dear Mr. Graves,

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 24 May with which you transmitted to us the minutes of the ICRISAT Sub-Committee meeting held in Rome in April. At the same time, I acknowledge the receipt of four conformed copies of the ICRISAT Memorandum of Understanding sent under cover of your letter of 26 May.

Yours sincerely,

for the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East

William T. Mashler

Chief

Section for Global and Inter-regional Projects

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

1972 JUN-9 PM 1:36

# UNITED NATIONS



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SECTION OF SECTION

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Dear Mr. Graves,

I wish to acknowledge with themes the receipt of your leave of 24 tay with which you transmitted to us the rimutes of the IC Linit flug-Consitting needing held in core in mail. It that the there are receipt of four conformed copies of the stricker Hemoreuming of Understanding sent unler cover of your letter of 20 av.

Yours sincerely,

for the Assistant Administrator and Director, Garean for Marcon, Tolito Tempen and Idale Sant

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1972 JUN-9 PN 1:36 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RECEIVED

5th Draft: June 7, 1972

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE

#### INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

#### FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT)

WHEREAS, certain governments and organizations (whose names are listed in Appendix I hereto) have organized a group entitled the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for the purpose of sponsoring research programs designed to raise the quantity and quality of agricultural production in developing countries;

WHEREAS, with the view to promoting the improvement and productivity of agriculture in the rainfed areas of the seasonally dry, semi-arid tropical regions of the world and thereby raising the standards of living, levels of nutrition, general welfare and economic development of the people living in such regions, the Consultative Group on Agricultural Research has proposed the establishment of an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), hereinafter referred to as the "Institute," and has requested The Ford Foundation to act as agent to perform, inter alia, all such activities as shall be necessary to establish the Institute;

WHEREAS, under an Agreement (set forth in Appendix II hereto) executed on the twenty-eighth day of March 1972, between the Government of India on the one part and The Ford Foundation acting on behalf of the Consultative Group on

International Agricultural Research on the other, the parties agreed to work together toward the establishment of the Institute with its principal headquarters at Hyderabad, India, with suitable governance, legal charter, with the appropriate statutes, authorities, privileges and other conditions necessary to enable the Institute to operate effectively toward the attainment of its objectives;

WHEREAS, The Ford Foundation have requested the Government of India, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank to assist in the establishment of the Institute as an autonomous, international, philanthropic, non-profit, research, educational, development and training organization; and

WHEREAS, the Government of India, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Asian Development Bank have agreed to assist in the establishment of the Institute.

NOW THEREFORE the parties hereto hereby agree as follows:

#### Article I

#### Legal Status

- The Institute is hereby established as an autonomous, international, philanthropic, non-profit, research, educational, development and training institute.
- 2. The Institute shall possess full juridical personality. The signatories to this Constitution and the members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research shall not be responsible or liable,

individually or collectively, for any debts, liabilities or other obligations of the Institute.

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### Article II

# Purposes and Activities of the Institute

- 1. The Institute will serve as (a) a world center for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas; (b) a center to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimize the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics; and (c) a center which may undertake such other development programmes or extensions of these programmes as its Governing Board shall determine.
- 2. The Institute will engage in any and/or all of the following types of activities:
  - (a) Research on practical and theoretical problems including plant breeding related to the production of sorghums, millets, chick peas, and pigeon peas, and on the cropping and farming systems in which these crops are major components.
  - (b) Collection, evaluation, maintenance, manipulation and distribution of basic germ plasm and of improved plant materials for use in breeding, improvement, and production programmes of national and regional programmes.

- (c) Publication and dissemination of research results.
- (d) Organization of periodic conferences, forums and seminars on problems related to the Institute's objectives.
- (e) Training of scientists who will be involved in research,
  educational, and action programmes in the various countries
  in which the Institute's programme will be applicable.
- (f) Assistance in the development of appropriate educational, research and extension institutional arrangements in the cooperating countries to facilitate use and application of the work of the Institute.
- (g) Establishment and operation of an information center and library which will provide a collection of the world's literature on the major and related subjects of concern to the Institute.
- (h) Such other activities as the Institute may find necessary in furtherance of the purposes of the Institute.

### Article III

# Powers

In furtherance of the aforesaid purposes and activities, the Institute shall have the following powers:

 To receive, acquire or otherwise obtain from any governmental authority, national or local, foreign or domestic, or from any corporation, company, association, person, firm, foundation, or other entity, such charters, franchises, licenses, rights, privileges, concessions and assistance, financial or otherwise, as are conducive to and necessary for the attainment of the purposes of the Institute.

- 2. To receive, acquire or otherwise obtain from any governmental authority, national or local, foreign or domestic, or from any corporation, company, association, person, firm, foundation or other entity by donation, grant, exchange, devise, bequest, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust, contributions consisting of such properties, real, personal, or mixed including funds and valuable effects or things, as may be useful or necessary to carry out the purposes and activities of the Institute, and to hold, own, operate, administer use, sell, convey, and dispose of the said properties or valuable things.
- 3. To enter into contracts.
- To employ persons.
- To institute legal proceedings.
- 6. To do and perform all acts and things as are in the opinion of the Institute necessary, expedient, suitable or proper for the furtherance, accomplishment or attainment of any/and or all of the purposes and activities herein stated, or which shall appear, at any time, as conducive to and useful for the purposes and the activities of the Institute.

# Article IV

# Principal Headquarters Location

1. The Principal Headquarters of the Institute shall be at Hyderabad, India.

2. The Institute may establish such subsidiary offices or experimental stations as may be determined by its Governing Board as being necessary for the effective conduct of its programme.

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# Article V

# Governing Board

- The Institute shall operate under the authority of a Governing Board, consisting of not more than fifteen members selected as follows:
  - 3 members nominated by the Government of India (the host country).
  - 3 members nominated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.
  - 1 Director of the Institute, ex-officio.
    - tions from countries or areas being served, or from countries or agencies which have concern for and provide substantial support for work in the fields of the Institute's major responsibilities. These 6 to 8 members of the first Governing Board shall be selected and appointed by the Sub-Committee on ICRISAT constituted by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. If the said Sub-Committee shall have selected less than eight members-at-large by the time of the first meeting of the Governing Board, the vacancies may be filled by the Governing Board.

- 2. Three members of the Governing Board shall be appointed on nomination by the Government of India and shall serve for such terms as the Government of India may specify.
- 3. The Director of the Institute shall be a member of the Governing Board, ex-officio, for as long as he continues to serve as Director.
- 4. All other members of the Governing Board shall be appointed for three year terms, with the exception of the members of the first Board, one—third of whom shall be appointed for one, one—third for two, and one—third for three year terms respectively. Vacancies caused by these members by reason of their retirement, death, incapacity, or any other cause may be filled by the Governing Board. New appointees shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of the member who is being replaced or for three years in case of those appointed to fill vacancies occurring as a result of expiration of the term of a member.
- 5. The Governing Board shall:
  - (a) frame rules of procedure for its own working;
  - (b) elect a Chairman annually;
  - (c) determine the policy of the Institute;
  - (d) select and appoint the Director of the Institute for such period or periods as deemed necessary and appropriate;
  - (e) develop and/or approve the Institute's programmes;
  - (f) consider for approval the appointment of senior staff members of the Institute on the recommendation of the Director;

- (g) scrutinize and approve the budget estimates for the Institute; and
- (h) do and perform all other acts that may be considered necessary, suitable and proper for the attainment of any or all of the purposes, activities, and objectives of the Institute as enumerated in Article I above.

# Article VI

### Committees

- 1. The Board may designate an executive committee of its members who shall have the power to act for the Board in the interim between Board meetings on all matters which the Board delegates to it.
- 2. All interim actions of the Executive Committee shall be reported to the full Board at its next subsequent meeting.
- 3. The Board may create such other standing committees or ad hoc committees as may be deemed necessary for carrying out its responsibilities.

# Article VII

### Director

- 1. The Institute shall be administered by a Director, who shall be selected and appointed by the Governing Board.
- 2. The Director shall be a member of the Governing Board, ex-officio.
- 3. The Director shall implement the policies determined by the Governing Board, follow the guidelines laid down by the Governing Board for the functioning of the Institute, carry out the directions of the Governing Board and abide by its decisions.

- 4. The Director shall be responsible for the operation and management of the Institute and for assuring that the programme and objectives of the Institute are properly developed and carried out.
- 5. The Director shall be responsible to the Governing Board.

# Article VIII

# Relationships with Host Country and with other Countries Being Served

- 1. The Institute will establish cooperative relationships with relevant programmes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and with other organizations, including agricultural universities, as it deems appropriate toward the attainment of its objectives.
- 2. The Institute will develop cooperative relationships with relevant regional and national research and action programmes in India and other parts of the world as may be deemed appropriate and useful in achieving its objectives.

# Article IX

# Financial Support

1. Without prejudice or detriment to the generality of its powers as elaborated and set forth in Article III of this Constitution, the major basic financial support for the Institute will be derived from contributions provided by various members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, based on annual estimates of budget requirements presented and considered by this Group.

### Article X

# Meetings

- The Governing Board shall meet at least once annually. The annual meeting of the Board shall be held at the principal headquarters of the Institute, unless decided otherwise by the Governing Board.
- 2. The annual meeting of the Governing Board shall be held at such time as the Board shall determine.

### Article XI

# Amendments

by three-fourths majority vote of the members of the Board, provided notice of such proposed amendment together with its full text shall have been mailed to all members of the Board at least six weeks in advance of such meeting, or such notice is waived by all members of the Board.

# Article XII

### Dissolution

- 1. The Institute may be dissolved by a three-fourths majority vote of the Governing Board if it is determined that the purposes of the Institute have been achieved to a satisfactory degree or if it is determined that the Institute will no longer be able to function effectively.
- 2. In case of dissolution, the disposition of assets other than land and fixed capital improvements thereon shall be determined by the Con-

sultative Group on International Agricultural Research, after receiving recommendations thereon from the Governing Board. Any land and permanent fixed capital improvements within India thereon would, upon dissolution, revert to the Government of India.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned signatories have executed this Constitution, to be effective on the last date of execution.

|      |         |   | Government of maia                                    |
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| Date | (a) (a) |   | By  |
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|      | •       | • | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
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|      |         |   |   |
|      |         |   | Asian Development Bank                                |
| Date |         |   | Ву  |

# APPENDIX I

Members of Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

African Development Bank

Asian Development Bank

Belgium

Canada

Denmark

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Ford Foundation

France

Germany

Inter-American Development Bank

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

International Development Research Centre

Japan

Kellogg Foundation

Netherlands

Norway

Rockefeller Foundation

Sweden

Switzerland

United Kingdom

United Nations Development Programme

United States

Representing Africa: 1

Morocco

Nigeria

Representing Asia and the Far East:

Philippines

Thailand

Representing Latin America:

Argentina

Brazil

Representing the Middle East:

Lebanon

Pakistan

Representing Southern and Eastern Europe:

Israel

Roumania

The five major developing regions of the world participate in the Consultative Group through representatives designated for a two-year term by the membership of FAO. Each region has designated two countries which serve as member or alternate at their discretion.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE FORD FOUNDATION, ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

### PREAMBLI.

During the past decade, very substantial progress has been made in development of technology for increasing the productivity and profitability in the tropics of crops such as rice, maize, and wheat in areas in which moisture supplies are reasonably adequate. Large areas of the tropical world are not so favourably situated, however, and have not yet benefitted to any degree from these advances. It is estimated that approximately 400 million people live in the seasonally dry, semi-arid tropical zones and are dependent to a major extent for their staple foods on rain-fed cereal and associated grain legume crops such as sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas. There is a great need, and equally great potential and opportunity for the development of scientific technology applicable to this large sector of the world's agriculture which can improve the quantity and quality of their food supplies and their opportunities for a more useful and satisfying life.

In recognition of these needs and opportunities, the Consultative Croup on International Agricultural Research authorised a study, which resulted in a proposal for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), subject to the approval of their Governing Bodies. Certain members of the Consultative Group have indicated their willingness to subscribe funds to support the implementation of the Initial Stage of the Proposal and have indicated their intention to provide continuing support for the Institute. These members will enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to establish a special account for this purpose and the Bank will enter into an agreement with the Ford Foundation under which the Ford Foundation will undertake to implement the Initial Stage of the Proposal with the purpose of establishing ICRISAT as an independent entity in a position (when appropriately financed and fully staffed) to carry forward the remainder of the Proposal.

Now, therefore, the parties to this Memorandum agree to work together toward the establishment of an International research and training institution along the general lines set forth in the Proposal, with suitable governance, legal charter, with the appropriate status, authorities, privileges and other conditions necessary to enable it to operate effectively and efficiently toward the attainment of its objectives when provided the requisite financial support. Specifically, the parties to this Memorandum agree:

#### 1. Name

The name of the Institute shall be the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

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# 2. Location

The principal headquarters of the Institute (ICRISAT) shall be at Hyderabad, India.

# Purposes and Activities

The Institute (ICRISAT) will serve as (a) a world centre for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas; (b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics; and (c) a centre which may undertake such other programmes or extensions of these programmes as its Governing Board may determine. In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world.

The Institute will engage in the following types of activities:

- (1) Research on practical and theoretical problems including plant breeding related to the production of sorghums, millets, chick peas, and pigeon peas, and on the cropping and farming systems in which these crops are major components.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, maintenance, manipulation and distribution of basic germ plasm and of improved plant materials for use in breeding, improvement, and production programmes of national and regional programmes.
  - (3) Publication and dissemination of research results.
- (4) Organisation of periodic conferences, forums and seminars on problems related to the Institute's objectives.
- (5) Training of scientists who will be involved in research, educational, and action programmes in the various countries in which the Institute's programme will be applicable.
- (6) Assistance in the development of appropriate educational, research, and extension institutional arrangements in the cooperating countries to facilitate use and application of the work of the Institute.
- (7) Establishment and operation of an information centre and library which will provide a collection of the world's literature on the major and related subjects of concern to the Institute.
- (8) Such other activities as may be found necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

In furtherance of these purposes and activities, the Institute shall have incidental power to:-

(1) Acquire or obtain from any governmental authority, national, municipal, or local, foreign or domestic, or otherwise,

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or from any corporation, company, association, or person or other entity, such charters, franchises, licenses, rights, privileges, assistance, financial or otherwise, and concessions as are conducive to and necessary for the attainment of the purposes of the Institute;

- (2) Receive and acquire from any person, firm or entity, by donation, grant, exchange, devise, bequest, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust, contributions consisting of such properties, real or personal, including funds and valuable effects or things, as may be useful or necessary to carry out the purpose and objectives of the Institute, and to hold, own, operate, use or dispose of said properties or valuable things;
- (3) Do and perform all sets and things as are necessary, expedient, suitable or proper for the furtherance or accomplishment of the purposes and the attainment of any or all of the objectives herein stated, or which shall appear, at any time, as conducive to and useful for the activities of the Institute.

# 4. Administration and Governance

The Institute shall be established in India as an autonomous, international philanthropic, non-profit, research, educational, and training organisation.

The Institute shall be administered by a Director who shall be selected by the Governing Board. The Director shall be responsible for the internal operation and management of the Institute and for assuring that the programme and objectives of the Institute are properly developed and carried out. He shall be a member of the Board exofficio.

The Board shall be responsible for development and/or approval of the Institute's programmes and for the policies under which the Institute operates, shall be responsible for selection and employment of the Director, and shall approve the appointment of the senior staff members on recommendation of the Director. The Board shall review and approve the budget estimates for the Institute.

The Governing Board may consist of no more than fifteen members selected as follows:-

- 3 Members designated by the host country.
- 3 Members designated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.
- 6 to eight Members at large with relevant interests and qualifications from countries or areas being served, or from countries or agencies which have concern for and provide substantial support for work in the fields of the Institute's major responsibilities.
- 1 Director of the Institute, ex-officio.

The Consultative Group on International Research, through its sub-Committee for ICRISAT, shall be responsible for constituting the initial Governing Board. India will be represented on the sub-Committee. The Governing Board will elect the first Chairman.

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The Director shall be ex-officio member of the Board. The period of tenure of the members designated by the host country shall be determined by the Government of India.

Other members of the Governing Board, with the exception of the first Governing Board, shall serve for three years with the provision that any vacancy occurring within the designated term shall be filled for the remainder of the term of the member so vacated. In constituting the first Governing Board, in order to provide for continuity, approximately one-third of the members designated by the Consultative Group and the members at large, respectively, shall be appointed for one-year terms, approximately one-third for two-year terms, and approximately one-third for three-year terms.

The Governing Board shall be responsible for selecting and appointing members to fill vacancies which arise for any reason among the members at large.

The Chairman shall be elected by the Board annually.

# 5. Financing

Financial support for the Institute will be provided by members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Funds for the Initial Stage of Implementing the Proposal have been pledged by the following members of the Consultative Group who have entered into an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for establishing and administering a special account for the purpose:

Government of the United Kingdom
Government of the United States of America
United Nations Development Programme
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Other members of the Consultative Group will provide non-monetary services in kind.

The continuing budget needs of the Institute will be considered annually by the Consultative Group. Full development of the Institute and its programme will be dependent upon the financial support provided by members of the Consultative Group.

### 6. Agreements

(a) The Government of India shall recognise the Institute as a philanthropic, non-profit organisation with the purposes set forth in this Memorandum. The international status of the Institute will be ensured by the Government of India issuing suitable Notification as contemplated in Clause 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 extending the operation of Articles I and II, Sections 2,3,4,5,6,7, and 8 of the Schedule of the said Act to the Institute. Further, the interests of non-Indian officials of the Institute staff will be safeguarded to the extent envisaged in Article V, Section 17, 18(b), (d), (e) and (g), 19,20, and 21 of the said Schedule and Government of India Instructions thereunder being no

M. S. Evaniathi Rucanny

- (1) Authorisation for the unrestricted movement of the Institute's staff members into and out of India as often as may be necessary for the purposes of the Institute.
- (2) Assurance of authority for the Governing Board to establish employment policies and conditions for the senior staff of the Institute on an international basis including Indians, without discrimination as to nationality or origin or any consideration other than scientific and professional merit and performance.

The Board will also have the authority to establish terms and conditions of employment of junior scientists, technicians, and clerical, administrative, and operational support personnel. Such personnel will be drawn largely from the host country and their conditions of employment will be expected to more nearly approximated accepted norms of the host country, with such modifications as may be necessary to assure availability of well qualified staff and a high quality of performance.

- (3) Assurance of procedures for expeditious clearance for entry into India of trainees, scholars, and visitors concerned with the Institute's programme.
- (4) Authorisation for the unrestricted movement of seeds and genetic materials into and out of India as may be needed by the Institute or for its cooperative programmes in any part of the world consistent with appropriate quarantine inspection to avoid introduction or export of pests or diseases. The Government agrees to establish and operate a quarantine unit within the Institute to assure prompt and expeditious inspection and clearance of seed shipments and receipts.
- (5) Freedom for publication and dissemination of research results to all parties.

The Government of India further agrees to make available to the Institute on a long term (example - 50 years) lease at a nominal rental a tract of land of approximately 1,000 hectares near Hyderabad City (Andhra Pradesh) which has been judged as suitable for the Institute for:

- (i) Site for the main laboratory and office buildings and for the necessary service buildings.
  - (ii) Housing sites for the Institute staff and employees.
- (iii) Land for experimental, seed production, and other purposes of the Institute.
- (b) The Ford Foundation agrees, within the limitation of funds subscribed by members of the Consultative Group, and acting on behalf of the Consultative Group and these donor members, to carry

M. E. Swamiath Revening

forward the Initial Stage of the Proposal for the Institute, following the general principles of the Proposal as a guide, upto the point at which the Institute can function independently under its own Governing Board. At this point the Foundation will endorse this agreement to the Governing heard of ICRISAT and the Government of India agrees to such endorsement, turning over to-ICRISAT all the rights, obligations and assets it has incurred under its agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for undertaking the Initial Stage of ICRISAT.

# 7. Termination

The rights and obligations of the Ford Foundation under this agreement will terminate at the time the Foundation endorses its rights and obligations under this agreement to ICRISAT and turns over to ICRISAT its rights, obligations and assets it has received under this agreement and under its agreement with the I.B.R.D. for undertaking the Initial Stage of ICRISAT.

Should it be necessary to terminate the agreement for any reason other than by endorsement to ICRISAT, the disposition of rights, obligations and physical assets, other than land, accrued upto that time shall be determined by the Consultative Group. Disposition of any land held by the Institute shall be governed by the terms of the lease agreement for such land.

Signed in New Delhi on behalf of the parties to this agreement, this day of 23 2 7 2.

The Government of India

by M. B. Swaminatram

The Ford Foundation
on behalf of the Consultative Group
on International Agricultural Research

by Ralph W. Cumings

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Mr. Nurick

June 6, 1972

Harold Graves

Incorporation of ICRISAT

As you know, we may be quickly approaching the time when the Bank will act (through Mr. Demuth) as one of the incorporators of ICRISAT, the projected International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics which is being established at Hyderabad, India.

I would be grateful if you would tell me what we should do with respect to the Board in this matter. The incorporators, you remember, will have no continuing liabilities for debts or other obligations of the Center. I assume (1) we could just have Mr. Demuth supply his signature as one of the incorporators and say nothing about it, or (2) we could do this and simply inform the Board that it had been done, or (3) we could ask the approval of the Board before taking this action. If (3) seems appropriate, perhaps the basis could be a paper circulated on a no-objection basis.

Would you let me have early advice about this, please?

ce: Mr. Raj Krishna

HG:ap



# CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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

June 5, 1972

TO:

Members of the ICRISAT Subcommittee

FROM:

Executive Secretary

SUBJECT:

Minutes of the ICRISAT Subcommittee Meeting

Attached is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the ICRISAT Subcommittee, held in Rome on April 14, 1972.

The text is not necessarily final, and if you have corrections that you feel would be important to record, please inform me accordingly.

Attachment

Consultative Group on International

# CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESPARCE

[818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 U.S.A. Telephone (Area Code 202) 497-3502 Cable Address - 8NTBAFRAD

June 5, 1972

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Executave Secretary

SUBJEC

Minutes of the ICRISAT Subcommittee Meating

Attached is a copy of the minotes of the meeting of the ICRISAT

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Meeting of Subcommittee on ICRISAT

Rome

April 14, 1972

### MINUTES

- 1. The second meeting of the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research was held on April 14 at FAO headquarters in Rome. Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director of the Development Services Department of the World Bank, was in the chair.
- 2. The meeting was attended by 12 members. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, also participated, representing the Government of India. A list of participants is attached as Annex I.
- 3. The Chairman opened the meeting by noting the rapid progress that had been made toward the establishment of ICRISAT, and thanked Dr. Cummings of the Ford Foundation for the role he had played in moving the ICRISAT project forward. The Chairman also welcomed Dr. Swaminathan to the meeting and commented on the valuable cooperation given by the Government of India to the ICRISAT project.
- 4. Mr. Vernede (France) made a statement concerning his presence at the Subcommittee meeting. It was possible for him to attend the meeting since he already had come to Rome for the meeting of TAC. The French Government, however, was not directly interested in ICRISAT. The Government felt that the establishment of new entities was not necessarily the best way to expand research when there already were research institutes at work.
- 5. Mr. Vernede said that he would therefore abstain from any action of the Subcommittee concerned with establishing ICRISAT. His concern and that of his Government was to help in the definition of the role of ICRISAT, to see that its work was properly coordinated with other work already being carried out.
- 6. The Chairman expressed his appreciation for Mr. Vernede's statement, and said that he trusted that Mr. Vernede, within the boundaries of the position he had explained, would be able to give the Subcommittee his advice about matters on which he was particularly expert.

7. The Chairman welcomed the entry into the meeting of a representative of Sweden, Dr. Aberg. This was the first time that Sweden had participated in the work of the Subcommittee.

### Agenda

8. The agenda was adopted as shown in Annex II.

# The ICRISAT Initial Fund

9. The Chairman noted that the agreement setting up an initial fund for ICRISAT had come into force. He explained that the World Bank was in a position to pay its subscription into this fund; the United States soon would be in a position to pay in its subscription; the UNDP would be ready in June; and it was expected that the United Kingdom would be ready in August. In the meantime, he expressed gratitude to the Ford Foundation for its willingness to make disbursements for the purposes of ICRISAT before the ICRISAT Special Account became effective.

### Progress Report

- 10. The Committee then heard a progress report from Dr. Cummings: a Memorandum of Agreement (attached as Annex III) had been signed with the Government of India as the basis for proceeding with the establishment of ICRISAT, a 1,300-hectare site at Hyderabad had been selected and was being acquired for lease to ICRISAT at a nominal rental, a procedure had been established for the selection of architects, some initial personnel were being chosen, and steps were being taken to begin the planning of research and to start field operations. A transcription by Dr. Cummings of his remarks on these matters is attached as Annex IV.
- 11. The Chairman asked whether any preliminary estimate was available of ICRISAT's financial requirements for 1973. Dr. Cummings said he guessed that the core budget for 1973 might be from \$1-1/4 to \$1-1/2 million, and that the capital budget would be from \$10 to \$12 million, phased over three years. He would have closely estimated figures by the time of International Centers Week.

# Governing Board: General Criteria for Selection

12. The meeting then turned to the selection of the initial Governing Board of ICRISAT. It had before it a list of persons to be considered for seats on the Board apart from the 3 places to be filled by designees of the Government of India and the ex officio seat to be occupied by the Director of ICRISAT.

- 13. With respect to the 3 members of the Governing Board to be designated by the Government of India, Mr. Swaminathan said that a final decision had not been made at the time of his departure from New Delhi. It had been tentatively proposed, however, that the following individuals would serve: Dr. Swaminathan himself, as Director of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Mr. T. Swaminathan, Cabinet Secretary of the Government of India; and Mr. V. K. Rao, Chief Secretary of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State in which ICRISAT is to be situated.
- 14. In a general discussion of qualifications of Board members, Mr. Dion (Canada) expressed the opinion that financial donors should not have undue weight in representation on the Board; the Board should not be politically oriented nor should it simply represent the interest of governments. He realized that new research institutes would have need for strong moral and financial backing; but he would choose the members of the Board for their technical backgrounds. He would pick individuals interested in dry land agriculture, with some specialization in sorghum and millet.
- 15. The Chairman pointed out that there were differing views among donors about donor representation on governing boards. Some governments (the United Kingdom and Germany) want to be represented by officials who, however, would be technically qualified. Others (the United States and Canada) did not want official representation. For his own part, he was of the view that, in the case of the ICRISAT Board, the Subcommittee should not accept a government representative who was not otherwise qualified. He did not believe that specialization in sorghums and millets was necessary.
- 16. Dr. Treitz (Germany) observed that his Government wished some emphasis to be placed on the study of the social and economic implications of agricultural research activities and programs.
- 17. Mr. Gucovsky (UNDP) suggested that the Subcommittee think about what kind of an ICRISAT Board it wanted in total. Apart from the qualifications that had been mentioned, it seemed desirable to have some members qualified in the social sciences and some who were qualified in administration and policy formulation. The Board should be capable of social, economic and developmental thinking.
- 18. Mr. Hulse (IDRC) observed that there was a need for the ICRISAT Board to be concerned with the utilization of research results, not research only.

# Governing Board: Particular Questions

19. In a general canvass of seats to be filled, the Chairman asked whether the Subcommittee wished to have both a Frenchman and a Francophone African on the Board. The consensus was that it was desirable to have both.

- 20. Dr. Treitz asked whether an individual who already was a Board member of an international agricultural research center should thereby be disqualified from selection for the ICRISAT Board. The consensus was that membership on another Board should not be a disqualification from the Board of ICRISAT.
- 21. The question was also raised whether a member of the staff of a United Nations agency should be disqualified from membership on the ICRISAT Board. It was agreed that such a person should not be disqualified, provided that it was clear he was serving in a personal and not an official capacity.
- 22. The Chairman raised the question whether the crops to be studied by ICRISAT were sufficiently important in the countries of Southeast Asia to justify the inclusion of a Board member from this region. Mr. Oram (FAO) and others believed that they were: several countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific had ecological conditions to which ICRISAT's research would be applicable, and where crops such as sorghum might be ecologically more appropriate than low-yielding crops (e.g., maize) now being grown there. It was difficult to argue that Latin America should be included and Southeast Asia excluded.

# Final Selection of the Governing Board

- 23. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the Subcommittee cast a straw ballot for members of the ICRISAT Board, the results of which were tallied and read by the Secretary. Thereafter, a formal vote was taken for 9 of the 11 elective seats.
- 24. As a result of the formal vote, the following were selected to be members of the ICRISAT Board:

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

Mr. Francis Bour
Director General
Institut de recherches agronomiques
tropicales et des cultures vivrieres (IRAT)
110 rue de l'Universite
Paris
France

Dr. Ralph W. Cummings
Director 1/
International Rice Research Institute
P.O. Box 583
Manila
Philippines

Mr. Rubens Vaz da Costa President National Housing Bank Av. Presidente Wilson 164, 7° And. Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Dr. Klaus Lampe
Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe
6 Frankfurt/Main 1
Fellnerstrasse 7-9
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. A. R. Melville Chief Natural Resources Adviser Overseas Development Administration Eland House Stag Place London, S.W.1 England

Dr. Melak H. Mengesha Dean College of Agriculture Alemaya Ethiopia

Dr. D. Wynne Thorne Vice President in charge of Research Utah State University Logan Utah

Dr. D. L. Umali
Assistant Director-General
FAO Regional Office for Asia
and the Far East
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 2
Thailand

<sup>1/</sup> After July 1, 1972

25. The Memorandum of Agreement between the Ford Foundation and the Government of India on ICRISAT had specified that 3 members of the Governing Board would be representatives of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The Subcommittee agreed that the following would be asked to serve as the Consultative Group representatives:

Dr. Klaus Lampe Dr. A. R. Melville Dr. D. Wynne Thorne.

- 26. With respect to the selection of a West African, the Subcommittee had only one nomination. The Ford Foundation was therefore requested to prepare, in consultation with the Chairman of the Subcommittee, a short list of names of West Africans on which the Subcommittee members would vote later by mail or cable.
- 27. The remaining elective seat was left vacant for future action by the initial Governing Board.

# Procedure for Selection of a Director

- 28. The Subcommittee then turned to the consideration of a list, drawn up by Dr. Cummings, of persons whom the ICRISAT Governing Board might consider for appointment as Director of the Institute. After discussion, it was agreed that a selection committee of the Governing Board, working from the Cummings list but not necessarily confined to it, would produce a shorter list of candidates for consideration by the full Board. The Ford Foundation would backstop the selection committee: it would ascertain the availability of candidates and prepare a dossier of biographical information on each of them.
  - 29. The following were chosen to serve on the selection committee:

Dr. Ralph W. Cummings

Dr. Klaus Lampe

Dr. A. R. Melville

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan.

#### SUBCOMMITTEE ON ICRISAT

# List of Participants

Meeting of April 14, 1972

Rome, Italy

### Chairman

Richard H. Demuth, Director, Development Services Department, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

#### Canada

H. G. Dion, Technical Adviser, Canadian International Development Agency

#### FAO

Peter Oram, Senior Agronomist, Policy Advisory Bureau

### Ford Foundation

Lowell Hardin, Program Adviser Ralph W. Cummings, Program Adviser

#### France

H, Vernede Commissaire du Gouvernement aupres des Instituts de Recherche Appliquee

### Germany

Werner Treitz
Ministry for Economic Cooperation

#### India

M. S. Swaminathan, Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Secretary to the Government of India

### IBRD

L. J. C. Evans, Director, Agriculture Projects Department

# International Development Research Centre

J. H. Hulse, Program Director, Agriculture, Nutrition and Food Sciences

# Rockefeller Foundation

John A. Pino, Director for Agricultural Sciences

### Sweden

Ewert Aberg, Professor and Head of Department of Plant Husbandry Agricultural College of Sweden, Uppsala Erik Cornell, Representative of Sweden to the FAO

### UNDP

M. M. Gucovsky, Senior Technical Adviser K. N. Satyapal, Senior Technical Adviser

# United Kingdom

A. R. Melville, Chief Natural Resources Division Overseas Development Administration (ODA) R. K. Cunningham, Agricultural Research Adviser, ODA A. L. C. Thorne, Animal Health Adviser, ODA

### United States

Omer Kelley, Director, Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Technical Assistance, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Guy Baird, Office of Agriculture, Bureau for Technical Assistance (USAID)

Secretary: Harold Graves, Associate Director,
Development Services Department, IBRD

# SUBCOMMITEEE TO THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP

### FOR ICRISAT

### **AGENDA**

# April 14-15, 1972

- Report on status of special account agreements Chairman
- 2. Progress report on initial stage implementation R. W. Cummings
  - a. Memorandum of Agreement with Government of India
  - b. Site selection and acquisition
  - c. Selection of architects for site and facility planning
  - d. Initial personnel employed
  - e. Camp office
  - f. Field operations
  - g. Anticipated schedule of operations
- 3. Preliminary estimate of financial requirements for 1973
- 4. Selection of Governing Board
- 5. Review of suggested candidates for Director
- 6. Other

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE FORD FOUNDATION, ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

### PREAMBLE

During the past decade, very substantial progress has been made in development of technology for increasing the productivity and profitability in the tropics of crops such as rice, maize, and wheat in areas in which moisture supplies are reasonably adequate. Large areas of the tropical world are not so favourably situated, however, and have not yet benefitted to any degree from these advances. It is estimated that approximately 400 million people live in the seasonally dry, semi-arid tropical zones and are dependent to a major extent for their staple foods on rain-fed cereal and associated grain legume crops such as sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas. There is a great need, and equally great potential and opportunity for the development of scientific technology applicable to this large sector of the world's agriculture which can improve the quantity and quality of their food supplies and their opportunities for a more useful and satisfying life.

In recognition of these needs and opportunities, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research authorised a study, which resulted in a proposal for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), subject to the approval of their Governing Bodies. Certain members of the Consultative Group have indicated their willingness to subscribe funds to support the implementation of the initial Stage of the Proposal and have indicated their intention to provide continuing support for the Institute. These members will enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to establish a special account for this purpose and the Bank will enter into an agreement with the Ford Foundation under which the Ford Foundation will undertake to implement the Initial Stage of the Proposal with the purpose of establishing ICRISAT as an independent entity in a position (when appropriately financed and fully staffed) to carry forward the remainder of the Proposal.

Now, therefore, the parties to this Memorandum agree to work together toward the establishment of an International research and training institution along the general lines set forth in the Proposal, with suitable governance, legal charter, with the appropriate status, authorities, privileges and other conditions necessary to enable it to operate effectively and efficiently toward the attainment of its objectives when provided the requisite financial support. Specifically, the parties to this Memorandum agree:

#### 1. Name

The name of the Institute shall be the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

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#### 2. Location

The principal headquarters of the Institute (ICRISAT) shall be at Hyderabad, India.

### 3. Purposes and Activities

The Institute (ICRISAT) will serve as (a) a world centre for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas; (b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics; and (c) a centre which may undertake such other programmes or extensions of these programmes as its Governing Board may determine. In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world.

The Institute will engage in the following types of activities:

- (1) Research on practical and theoretical problems including plant breeding related to the production of sorghums, millets, chick peas, and pigeon peas, and on the cropping and farming systems in which these crops are major components.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, maintenance, manipulation and distribution of basic germ plasm and of improved plant materials for use in breeding, improvement, and production programmes of national and regional programmes.
  - (3) Publication and dissemination of research results.
- (4) Organisation of periodic conferences, forums and seminars on problems related to the Institute's objectives.
- (5) Training of scientists who will be involved in research, educational, and action programmes in the various countries in which the Institute's programme will be applicable.
- (6) Assistance in the development of appropriate educational, research, and extension institutional arrangements in the cooperating countries to facilitate use and application of the work of the Institute.
- (7) Establishment and operation of an information centre and library which will provide a collection of the world's literature on the major and related subjects of concern to the Institute.
- (8) Such other activities as may be found necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

In furtherance of these purposes and activities, the Institute shall have incidental power to:-

(1) Acquire or obtain from any governmental authority, national, municipal, or local, foreign or domestic, or otherwise,

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or from any corporation, company, association, or person or other entity, such charters, franchises, licenses, rights, privileges, assistance, financial or otherwise, and concessions as are conducive to and necessary for the attainment of the purposes of the Institute:

- (2) Receive and acquire from any person, firm or entity, by donation, grant, exchange, devise, bequest, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust, contributions consisting of such properties, real or personal, including funds and valuable effects or things, as may be useful or necessary to carry out the purpose and objectives of the Institute, and to hold, own, operate, use or dispose of said properties or valuable things;
- (3) Do and perform all sets and things as are necessary, expedient, suitable or proper for the furtherance or accomplishment of the purposes and the attainment of any or all of the objectives herein stated, or which shall appear, at any time, as conducive to and useful for the activities of the Institute.

### 4. Administration and Governance

The Institute shall be established in India as an autonomous, international philanthropic, non-profit, research, educational, and training organisation.

The Institute shall be administered by a Director who shall be selected by the Governing Board. The Director shall be responsible for the internal operation and management of the Institute and for assuring that the programme and objectives of the Institute are properly developed and carried out. He shall be a member of the Board exofficio.

The Board shall be responsible for development and/or approval of the Institute's programmes and for the policies under which the Institute operates, shall be responsible for selection and employment of the Director, and shall approve the appointment of the senior staff members on recommendation of the Director. The Board shall review and approve the budget estimates for the Institute.

The Governing Board may consist of no more than fifteen members selected as follows:-

- 3 Members designated by the host country.
- 3 Members designated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.
- 6 to eight Members at large with relevant interests and qualifications from countries or areas being served, or from countries or agencies which have concern for and provide substantial support for work in the fields of the Institute's major responsibilities.
- 1 Director of the Institute, ex-officio.

The Consultative Group on International Research, through its sub-Committee for ICRISAT, shall be responsible for constituting the initial Governing Board. India will be represented on the sub-Committee. The Governing Board will elect the first Chairman.

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The Director shall be ex-officio member of the Board. The period of tenure of the members designated by the host country shall be determined by the Government of India.

Other members of the Governing Board, with the exception of the first Governing Board, shall serve for three years with the provision that any vacancy occurring within the designated term shall be filled for the remainder of the term of the member so vacated. In constituting the first Governing Board, in order to provide for continuity, approximately one-third of the members designated by the Consultative Group and the members at large, respectively, shall be appointed for one-year terms, approximately one-third for two-year terms, and approximately one-third for three-year terms.

The Governing Board shall be responsible for selecting and appointing members to fill vacancies which arise for any reason among the members at large.

The Chairman shall be elected by the Board annually.

### 5. Financing

Financial support for the Institute will be provided by members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Funds for the Initial Stage of Implementing the Proposal have been pledged by the following members of the Consultative Group who have entered into an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for establishing and administering a special account for the purpose:

Government of the United Kingdom Government of the United States of America United Nations Development Programme International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Other members of the Consultative Group will provide non-monetary services in kind.

The continuing budget needs of the Institute will be considered annually by the Consultative Group. Full development of the Institute and its programme will be dependent upon the financial support provided by members of the Consultative Group.

#### 6. Agreements

(a) The Government of India shall recognise the Institute as a philanthropic, non-profit organisation with the purposes set forth in this Memorandum. The international status of the Institute will be ensured by the Government of India issuing suitable Notification as contemplated in Clause 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 extending the operation of Articles I and II, Sections 2,3,4,5,6,7, and 8 of the Schedule of the said Act to the Institute. Further, the interests of non-Indian officials of the Institute staff will be safeguarded to the extent envisaged in Article V, Section 17, 18(b), (d), (e) and (g), 19,20, and 21 of the said Schedule and Government of India Instructions thereunder being no

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less favourable than that extended to non-Indian officials of the I.B.R.D. The following facilities will also be afforded by the Government of India.

- (1) Authorisation for the unrestricted movement of the Institute's staff members into and out of India as often as may be necessary for the purposes of the Institute.
- (2) Assurance of authority for the Governing Board to establish employment policies and conditions for the senior staff of the Institute on an international basis including Indians, without discrimination as to nationality or origin or any consideration other than scientific and professional merit and performance.

The Board will also have the authority to establish terms and conditions of employment of junior scientists, technicians, and clerical, administrative, and operational support personnel. Such personnel will be drawn largely from the host country and their conditions of employment will be expected to more nearly approximate accepted norms of the host country, with such modifications as may be necessary to assure availability of well qualified staff and a high quality of performance.

- (3) Assurance of procedures for expeditious clearance for entry into India of trainees, scholars, and visitors concerned with the Institute's programme.
- (4) Authorisation for the unrestricted movement of seeds and genetic materials into and out of India as may be needed by the Institute or for its cooperative programmes in any part of the world consistent with appropriate quarantine inspection to avoid introduction or export of pests or diseases. The Government agrees to establish and operate a quarantine unit within the Institute to assure prompt and expeditious inspection and clearance of seed shipments and receipts.
- (5) Freedom for publication and dissemination of research results to all parties.

The Government of India further agrees to make available to the Institute on a long term (example - 50 years) lease at a nominal rental a tract of land of approximately 1,000 hectares near Hyderabad City (Andhra Pradesh) which has been judged as suitable for the Institute for:

- (i) Site for the main laboratory and office buildings and for the necessary service buildings.
  - (ii) Housing sites for the Institute staff and employees.
- (iii) Land for experimental, seed production, and other purposes of the Institute.
- (b) The Ford Foundation agrees, within the limitation of funds subscribed by members of the Consultative Group, and acting on behalf of the Consultative Group and these donor members, to carry

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forward the Initial Stage of the Proposal for the Institute, following the general principles of the Proposal as a guide, upto the point at which the Institute can function independently under its own Governing Board. At this point the Foundation will endorse this agreement to the Governing Board of ICRISAT and the Government of India agrees to such endorsement, turning over to ICRISAT all the rights, obligations and assets it has incurred under its agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for undertaking the Initial Stage of ICRISAT.

# 7. <u>Termination</u>

The rights and obligations of the Ford Foundation under this agreement will terminate at the time the Foundation endorses its rights and obligations under this agreement to ICRISAT and turns over to ICRISAT its rights, obligations and assets it has received under this agreement and under its agreement with the I.B.R.D. for undertaking the Initial Stage of ICRISAT.

Should it be necessary to terminate the agreement for any reason other than by endorsement to ICRISAT, the disposition of rights, obligations and physical assets, other than land, accrued upto that time shall be determined by the Consultative Group. Disposition of any land held by the Institute shall be governed by the terms of the lease agreement for such land.

Signed in New Delhi on behalf of the parties to this agreement, this day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1972.

The Government of India

by M. B. Swammathan

The Ford Foundation
on behalf of the Consultative Group
on International Agricultural Research

by Ralph W. Cummings

### ACT No. XLVI of 1947 (PASSED BY THE DOMINION LEGISLATURE)

(Received the assent of the Governor General of the 20th December 1947)

An act to give effect to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and to enable similar privileges and immunities to be enjoyed by other international organisations and their representatives and officials;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

- 1. Short title: This act may be called the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947.
- 2. Conferment on United Nations and its representatives and officers of certain privileges and immunities. (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the provisions set out in the Schedule to this Act of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 13th day of February 1946, shall have the force of law in India.
- (2) the Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gaxette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the said Convention set out therein.
- 3. Power to confer certain privileges and immunities on other international organisations and their representations and officers Where in pursuance of any international agreement, convention or other instrument it is necessary to accord to any international organisation and its representatives and officers privileges and immunities in India similar to those contained in the provisions

set out in the Schedule, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that the provisions set out in the Schedule will, subject to such modifications, if any, as it may consider necessary or expedient for giving effect to the said agreement, convention or other instrument apply mutatis mutandis to the international organisation specified in the notification and its representatives and officers, and thereupon the said provisions shall apply accordingly and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, shall in such application have the force of law in India.

4. Power to make rules: - The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

## UNITED NATIONS (PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES) ACT, 1947

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### ARTICLE I JURIDICAL PERSONALITY

SECTION 1. The United Nations shall possess juridical personality. It shall have the capacity:

- (a) to contract:
- (b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property:
- (c) to institute legal proceedings.

#### ARTICLE II

## PROPERTY, FUNDS AND ASSETS

- SECTION 2. The United Nations, its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. It is, however, understood that no waiver of immunity shall extend to any measure of execution.
- SECTION 3. The premises of the United Nations shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the United Nations, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.
- SECTION 4. The archives of the United Nations, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable wherever located.

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SECTION 5. Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind.

- (a) the United Nations may hold funds, gold or currency of any kind and operate accounts in any currency;
- (b) the United Nations shall be free to transfer its funds, gold or currency from one country to another or within any country and to convert any currency held by it into any other currency.
- SECTION 6. In exercising its rights under Section 5 above, the United Nations shall pay due regard to any representations made by the Government of any Member in so far as it is considered that effect can be given to such representations without detriment to the interests of the United Nations.

  SECTION 7. The United Nations, its assets, income and other property shall be:
- (a) exempt from all direct taxes; it is understood, however, that the United Nations will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;
- (b) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the United Nations for its official use. It is understood, however, that articles imported under such exemption will not be sold in the country into which they were imported except under conditions agreed with the Government of that country;
- (c) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of its publications.

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SECTION 8. While the United Nations will not, as a general rule, claim exemption from excise duties and from taxes on the sale of movable and immovable property which form part of the price to be paid, nevertheless when the United Nations is making important purchases for official use of property on which such duties and taxes have been charged or are chargeable, Members will, whenever possible, make appropriate administrative arrangements for the remission or return of the amount of duty or tax.

#### ARTICLE V

#### **OFFICIALS**

SECTION 17. The Secretary-General will specify the categories of officials to which the provisions of this Article and Article VII shall apply. He shall submit these categories to the General Assembly. Thereafter these categories shall be communicated to the Governments of all Members. The names of the officials included in these categories shall from time to time be made known to the Governments of Members.

## SECTION 18. Officials of the United Nations shall:

- (b) be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations.
- (d) be immune, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;
- (e) be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the government concerned;
- (g) have the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question.

SECTION 19. In addition to the immunities and privileges specified in section 18, the Secretary-General and all Assistant Secretaries-General shall be accorded in respect of themselves, their spouses and minor children, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

SECTION 20. Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any official in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations. In the case of the Secretary-General, the Security Council shall have the right to waive immunity.

SECTION 21. The United Nations shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of Members to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this Article.

Instructions under Article V, Section 18 of the Schedule under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947.

#### (a) IMPORT OF CARS

The officials concerned will be allowed to import free of import duty once during the tenure of appointments in India, a motor vehicle each, either on first arrival or subsequently, subject to the condition that such motor vehicles can in no case be sold without permission of the Central Board of Revenue, and if the sale is permitted within 3 years from the date of importation, import duty leviable thereon at the time of original importation shall be payable unless the motor vehicle is sold to another person entitled to import a motor vehicle free of duty. However, if after three years an official wishes to change the car, he must satisfy the Government of India that such a change is desirable. Alternatively, he can export the car out of India with the permission of the Govt. of India. Whenever any car is sold with Government's permission as indicated above, particulars of the sale, viz., purchaser's name and address and price paid, should be communicated to the Central Board of Revenue and the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Necessary instructions to the authorities concerned have already been issued to this effect by the Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Revenue) in their letter No. 7/2/57 - Cus. IV, dated the 30th September, 1957.

Under the above concessions no official will be allowed to have at a time more than one motor vehicle for his personal use and the concession will not be admissible in the case of wives, children and other dependents. As regards the permission for sale, transfer, re-export or replacement of the motor vehicle, the official concerned shall have to satisfy the Central Board of Revenue that such a sale, transfer, re-export or replacement is absolutely necessary, even after a period of three years has expired since the importation of the motor vehicle.

#### (b) ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK

The duty-free import of these articles will be allowed on an ad-hoc basis. This concession will, however, be extended only to Senior Officials of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies, who are accepted and approved by the Govt. of India. List of officers who are at present entitled to this concession is attached to enclosure 'A' to this letter. The officers concerned may make separate application to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) through the Ministry of External Affairs, for exemption from Customs duty, each time a consignment is imported.

## (c) INFANT FOOD AND MEDICINES

The duty-free import of these articles will also be allowed on an ad-hoc basis. List of officers who are at present entitled to this concession is attached as enclosure 'B' to this letter. The procedure for making application for this concession will be the same as at (b) above.

Additional Instructions under Article V, Section 18 applying to the World Bank Professional Staff Members.

The International professional staff members of the World Bank posted to India will be allowed the following concessions in extension of those already enjoyed by them.

- i) they will be allowed to import articles of furniture, personal and household effects for their own use, free of customs-duty without applying the normal rules of limitation of the period within which they have to be imported after being posted in India.
- ii) in respect of imports of food and drinks, the concessions of duty free imports will be permitted to all of them, instead of being restricted, as hitherto, to the head of the office or designated Senior Officials; and
- iii) duty free import of articles of drugs, medicines and infant foods will be permitted to all of them.

## PROGRESS REPORT ON ICRISAT - APRIL 18, 1972

## Memorandum of Agreement with the Government of India

The draft agreement, embodying all the essential features set forth in the draft considered by the ICRISAT Sub-Committee in its meeting on January 20, 1972, was approved by the Government of India and signed on March 28, 1972, by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Secretary to the Government of India, on behalf of the Government of India, and Dr. Ralph W. Cummings, for The Ford Foundation acting on behalf of the Consultative Group. The legal charter becomes effective after the Governing Board is constituted and organized, and a constitution adopted and filed with the Government of India.

A draft of a constitution, in which the Memorandum of Agreement is referenced and attached, has been prepared and is under review.

## b) Site Selection and Acquisition

The two alternate preferred sites, referred to in the original

Proposal approved by the Consultative Group at its meeting on December 3

and 4, 1971, were evaluated.

The Hyderabad site, consisting of approximately 1300 hectares of excellent

land fronting on the main highway leading from Hyderabad toward Bombay at a distance of approximately 26 kilometers from the Hyderabad airport, was selected.

A detailed soil survey of the tract has been carried out. Topographic maps of the tract have been prepared, one on a scale of 660 ft. to the inch with contour intervals of five feet and another on a scale of 220 ft. to the inch with contour intervals of one foot.

A ground water evaluation, including a reconnaissance geophysical survey, pumping tests from wells on adjacent property, and test tube well borings is being carried out by the Central Ground Water Board and the State Ground Water Directorate, with assistance from the State Agro-Industries Department for making the test bores.

The legal survey and description has been prepared leading to the transfer of the land to the Central Government. The Foundation will be given possession of the land shortly, probably by April 20, through an exchange of letters with the Government of India. Vacant possession of the land, including village sites, has been assured by June 30, 1972, at the latest. The formal long term lease will be given to ICRISAT after it is constituted under its own Governing Board and with a proper constitution.

Land development will be started immediately upon securing possession and the first experimental crops will be planted this year, hopefully in June, 1972.

c) Selection of architects for site and facility planning

The interview method was adopted for the selection of the architect for site and facility planning. A reasonably comprehensive list of the Indian architectural firms which might be presumed to have the capacity for undertaking this type of project was assembled. A panel of five people was selected to conduct the interviews. These were:

- 1. Major General Arjun Singh (retired), formerly

  Director of Works for the Indian Army, and

  now engaged as a private engineering consultant
  in India.
- 2. Mr. H. James Miller, an architect now on the staff of the Architectural Department, University of Illinois. Mr. Miller has been in India for the past six years engaged in campus planning for agricultural universities throughout India, in cooperation with the State Agricultural Universities and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- 3. Dr. Arthur D. Leach, of the IITA, Nigeria.

  Dr. Leach is an engineer and has had the major responsibility, on behalf of IITA since its initiation for selection of architects, coordinating the planning

for and development of its facilities and
representing the Institute in working with the
architects and contractors in construction of
the physical plant for this Institute.

- architect from Raleigh, North Carolina, who has had considerable experience in the planning and execution of a number of large projects including university laboratory and classroom buildings, two major phytotron installations at the North Carolina State University and Duke University, respectively, and various hospitals, banks, and public buildings.
- Dr. Ralph W. Cummings, Program Advisor,The Ford Foundation.

A selected list of firms were invited to meet the Committee after
having provided a resume of the firms' qualifications, staff, and a listing
of major works completed or in process. Out of this list, four firms were
selected for detailed investigation including visits to their offices, inspection
of some of the major projects completed or underway and discussions with

some of their clients. The final selection will be made following the evaluation of all of the information collected.

## d) Initial personnel employed

Initial arrangements are being made for obtaining the services of Mr. C.R. Pomeroy who is on the field staff of The Rockefeller Foundation in India, to supervise and direct the program of experiment station development, organization and operation. Mr. Pomeroy anticipates engaging 2 Indian engineering assistants and one Indian agronomy technician with considerable experience in experiment station, land development and field experimentation, in the immediate future. In addition he anticipates obtaining a number of skilled, semi skilled and unskilled workers from the Hyderabad area.

Dr. B.A. Krantz, Professor of Soil Sciences at the University of California, and currently in India assisting with the Water Technology Research and Training Center, will be engaged for a major portion of his time for the near future as an Agronomist to devote specific attention to planning and initiating some of the field experimentation on agronomic requirements for the major crops with which the Institute is concerned and specifically for the development of farming systems designed to make maximum use of the limited water supplies for increased production under rainfed conditions.

Discussions have been initiated looking toward the employment of a qualified engineer to work on the programming with the architect and the development of a master plan for the station and its physical facilities.

## e) Camp Office

The camp office is being established in Hyderabad, which for the first few weeks, will be merged with the present Ford Foundation office in Hyderabad. Mr. V. Balasubramanian has been employed to work in this office. It is anticipated that a new location will be leased as a combined office-cum-guest house and the office force will be enlarged as the program requires. Hopefully the new location can be obtained and occupied by June 1.

## f) Field Operations

Anticipating that the land will be available in mid-April, it is hoped that the work on the site will begin during the week of April 17.

Arrangements are being made to obtain some heavy equipment on custom operation through the Public Works Department of the State to begin development of some of the necessary access roads and water storage reservoirs. A limited amount of equipment can probably be borrowed from The Rockefeller Foundation out of its projects now being

conducted in the Hyderabad area in cooperation with the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University and some of the national coordinated research projects headquartered there, for the initial phases of the land development of a few experimental fields which will be required by July, 1972.

The Agro-Industries Department of the State Government in cooperation with the Central Ground Water Board and the State Ground Water Board have put down some test tube wells to assess the ground water potential. It is anticipated that these wells will be fitted with pumps to provide initial sources of water for the operation. Arrangements are being made to purchase or erect a temporary building on the site to provide office and shop space for the storage and maintenance of field equipment and a service area for the field operations.

cc: D8

June 5, 1972

Mr. Lowell S. Hardin Program Adviser, Agriculture The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Lowell:

Just a line to thank you for sending me copies of the communications you have sent out to the ICRISAT Board Members and to Dr. Swaminathan. As Harold Graves may already have told you, I will plan to arrive in New Delhi on July 2 and will join the committee meeting at The Ford Foundation offices at 9 a.m. on July 3.

I hope the surgical procedure that you have had to undergo was not too painful and that your recovery is rapid.

Best regards.

Sincerely, yours,

Richard A. Demuth

Director

Development Services Department

RHD/hm

CENTONE FILES
JUN 7 - 11 47 AH 1972

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

43a

June 5, 1972

Mr. Lowell S. Hardin Program Adviser, Agriculture The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

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Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Director

Development Services Department

RHD/hm

STRI HA TH 11 7 NUL

CENTRAL FLES RECEIVED DR. M.S. SWAMINATHAN
Director General I.C.A.R. and
Secretary to the Government of India.



Air Mail

Telegram : AGRISEC Telephone : 382629

भारतीय कृषि श्रनुसन्धान परिषद
कृषि भवन, डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली ।
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRIOULTURAL RESEARCH
KRISHI BHAWAN, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

D.O.No. 20(5)/72-DG/1690 June 1, 1972.

Dear Mr. Kaps,

In continuation of my letter no. 20(5)/72-DG/1653, dated the 29th May, 1972 I wish to inform you that the third nominee of the Government of India on the Governing Board of ICRISAT will be Mr. V.K.Rao, Chief Secretary to the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, India.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

n. S. Swaminather

(M. S. Swam inathan)

Mr. Franz H. Kaps,
Assistant to the Executive Secretary,
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research,
1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Sent June 9

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Dr. D. Wynne Thorne Vice President in charge of Research Utah State University Logan Utah

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Dr. Klaus Lampe Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe 6 Frankfurt/Main 1 Fellnerstrasse 7-9 Federal Republic of Germany

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Research Adviser
Overseas Development Administration
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Animal Health Adviser
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Professor and Head of the Department
of Plant Husbandry
Agricultural College of Sweden
Uppsala
Sweden

Mr. Erik Cornell
Representative of Sweden to the FAO
Embassy of Sweden
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Italy

Mr. Guy Baird
Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance
Agency for International Development
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Omer Kelley
Director, Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance
Agency for International Development
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Mr. H. Vernede
Commissaire du Gouvernment aupres des
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Dr. Werner Treitz
c/o Mr. F. Stedtfeld
Exeuctive Director
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

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Director for Agricultural Sciences
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Dr. M. M. Gucovsky
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Bureau for Programme Coordination
United Nations Development Programme
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Mr. K. N. Satyapal Senior Technical Advisor United Nations Development Programme United Nations New York 10017

Mr. William T. Mashler
United Nations Development
Programme
United Nations
New York 10017

Mr. Peter Saladin Second Secretary Embassy of Switzerland 2900 Cathedral Avenue, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20008 Mr. Demuth

Mr. Evans

Mr. Grayes

Mr. Fransen

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Consultative Group on International

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TELEX: FROM RIO DE JANEIRO May 31, 1972

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RIO MAY 31ST 1972

Distribution

Mr. Demuth

COMMUNICATIONS
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TO: MR. RICHARD H. DEMUTH

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TELEX; FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

May 31, 1972

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RIO MAY 31ST 1972

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Mr. Demuth

TO: MR. RICHARD H. DEMUTH

PRESIDENTE BMH FORNECER PRAZO DURACAO REUNIAO ICRISAT PT CDS SDS RUBENS COSTA A FIM POSSIBILITAR PLANEJAMENTO VIAGEM HYDERABAD VG ENCARECO

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

DSO CC: 92a May 30, 1972 CC: 93a CC: 91

Files

Harold Graves

Swiss Contribution to Agricultural Research Centers, 1973-1974

Mr. Saladin of the Swiss Embassy paid a visit to the Bank this afternoon. He brought information, on a personal and confidential basis, that the Swiss Administration, while it had not yet taken final action, was contemplating a contribution to international agricultural research of 1 million francs in each of the years 1973 and 1974. The intention, he thought, was to divide this equally between CIAT and ICRISAT.

I told him this was most welcome news, but that we would not, for the time being, divulge it either to the Institutes in question or to other members of the Consultative Group.

Mr. Saladin said he believed that the Swiss grants would be without restrictions. In that case, I said, ICRISAT might particularly like to apply the funds to its capital costs; and CIAT, which also had some capital items to complete, might possibly also do the same.

Mr. Saladin already had received a copy of the paper presented to the Bank Board on grants to international agricultural research centers. On the occasion of this visit, he received a copy of the minutes of the first ICRISAT subcommittee meeting, a copy of Ralph Cummings's progress report of April 18, and a promise that he would receive the minutes of the most recent ICRISAT Subcommittee meeting and a copy of CIAT's current draft report.

cc: Mr. Demuth

HyliG: ap

Central Files -- CGIAR - Switzerland X-ref - CIAT - ICRISAT

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#### Consultative Group

on

#### International Agricultural Research

With the Compliments
of the Executive Secretary

Hours Sum

1818 H STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

Letter sent to all persons on the attacker

DR. M.S. SWAMINATHAN
Director General I.C.A.R. and
Secretary to the Government of India.



Telegram : AGRISEC Telephone : 382629

भारतीय कृषि श्रनुसन्धान परिषद कृषि भवन, डा॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड, नई दिल्ली। INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRIOULTURAL RESEARCH

KRISHI BHAWAN, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

BY AIR MAIL

D.O.No. 20(5)/72-DG/165.3 May 29, 1972

Dear Mr. Kaps,

Thank you for your letter dated May 24, 1972 concerning the composition of the Governing Board of ICRISAT. The following will be the nominees of the Government of India:-

- 1. Shri T. Swaminathan, Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
- 2. Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Director-General, ICAR, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

The name of the third nominee will be communicated to you shortly.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

N. 8. Iwaninathi

(M.S. Swaminathan)

Mr. Franz H. Kaps,
Assistant to the Executive Secretary,
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research,
1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

COMMUNICATIONS

1972 JUN -6 PH 1: 33

Sent June 8,1572

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DR. M.S. SWAMINATHAN Director General I.C.A.R. and Secretary to the Government of India.



# Telephone: 382629

कृषि मन्त, डा॰ राजेन्द्र प्रसाद रोड. नई विरुत्ती । INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

CRIEFII BHAWAN, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-1.

HY AIR MAIL

D.O.No. 2045)/72-DG//653 May 29, 1972

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.vidrode

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Krish Havan, New Delbi.
The name of the third nomines will be communicated to you

With Mind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(M.S. Swamingtingn)

Mr. Franz H. Kaps,
Assistant to the Emoutive Secretary,
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1918 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433,

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Mr. Guy Baird Office of Agriculture Bureau for Technical Assistance Agency for International Development Washington, D. C.

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Mr. Demuth

Mr. Evans

Mr. Graves

Mr. Fransen

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

Mr. Francis Bour
Director General
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Dr. R. Cunningham
Research Adviser
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London, S.W.1
England

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Demuth

DATE: May 26, 1972

FROM:

Harold Graves How

SUBJECT:

Director of ICRISAT

At the Ford Foundation, a group discussed the question of procedures for choosing a Director of ICRISAT. The group included Cummings, Hill, Hardin and Collins.

All present expressed great discomfort at the idea of bringing three candidates, together with wives, to the same place at the same time for the purpose of interviews with the Governing Board. It was felt that this would not be especially effective, and that it would be quite awkward and embarrassing for all concerned.

Ideas then turned in the direction of putting the decision more strongly into the hands of the selection committee. One suggested scenario was that Melville and Swaminathan could form an interview team and make a rapid circuit to interview the four or five candidates who had expressed willingness to be considered. On the basis of those interviews, they might somewhere meet with the other members of the selection committee (or exchange views by correspondence and telegram) in time to agree on a single candidate before the Board meeting. That candidate might then be brought to Hyderabad for exposure to the Board.

There seemed little chance that both Melville and Swaminathan would be free quickly enough for this plan to be pursued. It was felt, nevertheless, that a try should be made to get Melville and Swaminathan.

If that were to fail, an alternative scenario would be as follows: The British (presumably Melville) would be asked to get together testimony on Pereira. At the same time, Cummings, who knew most of the other candidates anyway, would return to IRRI by way of the Pacific, making a final check on the remainder of the list (Bentley, Brady, Cushing and Norman in Australia if he indicated interest). From this two-pronged effort, a group of dossiers would be presented to the selection committee. The selection committee would consider the dossiers on the eve of the Governing Board meeting, and make a report for action by the Governing Board.

The Board might make a choice, or it might delegate the final choice, perhaps to the selection committee and the Chairman.

In any case, under this alternative scenario, the candidates or candidate for Director would not come to the ICRISAT site until after the Board meeting. He would have to meet the Chairman and any other members of the Board, apart from those he would have met on the selection committee, as a separate exercise.

Martine of delines

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

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

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

May 26, 1972

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

Dear Harold:

Thanks very much for the draft copies of the minutes of the ICRISAT Sub-Committee meeting. This appears to me to give a good report of the meeting. I find only a few minor corrections.

According to my account there were 12 members if one includes Sweden. I presume that you were considering Dr. Swaminathan as a participant in the meeting and not as a member of the Sub-Committee.

In the last line on page 3, Dr. Swaminathan's title is Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

In your list of participants given in Annex I, the Ford Foundation was omitted. Lowell Hardin and I were there representing the Ford Foundation.

In the Progress Report, Annex IV, the statement is made that the site evaluation report is attached herewith. Do you intend to attach this? If not, that sentence might be deleted.

With these minor corrections these minutes look quite in order to me.

Sincerely,

Ralph W. Cummings

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Agrandbard deservi I la Shireei, a. a. Wagalughay ta C. 10085 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

Mr. Demuth

Mense

DATE:

May 26, 1972

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Harold Graves

ICRISAT Board Meeting

Consultative Group on International

Agricultural Research

Here is Ralph Cummings' suggested agenda for the ICRISAT Board Meeting, together with a suggested schedule of events.

As you will see, participants are to be housed, and the meeting will take place, at the Ritz Hotel. As far as being met in New Delhi is concerned (as you had asked), there may be a fair amount of this to be done, so I said that we would arrange for you to be met by a car from the Bank office. It also is expected that you would have time to meet with Cummings on the morning and early afternoon of July 3, and would go down to Hyderabad on the three o'clock plane that afternoon.

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Attachments (2) HG:mcj

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SUBJECT: ICKISAT Board Meeti

DATE: May 26, 1972

9300

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Attachments (2) HG:mc1



INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

### OFFICE MEMORAND

TO:

Mr. Demuth

FROM:

Harold Graves Hold

SUBJECT:

ICRISAT Incorporation

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The problem, as the two lawyers seemed to see it, was how to set up ICRISAT as an international organization. They felt that, to do that, the incorporators themselves should be representatives of international organizations or of sovereign governments. The group came around to the view that by all odds the simplest way to incorporate would be to have it done by a representative of the World Bank (presumably yourself) and a representative of the Government of India.

I said that from a procedural point of view, this ought to be simple, since our Board was in continuous session, and could be consulted on a no-objection basis if necessary. It would be important, however, to establish that the incorporators had no continuing liability.

There was discussion about what other signatories might be considered, if for some reason it appeared desirable to have others. No one had strong feelings whether a Ford Foundation signature would be a plus, a minus or simply superfluous. UNDP was suggested as a signatory; it seemed unlikely that UNDP would be able to develop a legal opinion on its powers in time to be of any help. IDRC was thought of, but it is not an international organization in a legal sense, and its membership does not consist of sovereign states. In the end, the best possibility seemed to be a signature, if needed, by the Asian Development Bank.

The lawyers said that once they were satisfied about the questions of principle, some minor changes in the draft constitution would be necessary. The language about constituting ICRISAT as an international organization would have to be moved out of the preamble into an operative clause. Additional language would have to be drafted to establish that ICRISAT was a limited corporation, and that the incorporators would have no continuing financial liability.

Mr. Demuth - 2 - May 26, 1972

It was also agreed that once Ford and the Bank were agreed about the draft of the constitution and the incorporation procedure, it would be necessary for someone (presumably from Ford) to go to New Delhi to explain the changes and negotiate agreement.

None of this has to happen before the Board meeting, although it might.

cc: Mr. Nurick HG:mcj

Mr. Domesch

JUN 12 2 27 PM 1972

May 20, 1972

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Johnson . Newfich

. 939.

Mr. Demuth

May 26, 1972

Harold Graves

Director of ICRISAT

At the Ford Foundation, a group discussed the question of procedures for choosing a Director of ICRISAT. The group included Cummings, Hill, Hardin and Collins.

All present expressed great discomfort at the idea of bringing three candidates, together with wives, to the same place at the same time for the purpose of interviews with the Governing Board. It was felt that this would not be especially effective, and that it would be quite awkward and embarrassing for all concerned.

Ideas then turned in the direction of putting the decision more strongly into the hands of the selection committee. One suggested scenario was that Melville and Swaminathan could form an interview team and make a rapid circuit to interview the four or five candidates who had expressed willinguess to be considered. On the basis of those interviews, they might somewhere meet with the other members of the selection committee (or exchange views by correspondence and telegram) in time to agree on a single candidate before the Board meeting. That candidate might then be brought to Hyderabad for exposure to the Board.

There seemed little chance that both Melville and Swaminathan would be free quickly enough for this plan to be pursued. It was felt, nevertheless, that a try should be made to get Melville and Swaminathan.

If that were to fail, an alternative scenario would be as follows: The British (presumably Melville) would be asked to get together testimony on Pereira. At the same time, Cummings, who knew most of the other candidates anyway, would return to IRRI by way of the Pacific, making a final check on the remainder of the list (Bentley, Brady, Cushing and Norman in Australia if he indicated interest). From this two-pronged effort, a group of dossiers would be presented to the selection committee. The selection committee would consider the dossiers on the eve of the Governing Board meeting, and make a report for action by the Governing Board.

The Board might make a choice, or it might delegate the final choice, perhaps to the selection committee and the Chairman.

In any case, under this alternative scenario, the candidates or candidate for Director would not come to the ICRISAT site until after the Board meeting. He would have to meet the Chairman and any other members of the Board, apart from those he would have met on the selection committee, as a separate exercise.

My HG: ap

Mr. Demuth

May 26, 1972

Harold Graves

Chairman of ICRISAT

At the Ford Foundation yesterday, a group discussed the question of who might become chairman of the ICRISAT Board. Messrs. Hill, Hardin, Cummings and Collins were present, and David Bell later was given a report.

There was little doubt in anyone's mind that Bentley would make the best chairman of the Board. He had the right scientific specialty, had valuable experience in India, had the right personality and general experience.

In addition, it was felt desirable, on the basis of the experience of other centers, that the Board should name a vice chairman. The group felt strongly that this should be M. S. Swaminathan of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

The question arose of how to bring about the election of any particular persons as chairman and vice chairman. It was recalled that in Cummings' original draft of the Memorandum of Agreement, the selection of a chairman was to have been made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee, reflecting the feeling that it was perhaps not practical to expect that an unseasoned Board, many of whose members did not know each other, would be able to handle this matter expeditiously.

In New York, the idea arose that the selection committee established to consider the matter of a director for ICRISAT might also handle the matter of chairman and vice chairman, by making a single nomination for each post. This would require that the ICRISAT Subcommittee expand the mandate of the selection committee. It was agreed that it would be for you to decide whether to put this idea to the Subcommittee. If your reaction is affirmative, this will have to be done fairly promptly after your return from Vienna.

May 26, 1972

Mr. William T. Mashler
United Nations Development
Programme
United Nations
New York 10017

Dear Mr. Mashler:

Attached for your information are four conformed copies of the ICRISAT Memorandum of Understanding and the ICRISAT Special Account Agreement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Franz H. Kaps Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Enclosures (8)

FHK:mcj

FV

May 26, 1972

Mr. L. S. Hardin Program Adviser, Agriculture The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Mr. Hardin:

Attached for your information are two conformed copies of the ICRISAT Memorandum of Understanding and the ICRISAT Special Account Agreement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Franz H. Kaps
Assistant to the Executive Secretary

Enclosures (4)

Identical letters sent to Mr. Mitchell, Executive Director, IBRD, and Mr. Omer Kelley, USAID.

FHK:mcj

Mr. Demuth

May 26, 1972

Harold Graves

ICRISAT Board Meeting

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Attachments (2) HG:mcj

93a.

Mr. Demuth

May 26, 1972

Harold Graves

#### Interim Direction of ICRISAT

At a meeting in the Ford Foundation yesterday, there were discussions of a wide range of ICRISAT matters. With respect to what happens after Cummings leaves, there appear to be two alternatives:

- (1) Professor Bentley of the University of Alberta may be persuaded to serve in the Cummings role (with some such title as project development officer) until January 1. Telephone calls are going back and forth between Cummings and Canada on this today, but there are no final results as yet. At the same time, Bentley would of course be a member of the Board, and perhaps chairman of the Board.
- (2) If Bentley is not available, it is proposed that we fall back to a situation in which Al Johnson, Ford's Agricultural Programs Officer in New Delhi, would take over general cognizance of the project as his top priority, and that Robert Pomeroy, a Rockefeller expert now in Hyderabad on another assignment, would be freed sufficiently to act as the on-site operations officer. I did not say so in New York, but it seems to me that this solution does not necessarily fulfill what we understood to be Ford's responsibility in this matter.

Messrs. Cummings, Bell, Hardin, Wortman and Pine were involved in the discussion of this particular item. And thosty Hell.

cc: Mr. Kaps

HG: ap

Mr. Demuth

May 26, 1972

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ce: Mr. Nurick HG:mcj

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Demuth

DATE: May 26, 1972

FROM:

Harold Graves Huln

SUBJECT:

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HG:ap

NTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INTERN ASSOCIATION RECONSTRUC

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural Pascarch
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

DATE: May 26, 1972

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D. I. III MORT

M: Harold Graves

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### ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



#### ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. PR 3/3

25 May 1972

Dear Harold,

I am enclosing herewith copies of a letter received from Dr. Quijano-Caballero of UNIDO (already copied to Mr. Demuth) and my reply.

It seems to me more appropriate that the specific question of relationships with ICRISAT should be handled by you, as Secretary of CGIAR and the ICRISAT Sub-Committee. The letter does, however, raise a much wider issue, not only of CGIAR/TAC relationships with UNIDO, but with other agencies and UN bodies (the PAG for example) with which mutually beneficial contacts might be maintained.

The interest of UNIDO is clearly restricted to possible agricultural mechanization aspects of work at ICRISAT (and presumably at the other international institutes), and that of the PAG to certain aspects of the legume work, and possible genetic resources work, of the TAC. Other agencies however have much wider varying interests. One could envisage the UN Bureau for Social Affairs taking a considerable interest in any proposals of TAC for work on socio-economic research for example, and UNESCO might well want to get into the picture on water use and management and the more fundamental aspects of plant and animal science research. Beyond any individual agency is the shadow of ECOSOC and the UN Committee on Science and Technology (ACAST). I enclose herewith copies of Press reports on their last meeting which shows that their interest could be far from academic!

I do not believe it would prove feasible or desirable to establish observer status for what could prove to become a never-ending stream of applications and I think it behoves us to attempt to find a workable formula between ourselves for two-way relationships, before we are forced to do something in a hurry.

, . . / . .

Mr. H. Graves

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Executive Secretary,

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street N.W.

Washington D.C. 20433 U.S.A.

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#### ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE



ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES ÚNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

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COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. H. Graves

Executive Secretary,

Consultative Group on International Arricultural Research International Bank for Recommunational Little Scriptonent

1818 H Street N.W. Washington D.C. 20433

U.S.A.

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One solution which might lend itself to further study would be to invite interested agencies and groups to appoint specific "correspondents" or liaison officers, with whom we in the Secretariat could maintain contact. We would need to keep them informed of our activities, drawing particular attention to items likely to be of interest, and if our Chairmen consider it necessary and/or advisable, to invite participants in observer status for specific items on which the agencies might have a contribution to make (as distinct from just a passing interest).

By copies of this letter and the correspondence with UNIDO I am seeking the views of Sir John Crawford and will keep you posted. I have already sent him copies of the ACAST reports. I would appreciate your reaction as soon as possible.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

P.A. Oram

Secretary

Technical Advisory Committee

May 24, 1972

Dear Mike:

With this letter, I am sending you an early draft of the minutes of the ICRISAT Subcommittee meeting held last month in Rome. I am also sending the principal attachments, but not all of them. I trust that you will be able to share these copies with your colleague, Mr. Satyapal.

I expect to send the minutes, amended to reflect whatever comments have been received in the meantime, to the full member-ship of the Subcommittee at the end of next week.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosures -- Annex I - List of Participants
" IV - Progress Report on ICRISAT - April 18, 1972

Mr. Moshe M. Gucovsky United Nations Development Programme 866 United Nations Plaza New York New York 10017

HG:ap

May 24, 1972

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Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

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"IV - Progress Report on ICRISAT - April 18, 1972

Mr. William T. Mashler United Nations Development Programme 866 United Nations Plaza (Room 3512) New York New York 10017

HG:ap

Identical letter sent to Mr. Peter Oram, FAO, Rome

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

93a

May 24, 1972

Dear Dick:

Knowing how fond you are of high-altitude reading, I am sending you a draft of the minutes of the ICRISAT Subcommittee meeting, with some, but not all, of the attachments. Copies also have been sent to the co-sponsors for their early perusal.

I will see Ralph Cummings in New York tomorrow and clear up as many as possible of the questions you noted concerning the Board meeting in Hyderabad. Nurick & Co. are still engaged with him on the question of incorporating ICRISAT. As of now, it looks as if you will be asked to sign representing the Bank, and that we therefore will have to have Board consideration of the matter.

As of this writing, it is too early to have had any word from Stedtfeld. In the meantime, Wortman, Hardin and I will be going over the situation tomorrow in New York, especially to see what short-term expedients IITA and CIMMYT may have at hand.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Enclosure -- Annex I - List of Participants
" IV - Progress Report on ICRISAT - April 18, 1972

Mr. Richard H. Demuth Hotel Sacher Vienna Austria

HG: ap

CENTRAL Files

#### 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

Consultative Group on Infernational Agricultural Research

93a.

May 23, 1972

TO:

Members of the ICRISAT Subcommittee

FROM:

Executive Secretary

SUBJECT:

ICRISAT Governing Board

This is to inform you that all the candidates the ICRISAT Sub-committee selected for ICRISAT's Governing Board at its meeting in Rome on April 14, 1972, have accepted membership on the Board. A list of these members is attached.

We have not yet been formally notified of the identity of the additional members to be selected by the Indian Government.

A first meeting of the Governing Board will take place in Hyderabad, India, on July 4 and 5.

Draft minutes of the most recent ICRISAT Subcommittee meeting will be distributed shortly.

Attachment

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

Mr. Francis Bour
Director General
Institut de recherches agronomiques
tropicales et des cultures vivrières
(IRAT)
110 rue de l'Université
Paris, France

Dr. Ralph W. Cummings
Director 1/
International Rice Research Institute
P.O. Box 583
Manila
Philippines

Mr. Rubens Vaz da Costa President National Housing Bank Av. Presidente Wilson 164, 7° And. Rio de Janeiro Brazil Dr. Klaus Lampe Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe 6 Frankfurt/Main 1 Fellnerstrasse 7-9 Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. A. R. Melville
Chief Natural Resources Adviser
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London, S.W.1
England

Dr. Melak H. Mengesha Dean College of Agriculture Alemaya Ethiopia

Dr. D. Wynne Thorne
Vice President in charge of
Research
Utah State University
Logan
Utah

Dr. D. L. Umali
Assistant Director-General
FAO Regional Office for Asia
and the Far East
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 2, Thailand

<sup>1/</sup> After July 1, 1972.

### MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE ICRISAT SUBCOMMITTEE SENT TO ALL PERSONS LISTED BELOW:

Mr. S. R. Sen IBRD Executive Director

Mr. Fritz Stedtfeld IBRD Executive Director

Mr. Marc Vienot IBRD Executive Director

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan
Director
Indian Agricultural Research
Institute
www Delhi 12
India

Mr. Peter A. Oram
Senior Agronomist
Policy Advisory Bureau
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations
Via delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 0200, Italy

Mr. E. G. Drake
Vice President
Multilateral Programmes Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
2 Bank Street
Uttawa, Canada

Dr. John A. Pino Director for Agricultural Sciences The Rockefeller Foundation 111 West 50th Street New York, N.Y. 10020

Mr. J. H. Hulse
Program Director
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition
Sciences
International Development Research
Centre
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Canada

Mr. L. S. Hardin Program Adviser, Agriculture The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

Dr. Ralph W. Cummings
Program Adviser, International
Division, Asia and the Pacific
The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Mr. David E. Bell Vice President The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

Sir John Crawford Vice-Chancellor Australian National University 24 Balmain Crescent Action, A.C.T. 2601 Australia

Mr. Omer Kelley
Director, Office of Agriculture
Bureau for Technical Assistance
U.S.A.I.D.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. A. R. Melville Chief Natural Resources Adviser Overseas Development Administration Eland House, Stag Place London, S.W.1, England

Mr. William T. Mashler
United Nations Development
Programme
United Nations
New York 10017



#### BANCO NACIONAL DA HABITAÇÃO

C. GP/087/ 329972

May /8 . 1972

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. - 20433 - U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Demuth:

Many thanks for your letter of April 24, conveying the invitation for me to be a member of the Governing Board of ICRISAT. I have received also your letter of May 1st, with enclosures and your telegram of May 8.

As I indicated in my telegram of May 9, I'm honored to serve in the Governing Board of ICRISAT. I'm sure that this new Institution has a very important role to play in the development of agriculture in the semi-arid tropics. This includes Northeast Brazil where 30 million Brazilians live, most of them in dire poverty.

I'm waiting for the Ford Foundation representatives call to make arrangements for my trip to Hyderabad .

Looking forward to seeing you in Hyderabad,

I remain

Yours sincerely

RUBENS VAZ DA COSTA

President

Mod. 15

Original to: De th 0//28.

Date: 5-23-72 Section

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Done Mrs. (Nervatil) &

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#### BANCO NACIONAL DA HABITAÇÃO

C. GP/087/ 329972

May /8 , 1972

Mr. Richard H. Demuth
Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. - 20433 - U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Demuth:

Many thanks for your letter of April 24, conveying the invitation for me to be a member of the Governing Board of ICRISAT. I have received also your letter of May 1st, with enclosures and your telegram of May 8.

As I indicated in my telegram of May 9, I'm honored to serve in the Governing Board of ICRISAT. I'm sure that this new Institution has a very important role to play in the development of agriculture in the semi-arid tropics. This includes Northeast Brazil where 30 million Brazilians live, most of them in dire poverty.

 $\label{eq:continuous} I'm\ waiting\ for\ the\ Ford\ Foundation$  representatives call to make arrangements for my trip to Hyderabad .

Looking forward to seeing you in Hyderabad,

I remain

Yours sincerely

RUBENS VAZ DA COSTA

President

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#### BANCO NACIONAL DA HABITACIO

C. GP/ CO-/ - 172

Tet . . univi

Mr. Richard H. Demuth Consultative Group on International Agricultural

1818 H St. . N. W

Washington, D.C. - 20433 - U.S.A.

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Yours sincerely

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May 18, 1972 5 3cc

Mr. Graves

Richard H. Demuth

ICRISAT

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- 1. What are his ideas as to the most desirable Chairman of the Board?
- What are the plans of the Selection Committee in terms of interviewing the possible candidates for Director?
- 3. Has a decision been reached yet as to where the group will be housed in Hyderabad?
- 4. Does he have any views formulated as yet as to what he wants me to say in opening the meeting? Does he have a fairly well-formulated agenda for the meeting?
- 5. Who is going to prepare the ICRISAT budget for 1973 and when is that work going to be done? How does the time schedule fit in with the needs of TAC and the CG?
- 6. I am scheduled to arrive in New Delhi at 8:40 a.m. on Sunday, July 2. Would it be better for me to make hotel reservations for that night from here, or would he want to do it for me in Delhi? (In either event, I would like to take up the offer in his letter of May 4 to have me met at Delhi.) I also need a reservation in Delhi for the night of Wednesday, July 5.

RHD:tf

HAY 13 10 22 AM 1972

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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

(ay 18, 1972 9 Sec

Mr. Graves

Richard H. Damuth

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RHD:tf

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# **Record Removal Notice**



| File Title<br>CGIAR - G-7 - International Crops                 | Research Institute for the Sem | i-Arid Tropics (ICRISA | T) -  | Barcode No.  |                |  |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--|----------------|--|
| Correspondence 72/74-02   |                                | 7                      |       | 17   | 60847          |  |
| Document Date May 17, 1972                                      | Document Type Memorandum       |                        |       | 2 copies   |                |  |
| Correspondents / Participants To: Mr. Reamy From: Harold Graves |                                |                        |       |  |                |  |
| Subject / Title Bank's contribution to ICRISAT Ini              | tial Fund                      |                        |       |  |                |  |
| Exception(s) Financial Information iv                           |                                | *, *                   |       |  |                |  |
|   |                                |                        |       |  |                |  |
| Additional Comments   |                                |                        |       |  |                |  |
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|   |                                |                        |       | ne M. Thompson   | April 12, 2021 |  |

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

### THE FORD FOUNDATION 55 LODI ESTATE, NEW DELHI 3, INDIA TELEPHONE: 619441 CABLE: FORDFOUND NEWDELHI

55 LODI ESTATE, NEW DELHI 3. INDIA

May 16, 1972

Mr. R.H. Demuth International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street Washington D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Demuth:

In response to your cabled message I am enclosing a copy of the opinion given by Mr. J.B. Dadachanji, our private legal counsel in Delhi concerning the method of constituting the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. I am exploring the question you raised in your cable with the Government of India and will communicate further information which I get from that source. I shall be in New York next week and can discuss this further with you by telephone at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Cummings Ralph W. Cummings

Program Advisor and Project Development Officer for ICRISAT

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Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Cumming Ralph W. Cummings Program Advisor and Project Development Officer for ICRISAT

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## **Record Removal Notice**



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| May 10, 1972   | Letter        |   | *  |  |  |  |
| Correspondents / Participants To: Ralph Cummings, Ford Foundataion From: J. B. Dadachanji  |               |   |  |  |  |  |
|  |               |   |  |  |  |  |
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| Exception(s) Attorney-Client Privilege   |               |   |  |  |  |  |
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|  |               |   | removed in accordance<br>Policy on Access to | The item(s) identified above has/have been emoved in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other lisclosure policies of the World Bank Group.  |  |  |
|  |               |   | Withdrawn by                                 | Date   |  |  |
|  |               |   | Sherrine M. Thompson                         | April 12, 2021   |  |  |

Log 179

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

TELEX FROM PARIS MAY 16, 1972

Distribution

Mr. Graves .

- Mar 15 1 on PM 1972

774 FOR GRAVES

YURLET MAY 12. KLAUS LAMPE TELLS ME FOLLOWING & AFTER HIS

RETURN FROM CYPRUS HE WROTE DICK ON MAY 9

PRIMO ACCEPTING SERVE ON ICRISAT GOVERNING BOARD

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PLEASE TELL HIM FURTHER DETAILS HIST RANGEDRY ADDRESS

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Log 179 Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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MAY 16, 1972

Distribution

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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- May 15, 1972

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Distribution

Mr. Demuth

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Consultative Group on Interna Agricultural Research

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| INTERNATIONAL          | DEVELOPME |

**ASSOCIATION** 

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Gonsultative Group on International Agricultural Research

CORPORATION

## OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

CUMMINGS

FORDFOUND

NEW DELHI

DATE:

MAY 12, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE:

MI elex

COUNTRY:

INDIA

ITT

TEXT: Cable No.:

BANK LAWYERS HAVE BEEN STUDYING YOUR LETTER MAY 2 TO HARDIN STOP

THAT LETTER SUGGESTS THAT SIGNING OF ICRISAT CONSTITUTION BY ASSOCIATION

OF PERSONS FOLLOWED BY CONSULTATIVE GROUP ENDORSEMENT AND GOI ISSUANCE

OF NOTIFICATION UNDER UN PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES ACT WOULD PROVIDE

NECESSARY LEGAL CHARTER STOP OUR LAWYERS PUZZLED THAT THIS WOULD BE

POSSIBLE SINCE SECTION THREE, CLAUSE THREE OF THAT ACT LIMITS APPLICABILITY

THIS PROCEDURE TO ANY QUOTE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION UNQUOTE STOP OUR

LAWYERS DO NOT SEE HOW INSTRUMENT SIGNED BY THREE INDIVIDUALS AND ENDORSED

BY CONSULTATIVE GROUP WHICH IS NOT ITSELF A FORMAL ORGANIZATION WOULD

CONSTITUTE AN QUOTE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION UNQUOTE STOP IF THIS

COURSE IS TO BE PURSUED, WE BELIEVE YOU SHOULD DISCUSS THIS SPECIFIC

ISSUE WITH GOI AND WITH LOCAL COUNSEL AND ADVISE US STOP OUR LAWYERS

WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE SEEING OPINION LOCAL COUNSEL STOP THERE IS AN

ALTERNATIVE WHICH MIGHT BE CONSIDERED, I.E. THAT ICRISAT BE ESTABLISHED

BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND BE GIVEN IN SAME ACT INTERNATIONAL STATUS,

| BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND BE GIVEN IN SAME ACT INTERNATIONAL STATUS, |                                   |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED   |                                   |  |
| AUTHORIZED BY:  | CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: |  |
| NAME  |                                   |  |
| DEPT.   |                                   |  |
| SIGNATURE (SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)           |                                   |  |
| REFERENCE:  | For Use By Communications Section |  |
| ORIGINAL (File Copy)  |                                   |  |

Checked for Dispatch: \_

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

MAY 12, 1972

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CHARGENGERS

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BANK LAWYERS HAVE BIRN STUDYING YOUR LETTIR HAY ? TO HARDIN STOP THAT LETTER SUCCESTS THAT SIGHTING OF IGHTSAY CONSTITUTION BY ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS POLICYSE BY CONSULTATIVE CROSS ENTORSEMENT AND GOT ISSUANCE. OF WOTTFTCAFION UNDER UN INIVILEDES AND IMMUNITIES ACT WOLLD PROVIDE RECESSARY LEGAL CHARTER STUP OUR LAWYERS PURICED PART SWIE WOULD BE PORFIELD SINCE SECTION THREE, CLAUSE THREE OF THAT ACT LIMITS ACTINCASTITY MING PROCEEDED IN ANY ODOTS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION UNCOUNT STOP ORE LAWYERS DO NOT SEE HOW INSTRUMENT SICKED BY THESE INDIVIDUALS AND HWINDERED BY CONSULTATIVE GROUP WHICH IS NOT ITSHLY A FORMAL ORGANIZATION WOULD CONSTITUTE AN OUOTR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION UNQUOTE STOF IF THIS COURSE IS TO BE FURSUED, WE BELIEVE NOW SHOWED DISCUSS TWIS SPECIFIC ISSUE WITH GOI AND WITH LOCAL COUNSHL AND ADVISW US STOP OUR LAWYERS WOULD ALSO APPRINCIATE SERING OFINTON LOCAL COUNSEL STOP THERE IS AN ALTERNATIVE WHICH WIGHT BE CONSIDERED, I.F. THAT ICRISAT BE ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT AND HE CIVEN IN SAME ACE INTERNATIONAL STATUS. PERTION BE TRANSMITTED

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MAY 13 12 27 PH 1972

# INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

## OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

CUMMINGS FORDFOUND NEW DELHI

DATE:

CLASS OF SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

INDIA

TEXT:

Cable No.:

PAGE TWO

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES STOP HAS THIS BEEN EXPLORED WITH GOI?

THIRD ALTERNATIVE MIGHT BE TO GIVE FURTHER CONSIDERATION TO INCORPORATING ICRISAT UNDER EXISTING INDIAN LAW STOP THIS WOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH STATUS SIMILAR INSTITUTES IN OTHER COUNTRIES STOP GOI SHOULD BE ASKED IF IN THIS CASE ICRISAT WOULD BE ENTITLED PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES SET FORTH IN CLAUSE THREE OF ACT STOP WE REALIZE YOUR INDIAN COUNSEL HAS RECOMMENDED AGAINST THIS COURSE BUT ARE NOT CLEAR EXACTLY WHAT THE DIFFICULTIES WOULD BE AND IT MIGHT BE EXPLORED FURTHER.

REGARDS

DEMUTH INTBAFRAD

**NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED** 

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Richard H

Richard H. Demuth

DEPT.

Development Services

SIGNATURE \_

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE IN / RHD: jg

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cleared and cc - Mr. Nurick

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

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930

May 12, 1972

Mr. Arthur Karasz
Director
European Office
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
66 Avenue d'Iena
Paris 16
France

Dear Arthur:

You will remember that the Bank, as a member and chairman of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, is helping to set up an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), to be based in India. A week or two ago, you helped us to make an inquiry whether Francis Bour, the Director General of IRAT, would agree to serve on the Governing Board of ICRISAT. (He did agree.)

Another person nominated to be a member of ICRISAT's Governing Board is Dr. Klaus Lampe, of the Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe, at 6 Frankfurt/Main 1, Fellnerstrasse 7-9, Federal Republic of Germany. Dr. Lampe has not replied to a letter sent from Dick Demuth on April 24, asking him whether he would serve on the Board, nor has he responded to a cable which Dick sent on May 8, telling Lampe that the Board would meet in Hyderabad, India, on July 4 and 5 and asking whether he would attend.

Perhaps Dr. Lampe is traveling now, or perhaps our communications have failed to reach him, or perhaps he is just not a very good correspondent. In any case, it would be very helpful if the European Office could call the Bundesstelle at Frankfurt and find out what the situation is. If someone succeeds in talking with Lampe himself, we want to know (1) whether he will serve on the ICRISAT Governing Board, and (2) whether he will attend the July meeting of the Board.

I would be grateful to have a cable reporting whatever you find out.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

HG:mcj

# Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

930

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International Bank for Reconstruction
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Sincerely 1815

Harold Graves

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Consultative Group on International Log. 72
Agricultural Research

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TELEX: FROM RIO DE JANEIRO

RIO 38 110572 ANA

Distribution

Mr. Demuth

TO INTBAFRAD RICHARD H DEMUTH

I ACCEPT TO SERVE IN GOVERNING BOARD OF ICRISAT AND WILL ATTEND
MEETING HYDERABAD JULY FOUR STOP MANY THANKS FOR THE DISTINCTION
CHOICE MY NAME STOP I LOOK FORWARD TO PARTICIPATING IN THE
CHALLENGING AND REWARDING WORK OF ICRISAT STOP BEST REGARDS
RUBENS VAZ DA COSTA PRESIDENTE BANCO NACIONAL HABITACAO

HOW RECEIVED" ?

BNH B RIO 031733

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05/11/72 0845 ESTE

STEL HA COCENTRE WALLES

May 12 9 37 AM 1972

BNH B RIO

Distribution Mr. Demuth

TO INTEAFRAD RICHARD H DEMUTH
WASHINGTON DC

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RUBENS VAZ DA COSTA PRESIDENTE BANCO NACIONAL HABITACAO

HOW RECEIVED" ? SESSET INTRAFRAD WSH

BNH B RIO 031733



### THE FORD FOUNDATION

## Inter-Office Memorandum

TO: Drs. M. S. Swaminathan, R. Melville DATE: May 11, 1972

and R. Cummings

COPY TO: Messrs. R. Demuth/

H. Graves

FROM:

Lowell S. Hardin

SUBJECT:

Progress Report on Responses from

Individuals Contacted as Possible Candidates

for Position of Director, ICRISAT

In reply to our letter of inquiry concerning their possible interest in being considered for the senior post at ICRISAT, we have had the following responses to date.

Dr. Nyle C. Brady, Cornell University, is seriously considering the matter but has not as yet decided. I have talked with him twice, once by telephone and once personally. He will write us as soon as he has reached a decision.

Dr. Fred Bentley, University of Alberta, Canada, has accepted a position on the Governing Board but is not a candidate for the directorship. His letter is attached. I have talked with Dr. Bentley by telephone. It is my distinct impression that if the Board wanted Dr. Bentley as Director he would seriously consider the offer. Therefore I do not regard his response as necessarily final.

Dr. Harry S. Darling, Wye College, U. K., has declined. A copy of his letter is attached.

Dr. Maurice L. Peterson, University of California, would like to be considered but is withdrawing his name because of his wife's uncertain health. I expect a letter confirming his telephone message soon.

Dr. H. C. Pereira has responded most graciously as you will see from a copy of his incoming letter which is attached. He states "I am prepared to let my name go forward in case I am needed".

Dr. Ernest W. Sprague, CIMMYT, would be interested perhaps three years hence but believe that he must stay with his CIMMYT work for the present.

To summarize the situation we have yet to hear from Michael Arnold, Robert L. Cushing, and M. B. Russell. We decided that I should not write to Australians who had been listed pending feedback from Ralph Cummings' personal visit.

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COMMUNICATIONS

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Despite the shortage of positive responses the men who have been contacted are much interested in ICRISAT and believe the position to be important and exciting. Thus I do not think that we should be pessimistic about the prospects of identifying ICRISAT's Director.

I shall share other responses with you as they are received.

LSH:el

Attachments

Dictated by Dr. Hardin and signed in his absence.

# THE ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF PEDOLOGY

Advancing Soil Science in Alberta.

Canada Department of Agriculture (Alberta Pedology Section)

The University of Alberta (Soil Science Dept.)

Research Council of Alberta (Soils Division)



The University of Alberta, Edmonton 7, Alberta, Canada

May 4, 1972

Dr. L. S. Hardin The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, New York 10017

Dear Lowell:

Your letter enquiring as to my possible interest in being a candidate for the position of Director of ICRISAT took me by complete surprise. Although I have followed with keen interest information regarding plans for establishment and location of the new International Institute, it had never occurred to me that I might be suggested as a possible candidate for the position of Director. I am, of course most gratified by that enquiry.

As you know I have also had a letter from Richard H. Demuth, Chairman of the Consultative Group, informing me that I have been named to the initial Governing Board of ICRISAT. That information has complicated the problem of my reply to your enquiry regarding the position of Director.

After very careful consideration I have decided not to be a candidate for the position of Director of ICRISAT. I am, of course accepting the appointment to the Governing Board and that will enable me to serve the interests of the new Institute in another capacity. Because my deep interest in the contribution that improvement and modernization of agriculture can make to the economic and social well being of people I shall take my responsibilities on the Governing Board very seriously and I shall make a genuine effort to be constructively helpful.

I am exceedingly grateful to whoever proposed my name as someone who might have the qualifications to be Director. As a member of the Governing Board and on my own account, in any case, I wish you success in obtaining an attractive list of candidates for the position of Director.

Yours sincerely,

C. F. Bentley, P. Ag.

Professor of Soil Science

Trew Bentley

## EAST MALLING RESEARCH STATION

DIRECTOR:
H. C. PEREIRA, D.Sc., F.R.S.
SECRETARY: R. L. OXLEY.

EAST MALLING
MAIDSTONE
KENT

TELEPHONE: WEST MALLING 3033 (4 LINES)

YOUR REF

OUR REF

TELEGRAMS: RESEARCH, EAST MALLING

### IN CONFIDENCE

## DECLASSIFIED

APR 1 2 2021

2nd May, 1972

## WBG ARCHIVES

Dear Dr. Hardin,

Thank you for your letter of the 20th April. I am indeed honoured by this invitation. My present commitments are heavy, but the importance of this new task is too great to allow me to reject it as impossible.

As you may know, I left Africa less than three years ago, after a spell of 23 years, in order to settle, as I thought permanently, in Britain. I have taken on heavy responsibilities at this Station, which has a staff of 100 research workers and some 200 supporting staff, with an annual funding of about \$2m. I have also undertaken membership of the Natural Environment Research Council of the United Kingdom and am on various boards and committees concerned with overseas work.

However, Britain is well endowed with able scientists and this Station is strongly staffed, so that a transfer of responsibilities, although difficult and unwelcome at this early stage, may not prove impossible.

I would be bound to give six months' notice, so that, after a Board decision in July, I could not be available until next January. I should then be only a few months short of sixty years of age and therefore probably available for only about five years of the level of effort which I well know will be necessary to launch a major research institute in the tropics.

I would therefore expect the Board to choose a younger man with less commitments.

Since, however, I believe that the ICRISAT project to put both more concentrated scientific effort and the direct impact of 'outreach programmes' into the dryland farming areas will be of major importance to the developing countries, I am prepared to let my name go forward in case I am needed.

I must emphasise, however, that I am not a geneticist - not even a botanist - and that my main personal field has been in watershed studies of soil and water resources.

I attach an up-to-date personal record.

Yours sincerely,

H.C. Pereira

Dr. L.S. Hardin,
Office of the Vice President,
The Ford Foundation,
320 East 43rd Street,
New York,
NY 10017,
U.S.A.

Telephone: Wye 350

COLDHARBOUR HOUSE

WYE

2nd Hay, 1972.

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# Personal and Confidential

Ir. Lowell S. Hardin, International Division, The Ford Foundation, 3:0 Tast 43rd 3treet, New Fork.

Dear Mr. Hardin,

Thank you for your personal and confidential letter of April 20th 1972 which was whiting for me at the College then I returned recently from an assignment in Phailand. May I say it once that I feel greatly honoured to be invited to let my name to forward for consideration for the post of Director of IRIGAL.

Maying said this and having given the matter several days of very careful consideration, Tre met that I do not feel free to accept your invitation to be listed as a candidate for this ost. I would assure you that my refusal is not because of lack of a pracistion of the scope and worth of the position. I'v esteem for the series of International Institutes is such that to me work in this tion is one of the highest tributes that I am ever likely to receive.

for is my refusal related to the levels of the and I remaneration for the post which you indicate. To be from't bhipe in well move my resent earnings. is classes, for terms to great out.

The sole reason for my vertical as that I in so fire native and completely committed to my present work, with its may operturate for serving the developing countries through the T.K. Inter-Javersity Council for Higher Education Oversess, that I wont prepared to give it up. I was an wall independent of and a recall now I feel. Please also understand that I will be only too leased to help in any way I am in getting IT Isal woing.

In closur: I would mention that then in this me T visited the Paculty of Agriculture of Chieng Con University. There I as much impressed by the work of ir. Finingsk, a member of the st dif, the is doing an excellent job in running the Filt le dro fing Project that is located in the Wasilty.

With thanks winn for four kind invitation,

P.S. Plean gui my regard 6 Rolph Cummings. O

Yours amearely,

Hys. Delig (corry 3. 1) .- 1 2ng)

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የርሻ፣ ክሌ ጅ፣ COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

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May 11, 1972

Dr. Richard H. Demuth
Chairman,
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Demuth:

This is to thank you for your letter of April 24, 1972 and also document my pleasure in accepting to serve as member of the Governing  $^{\rm B}$ oard of ICRISAT.

I have been closely following the development of ICRISAT and I am most delighted to witness its final establishment under the auspices of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

I have read all the papers you sent me and I have no doubt that ICRISAT will play paramount role in man's fight against hunger.

Sincerely yours,

Melak H. Mengesha)

Dean

MM: bm

# PARTE : SEA : PAR : PAR. EL BELLASSIE I UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE



May 11, 1972

Dr. Richard H. Demuth Chairman, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 1818 H. St., N.W. Washington D.C. 20435

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Ultima Ornanticol

Sincerely yours,

Melak H. Mengesha)

Dean

md:MM

93a

May 11, 1972

Dr. Melak Mengesha Dean College of Agriculture Alemaya Ethiopia

Dear Dr. Mengesha:

I was very pleased to receive your cable of May 9, accepting membership on the Governing Board of ICRISAT. I very much hope that the date of your graduation ceremony will change so that you are able to attend the first meeting of the Board in Hyderabad on July 4 and 5. In case that should not prove possible, however, I will see to it that you are kept informed about the outcome of the meeting and of further developments in connection with ICRISAT and its Governing Board.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours

Richard H. Demuth

Chairman

copy to Mr. Graves/Audrey Pettit FHK:RHD:mxkmcj

93a.

May 11, 1972

Dear Mr. Mashler:

Here is the group of ICRISAT documents I mentioned to you on the telephone the other day, consisting of a progress report on ICRISAT, together with attachments.

Among the latter, you already will have seen the Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation concerning the establishment of ICRISAT; the others, I think, are new.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Enclosures

Mr. William T. Mashler United Nations Development Programme United Nations New York 10017

HG:ap

# Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

930

May 11, 1972

Dear Lowell:

Dick Demuth asks me to report to you that the following non-Indian nominees (in addition to Cummings and Melville) have formally accepted appointment to the ICRISAT Governing Board: Bentley, Bour, da Costa, Mengasha and Thorne.

All of these except Mengasha indicate that they will be able to attend the initial meeting at Hyderabad in July. Mengasha says that he has a conflicting obligation (an exercise at his college which the Emperor is expected to attend), but that this may be changed; he will keep us informed. Melville has not told us whether he is coming to Hyderabad, but, as you know, we have informed him of the dates and have told him he can expect to be hearing from the Ford Foundation about arrangements.

That leaves Umali and Lampe unaccounted for. We have asked FAO if they could expedite Umali's reply; and we will also make a further inquiry about Lampe.

Sincerely,

Harold Graves

Dr. Lowell Hardin The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York, N.Y. 10017

HG:sc

Form No. 27 (3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

CORPORATION

cc: 93a

# OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

ORAM

FOODAGRI

ROME

DATE: MAY 11, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE: TELEX

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COUNTRY:

ITALY

TEXT: Cable No.:

PRIMO. UNDP HAVE NOW AGREED TO LETTER ON ELECTION OF TAC MEMBERS, SENT TO JACKSON WITH DEMUTH'S LETTER OF 24 APRIL. WOULD APPRECIATE CABLED ADVICE THAT FAO CONCURS ALSO SINCE THE MATTER IS NOW URGENT.

SECUNDO. UMALI HAS NOT YET REPLIED TO LETTER CONCERNING HIS APPOINTMENT TO ICRISAT GOVERNING BOARD. CAN YOU SUGGEST OR TAKE ANY ACTION TO EXPEDITE HIS REPLY. REGARDS

GRAVES

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

**NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED** 

AUTHORIZED BY:

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT.

NAME

Development Services

Hours n.

SIGNATURE.

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

HG:ap

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

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MAY 11, 1972

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ROME

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BUTTARD

HAY 11 12 31 PN 1972 COMMUNICATIONS

CHEARANCES AND COPY DÉPRÉDITORS

Barold M. Graves, Jr.

Development Services

. TE DH

93a

May 10, 1972

Mr. A. R. Melville Chief Natural Resources Adviser Overseas Development Administration Eland House Stag Place London, S.W.1 England

Dear Mr. Melville:

Further to my letter of April 24, 1972, inviting you to serve on the Governing Board of ICRISAT, I wish to inform you that the first meeting of the Board has now been set for July 4 and 5 in Hyderabad, India. Accommodations are being arranged in Hyderabad beginning on July 3. You will be hearing from the Ford Foundation, which is acting as Executing Agency for the Consultative Group in connection with the establishment of ICRISAT, concerning travel arrangements and payment of subsistence expenses.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Chairman

cc: Dr. Lowell Hardin, The Ford Foundation New York

FHK: mcj

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HAT IL 2 DS HAISTE

9300

May 10, 1972

Mr. A. R. Melville
Chief Natural Resources Adviser
Overseas Development Administration
Eland House
Stag Place
London, S.W.1
England

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With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Charkman

cc: Dr. Lowell Hardin, The Ford Foundation New York

FHK: mcj

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MR Raps

# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



# ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST
Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road,
Bangkok 2, Thailand.

Cable Address : FOODAGRI BANGKOK.

Tel. 817844

Ref. IL 2.2 - International Agric. Research

10 May 1972

Dear Dr. Demuth,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 24, 1972 informing me of my having been selected as a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. I regret that I could not have replied sooner to your letter. I was in the Philippines since April 17 and I just returned to Bangkok yesterday.

The establishment of the ICRISAT is another historic milestone in the heroic efforts of agricultural production in Asia and the Far East Region to keep pace with the problem of population growth. I feel optimistic that in a manner similar to that of the IRRI, the ICRISAT will, in due time, take its place in the scientific world of agricultural technology as a byword in the production of cereal and legume crops in the semi→arid tropics.

I have noted the list of highly distinguished and renowned persons you have nominated with me to the initial Governing Board of ICRISAT. I feel deeply honoured and grateful for the inclusion of my name along with theirs. I am sure that I will enjoy my close association and working relationship with them.

I do hope that it will be possible for me to attend the first meeting of the Governing Board during the first week of July.

With kindest regards.

Dr. Richard H. Demuth
Chairman, Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research
1818 H. St. N. W.

1818 H. St., N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20433

U. S. A.

Yours sincerely,

Assistant Director-General,
Regional Representative for
Asia and the Far East

# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



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Yours sincerely,

Dr. Richard H. Demuth Chairman, Consultative Group on Car Bassistant Director-General, International Agricultural

Research

1818 H. St., N.W. Washington, D. C. 20433

U. S. A.

Regional Representative for

Asia and the Far East

Form No. 27 (3-70)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

CUMMINGS

FORD FOUND

NEW DELHI

DATE:

CGIAR

MAY 10, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE:

LT

COUNTRY:

INDIA

TEXT:

Cable No.:

Row

ASSUMING I ARRIVE NEW DELHI JULY TWO, COULD YOU SPEND MORNING JULY THREE WITH ME IN YOUR DELHI OFFICE PLANNING BOARD MEETING? WOULD THEN PLAN PROCEED HYDERABAD ON AFTERNOON PLANE. PLEASE CABLE. REGARDS

DEMUTH INTBAFRAD

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

Richard H. Demuth

DEPT.

NAME

Development Services

SIGNATURE.

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

RHD:tf

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:



MAY 10, 1972

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COMMUNICATIONS

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# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



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With kindest regards.

Dr. Richard H. Demuth
Chairman, Consultative Group on
International Agricultural
Research
1818 H. St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

U. S. A.

Yours sincerely,

D. L. Umali
Assistant Director-General,
Regional Representative for

Asia and the Far East

Original to: M. Almuth

Communications

Date: 5/17/72 Section

# POOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS



# ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR

SOLUTION INCADORS - preside state

REGIONAL DIFFICE FOR ALL AND THE PARTIES.

SERVICE OF

IL 2, 2 - International Agric, Research

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Dear Dr. Demuth

Thank you sery mate for your letters of A. H. Fr. delaying the all the company in the all my instructions are not as some a second of the series of the seri

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FORM No. 26 (4-69)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Consultative Group on Internations
CORPORATION Agricultural Research

INCOMING CABLE

939

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE:

MAY 9, 1972

1158

ROUTING

LOG NO.:

88 / 9

PARIS

ACTION COPY:

MR. DEMUTH

TO:

INTBAFRAD

INFORMATION

FROM:

COPY: DECODED BY:

TEXT:

ATTENTION MONSIEUR RICHARD DEMUTH.

EN REPONSE A VOTRE TELEGRAMME DU 9/5 JE VOUS CONFIRME MA LETTRE DU 5/5
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DECODED BY:

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Distribution

Mr. Demuth

LT

RICHARD H DEMUTH INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDC

GRATEFUL YOUR APRIL 24 INVITATION GLADLY ACCEPT BOARD

MEMBERSHIP ICRISAT STOP FIRST WEEK OF JULY TENTATIVE

GRADUATION CEREMONY HERE AND I PLAN TO RECEIVE HIS

IMPERIAL MAJESTY CHANCELLOR OF OUR UNIVERSITY HENCE

MY JULY 4TH ATTENDANCE UNCERTAIN NOW STOP OUR GRADUATION

CEREMONY DATE MIGHT CHANGE AND WILL KEEP

YOU INFORMED

MELAK MENGESHA DEAN AGRICOLTURE COLLEGE ALEMAYA

母

24423 IBRD

### **Bundesstelle fur Entwicklungshilfe**





Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, 6 Frankfurt/M. 1, Postf. 5091

Mr. Richard H. Demuth

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

1818 H St., N.W.

Washington D.C. 20433 U.S.A. 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1 Fellnerstraße 7/9 Fernsprecher 1 56 21 Durchwahl: 15 62 FS-Nr. 41 4 001 Telegr.-Adr.

BUFENT Frankfurt/Main

Unser Zeichen:

Dr. L./Hd.

Datum:

9. Mai 1972

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I apologise for not writing sooner, but your letters dated from the 24 th of April and the 1st of May arrived during my absence an a duty-trip. For this reason only today I am able to thank you for the informations about ICRISAT and your kind invitation to cooperate in this body.

I'm very pleased to let you know that I accept your choice as a member of the Board of ICRISAT and as a representative of the Consultative Group. With this readiness I combine my promise to support the work of the institute with all my means.

Please understand that my contribution might not cover any of the plant-breeding sections. But my practical experiences in all advisory-sectors, my close contacts to a great number of projects and their variety of problems by turning new research-results into praxis, will surely belong to my personnel contribution.

I understand Dr. Treitz has put you into the picture as far as my work is concerned.

I took notice of the term for the 1st Board-meeting.

Could you probably take into consideration that I have to attend a conference in Germany which takes place at the 1st of July.

Looking foward to a substantial and successful cooperation.

I remain,

CLUMNUMICATIONS Sincerely Aons (1972 MAY 13 PM 2: 11 Com

RESEIVED

## Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe



6000 Frankfurt Main 1

**BUFENT Frankfurt/Main** 

Fellnerstraße 7/9

Fernsprecher 15621

Durchwahl: 1562 FS-Nr. 414001

Telegr.-Adr.



Bundesstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, 6 Frankfurt/M. 1, Postf. 5091

Mr.

Richard H. Demuth

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

1818 H St., N.W.

Washington D.C. 20433

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I remain,

New file. UN 31/1.

### UNITED NATIONS



### NATIONS UNIES

## UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

FELDERHAUS, RATHAUSPLATZ 2, A-1010 VIENNA, AUSTRIA
TELEPHONE: 43 50
CABLE ADDRESS: UNIDO, VIENNA. P.O. BOX 707

REFERENCE: TS 6022/8

9 May 1972

Dear Mr. Oram,

Subject: The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

During the UNIDO-FAO technical consultation meeting on agricultural machinery and implements, held at Rome on 14 to 15 March 1972, we have been informed on the following.

The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was set up in Washington, in May 1971, with active participation by UMDP. Wembers of this group are UMDP, FAO IBRD, Regional Development Banks, Foundations (Ford, Kellogg and Rockefeller) and 17 countries. The CGIAR has also appointed a "Technical Advisory Committee" (TAC) which consists of selected scientists and technologists, on their individual merit from developing and industrialized countries. FAO is a member of CGIAR; the technical Secretariat of CGIAR is located at FAO, the executive Secretariat is located at IBRD at the present. TAC has received from the industrialized countries financial assistance. TAC recently approved a project entitled "International Crop Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics" (ICRISAT). It is proposed to establish the main institute of ICRISAT in India and sub-institutes in other developing countries. A second TAC mission is now in India, investigating the possible location and sites for the proposed ; main institute. The activities of this institute (ICRISAT) will include agricultural machinery and mechanization practices.

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you about the UNIDO activities in this field.

(a) One of the major activities of UNJDO is in the field of industries based on agricultural development. Specifically the activities are in the fields of industrial input for agriculture and industrial processing of agricultural and allied outputs within the total frame-work of industrialization.

Mr. Peter Oram Secretary, TAC c/o FAO Via delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome Italy

# UNITED NATIONS WNIES

- 2 -

- In connection with the proposed activities of TAC and ICRISAT in the field of agricultural machinery and mechanization practices, although the activities may be in the field of effective utilization in semi-arid tropical areas, we are interested in allied activities in adaptation, engineering development, prototype fabrication and engineering product performance analysis.
- (c) We hope that a programme in the above direction will lead to the establishment of correct engineering specifications for the product utilization. However, as most of the soil tillage impelements and allied machinery for semi-arid tropics could be locally developed and manufactured, it is our recommendation that engineering and technological aspects of development are included.
- (d) Specifically it is our recommendation that technical expertise and activities in engineering product development, adaptation and prototype fabrication are included in such a programme. It may be desirable to incorporate active participation by local small and medium manufacturers in prototype fabrication and commercial manufacture.
- (e) We are enclosing a copy of the paper "Role of UNIDO in the Promotion of Agricultural Machinery and Implements Industry in the Developing Countries" for your information.

In view of the elements mentioned above., I would be very grateful to you if you could advise us on the following points.

- (a) how UNIDO could become closer co-ordinated and associated with the activities of CGIAR and TAC:
- (b) what is the present status of preparation of ICRISAT project and in what way could UNIDO participate in its formulation and implementation in relation with the agricultural machinery and implements.

Any documentation you may have available on the above mentioned subject would be welcomed by us. Since we understood that both, IBRD and UNDP are interested in these activities, we are copying this letter to Mr. R. Demuth and respectively to Mr. Makiedo.

Yours sincerely,

S. Quijano-Caballero Director

Technical Co-operation Division

BNW/mh 25.5.72

CC: Sir John Crawford

MM. Graves (IBRD)

Jackson (DDG)

Huyser (DDC)

Webster (PAB)

Swammadhan

Oram chrono

PAB/TAC Circ.(2)

UN 31/1

25 May 1972

Dear Dr. Quijano-Caballero,

Thank you for your letter TS 6022/8 of 9 May. I appreciate receipt of the information on UNIDO activities in the field of agricultural machinery and mechanization and the document on the role of UNIDO in the promotion of agricultural and implements industry in the developing countries.

Before turning to your specific request for advice on closer cooperation between CGIAR/TAC and UNIDO I should like to correct some misunderstandings in the information which you have received regarding the establishment of the respective Secretariats of CGIAR and TAC, and their activities.

The Secretariat of CGIAR is, as you state, established in IBMD with Mr. Harold Graves as Executive Secretary. It is the Secretariat of the Technical Adivisory Committee, not "The Technical Secretariat of CGIAR" which is located in FAO with myself as Secretary.

The TAC is supported financially by matching subventions from the three co-sponsors of the CGIAR (IBRD, FAO and UNDP) and does not receive "financial assistance from the industrialized countries". It has, however, recommended (not "approved") the financial support of certain projects (including ICRISAT) to the Consultative Group, the members of which have provided this support.

Following the recommendation of the TAC the Consultative Group itself agreed to carry forward the proposal for the establishment of ICRISAT and a Sub-Committee of the CGIAR was set up to effect this. The Ford Foundation agreed to act as agent of the Consultative Group in forthcoming activities on the ICRISAT proposal and fielded a mission in India, under the direction of Dr. Ralph Cummings, for this purpose.

.../..

Dr. S. Quijano-Caballero
Director
Technical Go-operation Division
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Felderhaus, Rathausplatz 2
1010 Vienna
Austria

In view of the above I feel that it would be more appropriate for you to make contact with Mr. Harold Graves, Associate Director, Development Services Department, IBRD, and Executive Secretary of CGIAR, regarding both the possible participation of UNIDO in the further development of the ICRISAT project and on the broader question of closer coordination and association with the activities of the CGIAR and its Technical Advisory Committee, and I have accordingly copied this letter to Mr. Graves. It must be borne in mind, however, that CGIAR/TAC is an informal body, not a statutory United Nations body.

We have despatched copies of the reports of the first two meetings of both the CGIAR and the TAC to Mr. E.E. Ward in response to his letter of 2nd May.

Yours sincerely,

P.A. Oram Secretary Technical Advisory Committee

Consultative group on Fil'l

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Distribution

Mr. Domuth

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RICHARD H DEMUTH INTBAFRAD WASHINGTONDC

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GRADUATION CEREMONY HERE AND I PLAN TO RECEIVE HIS
IMPERIAL MAJESTY CHANCELLOR OF OUR UNIVERSITY HENCE
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CEREMONY DATE MIGHT CHANGE AND WILL KEEP
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RICHARD H DEMUTH INTBAFRAD

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GRATEFUL YOUR APRIL 24 INVITATION GLADLY ACCEPT BOARD
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IMPERIAL MAJESTY CHANCELLOR OF OUR UNIVERSITY HENCE
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#### INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Consultative Group on International INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

CORPORATION

#### OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

KARASZ

INTBAFRAD

PARIS

DATE:

MAY 8, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE:

TELEX

COUNTRY:

FRANCE

TEXT: Cable No.: 620

WOULD YOU PLEASE CONVEY FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO FRANCIS BOUR

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INSTITUTE DE RECHERCHES AGRONOMIQUES TROPICALES IN

PARIS

QUOTE FURTHER TO MY LETTER OF APRIL 24 INVITING YOU SERVE ON GOVERNING BOARD OF NEW INTERNATIONAL CROPS INSTITUTE FOR SEMI-ARID TROPICS, WISH NOW INFORM YOU THAT FIRST BOARD MEETING WILL BE HELD JULY FOUR AND FIVE IN HYDERABAD INDIA WITH ARRIVAL OF BOARD MEMBERS EXPECTED THERE JULY THREE. FORD FOUNDATION WILL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU REGARDING TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS AND IN MEANTIME I WOULD APPRECIATE KNOWING WHETHER YOU WILL ATTEND. UNQUOTE RICHARD H. DEMUTH

GRAVES

**NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED** 

AUTHORIZED BY:

Harold N. Graves, Jr.

NAME DEPT.

Development Services

SIGNATURE.

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

HG: ap

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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Checked for Dispatch:



MAY 8, 1972

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WOULD YOU PLEASE CONVEY FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO PRANCIS TOUR

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF INSTITUTE DE RECHERCHES AGROMONIQUES TROPICALES IN NA BOUND

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UNQUOTE RICHARD H. DEMUTH

GRAVES

Harold W. Graves, Jr.

Development Services

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT **ASSOCIATION** 

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

> INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

#### OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

BOOK OF FOUR

DATE:

MAY 8, 1972

DR. D. L. UMALI

Foodagri "ASSISTANT DIRECTOR-GENERAL

CLASS OF

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FAO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

SERVICE:

COUNTRY:

MALIWAN MANSION

TEXT: Cable No.: PHRA ATIT ROAD BANGKOK 2, THAILAND

MR. RUBENS VAZ DA COSTA PRESIDENT NATIONAL HOUSING BANK AV. PRESIDENTE WILSON 164, 7° AND. RIO DE JANEIRO BRAZIL

DR. MELAKE HAILE MENGASHA DEAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE ALEMAYA ETHIOPIA

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

DR. KLAUS LAMPE BUNDESTELLE FUER ENTWICKLUNGSHILFE 6 FRANKFURT/MAIN 1 FELLNERSTRASSE 7-9 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SEE ATTACHED PAGE

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Checked for Dispatch:

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

#### OUTGOING WIRE

TO:

DATE:

MAY 8, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE:

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COUNTRY:

TEXT: Cable No.: PAGE TWO

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RICHARD H. DEMUTH

INTBAFRAD

COMMUNICATIONS

**NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED** 

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Harold N. Graves, Jr.

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE (SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

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SECONDATION AND SEVELOPMENT

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RICHARD H. DEMETH

INTEATHER

Harold M. Graves, Jr.

COMMUNICATIONS

Development Services HM 8 9 23 bH 1845

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

Mr. Weiss

May 8, 1972

Harold Graves

UNIDO and ICRISAT

The person to whom Mr. Swami Rao might write concerning UNIDO's interest in ICRISAT, for the time being, is Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi 12, India. Dr. Swaminathan is one of the three Indian members of the Governing Board of ICRISAT, and is as good a person as any to be in touch with until a Director of ICRISAT has been chosen and taken up his post. That will not happen until later this year.

HG:sc

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

May 8, 1972

Harold Graves

Mr. Weiss

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sa: DH

Welley

MAY IU IO ZO AM 1972

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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May 5, 1972

Dr. D. Wynne Thorne Vice President for Research Utah State University Logan, Utah 84321

Dear Dr. Thorne:

I was very pleased to receive your letter of May 1 accepting membership on the Governing Board of ICRISAT. The first meeting of the Board has now been set for July 4 and 5 in Hyderabad and accommodations are being arranged in Hyderabad beginning on July 3. You will be hearing from the Ford Foundation, which is acting as Executing Agency for the Consultative Group in connection with the establishment of ICRISAT, concerning travel arrangements and payment of subsistence expenses.

I note that you plan to be in Washington the middle of this month and I would be happy to meet with you on May 17 if you have time to come to the World Bank for a visit. My room number is D1128, and my office telephone number is 477-2171.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth
Chairman
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

cc: Dr. Lowell Hardin Ford Foundation

New York w/copy of incoming corresp.

Mr. Graves

RHD:tf

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May 5, 1972

Dr. D. Wynne Thorne Vice President for Research Utah State University Logan, Utah 84321

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With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Zemuth

Chairman

Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

cc: Dr. Lowell Hardin Ford Foundation New York w/copy incoming corresp.

Mr. Graves " 21

RHD:tf

## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



#### PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT

UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

930

TELEPHONE: 754-1234

CABLE ADDRESS: UNDEVPRO . NEW YORK

DP GLO 71/013 REFERENCE: DP 310 AGRI

5 May 1972

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24 April, addressed to Mr. Cohen, with which you informed us that the Memorandum of Understanding for the ICRISAT project became effective 24 April.

Yours sincerely,

for the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East

William T. Mashler

Chief

Section for Global and Inter-regional Projects

Mr. Richard H. Demuth Chairman, ICRISAT Subcommittee Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433

## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROCEAMORE



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addressed to ir. Cohen, with this reseipt of your letter of 20 days. addressed to ir. Cohen, with this you informed us that the few ender of Understanding for the Unital project became offeetive 20 4 and .

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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May 4, 1972

Distribution

Mr. Demuth

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WASHINGTON DC

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May 4, 1972

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Mr. Demuth

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WASHINGTON DC

DEMUTH ARRANGEMENT BEING MADE FOR THE MEETINGS ICRISAT TRUSTEES HYDERABAD JULY 4TH 5TH (.) ACCOMMODATION BEING ARRANGED BEGINNING JULY 3RD (.) LETTER FOLLOWS (.)

CUMMINGS

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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

THE FORD FOUNDATION

"PARUJATA" REGISTEREU

6-3-1109/1, RAJ BHAVAN ROAD, MAIL NUMBER
SOMAJIGUDA, HYDERABAD - A. P.

TELEPHONE: 35462

Central

May 4, 1972

ICKIS AST

Mr. R.H. Demuth
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street
Washington, D.C., USA

Dear Mr. Demuth :

Following the discussions with Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, I sent you a cable today as follows:

DEMUTH ARRANGEMENTS BEING MADE FOR MEETINGS ICRISAT TRUSTEES HYDERABAD JULY FOURTH-FIFTH STOP ACCOMMODATIONS BEING ARRANGED BEGINNING JULY THIRD STOP LETTER FOLLOWS - CUMMINGS

We are not absolutely certain as of today whether we will have the meetings at the Lake View Government Guest House or at the Ritz Hotel. Dr. Swaminathan is exploring with the State Government officials the adequacy and availability of accommodations at the State Guest House, and would prefer to have the meetings there if suitable arrangements can be made. We expect to have this worked out within the next few days and will confirm the specific arrangements as soon as possible. In any case we will make arrangements for meeting the board members and others coming to participate in the meetings, and will have suitable accommodations reserved for them.

Hyderabad can be reached by air either through Delhi or Bombay. Following are the current air schedules to and from Delhi and Bombay:

|  |                    | CO IC-403 LIONS          | IC-429         |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
|  | Delhi<br>Hyderabad | 1972 HP 06: 50 AN 11: 01 | 15:10<br>17:15 |
|  |                    | IC-430                   | IC-404         |
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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

> THE FORD FOUNDATION REGISTERED

"ATALUSAS"

6-3-1109/1, RAJ BHAVAN ROAD MANE NUMBER

SOMAJIGUDA, HYDERABAD

Mr. R.H. Demuth International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street Washington, D.C., USA

Dear Mr. Demuth :

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|                           | IC-119         | IC-127         |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lv Bombay<br>Ar Hyderabad | 06:25<br>07:45 | 10:40          |
|                           | IC-128         | IC-120         |
| Lv Hyderabad<br>Ar Bombay | 12:40<br>14:00 | 17:55<br>19:15 |

In case any of those attending the meetings would wish to stop over in New Delhi and we have full information regarding their travel plans in advance, we could make arrangements to have them met and accommodations reserved for overnight stay in Delhi.

With reference to the arrangements for travel of the board members, I would suggest that you have Mr. Graves contact Mr. Lowell Hardin in New York. I have checked with the International Rice Research Institute and understand that it is their practice to provide first class round trip tickets to the Trustees and an honorarium of \$200 for a Trustees' Meeting and a \$50 flat allowance for incidental expenses in travel. Although I am not sure, I believe this \$50 allowance is made for travel in each direction to and from the Philippines. In addition, the actual cost of accommodations and meals during their stay for the Trustees' Meeting is paid by the Institute. It would seem to me that we could use this as a general pattern for the meetings of the ICRISAT Board.

Very truly yours,

Ralph W. Cummings

cc : Mr. Lowell S. Hardin
The Ford Foundation, New York

DING

#### THE ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF PEDOLOGY

Advancing Soil Science in Alberta.

Canada Department of Agriculture (Alberta Pedology Section) The University of Alberta (Soil Science Dept.) Research Council of Alberta (Soils Division)



The University of Alberta, Edmonton 7, Alberta, Canada

A

May 4, 1972

R. H. Demuth
Chairman
Consultative Group on
International Agricultural Research
1818 H St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20422

Dear Chairman Demuth:

Your letter of April 24 informing me that I have been selected to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics has been received with surprise and real pleasure. As a member of the Board of Governors of the International Development Research Centre I have followed with keen interest progress reports regarding plans for the establishment and location of ICRISAT. It is indeed an honor to have been selected as a member of the first Governing Board and I accept the appointment with pleasure.

I shall be able to attend the first meeting of the Board if it is held during early July. It will not be convenient for me to depart from Canada before Sunday, June 25 as I am scheduled to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Development Research Centre in Ottawa on June 24.

I shall be looking forward to additional information regarding the July meeting.

Yours sincerely,

C. F. Bentley, P. Ag.

Professor of Soil Science

C. J. Bent

### INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES AGRONOMIQUES TROPICALES ET DES CULTURES VIVRIÈRES



Mr Kaps

Le Directeur Général

Paris, le - 4 MAI 1972

Dear Mr Demuth,

Thank you very much for your letter of 24th April. I am indeed very sorry for replying so late but I have just returned from a journey abroad.

I feel highly honoured for the offer you have sent me of the sub-committee of ICRISAT attached to the Consultative Group of the International Agricultural Research.

I accept with the greatest pleasure the membership of the Council of International Research in semi-arid and tropical zone cultures.

I deeply appreciate the importance and value of the task that faces ICRISAT in the future to help progress the solution of the agronomic problems which are as a matter of fact among the most difficult: i.e. cultures in semi-arid zone.

I shall be too glad to work and contribute towards the development of the new institute and endeavour for bringing close its works and those under way in West Africa.

M. Richard H. DEMUTH
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON D. C. 20433

.../...

### INSTITUT DE RECHERCHES ACRONOMIQUES TROPICALES ET DES CULTURES VIVRIÈRES

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Le Directeur Général

Paris, le - 6 MAI 1972

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M. Richard H. DEMUTH
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street, N. W. RECLION

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I shall do my best to attend the first meeting in beginning of July as you mentioned. Could you inform me as soon as possible about the definite date; however personally the earliest of July would be the most convenient for me.

Thanking you very much once again,

I remain,

Most faithfully yours.

F. Bour



#### UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

DARYL CHASE, PRESIDENT LOGAN, UTAH, 84321

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH

May 1, 1972

Dr. Richard H. Demuth
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Dr. Demuth:

I am pleased to respond to your letter of April 24 and to accept membership on the Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. This has been an area of major interest to me over the past 15 or more years. During this time I have had special assignments in about ten countries, and have worked on special reports for additional countries and regions. I look forward to an interesting association with ICRISAT and am hopeful that I can make some worthwhile contributions.

I note a meeting of the Board will be held in India during the first week in July. I look forward to being there. I will likely need some details on this soon, though, because I have tentative plans to be in the Near East much of June on an assignment for UNDP-FAO. In case this should develop, I would hope the trips could be combined, or at least that I can arrange my schedule, visas, etc. before my departure from the U.S. on about June 1.

I plan to be in Washington May 17, 18 and 19, and could meet with you on the 17th at your convenience if there are any points that need attention.

Thanks again for the invitation, and I look forward to working closely with you and others in this important assignment.

Sincerely,

D. Wynne Thorne

Vice President for Research

Ugnue Thorne

WT:e

cc: Pres. Taggart

Original to: Mr. Alemanh
Date: 5/3/17 Communications
Section



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DARTA CHASE RESIDENT

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May 1, 1972

Or. Richard H. Demuth
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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Thanks again for the lavitation, and I look forward to working closely with you are others in this important assignment.

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May 10, 1972

Dear Mr. Mashler:

Here is the list of members of the ICRISAT Governing Board which we talked about yesterday. It is only a partial list: there are two more members to be appointed by the Government of India whose identities have not been confirmed to us.

Many thanks for your help in the matter of TAC. I am looking forward to seeing you this Monday.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Enclosure

Mr. William T. Mashler United Nations Development Programme United Nations New York 10017

HG:ap

ANK

#### MEMBERS OF THE INITIAL GOVERNING BOARD OF ICRISAT

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

Mr. Francis Bour
Director General
Institut de recherches agronomiques
tropicales et des cultures vivrieres
(IRAT)
110 rue de l'Universite
Paris, France

Dr. Ralph W. Cummings
Program Advisor
International Division, Asia and
the Pacific
The Ford Foundation
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 3
India

Mr. Rubens Vaz da Costa President National Housing Bank Av. Presidente Wilson 164, 7° And. Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Dr. Klaus Lampe
Bundestelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe
6 Frankfurt/Main 1
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Mr. A. R. Melville Chief Natural Resources Adviser Overseas Development Administration Eland House Stag Place London S.W.1, England Dr. Melake Haile Mengasha Dean College of Agriculture Alemaya Ethiopia

Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Director Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi 12 India

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Vice President in charge of
research
Utah State University
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Utah

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Assistant Director-General
FAO Regional Office for Asia
and the Far East
Maliwan Mansion
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Bangkok 2, Thailand

#### MEMBERS OF THE INITIAL GOVERNING BOARD OF ICRISAT

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(IRAT)
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Paris, France

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Dr. Melake Haile Mengasha

New Delhi 12 India

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Program Advisor
International Division, Asia and
the Pacific
The Ford Foundation
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New Delhi 3

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Vice President in charge of
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Dr. Klaus LampeBundestelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe
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Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. A. R. Melville Chief Natural Resources Adviser Overseas Development Administration Eland House Stag Place London S.W.1, England

Consultative Group on International

## INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION



#### OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. George F. Darnel

DATE: May 3. 1972

FROM: L.J.

L.J.C. Evans

SUBJECT: MEXICO: Attendance of Executive Committee Meeting of the

International Center for Improvement of Maize and

Wheat (CIMMYT) May 5-6, 1972.

1. You should attend the above meeting as an observer on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CG). Upon your return to the Bank you should prepare any necessary report for the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the CG.

GFDarnell:emw IBRD

cc: Messrs Chadenet, Baum, Ripman, Lee, van der Tak,
Evans, Wapenhans, McIvor, Adler, Takahashi, Fransen,
Jones, Forcum, Graves (Development Services),
Central Files

Consultative Group on International

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Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research

### The Rockefeller Foundation

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

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

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

May 2, 1972

Dear Jim:

Enclosed you will find a draft of the proposal for the creation of ILRAD. This draft prepared by Pritchard and colleagues has just arrived, and I thought you might want to have this available to you inasmuch as I think it is in reasonably good shape to put into final form. I expect to discuss this with Dr. Pritchard today so that we should have a final document ready soon. The only thing that is lacking is some additional data on research being conducted at certain African institutions. This could always be added as an appendix to the report if the information does not come to Dr. Pritchard soon.

You will note beginning on page 48 a description of further steps required for the establishment of ILRAD, as well as a projected timetable beginning on page 51 during which time these steps would be carried out. I would like to suggest that we proceed with the negotiation of an agreement between the East African Community and the RF which would establish the basis for proceeding with further negotiations for a charter and legal framework and such other steps as may be required to set up the laboratory. I would hope that we could obtain signatures on an agreement during the course of this month inasmuch as the basic principles encompassed in the agreement have already been discussed by the Pritchard team with Community officials and there is every indication that such an agreement would be acceptable to the Community.

Naturally we expect that Dr. Pritchard would be involved in these negotiations, and he would have available to him the assistance of McKelvey and myself as well as, I would hope, the advice and counsel of Drs. Robertson and Sachs.

Best regards.

Mr. L. J. C. Evans International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 1818 H Street N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433 John A. Pino

Director

Original to: Africad.
Date: 5-472 Communications
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May 2, 1972

Mr. Ralph W. Cummings
Program Advisor, International
Division, Asia and the Pacific
The Ford Foundation
55 Lodi Estate
New Delhi 3
India

Dear Ralph:

At Rome I promised you our comments on the draft ICRISAT Constitution after we had had a chance to review the document. Here they are:

1. It might be desirable to add the following sentence to Article II (1):

"In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world."

This addition would make this article consistent with paragraph 3 "Purposes and Activities" of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation.

2. At the end of Article V (1), I would add the following sentence:

"If said Sub-Committee shall have selected less than eight members at large by the time of the first meeting of the Governing Board, the vacancies may be filled by the Governing Board."

- 3. In Article VI (3), I would suggest inserting the word "such" in the first line before the words "other standing committees".
- 4. In Article IX, I would substitute the word "contributions" for "subscriptions".
  - 5. At the end of Article XI, I would add the following:

"or such notice is waived by all of the members of the Board."

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours.

Richard H. Demuth

Chairman

cc: Mr. Lowell Hardin, The Ford Foundation, New York FHK/RHD:mcj

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# UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

DARYL CHASE, PRESIDENT LOGAN, UTAH, 84321

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH

May 1, 1972

Dr. Richard H. Demuth
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Dr. Demuth:

I am pleased to respond to your letter of April 24 and to accept membership on the Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. This has been an area of major interest to me over the past 15 or more years. During this time I have had special assignments in about ten countries, and have worked on special reports for additional countries and regions. I look forward to an interesting association with ICRISAT and am hopeful that I can make some worthwhile contributions.

I note a meeting of the Board will be held in India during the first week in July. I look forward to being there. I will likely need some details on this soon, though, because I have tentative plans to be in the Near East much of June on an assignment for UNDP-FAO. In case this should develop, I would hope the trips could be combined, or at least that I can arrange my schedule, visas, etc. before my departure from the U.S. on about June 1.

I plan to be in Washington May 17, 18 and 19, and could meet with you on the 17th at your convenience if there are any points that need attention.

Thanks again for the invitation, and I look forward to working closely with you and others in this important assignment.

Sincerely,

D. Wynne Thorne

Vice President for Research

Wynne Thorne

WT:e

cc: Pres. Taggart

#### FOUNDATION FORD THE

Inter-Office Memorandum

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

TO:

Mr. Lowell S. Hardin, New York (2)

New Delhi DATE: May 1, 1972

COPY TO: Mr. Harold Graves

FROM:

Ralph W. Cummings

SUBJECT:

Memorandum of Agreement concerning ICRISAT

I would appreciate it, if you have not already done so, if you will furnish Mr. Harold Graves with a clean xerox copy of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Ford Foundation and the Government of India for the establishment of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics.

Consultative Group on International

THE FORD FOUNDATION

hater-Office Memorandum

Now Helts DATE: May 1, 1872

in. Lovell S. Hewile, New York (2)

COPY IC: Mr. Starold Consume

FROM: A Maigh W. Casmalage

SUBJECT:

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Mr. Harold Craves with a closu zeroz copy of the Memorradum of Agreement between
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#### UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY

DARYL CHASE, PRESIDENT LOGAN, UTAH, 84321

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR RESEARCH

May 1, 1972

Dr. Richard H. Demuth
Consultative Group on International
Agricultural Research
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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Thanks again for the invitation, and I look forward to working closely with you and others in this important assignment.

Sincerely,

D. Wynne Thorne

Vice President for Research

Wynne Thorne

WT:e

cc: Pres. Taggart



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Or, Richard H. Demuth Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 1318 H. Street, N. G.

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Team Dr. Demich

I am allowed to respond to your atter of April 24 and to odd at members in on the Governian Roard of the inter-ational Group Research Institute for the Semi-erid Intiles. This has been an arm of major interest to meny our the oast 15 or more wears. During Mile time I have had soucial assignments in about our countries, and have worked on soucial reports for additional countries and the local fravord to an interesting secretarion with ICRASAT and an homeful that the make some worthwhile contributions.

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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# THE FORD FOUNDATION 55 LODI ESTATE, NEW DELHI 3, INDIA TELEPHONE: 619441 CABLE: FORDFOUND NEWDELHI

May 1, 1972

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Chairman Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Demuth:

In response to your letter of April 19th I am happy to confirm my acceptance of appointment as a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Cummings Program Advisor

COMMUNICATIONS

1972 MAY 10 MM 10: 38

# THE FORD FOUNDATION SS LODI ESTATE, NEW DELHI 3, INDIA THE FORD FOUND NEWDELHI

May 1, 1972

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Chairman Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research 1818 H St., N.W. Washington, D. C. \*2043

Dear Mr. Demuth:

In response to your letter of April 19th I am happy to confirm my acceptance of appointment as a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Sincerely yours,

Ralph W. Cummings Program Advisor

> NOLLORS COMMONICATIONS

1972 MAY 10 AMIO: 38

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May 1, 1972

Mr. Rubens Vaz da Costa President National Housing Bank Av. Presidente Wilson 164, 7° And. Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Dear Mr. da Costa:

With reference to my letter dated April 24, 1972, I am sending you two documents giving information about ICRISAT:

- 1. The original proposal for the establishment of ICRISAT; and
- 2. The memorandum of agreement between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation for the establishment of ICRISAT.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth Chairman

Enclosures (2)

Identical letters sent to all persons on the attached list.

FHK: mcj

FU

#### MEMBERS OF THE INITIAL GOVERNING BOARD OF ICRISAT

Dr. D. L. Umali
Assistant Director-General
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the
Far East
Maliwan Mansion
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Bangkok 2, Thailand

Mr. Rubens Vaz da Costa President National Housing Bank Av. Presidente Wilson 164, 7° And. Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Dr. Melake Haile Mengasha Dean College of Agriculture Alemaya Ethiopia

Dr. D. Wynne Thorne Vice President in charge of research Utah State University Logan Utah

Mr. Francis Bour
Director General
Institut de recherches agronomiques
 tropicales et des cultures vivrieres
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Professor C. F. Bentley Professor of Soil Sciences University of Alberta Edmonton, Alberta Canada Dr. Klaus Lampe
Bundestelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe
6 Frankfurt/Main 1
Fellnerstrasse 7-9
Federal Republic of Germany

#### THE REAL OF THE INTERIOR GOVERNMEN WORKS OF THE PARTY

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#### PROPOSAL

#### FOR AN

#### INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

FOR THE

SEMI-ARID TROPICS (ICRISAT)

Report of the team commissioned by the Technical Advisory Committee of the International Consultative Group on Agricultural Research to study the feasibility and need for an institute for research on upland crops and farming systems of the semi-arid tropics and to prepare proposals for consideration.

> Hugh Doggett L. Sauger Ralph W. Cummings

#### OUTLINE

Proposal for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

- 1. Summary
- 2. Terms of reference for the study team
- 3. Segment of agriculture to be served (including description of crops covered, and ecological and geographical regions involved)
- 4. Basic objectives of the Institute and associated programs
- 5. Justification for an International Institute
  - (a) The need for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
  - (b) The method of application of an international research effort
- 6. Name
- 7. Scope of the program
  - (a) Research crops
    - farming systems
  - (b) Training
  - (c) Communications
- 8. Location or locations (including analysis of the necessary conditions and the extent to which these are satisfied)
- Plans for extension and outreach to serve regional and national programs
  - (a) Within host country
  - (b) Other countries and regions
- 10. Structure of the Institute and its governance

- 11. Staff requirements
- 12. Recruitment and employment policies
  - (a) Senior scientific staff
  - (b) Other
- 13. Facilities required
- 14. Preliminary estimate of budget requirements for first five-year period
  - (a) Capital
  - (b) Recurring
  - (c) Support to regional and national programs
- 15. Host country relationships
  - (a) Legal status
  - (b) Arrangements for expeditious movement of staff, visitors, trainees, seeds and for exchange and dissemination of information
  - (c) Tax and import provisions for Institute and for non-national staff

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

#### 1. Summary

The team recommends the establishment of an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT - name tentative) hopefully to be located in India, which should serve as (a) a world center for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chickpeas; and (b) a center to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimize the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, semi-arid tropics.

Other pulse crops, while of recognized importance in farming systems and as components of the diet of people in these regions, will not be given major attention initially in the work of the Institute but may be included in adaptive tests and as parts of the rotation systems employed, drawing upon the varieties and information on cultural practices developed elsewhere. If major attention is to be given by the Institute to additional crops such as groundnuts, additional resources above those proposed herein would be required.

The Institute should be developed on the general pattern and principles of the International Rice Research Institute (established in 1960)

with suitable modifications, including not only the provision of balanced multidisciplinary teams of scientists and supporting staff in the principal center, but being closely linked with strengthened regional and national research and action programs for these same crops and farming systems of similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world, principally Africa, South Asia, and Latin America. Training, exchange of materials and information, improvement of communication among scientists with common interests and responsibilities, and mutual discussion and joint planning should be strongly emphasized.

The Institute (ICRISAT) should be governed by an International Board selected from among outstanding agricultural and scientific leaders of the host country, other countries of the ecological zones which the Institute is to serve, and from agencies providing major financial support. Its senior scientific staff should be drawn from among the best scientific talent available on an international basis.

After considering eleven areas in Africa and India as potential sites for the Institute and comparing them in terms of a common set of criteria, the team concluded that India would be the most appropriate country within which to establish the Institute headquarters if India could provide the necessary conditions for it to function effectively. The team was assured by appropriate officials of the Government of India that suitable conditions

will be provided to enable the Institute to function in a fully effective manner as an international body serving the whole world community, including provision for expeditious movement of (a) staff members into, out of, and within the host country as may be needed in conducting the Institute's program; (b) visiting scientists, administrators, and trainees from other countries who may need to visit or participate in the programs of the Institute (the above has been assured irrespective of the nationalities of the persons concerned); (c) seeds and genetic materials into and out of the country as may be needed in cooperative programs in any part of the world consistent with reasonable quarantine control to avoid introduction or export of serious pests and diseases (a quarantine unit associated directly with the Institute to permit prompt and expeditious handling of imports and exports of seeds and avoidance of unnecessary delays is contemplated); and (d) expeditious release and dissemination of research results and other information useful to cooperating programs.

In addition to its research programs, the Institute would be a center for training of relevant research and production staff, both through in-service training programs, collaboration of Institute staff with scientists of the cooperating nations, formal organized specialized courses, and in providing facilities for post graduate study and research in cooperation with universities. It would also strive to improve communications among the scientists

of the countries and regions concerned and bring them together in workshops designed to assess progressively the state of knowledge in this field of work and to improve planning for accelerated progress in the field.

quantities of land for the Institute, of appropriate quality and suitably located, and without cost to the Institute. While final site selection must await assurance of authorization and financial support for the Institute, the committee has inspected several sites, which could be made available and which appear to be worthy of consideration, in the vicinities of Poona, Hyderabad, Indore and Bangalore. Other sites in Africa could serve the needs reasonably well if, for any reason, a site in India could not be obtained under satisfactory conditions. For reasons discussed further elsewhere, it appears that sites near Poona or Hyderabad may more nearly meet the desired criteria. All these potential sites, as well as possibilities outside India, should be kept in view until more detailed studies can be made and all the necessary legal arrangements and other conditions necessary to the effective functioning of the Institute can be negotiated formally.

The team is suggesting a senior professional staff of approximately thirty-six persons at the central Institute headquarters (including the principal administrative officers) with appropriate support of junior scientific staff, technicians, clerical and administrative personnel, and service help.

Details of the resources and staff required for strengthening associated regional and national programs will have to be worked out progressively as the Institute's program gets underway and have not been specified quantitatively in the present study.

Estimated capital costs for bringing the core program of the Institute up to full operation are approximately ten to twelve million dollars. Recurring core costs, when the institution is fully staffed, are estimated at approximately \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 annually on the basis of present unit costs. If expansion of the program to include groundnuts were desired, substantial additional resources would be required. In order to get the Institute program underway, it is suggested that the overall proposal be endorsed, an interim policy board be created, and that an initial fund of \$500,000 be made available beginning January 1, 1972 for initiating the development of the project.

The team is of the opinion that it should be possible to move expeditiously and to have the Institute ready to begin operations and development within a few months if the necessary authorizing and basic financing decisions can be taken promptly. It is suggested, however, that the various aid agencies might proceed immediately to investigate ways in which they could strengthen and improve the work on these crops at selected stations outside the main center, so that as the center is becoming operational, the

chain of out-reach effort can be developed simultaneously and linked with the Institute. An advisory committee of international scientists is proposed who could review the work which should be carried out at the center, and the work being done in the out-reach stations, so that the Institute develops a system of coordinated research effort. Such an advisory committee might be a permanent feature of the research efforts in semi-arid tropical agriculture.

#### 2. Terms of Reference for the Team

The suggestion had been put forward from time to time by various agencies or persons concerned with international agricultural development that an international upland crops research institute be established which would serve as (a) a world research center for improvement of sorghum, millets, pigeon peas, and chick-peas, and (b) a center to develop and demonstrate improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimize the use of human and natural resources in low rainfall, unirrigated, upland tropics.

A meeting of heads of assistance agencies (Bellagio IV) held in New York, December 3-4, 1970, prior to the formation of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, considered a discussion paper on the subject prepared by Dr. Clarence Gray and indicated its desire to have a detailed proposal prepared for its later consideration.

The Technical Advisory Committee to this Consultative Group, at its meeting in Rome, June 29-July 2, 1971, discussed this suggestion further. The Committee deferred a definitive recommendation on the subject but requested that a feasibility study be undertaken by a small team consisting of Dr. R.W. Cummings of The Ford Foundation, Dr. Hugh Doggett of the Overseas Development Administration of the U.K. and the Canadian International Development Research Center, and Mr. L. Sauger, Director, Centre de Recherche Agronomique du Bambey, Senegal, who is a staff member of IRAT (Institut de Recherches Agronomiques Tropicales et des Cultures Vivieres) and also a member of the Technical Advisory Committee. Mr. John Comeau of the International Development Research Center (Canada) accompanied the team on its field studies and was most helpful in the studies and in facilitating inter-language communication.

In undertaking this feasibility study, the team was expected to examine the research needs and requirements of these crops and of the agricultural systems of which they are a part in the various ecological situations throughout the world in which they are of actual or potential high significance. The areas in Africa and Asia where these crops are now extensively grown and where they form the basic staple food of the population was to receive particular attention.

In examining these various situations, the team was also expected to make suggestions as to whether there should be a single principal international

research institute to deal with these problems or whether there should be more than one center. Further, it was recognized that much of the adaptive research for applications to the various ecological situations will have to involve national and regional research organizations. Therefore, the committee was requested to provide suggestions to the Technical Advisory Committee as to the relative degree of emphasis which should be placed on the establishment of an International Research Institute with a staff and facilities competent to approach the basic problems with these crops and their farming systems in depth, as against the approach of strengthening of existing national and regional programs.

The report would be expected to reflect the team's judgment and recommendations to the Technical Advisory Committee as to the pattern, location, and conditions which would make most probable the attainment of the objective visualized for an effective international program in this field. These points were further elaborated in a letter from Mr. Peter Oram, Secretary to the Technical Advisory Committee, dated August 26, 1971 (copy attached).

### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref.

26 August 1971

Dear Dr. Cummings,

Thank you for your letter of July 28 concerning progress on your study related to the suggested upland crops institute. I am very glad that you managed to get a good insight into the programme of IRAT in West Africa since I do feel that this was a weakness in the original study produced for the Bellagio group on this subject.

I note your comments concerning the terms of reference and enclose a copy of the proceedings of the TAC meeting in the hope that this will guide you in your work. In fact, it was not stated at the meeting that the Secretariat would prepare specific terms of reference for your team (I have checked this very carefully against the verbatim record) so your request took me rather by surprise and unfortunately came at a time when the two key members of our Plants Division staff were out of Rome. It does, however, seem extremely important that your study should take into account:

- 1) the question raised at the TAC as to whether and where a breakthrough in developing high yielding varieties has taken place in certain key rainfed crops, particularly sorghum and millets; and depending on this whether the approach required by any international centre would have to be largely a breeding one or would have to be oriented more towards developing improved agronomy, appropriate rotations, and other measures (including the removal of socio-economic obstacles) to speed the adoption of high yielding varieties already developed, i.e. a largely systems approach;
- 2) what crops should be included in the programme of any such institute and in particular whether it should attempt to cater for certain of the food legumes as well as cereals; if so on which should its main effort be focused;
- 3) whether one main centre would be adequate to cover the rainfed crops in the sub-humid to semi-arid zones of both Africa and Asia and if so what would be the optimum location. Alternatively are two main centres needed, one for South Asia and one for Africa South of the Sahara, and where should these be;

../..

Dr. Ralph W. Cussings
The Ford Foundation
Dona Naveisa Building
MAKATI RIZAL
The Thilippines

- 4) if main centres (one or two) are to be newly created or built up from existing stations with additional international support what other action is needed to create an adequate research network at the national or subregional level to support the work of these main centres. Alternatively, could the problem be covered adequately by building up an interlocking research network based on strengthening existing national stations without creating any new major centres, whether the latter are new or developed by greatly expanding an existing station;
- 5) what should be done to strengthen research on rainfed crops and/or multiple cropping in the <u>wet</u> monsoon areas of Asia (mainly South East Asia), the only ecological zone where the term "upland crops" is generally meaningful. Would you support strengthening the work of IRRI on upland crops in this zone with appropriate "outreach" programmes, or would you propose some alternative solution.

This still leaves open the whole question of what to do in the Near East and North Africa; but clearly this must lie outside your terms of reference, if only for reasons of logistics!

In making this review I know that you will take into account all existing research but I am not sure whether you will have been briefed on the recent proposal of Dr. Starnes, EAAFRO, for a major East African cereal and legume institute to be located in Nairobi; or on another proposal received from Ethiopia for a centre working on pulses to be based there. These two proposals to some extent conflict with each other and may also conflict with any ideas that you may have; in any case I would have strong reservations about locating a major centre at EAAFRO, both because of its somewhat atypical ecological conditions and because of its recent managerial difficulties. You will note that our Plants Division argue rather strongly on the merits of Ethiopia as a centre for sorghum and millets.

I hope these ideas will be of some guidance to your mission, and I would like to reiterate my previous request that if at all possible you and your team should travel through Rome on your way from Nairobi to Bombay in September. This would give us a chance to have a round-table discussion in FAO on your findings so far and to exchange ideas on the terms of reference which you have worked out.

I have sent copies of this letter and the TAC report to Messrs. Doggett and Sauger at the addresses indicated in your letter.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

P. A. Oram Secretary - TAC Within this context, if the establishment of an International Upland Crops Institute were indicated, the team outlined the principles and objectives set forth below as those to be kept in mind in developing specific proposals. The International Rice Research Institute established in 1960 provided a model of the type of institution and mode of operation which has proven successful. The experience of CIMMYT, IITA, and CIAT, established more recently, were also helpful. It was assumed that the proposal would provide that:

- 1. The Institute should be a truly international institute, with an international board of governance, drawing its senior scientific staff from among the best scientific talent available irrespective of nationality.
- 2. Employment policies and conditions for the senior scientific staff would be on an international basis without discrimination as to nationality or origin or any consideration other than scientific and professional
  merit and performance.
- 3. The Institute would be set up and would function in such a manner as to strengthen and support national programs with the crops and topics concerned, both in the host country and in other nations, rather than compete with or replace national programs. It would expect to develop close linkages with national and regional programs in all parts of the world having a similar range of ecological conditions and in which these crops appear to

have high potential value.

- 4. The staff would be provided with the type of facilities and program support that would assure that they are able to make the maximum rate of progress, limited only by the parameters of the scientific principles concerned, and the imagination and ability of the staff.
- 5. Conditions would be established which would assure expeditious movement of (a) staff members into, out of, and within the host country as may be needed in conducting the Institute's program; (b) visiting scientists, administrators, and trainees from other countries who may need to visit or participate in the programs of the Institute; (c) seeds and genetic materials into and out of the country as may be needed in cooperative programs in any part of the world consistent with reasonable quarantine control to avoid introduction or export of serious pests or diseases; and (d) expeditious release and dissemination of research results and other information useful to cooperating programs.
- 6. In addition to its research program, the Institute would be a center for training of relevant research and production staff and thus should establish close relationships with educational institutions, preferably those which can provide a high quality of postgraduate degree work in the relevant fields.
  - 7. The choice of the location of the Institute would include

#### at least the following considerations:

- a. Proximity to a good agricultural university.
- b. Within an agricultural area in which the above crops are of major importance.
- c. At a latitude and in a climate which permits year-round cropping of the relevant crops, especially the sorghums and millets.
- d. Adequate land of good quality for experimental work (at least 300 hectares of experimental land, in addition to that required for buildings, staff housing, and service facilities).
- e. Availability of irrigation to at least a part of the land, so as to assure against hazards of losing valuable genetic materials in periods of extreme moisture stress.
- f. Accessibility to an international airport.
- g. Proximity to a population center which provided reasonable amenities to staff members and their families (shopping, primary and secondary education, entertainment, medical services).
- h. A desire on the part of the host country to have the Institute located therein and willingness to provide reasonable tax and import concessions to the Institute and to non-national staff members and their families as may be appropriate to such an international body.
- i. Probable availability of sufficient numbers of trained people to provide the required supporting scientific, technical, administrative, and clerical staff.

Within this context, the team made a study of the relevant areas

in West Africa (especially Senegal), East Africa, and India. In light of technical considerations indicating that India should be explored in greater depth as a potential host country, it enlisted the judgment and advice of the appropriate senior officials of India as to whether or not they would like to see such an institute established and, if so, whether they wished to have a location in India seriously considered as the site for such an institute. It also inquired as to whether or not or the extent to which the necessary conditions could probably be provided by India. The judgment on these matters being affirmative, the team visited areas in India which appeared worthy of consideration as possible sites for locating the Institute, in addition to the five areas in Africa previously studied, and inspected actual land areas which could be made available for the purpose.

#### 3. Segment of Agriculture to be Served by the Institute

This Institute will direct its major attention and focus on the rainfed crops of the semi-arid tropical zones of the world. This ecological zone extends to all the tropical countries which are subject to a rainfall pattern with a limited duration of two to seven months per year (zones V3 and V4 of Troll's classification as shown in Gray's report).

Throughout this ecological zone the possibilities for irrigation are generally limited to a small portion of the entire area and affect but a small segment of the population while the total population density is frequently high and never negligible. Rainfed crops are therefore the essential

crop resources of the zone and constitute the base for agricultural development.

The ecological differences of importance to these crops which can be readily observed in this zone bear mainly on the amount and duration of the rainfall, and on the temperatures during the winter season, particularly the minimum temperatures. These differences in temperature sometimes vary considerably due to the differences in altitudes, and/or latitudes.

These differences combined with those of the soils - of which there are three main types: the black soils, the red soils, and the sandy soils - bring about, as far as the crops are concerned, certain differences as to their distribution, whereas the whole of the area is remarkedly homogenous. It is the nature of these differences which allow or prevent, as the case may be, a second crop in the post-monsoon period.

The importance of sorghum is clearly general throughout the entire zone. This is usually accompanied by a millet crop which may vary according to the amount of rainfall. The main types of millet are the pearl millet (Pennisetum typhoides - found throughout the zone visited by the group), and the finger-millet (Eleusine coricana) in East Africa and India. Other millets are also grown but they are of either a strictly national interest, as in the case of teff in Ethiopia, or of lesser importance.

In the case of food legumes found in association with these

cereals, it should be noted that food habits dictated by tradition must have been of greater importance than for cereals. The most important food legume in West Africa is cowpea (Vigna sinensis), although pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan) is widely grown in lesser quantities. In India the food legumes are very diversified and include chick-pea (Cicer arietinum), pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan); horse gram, field beans, black gram (Phaseolus mongo), green gram (Phaseolus aureus), soya beans, lentils, lathyrus, etc. Cowpea is mostly grown in India for its green vegetation as a vegetable or a forage crop.

East Africa is apparently transitional between these two, but it should be noted that the greatest area in food legumes is taken up by pigeon pea, cowpeas, and Phaseolus beans. In eastern Africa, the largest area in chick-peas is found in Ethiopia, principally at relatively high altitudes.

It appears that the Institute, for reasons of efficiency and means at its disposal, should concentrate, at least initially, on the two most important cereals - sorghum and pearl millet, and on the two most widespread legumes - pigeon pea and chick-pea.

The cowpea is probably the most important food legume grown in West Africa, both in the humid and semi-arid areas. The team noted that IITA will be giving major attention to the improvement of this crop. The semi-arid areas of Africa can look to IITA as a major source

of improved varieties and of information leading to higher levels of production. It will obviously be included in farming systems studies and some of the stations in the semi-arid areas of West Africa may also be able to offer assistance to IITA in the preservation and evaluation of portions of the germ plasm bank for this crop. Since it is of very minor importance in India, it would not for the present be expected to be included to any great extent, except in an observational way, in the core work of this Institute, especially if India becomes the host country.

an industrial crop rather than as a staple food. Although recognizing the importance of strengthening research on this crop, the team has not at this stage included it in the list of crops for which the new Institute will be responsible. It could be included if the necessary resources are provided.

Soya has also been acknowledged to be a potential crop for this zone and should be included along with cotton and groundnuts in the program of research on farming systems. The team suggests that the basic research work on this crop should be the responsibility of another institute, located in a zone with somewhat higher rainfall.

The countries concerned within the climatic zone studied by the group are: Senegal, Mali, Guinea (North), Upper Volta, Niger, Ivory Coast (North), Togo (North), Dahomey (North), Cameroon (North), and Chad

in Francophone Africa; Liberia (North), Ghana (North), Nigeria (North), the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Tanzania in Anglophone Africa, and West Pakistan and India in South Asia.

Other countries in Southern Africa and Central and South

America and an important area of Australia would also fall within this

ecological zone. These crops have a potential place in the agriculture of

parts of Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. The work of the Institute

could also have an impact on rainfed agriculture in parts of the semi-arid

areas north of the Sahara, as well as in parts of the Middle East.

Sorghums, in particular, are rapidly finding a larger place in the agricultural production patterns in the United States, Latin America, Australia, and other parts of the world. In the newer areas, it is grown largely as an animal or poultry feed grain, rather than for direct human consumption. This Institute can play a very significant role in providing the base for the varieties and production methods essential for its success in such regions.

#### 4. Basic Objectives of the Institute

The Institute's primary goals will be:

- to assist the various nations within the zones described above to increase their agricultural production and the real income of their farmers;
- 2) to provide the basis whereby the increasing populations may not only be able to provide the minimum food requirements for survival but at the same time improve the

nutritional quality and balance in their diets, and thus be able to be more productive members of society.

Throughout the ecological zones in Africa and South Asia relevant to the central thrust of the Institute, sorghum and pearl millet form major components of the farming systems involved and constitute a major staple food in the diet of the people. In the strictly cereal grain diets or those composed of cereal grains and root crops, the average protein level and the quantities of certain essential amino acids in the protein are insufficient for adequate nutritional quality and balance. Thus, a greater incentive for increased grain legume production, based on greater dependability in production and higher yields, must take a high priority.

While the ultimate objectives must aim at greater productivity of the total farming systems, the present yields and levels of productivity of these basic food crops are so low and their production is attended by so many hazards, that early attention must be focused upon the improvement of these respective major basic food crops. As advances are made with the major components of the farming systems, the total systems can be improved more effectively.

The major thrust initially will be centered upon improvement in the yield and quality potentials of the varieties of sorghum, millet, chickpea, and pigeon pea and in overcoming the obstacles, constraints and limitations, technological, economic, and sociological, which prevent the dependable

attainment of higher yield levels of these crops and of a satisfactory margin of return above costs to the farmers in their production.

This will require multidisciplinary teams of specialists who will seek to:

- 1) assemble the total range of world diversity of the crops under consideration, evaluate their characteristics, and develop gene pool combinations from which plant breeders in regional and national programs throughout the portions of the world to be served can select and develop varieties which will perform well and dependably in their areas,
- help to develop the basic information necessary for solving the technological and economic problems which impose constraints and limitations on the levels of production and economical production of these crops,
- 3) promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming adapted to the various parts of the zone, and which optimize the use of natural and human resources for a permanently and increasingly prosperous agriculture and society,
- 4) assist with the rapid strengthening of national research and action institutions through staff training programs and scientific counsel. In some cases, the Institute may be instrumental in supplying the leadership for national programs during the developmental stages.

The Institute would itself expect to do only a small part of the total work required for attaining its objectives. It would assemble the scientific talent and resources necessary for an intensive in-depth attack and concentration on the relevant problems. This implies a limitation in the scope of work so that the resources and talents available can be concentrated

sufficiently to make a real difference which would be difficult to achieve through other established institutions. It would bring together scientists from national and regional programs in workshops and planning sessions designed to focus attention on the higher priority problems and stimulate simultaneous and coordinated attack on these problems throughout the regions concerned, with a high degree of complementarity.

The Institute would develop, maintain, and make available services and research materials not generally available in individual countries, and which generally would be beyond country capabilities. In this regard the Institute would assemble a staff of resident scientists and consultants with unique and exceptional competencies to assist in the solution of regional problems. The Institute would stimulate and develop regional cooperation and provide facilities and services, including training, from which national programs could secure the best in the way of information, materials and services. In short, the Institute would provide needed support not otherwise readily available to national programs.

- 5. Justification for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
  - a) The need for international research effort on major crops and farming systems of the rainfed, dryland farming regions of the tropics

The tropical dryland farming areas occupy tracts of land between the more humid forest zones near the equator and the deserts of

the subtropics. Rainfall is often precarious and low, with long, hot, dry periods between rains or rainy seasons. The main cereal crops in these zones are sorghum and millets. Several legumes are grown, including pigeon pea, cowpea and various Phaseolus beans, with chick-pea (Cicer) important where there is a cool season. Groundnuts and sesame are grown as oil-seeds. Cotton is often cultivated as a fibre crop for sale. Large numbers of people live in these dry land areas, obtaining what is often only a bare subsistence from their farming operations. The existing agricultural systems were developed through long experience, and permit human survival at modest population densities. The steady decline in the death rate has put an increasing pressure on the agricultural system and the available land. For the majority of the people living in these semi-arid zones, an improvement in standards of living can only come from farming the land. There can be no doubt of the urgent need for improvement in the production efficiency of the major crops of the region, and for the development of new farming systems, making much more intensive use of the land, with greatly increased productivity per unit area. The achievement of this end will ultimately require a concentrated research effort on crop improvement, agronomic practices, crop protection and rotations. It is important that both the breadth of the disciplines to be covered and the extent and variable nature of the area to be served should be remembered in developing plans for research and improvement in crop production on these lands.

The distribution, area, production and yield of some of the major crops in the semi-arid zones are shown in Tables 1, 2, and 3. The sorghum and millet figures are not broken down, but at least half of the area shown is planted to sorghum. Pearl millet shows an overwhelming predominance in the areas with somewhat less dependable moisture conditions. Detailed figures for the miscellaneous pulses are not available. Other important crops for these areas show a world total of 33 million hectares for cotton, and 5.7 million for sesame.

TABLE I

Area and production of sorghum and millets combined.

(1968 figures from F.A.O. 1969 Production Yearbook, Col. 23)

| REGION                           |                          |                | AREA in 100 ha.                                   |                         |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|                                  | Sorghum<br>and<br>Millet | All<br>Cereals | Sorghum/Millet<br>as percentage<br>of all cereals | Mean<br>yield,<br>q/ha. | Production<br>1,000 tons |
| Europe                           | 161                      | 73,216         | 0.2   | 27.3                    | 440                      |
| North America                    | 5,663                    | 83,030         | 6.8   | 33.2                    | 18,789                   |
| Latin America                    | 2,733                    | 46,700         | 5.8   | 16.3                    | 4,452                    |
| Oceania                          | 237                      | 14,319         | 1.6   | 18.5                    | 438                      |
| Sub-total A ) mainly stockfeed)  | 8,794                    | 217,255        | 4.0   | -                       | 24,119                   |
| Near East                        | 2,693                    | 34,098         | 7.9   | 10.6                    | 2,854                    |
| Far East                         | 39,961                   | 170,177        | 23.5  | 4.6                     | 18,435                   |
| Africa                           | 27,627                   | 60,425         | 45.7  | 6.4                     | 17,638                   |
| Sub-total B ) mainly human food) | 70,281                   | 264,700        | 26.6  |                         | 38,927                   |
| World total                      | 111,171                  | 711,275        | 15.6  | 7.7                     | 85,084                   |
|                                  |                          |                |   |                         |                          |

#### Notes

- 1) The World total includes Russia and Mainland China.
- 2) India has a total of 37,767 x  $10^3$  ha. of sorghum and millet, representing 38.2% of its total cereals acreage (98,822 x  $10^3$  ha.)
- 3) The total areas of sorghum and millet in Africa divide as follows:

|             | West Africa |           | East Africa | Rest | of Africa  |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------|------------|
| Nigeria     | 10,200      | Ethiopia  | 3,600       |      |            |
| Niger       | 2,300       | Sudan     | 1,800       |      |            |
| Upper Volta | 1,975       | Tanzania  | 1,300       |      |            |
| Chad        | 1,047       | Remainder | 1,728       |      |            |
| Senegal     | 1,036       |           |             |      |            |
|             |             |           |             |      |            |
| Remainder   | 2,334       |           | -           |      | ********** |
| Total       | 19,003      |           | 8,418       |      | 196        |

- 4)
  4) Assuming that 1 metric ton of grain feeds 5 people for 1 year, then in the Near East, Far East and Africa some 200 million people depend on these crops. The World figure would be 400 million. These are likely to be low estimates.
- 5) The area of maize in the Near East, Far East and Africa is  $32,823 \times 10^3$  ha.

Table 1 summarizes the data available for the area of production of sorghums and millets. Table 1 has been divided into two main groups-areas where the sorghum is grown largely for stock feed (subtotal A), and areas where sorghum is mainly a human food (subtotal B). The differences between these two groups in the table are striking. In Europe, America and Oceania sorghums and millets form only four per cent of the total cereal acreage, and the average yields vary from 16 quintals per hectare to 33 quintals per hectare. In the areas where sorghum and millets are used for human food, these cereals together form 26.6 per cent of the total cereals grown, and the yields vary from 4.6 to 10.6 quintals per hectare. Present knowledge indicates that in areas having 1,000 mm. and more of rainfall per year, production of 5 metric tons or more of sorghum grain per hectare should be possible. This gives some indication of the scope for improvement if the tools of modern science can be effectively applied to this segment of agriculture. Production figures are disturbing. The area grown for human food is eight times the area planted for stockfeed; yet the total production for human food is only 60 per cent greater than the total production for stockfeed. In world terms, including Russia and Mainland China, sorghums and millets form 15.6 per cent of all cereals grown. Subdividing the table further, the main component of the Far East is India, which has  $37,767 \times 10^3$  hectares of sorghum and millet out of the Far East total of

39,961 X 10<sup>3</sup> ha. This represents 38.2 per cent of all India's cereals acreage. Sorghums and millets are also extremely important in Africa, with an average of 45.7 per cent of all cereals grown. The subdivision of the Africa figures shows that West Africa has more sorghum and millets than East Africa. Nigeria has the largest portion of any country in West Africa and Ethiopia has the largest in East Africa. It will be noted that the area of sorghum and millets in India is greater than the acreage of these crops in the whole of Africa by some 30 per cent. The sorghums and millets grown in the Near East, Far East and Africa occupy more than double the area under maize. It seems certain that sorghums and millets are supporting at least 200 million people in this particular region of the world and in the world as a whole the figure is probably at least 400 million.

Table 2 summarizes the data on chick-peas and pigeon peas.

It will be seen that virtually all the world's chick-pea acreage is found in the Near East, Far East and Africa zone, while India has 76 per cent of the world's chick-pea acreage. The pigeon pea situation is very similar.

Virtually all the pigeon pea is being grown in the Near East, Far East and Africa regions. India grows the greatest area, constituting 92 per cent of the world's pigeon pea acreage. Taking the FAO world total of all pulses, which include dry beans, dry peas, dry broad beans, chick-peas, lentils, pigeon peas, cowpeas, vetch, lupins and miscellaneous pulses, we find that chick-pea and

pigeon pea together occupy 21.9 per cent of this whole total.

The picture that emerges from this examination of the available figures is very clear. In the regions of the Near East, Far East and Africa, as defined by FAO in the FAO Production Yearbook, millets and sorghums are of great importance, occupying some 26.6 per cent of the total cereals acreage. India has by far the largest acreage of these two crops, occupying some 38 per cent of its total cereals acreage, while West Africa shows up as an area where millet and sorghums are also extremely important. The chick-pea and pigeon pea picture is biased even more heavily in favor of India, which grows the greatest area of both of these crops, which together constitute nearly 22 per cent of all pulses grown in the world.

From a dietary standpoint, the chick-pea and the pigeon pea may be even more important than sorghums and millets. Protein deficiency is a critical factor in the hungry world, and where the production of the grains has begun to increase, as is the case in India, the production of the pulses has tended to fall. The figures quoted to the team in India show a fall of some 16 per cent in the production of these vitally important legumes. It is therefore most necessary that high yielding types should be developed and methods of farming improved so that the legumes can again become profitable to the farmer, and it pays him to redress the balance in the proportions of legume to cereal in his fields.

Table 2

Areas of Chick-peas and Pigeon peas, 1968 (FAO Production Yearbook, 1969)

|                         | Chick-pea |            | Pigeo | n-pea      |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|------------|
|                         | Area      | Production | Area  | Production |
| Near East               | 227       | 206        |       | -          |
| Far East - India        | 8,257     | 5,972      | 2,665 | 1,741      |
| Far East - Remainder    | 1,282     | 586        | 86    | 19         |
| Africa                  | 505       | 316        | 100   | 38         |
| Total                   | 10,271    | 7,080      | 2,851 | 1,798      |
| World Total             | 10,844    | 7,445      | 2,895 | 1,829      |
| World total, all pulses | 62,700    | 42,700     |       |            |
|                         |           | Notes      |       |            |

#### Notes

- 1) Chick-pea and Pigeon pea together occupy 21.9 per cent of the whole world area under pulses.
- 2) India has 76 per cent of the world's chick-pea acreage, and 92 per cent of the world's pigeon pea acreage.

While groundnuts are grown principally as an oil seed crop for marketing off the farm rather than for direct consumption as a staple food, this crop is important as a food source and is a vital part of the farming systems of the areas in which sorghums and millets are the major basic food staples. The position of groundnuts (Table 3) shows a rather similar pattern to that of the other crops. Most of the acreage is concentrated in the Africa and Far East

zones (77 per cent), the whole of India accounts for 84 per cent of the Far East total (exclusive of China), and 70 per cent of the African total is found in West Africa. There would be much logic in favor of including this crop as a part of the concern of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics. It is not so provided for in the following proposal and its inclusion would necessitate additional resources above those estimated here.

# b) The method of application of an international research effort

The extent of the area to be covered, and the close local adaptation of most farming systems, make it clear that the research results have to be tested in many places, and many of them must be derived from different places. Thus a single research center, unlinked to outside points of effort, could not adequately serve the needs of such a broad and varied zone. Three possible international approaches were considered by the team, namely (i) increased support to existing local research efforts; (ii) the development of two or more centers of research, either as fresh stations or through strengthening of existing stations; (iii) the development of one main, central research center or institute, linked by an "outreach" system to research effort throughout the region to be served. The three systems are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3

Area & Production of Groundnuts

| Region                         | Area in ha.x10 <sup>3</sup> | Yield, q/ha | Production, tonsx10 <sup>2</sup> |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| North America                  | 581                         | 19.8        | 1,153                            |
| Latin America                  | 1,083                       | 11.5        | 1,246                            |
| Oceania                        | 27                          | 11.9        | 32                               |
| Near East                      | 372                         | 7.8         | 292                              |
| Far East (not including China) | 8,412                       | 7.0         | 5,869                            |
| Africa                         | 5,225                       | 8.1         | 4,219                            |
| World total/mean               | 17,620                      | 8.5         | 15,034                           |
|                                |                             |             |                                  |

#### Notes

India, with a total area of 7090 X  $10^3\mathrm{ha}$ . accounts for most of the Far East production, and 40% of the total world area.

African groundnut areas (principal producers) are as follows

| 5 hold St.     | West Africa |                | East Afr | ica | Rest of Africa |     |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------|-----|----------------|-----|
| Cameroons      | 168         | Sudan          | 328      | . 1 | Malawi         | 190 |
| Chad           | 145         | Uganda         | 250      | :   | S.Africa       | 340 |
| Congo Republic | 200         |                |          |     |                |     |
| Gambia         | 140         |                |          |     |                |     |
| Niger          | 320         |                |          |     |                |     |
| Nigeria        | 1,314       |                |          |     |                |     |
| Senegal        | 1,191       |                |          |     |                |     |
| Upper Volta    | 207         |                | -        |     |                |     |
| Total          | 3,585       | ø <sub>.</sub> | 578      |     |                | 530 |
|                |             |                |          |     |                |     |

Areas in the African countries not listed above total 532X10<sup>3</sup> ha.

The provision of increased support for existing work without any effective central coordinating mechanism seems unlikely to be very effective in obtaining rapid advances. Some sort of close coordinating system would need to be set up. All developing countries are deeply concerned with solving their own problems and cannot give very much attention to their neighbor's needs. While each nation would strive to meet the needs of its own area to the extent available resources permit, it would be difficult for anyone to provide the necessary concentration of resources to serve the basic research needs on a broad international basis. Further, it would not only be difficult for any one nation to orient its program so as to serve effectively the needs of other nations, but the acceptance of any one national center as the premier international center is more difficult than would be an international center of which all are direct participants. There could well be strongly conflicting views within countries on the crops to be worked upon and the type of work needed. A further defect in such an arrangement is that it results in a dispersal of effort over a wide area without any major concentration on the basic problems to be solved.

The establishment of several separate major research centers suffers from fewer of these weaknesses, but would be expensive. At least four types of situations would be required in Africa alone, as discussed later, to cover the West African Guinea zone, West African Savannah zone, East

African Savannah zone and Ethiopian Highland zone. Research on the improvement of the crops, and all the related practices, requires a multi-disciplinary approach with a concentration of effort and facilities. With modern communications, it would not seem necessary to repeat this concentration at several centers. Dispersing the concentration of staff effort over several centers could well result in much slower progress at all of them. Estimates of what is believed to be the minimum staffing and budget requirements for one international research center or institute are given. These serve to underline the expenditure which might be involved in establishing more than one main center.

All the evidence indicates that the most effective form of international support for research into the development and improvement of crops and farming systems in the semi-arid tropics will be to establish one main research center or institute in an area where the crops concerned are of major importance. This institute would, however, be closely linked to all regional and country programs on these crops, and much increased effort on these crops could be channeled to these programs through the institute in a variety of ways. The institute would be there to serve the regions, the countries and their programs. The International Rice Research Institute has demonstrated that a very effective pattern can be built up in this way. We think that IRRI and CIMMYT with their concentrations of research effort coupled with flexibility of outreach provide the most appropriate models known to us on which an

international effort on the crops and farming systems of the semi-arid tropics should be based.

#### 6. Name of the Institute

The team has considered a variety of names. Obviously, the name should be self-explanatory and descriptive of the program of the Institute. It should preferably be reasonably short and hopefully provide an acronym which is easily pronounceable. Hopefully the name or the acronym should carry a favorable connotation. The name "Upland Crops Research Institute" did not meet these criteria. None of the names considered by the team were thought to be entirely satisfactory. Tentatively, the team suggests: "International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics" (ICRISAT). Some other possible alternatives considered were:

Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (CRISAT)
International Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropical
Agriculture (IRISTA)

International Research Institute for Crops of the Semi-Arid Tropics (IRICSAT)

International Semi-Arid Tropical Crops Research Institute (ISATCRI)

International Sorghum, Millets, and Pulses Research Institute (ISOMPRI)

Center for Research on Rainfed Crops (of the Semi-Arid Tropics) (CRRC)

Et cetera.

## 7. Scope of the Program

- a) Research on:
  - (1) Crops

A sharp focus in objectives and a high concentration of effort are necessary to insure rapid progress. For the initial effort sorghum, pearl millet, pigeon pea, and chick-pea have been selected for concentrated attention on the grounds that all of these occupy large acreages, and all are of basic importance as human food. However, it is recognized that other crops must be included in farming systems for the area. It is believed, however, that substantial improvement in the farming systems of these regions will require basic improvement in the production technology for these major crops.

The process of yield improvement involves the improvement of the crops by plant breeding coupled with better agronomic practices and protections against insects, diseases, birds, and rodents. These aspects go hand in hand. A better understanding of the physiological responses to stress is required. And, of course, the considerations of grain quality, in terms of physical and chemical characteristics and nutritional value must be kept in mind. It is true that sometimes a major "breakthrough" occurs, as the result of a spectacular advance in the genetic materials, or a revolutionary new practice. However, it is much more likely that an advance in genetic material supported by improved practices is required, and that the effectiveness of each will be dependent on advances in the other. This has certainly been true in the case of recent spectacular gains in the technology of wheat

and rice production.

efficient plant types and in identifying male sterile lines for sorghum and millet in recent years, this has done little more than to indicate the directions and give some idea of the extent to which further improvement may be possible. The new improved varieties and hybrids which have been developed still have many deficiencies in grain quality, disease and insect resistance, and in range of adaptation. A portion of the world range in genetic diversity has been collected and partially evaluated. There is an urgent need to bring together the full range of world germ plasm of all these crops through a more thorough exploration and collection program, to evaluate and classify this material, and to develop gene pools of material from which varietal selection and improvement programs can systematically put together more productive varieties which eliminate weaknesses in present varieties and which can perform well in the variety of harsh environments in which they must be grown to supply the food requirements of the people therein.

While there is great scope for improvement with the cereal grains of this region, the scope for improvement of the grain legumes is even greater and the need even more acute. The people of these regions are already short in both quantity and quality of protein in their diets and this imposes serious limitations on their physical and mental performance. The

grain legumes, so important in this respect, have been neglected in the past and have been poor economic competitors with the cereals in their farming systems. Improvement in the production of the selected grain legumes will assume a very high priority in the Institute's program.

Workshops would be anticipated as an early activity in the Institute's program formulation so as to enlist the assistance of the best and most experienced scientific talent available to identify the most critical and important problems and constraints limiting the productivity of the crops and farming systems under consideration and the best approaches to their solution. For all of the crops concerned, it seems obvious that consideration must be given to such characteristics as the most efficient plant type, time of maturity in relation to rainfall patterns, photo period response, grain type and quality, protein content and amino acid balance, resistance to insect attack (for example, the shoot fly, stem borer, and grain midge are especially serious on sorghum and in some areas on pearl millet), resistance or tolerance to striga (witchweed), response to moisture and other environmental stress, resistance to leaf, root, and grain diseases (ergot, and downy mildew are examples), weed control, cultural practices, and food technology.

# (2) Farming Systems

The traditional agricultural systems in the dryland tropics were developed over long periods of time, through experience. They were

not designed to give high economic returns, but were rather evolved to give an adequate and secure harvest with the available tools and labor.

They represent a part of the life of the people, and are involved in all aspects of village life.

Each modern agricultural system required to replace the traditional way of life must be worked out and proved as a unitary, integrated series of practices matched to the available tools, labor and resources. It must be shown beyond doubt to be profitable, and to maintain or improve the fertility of the soil. The distribution of the labor effort must be so adjusted that no excessive peak demands occur. Further, any new system must take cognizance of established customs and social habits, and of the timing of other demands, such as cutting thatch and repairing houses.

The method of introducing new agricultural systems also requires study. It may well be necessary for the changeover to be relatively gradual, and it is important that each step in the process of changeover should also match the available tools, labor and resources.

Basically, much of this work needs to be done individually for each area, involving as it does agro-socio-economic research at the village level. Some work of this kind has already been undertaken, notably by IRAT in Senegal, but much more is required as the successful transfer of better crops and practices from the research station to the farmer is dependent upon it.

A team at the Institute will concentrate on the development of farming systems in selected experimental but real situations, will undertake basic studies, and will keep the workers in the country localities fully informed on methods and results obtained elsewhere, attempting to relate their particular problems to other parts of the world in which similar situations may have been encountered. This implies the organization of seminars and workshops bringing scientists concerned with this problem from throughout the region together periodically for exchange of experiences, discussion of ongoing programs, principles, and objectives, and for joint planning. The Institute will not attempt to develop the wide range of specific farming systems for the various parts of the zones under consideration but will act as a center to stimulate and promote consideration and serious attack on this problem by scientists throughout the regions concerned.

#### b) Training:

An important aspect of the work of any effective research program is the acquisition, discovery, and dissemination of knowledge. The Institute's program will involve visits of varying length by visiting scientists, thereby bringing the staff up to date with the latest work, at the same time the latest research results will be imparted to the visitors. Provision will be made for all categories of students, to do advanced thesis work or other levels of practical study and research. Courses will be organized to teach

the latest techniques and applied knowledge to visiting scientists, agriculturalists, and technicians from other countries. The holding of workshops for workers from all parts of the world has already been mentioned, and does form an important aspect of the training program to the mutual benefit of those involved.

#### c) Communications:

A prime function of the Institute will be the dissemination of knowledge and information to all research workers in the appropriate field, and the making available to all areas results obtained in any one. A literature service will be operated, in which title pages of the important scientific journals will be circulated, and xerox copies supplied of any papers requested.

### 8. Location or Locations for the Institute

In consideration of the segment of agriculture to be served by the Institute, it appeared to the team that the belt across Africa, south of the Sahara and north of the equatorial wet zone from Senegal on the west to Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania on the east and the Indian subcontinent embraced a major portion of the most concentrated areas within which these crops appear to be central to agriculture and where they produce the major staples in the diet of the people. The individual crops are important in a number of other parts of the world but, in the other parts, these crops, especially the cereals, are more frequently grown as a source of animal feed. Thus, in considering suitable sites for the Institute, the team confined its study to this region.

The following criteria were kept in mind as desirable features:

- a) proximity to a good agricultural university,
- within an agricultural area in which the concerned crops are of major importance,
- c) at a latitude and in a climate which permits year-round cropping of the relevant crops, especially the sorghums and millets,
- d) availability of adequate land of good quality for experimental work (at least 300 hectares of experimental land, in addition to that required for buildings, staff housing, and service facilities),

- e) availability of irrigation to at least a part of the land, so as to assure against hazards of losing valuable genetic materials in periods of extreme moisture stress,
- f) accessibility to an international airport,
- g) proximity to a population center which provides

  reasonable amenities to staff members and their

  families (shopping, education, entertainment,

  medical),
- h) desire on the part of the potential host country to have the Institute located therein and willingness to provide reasonable tax and import concessions and other privileges appropriate to such an international body,
- i) probable availability of sufficient numbers of trained people to provide the required supporting scientific technical, administrative and clerical staff.

The following specific locations were considered and are described below in terms of these criteria:

Bambey, Senegal
Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta (not visited by team)
Samaru, Nigeria (not visited by team)
Alemaya, Ethiopia
East of Nairobi, Kenya
North of Kampala, Uganda
Morogoro, Tanzania
Bangalore, India
Poona, India
Hyderabad, India
Indore, India
Varanasi, India (not visited by team)

The proposals which had been put forward for the establishment in Ethiopia of an International Center for the Study of Pulses and for an East African Cereal and Legume Institute (EACALI) were brought to the team's attention. Also the team was provided copies of the working paper by L. M. Roberts on the Food Legumes.

None of the cities in Africa quite met the team's requirements. There was excellent work being done at Bambey, and it was near enough to Dakar for good amenities and air services. However, round-the-year cropping would be difficult owing to strictly limited irrigation water, which is rather saline. There is the possibility of obtaining a second generation at Richard-Toll in the Senegal River valley to the north, but this is quite a distance away from Bambey. The main crop in the area is pearl millet, and there is some sorghum, but no pigeon peas or chick-peas.

Bobo-Dioulasso and Samaru are both in the Guinea zone, where long season sorghums and millets are grown. These have limited usefulness in other ecological zones. The rainfall distribution is such that the short-term sorghums and millets grown in other ecological zones are very difficult to grow in the Guinea zone.

The site at Alemaya, Ethiopia is pleasant, and there is a great deal of sorghum in the area, with some chick-pea, a little pigeon-pea, and virtually no pearl millet. This site is basically suitable for high altitude sorghums and millets. It suffers in distance from large population centers which could provide appropriate staff amenities.

The Kenya site appeared to be reasonably suitable, ecologically. However, there is very little sorghum and millet in the area and no chick-pea. Sorghums and millets occupy relatively low priorities in the national development plans for the country.

The Nakasangola area in Uganda appeared reasonably satisfactory ecologically, but again, no pearl millet or chick-pea are currently grown in the area.

The Morogoro situation is a little uncertain. The nearest big town, Dar-es-Salaam, is 120 miles away and there is little millet in the area. Sorghum and pigeon pea are important in the area.

The statistics contained in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of this report make it quite evident that the main acreage of sorghum, the main acreage of pearl millet, the majority of the pigeon peas and the majority of the chick-peas grown in the world are in India. Therefore, with full assurance that the Indian Government feels able to offer hospitality to a research institute, the team felt strongly that the main central effort should be located in India. Indeed, the team could think of no good reason for suggesting a preference for its location in any other country. In India, the number of farmers who would make immediate use of the Institute's results would be very great, and the extension services and developmental services are already in existence to utilize the research results, to confirm them, and to get them across to the local farmers.

Five sites had been suggested in India as meeting many of the requirements. One important stipulation was the need to obtain at least

two generations of each crop each year: on this count, Varanasi appears unsuitable because it is too cool for sorghum in the winter months.

A second important stipulation was that the site for the Institute should be fairly representative of areas where the main rain-fed, dryland crops are grown. On this count, Bangalore has serious limitations, since it is a <u>ragi</u> area with only negligible quantities of sorghum and pearl millet within 50 miles. It has some eight months of well distributed rainfall and is not usually subject to acute drought stress. As a city, Bangalore is one of the most attractive ones considered and the possibility of a site adjacent to the agricultural university would be quite appealing.

Indore grows very little pearl millet, and no <u>rabi</u> sorghum, as minimum temperatures are rather low in winter. However, the team was assured that successful sorghum crops can be grown there if planted between December 15 and January 15. The team was impressed favorably by the sites and facilities available, but the city itself is only moderately well served for international connections by air. Irrigation facilities may be satisfactory but would require checking. These factors, taken in conjunction with the absence of pearl millet and regular <u>rabi</u> sorghum crops, led the team to put this site, for the present, in about third place among the Indian sites considered.

The choice between Poona and Hyderabad is more difficult to make. Both have very similar climates, which are typical of large

sorghum and pearl millet tracts. Both have soils representative of wide areas under sorghum. Communications are good at both places and there are good residential areas, with fair schooling and medical facilities, in both cities. The primary and secondary educational facilities are superior in Poona to those in Hyderabad. There is an international community at both centers, with well developed facilities for sports and recreation.

Hyderabad has several desirable features: it is the center of the national coordinated sorghum, rice, and dryland farming research programs, with a general University in the city, an agricultural university some 10 miles away, and it is also the site of several important laboratories. The site near Hyderabad which was inspected and considered by the team as most suitable for the purposes of an institute has an ample clear area of approximately 3,000 acres available. Two important soil types are represented at this site. The irrigation position needs to be checked further. It has a large irrigation tank covering about 350 acres, but this has been breached, and a proper survey will be required before it can be stated with certainty that sufficient irrigation water will be available at all times. One possible objection to the Hyderabad site is that very little pearl millet is grown in the immediate area.

Poona has a university, and a virus research laboratory, and an agricultural college which is a branch campus of the state agricultural university. The site proposed at the Manjri farm school is near the city, and has excellent permanent irrigation available from a perennial river.

It consists of several parcels of land, and some site clearing and development would be required to dispose of old buildings and to consolidate the several parcels of land now operated separately.

The amount of land available is not unlimited in amount.

It will not be easy to obtain much more than 500 acres of suitable land in the immediate vicinity of Poona. However, land on the suggested site is carrying good crops. It is on a side of the city which is not likely to be troubled by industrial development in the near future. One advantage of Poona lies in the fact that substantial quantities of sorghum and pearl millet are grown, while the amount of chick-pea is double that found in the Hyderabad area, and the acreage of pigeon pea is similar to that for Hyderabad. Poona is an area where all the crops proposed for this institute grow, and grow well. Poona is only a few hours away from Bombay by road or rail, in addition to its daily air service, which would bring advantages both for international communications and for maintenance and repair services. It is conveniently placed for access by road and air to Madhya Pradesh with its large areas of sorghum(3068 X 103ha.). chick-pea (1600 X 103 ha.), and pigeon pea(420 X 103). From the climatic standpoint the site is also interesting. The East-West road out of Poona, where the proposed site is located, is in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats, so that along a rather short stretch of road a steadily decreasing gradient of rainfall is found, declining to very low levels. This gives interesting scope for crop testing. On the western side of the Ghats the rainfall is more plentiful. It seems probable that sites could

be selected where varieties might be tested against disease susceptibilities, and where an assessment could be made of quality characteristics liable to be impaired by wet conditions.

The team has some uncertainty as to the superiority of Hyderabad or Poona. The land situation at Hyderabad is better than at Poona, with plenty of clear land available, on two main soil types. The merits of Poona are to some extent counterbalanced by the cut-up nature of the site, and the amount of site development which may be required. It is recommended that more detailed studies should be made of these two sites before a final choice is made. It appears evident that suitable sites can be found and that the Government of India will take the necessary steps to assist in obtaining a suitable site and in providing the other conditions necessary for successful operation of the Institute.

# Description of Locations Considered as Possible Sites for the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)

(See chart at end of report.) (Pages 82 and 83.)

#### 9. Extension and Outreach

A basic premise of this proposal is that the Institute should be set up and should function in such a manner as to strengthen and support national programs with the crops and topics concerned, both in the host country and in other nations, rather than compete with or replace national programs. Further, it would expect to develop close linkages with such national and regional programs in all parts of the world having similar ranges of ecological conditions and in which these crops appear to have high potential value.

The team wishes to emphasize these principles strongly and to suggest that the trustees and staff of the Institute keep them prominently in view as the Institute and its programs are established.

In recommending the establishment of a single major institute, the team recognizes that this can meet the needs effectively only if it is closely linked with, serves, and maintains close working relationships and communication with a series of regional and national programs throughout the relevant areas of the world. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) provides an excellent model of how this can work. Without going into detail, suffice to say that very close working relationships have been established with national programs in the Philippines, Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Republic of China, Malaysia,

Thailand, East and West Pakistan, India, and Ceylon. Some of these national programs have been linked formally to IRRI by contracts between IRRI and foundations or government agencies providing direct support to

some phases of the respective country programs. In other cases, the relationships have been less formal. In all cases, however, these countries have had free access to all the genetic materials in the Institute which they wished for and could use. They have sent trainees to IRRI and their scientists have participated in IRRI workshops and seminars. There have been frequent and numerous visits of IRRI staff members to these countries for consultation and of national program staff members, administrators, and program leaders to IRRI.

Outside Asia, other international research institutes (CIAT and IITA) have added rice speicalists with experience at IRRI to their core staffs to assist in developing regional rice improvement programs in their respective regions (Latin America and Africa), being able to draw upon IRRI's resources in materials, staff, and training facilities for support.

Recently, the West African Rice Development Association has been organized, with FAO and UNDP support, to facilitate regional cooperation in rice production research and improvement in West Africa. Again the materials, staff resources, and training facilities of IRRI can be drawn on for support to this regional program.

Links with other national and/or regional programs are being established. A similar outreach program is being developed by CIMMYT for wheat and maize growing countries. It is visualized that ICRISAT will take advantage of this experience in developing close linkages to

regional and national programs in the various parts of the world it is designed to serve. Success is due in large part to flexibility of organization, coordination of effort, and the conduct of the applied stages of the research in the areas where the crop is actually to be grown.

It is suggested that the system which has come into being in association with IRRI may be regarded as a reasonable model for ICRISAT. It is suggested that the main center should concentrate on the basic problems and assure that the full range of genetic materials of these crops is made available to all stations desiring them. Unless such a chain of stations is associated with the Institute, its effectiveness will be very restricted. It is therefore recommended that, parallel with the establishment of the Institute, support be given for strengthening associated research activities on selected government stations or university sites throughout the belt of the dryland tropics. Such a strengthening of local effort appears vital to the full success of ICRISAT. In order for this effort to be most effective and in the interest of assuring the closest possible coordination, the Institute could well be the medium through which additional resources for strengthening national and regional programs could be channeled. This could take the form of grants or contracts with the Institute to provide for support to specified regional or national programs. While providing a certain amount of money to the basic support of the Institute, at least some of the assistance agencies may also wish to initiate and to be responsible for such specific projects in individual countries.

Africa has several regional programs for work on sorghum and millets. In West Africa, Bambey serves the Savannah zone for short term sorghum and millets, while Samaru under project 26 with STRC/OAU serves the whole region. Its logical ecological region, however, is the guinea sorghum belt, where the long term varieties of sorghum and millet are grown.

In East Africa, the EAAFRO/USAID project at Serere serves the
East African States, and could contribute to the lowland Sudan areas,
although there is at present no machinery for doing so. In Ethiopia,
sorghum work is being developed at Alemaya which is typical of wide areas
of the highlands where sorghum, millets and some grain legumes are grown.
Ethiopia could well serve a key role in the plant exploration and assembly
of the world genetic collections of the sorghums, millets, and some of
the grain legumes.

Serere in East Africa illustrates one method which would be appropriate for the outreach work of the Center. There has been a relatively strong sorghum breeding program at Serere. US/AID/ARS complemented this work by providing a plant breeder for the millets and an agronomist and an entomologist to cover both cereals. All officers were fully funded. Later, as improved plant material became available, 2 trial officers were appointed, one each in Tanzania and Uganda, to look after the testing trials in these areas and also to stimulate the interest of the country extension services in the new varieties, hybrids, and improved

farming methods. The mechanism by which this aid was given was by a contract between US/AID and the East African community. Other funds going into the Serere program came from the Rockefeller Foundation and from ODA, and these were also channeled through the East African community.

In preparing plans for more effectively linking the various regional centers to ICRISAT, the desirable staffing and additional required support at each regional or national center could be reviewed. The Consultative Group may wish to provide contract funds through ICRASAT for such support, or this support might be arranged through individual donors. Contracts with individual countries can be arranged as desirable, the participation of the Institute assuring that efforts are complementary rather than overlapping, and that full services and information relating to the subject throughout the tropics is available to all participants. Evidently where and when fully trained professional staff are available in the country or regional centers, the additional needed support may take other forms. Where staff are employed on such contracts through the Institute, it is expected that the training of counterpart staff will be a part of the program.

In addition to the actual servicing of outreach contracts, two other functions of the Institute will be very important in serving the cooperating programs. These are (1) the arrangement of regular workshop conferences where the workers are gathered together to exchange ideas, information, experience, and (2) the arrangement of training programs and training courses of long or short duration at the Institute.

#### West Africa

Outside of India, a significant portion of the sorghums and millets (Pennisetum millet) to be found in the ecological zone of concern to ICRISAT, is grown in West Africa.

Important work is actually being carried out in that part of the world, in Senegal, and Niger, by IRAT on short-term millets and sorghums (80 to 100 days), and in Nigeria through the joint project no. 26 and in Upper Volta again by IRAT for the long-term millets and sorghums (120 to 150 days). The first group is principally located in ecological zone V4 (2 to 4½ months of rainy season) and the second group in zone V3 (4½ to 7 months of rainy season) as described in Gray's report.

The mechanism outlined earlier for East Africa could very well be adopted in this area although several factors peculiar to this region would have to be taken into account:

-firstly, a great number of countries are involved, some being anglophone and others being francophone;
-secondly, there already exist networks of research for the same crops extending over all of these countries. One of these is provided by IRAT in francophone countries within the framework of the needs as they are defined by the different governments and through joint financing by the countries concerned, by France and by other agencies.

The other is joint project no. 26 of the OAU which is financed by USAID and which is concerned with cereals

within the countries of that part of Africa;

thirdly, certain programs which would normally be the responsibility of the new Institute because of their general scope are already being intensely pursued in this zone and care should be taken to avoid their duplication or suspension. This is the case for basic studies on the physiology and genetics of cereals or on soil sciences, as well as for studies of a more practical nature such as agricultural engineering and production systems.

It should then be agreed:

-on the one hand that the programs of the Institute take into account research now being done in these countries in order to avoid duplications, with the understanding that there would be a free exchange of research results;

-on the other hand that the outreach programs of the Institute be channeled through the network of existing research programs, one for short-term cereals, the other for long-term cereals. This constitutes an advantage for simplifying linkages rather than having to deal with each country separately since the dialogue would be engaged with two regional organizations; that represented by IRAT and the other by joint project no. 26.

The Bambey center in Senegal, thus associated to the International Institute, with its secondary stations, would be the relay station for

short-term millets and sorghums. Senegal in this respect has the advantage of providing across a North to South distance of 500 km., at less than 300 km. from Bambey, the entire range of rainfall from 300 to 1,500 mm. This allows for the selection of the best combinations of varieties, of cropping patterns and of production systems to be recommended for the zone. The possibility of envisaging year round irrigation at Richard-Toll should be considered as a favorable asset in expediting the research work. Dissemination to other countries could be rapidly achieved due to the existing network. Samaru would serve as a relay to Bambey for the anglophone countries concerned with short-term cereals.

The Samaru center in Nigeria would be similarly associated to the International Institute for long-term millets and sorghums and the dissemination would be provided through the existing joint project no. 26. Bobo-Dioulasso in Upper Volta would serve as a relay to Samaru for franco-phone countries.

None of the grain-legume crops chosen for ICRISAT are now extensively grown in West Africa although the same allocation between Samaru and Bambey, based on the ecological requirements, could apply as well for those which are important to the region.

The same principle applies to the study of farming systems which will have to integrate these different crops in addition to cotton, in varying proportions according to the ecologies, the soils and the social customs.

The outreach suggestions above have not included Oceania or the New World. In both areas, much of the production of crops under consideration

is for livestock feed. However, similar outreach arrangements can be envisaged for the West Indies and Central and South America (Northeast Brazil, for example, would seem to merit special attention in the outreach program) while there would certainly be close collaboration and exchange with the work at Puerto Rico and in continental U.S.A. Plant breeding programs in Puerto Rico will be of great importance to the work of the Institute, and this island might well become a regional center for the Institute's activities in the New World.

## 10. Structure and Governance

The Institute shall be administered by a Director selected by the Governing Board (the first Director may be selected by the Interim Development Advisory Board), who shall be responsible for the internal operation and management of the Institute and for assuring that the program and objectives for the Institute are properly developed and carried out. He shall be a member and shall serve as executive secretary to the Board. The Board shall be responsible for development and/or approval of the policies under which the Institute operates, shall be responsible for selection and employment of the Director, shall approve the appointment of the senior scientific staff members, on recommendation of the Director. The Board shall review and approve the budget estimates for the Institute.

## Interim Development Advisory Board

An Interim Development Advisory Board of 5 to 7 members may be designated by the Consultative Group to serve for a period of one year or until the Governing Board can be fully constituted.

### Governing Board

The Governing Board may consist of no more than fifteen members selected as follows:

3 representatives of the host country to be chosen from among such persons as:

Secretary or Minister of Agriculture
Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the National Planning
Commission
Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural
Research
Vice Chancellors of state agricultural universities

- 3 representatives of agencies providing financial assistance
- 6 or more representatives from among scientific, agricultural and educational leadership of the countries or areas being served
- 1 Director of the Institute, Executive Secretary

The Consultative Group shall be responsible for constituting the initial Board and designating its chairman. Two of the six non-ex-officio members shall be appointed for one, two, and three year terms respectively. Thereafter, the Board shall designate successors to those non-ex-officio members whose terms shall expire as well as for those who leave the board for other reasons before their terms have expired. New appointees shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of the member who is being replaced or for three years in case of those appointed to fill vacancies occurring as a result of expiration of the term of a member.

The host country representatives will be ex-officio. The representatives of the agencies providing financial assistance may be designated by agreement among the group of such agencies

participating. The Director shall be selected and appointed by the Governing Board.

# Panel of Technical Consultants

The team suggests that a panel of technical consultants approximately 7 to 10 in number be constituted, consisting of outstanding scientists competent to assess the quality of work in the respective scientific disciplines and applied programs, upon whom the Director and the Board may call from time to time to assist in reviewing the scientific programs of the Institute, assessing their quality, degree of adequacy, strengths, and weakness and for advising as to how these programs should be altered, strengthened, or changed to meet the changing needs of the agricultural sector served by the Institute. This might be a standing panel, with each member designated to serve on call for a three-year period. Appointments to the panel could be renewed or changes made as desired as individual terms expire.

## 11. Staff

The basic programs of the Institute on sorghums, millets, chick-peas, and pigeon-peas and on the production systems will be developed and carried out by teams of scientists and specialists from selected disciplines and specialized fields deemed useful and necessary for the development of improved, superior crop varieties and to the solution of major production problems. These teams will be provided with appropriate support from other scientists, administrators and specialists. The

exact composition of the staff will depend upon the Institute's programs as they are finally developed. The Director should be given considerable latitude to develop internal organizational patterns and methods of program administration to get the highest productivity from the staff and budget provided.

A suggested staffing pattern is proposed. It is based on expected programs and will provide an approximate guide for planning and estimating personnel and related requirements. Using the program headings presented in the preceding program section, the following would be a reasonable senior staff to initiate the programs and activities of the Institute:

## Administration

Director
Associate Director (Resident Research)
Assistant Director (International Cooperation)
Treasurer-Controller
Administrative Officer

#### Crop Improvement

- 4 Plant breeders (sorghum, millets, Pigeon peas, and chick-peas)
- 2 Botanists (collections cereals and pulses)
- 2 Geneticists (cereals and pulses)
- 2 Physiologists (cereals and pulses)
- 2 Entomologists (cereals and pulses)
- 2 Pathologists
- 2 Agronomists
- 1 Microbiologist (nitrogen fixation)

#### Production Systems

Agronomist
Agricultural Engineer (machinery)
Agricultural Engineer (soil and water use)
Soil Scientist (chemistry and fertility)
Agricultural Meteorologist-Climatologist

Other specialists supportive to all the Institute's programs and operations can be provided under the Associate Director for Resident Research, including:

- 2 Economists (agricultural economics, marketing, socioanthropologist, etc.)
- 1 Information officer/editor
- 1 Librarian
- 1 Training Officer
- 1 Biochemist
- 1 Food Technologist
- 1 Statistician/Biometrician
- 1 Experiment Station Manager

The proposed senior staff will be supported by an appropriate regular complement of assistant scientists and specialists, research assistants and aides, and laborers. In addition, provision should be made for liberal use of visiting scientists and postdoctoral research investigators (at least two of each category each year) to augment and extend the work of the regular staff. Further, the scope and variety of research activities and the productive output of the Institute's staff could be increased significantly through planned use of long-term trainees (those in residence for six months or more). For example, with an expected average of five on-the-job type trainees per senior scientist, a hundred or more of such trainees would be in residence at all times and could help expand substantially research and research-related activities. Thus it would be highly desirable and in fact expected for the Institute to program as many long-term trainees as the staff and facilities can accommodate. Table 4 presents the kinds and numbers of staff, trainees and others by program areas that conceivably might be engaged in the Institute's programs.

TABLE 4

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

ILLUSTRATIVE CONSOLIDATED STAFF AND TRAINING PROJECTIONS

#### FOR RESEARCH AND RESEARCH-RELATED PROGRAM AREAS

(Numbers of individuals)

| Program Area                   | Scientists<br>and<br>Specialists <sup>a</sup> | Research<br>Assistants<br>and Aidsb | Visiting<br>Scientists<br>&_Specialists <sup>C</sup> | Postdoctoral<br>Scientists<br>& Specialists <sup>©</sup> | Scholars &<br>Traineesd | Sec'y<br>Clerical | Laborers<br>and<br>Helpers |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Sorghum &<br>Millets           | 8   | 32                                  | 11   | 1  | 32                      | 3                 | 4                          |
| Chickpeas &<br>Pigeonpeas.     | 9   | 36                                  | 11   | 1  | 36                      | 3                 | 4                          |
| Production<br>Systems          | 5   | 20                                  | 1  | 1  | 20                      | 2                 | 3                          |
| Economics                      | 2   | 8                                   | 1  | 1  | 8                       | 2                 |                            |
| Communications                 | 2   | . 12                                |  |  | 5                       | 4                 | 2                          |
| Training and<br>Demonstration  | 1   | 6                                   | +  |  | 45e                     | 3                 | 2                          |
| Chemistry Laws Food Technology | 1   | 7 .                                 |  |  | 4 4                     | 1                 | 4                          |
| Experimental Statistics        | 1   | 4                                   |  |  | 4                       | 2                 |                            |
| Experiment Station Operations  | 1   | 5                                   |  |  | 4                       | 2                 | 60f                        |
| Totals                         | 31 /  | 135                                 | 4  | 14   | - 172                   | 26                | 80                         |

All "senior" scientists/specialists

byounger, less experienced personnel at B.S. and M.S. level

CNumbers and assignment to program areas scheduled on basis of need and availability of individuals and funds. Numbers are illustrative.

dRepresents training capacity on basis of four long-term trainees (6 months or more per scientist/specialist). Actual numbers programed on basis of available funds and trainees.

eExtension-type trainees. Established on basis of 3 groups of 15 each per year. Approximate duration of training period:

fEstablished labor-pool requirement.

TABLE 5

INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

# ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORTING SERVICES STAFF

(Numbers of individuals)

| Program/Office/Section  | Officers | Executive<br>Assistants | Technicians      | Secretarial -<br>Clerical |
|---|----------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
|   |          |                         |                  |                           |
| Administration  |          |                         |                  |                           |
| Office of Director  | 3        | 1                       |                  | 6                         |
| Office of Treasurer-Controller                                      | 1        | 1                       |                  | T 1 - 4E +                |
| Payroll and Disbursement Accounting and Bookkeeping                 |          |                         |                  | 2 3                       |
| Office of Administrative Officer Travel and Conference Arrangements | 1        | 1                       |                  | 1                         |
| Inventory and Supplies Purchasing Supply                            |          | 1                       |                  | 1 3                       |
| Inventory   |          |                         |                  | 2                         |
| Property Superintendent<br>Instrument Repair                        |          | 1                       | 3                | 3                         |
| Refrigeration Plumbing  |          |                         | 1                |                           |
| Carpentry<br>Painting   |          |                         | 4<br>3           |                           |
| Electrical Repair<br>Motor Pool                                     |          |                         | 15               | 1 20                      |
| Building and Grounds Janitorial                                     |          |                         | 3 2              | i                         |
| Security  |          | a - propers             | 20               | î                         |
| Personnel   |          | 1                       | 155              | 1                         |
| City Office (if required)   |          | 1                       | and the continue |                           |
| Mail and Records; Electronic Communication                          |          | 1                       | VECT 1806/02     | 14                        |
|   |          | - 62 -                  |                  |                           |

Table 5 (Cont.)

| Program/Office/Section       | Officers | Executive<br>Assistants | Technicians | Secretarial -<br>Clerical |
|------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Administration               | 1        |                         |             | - 1                       |
| Office of Food and Dormitory |          |                         |             |                           |
| Services                     |          | 1                       |             | 1                         |
| Cafeteria                    |          |                         | 10          | 1                         |
| Dormitory                    |          |                         | 1           | 1                         |
| Staff and Guest Housing      |          |                         | 2           | 1                         |
| Totals                       | 5        | 0                       | 72          | 34                        |

TABLE 6
PROJECTION OF PHASING OF SENIOR STAFF

| Program Area  | Agreement | Land     | Date of | Land Acquisi                               | tion Plus Year | r |
|---|-----------|----------|---------|--|----------------|---|
| & Officer/Specialist  | Signed    | Acquired | 1       | 2  | 3              | 4 |
| Administration  |           |          |         |  |                |   |
| Director<br>Associate Director  | 1         | 1        | 1       |  |                |   |
| Assistant Director<br>Treasurer-controller<br>Administrative Officer    | 1         | 1        | •       |  |                |   |
| Sorghum & Millets   |           |          |         |  |                |   |
| Plant Breeder (Sorghum) Plant Breeder (Millets) Geneticist Physiologist |           | 1        | 1       | 1  | 1              |   |
| Entomologist Pathologist Agronomist Botanist (collections)              |           | *        | 1       | 1<br>1<br>1                                |                |   |
| Chickpea & Pigeonpea  |           |          |         |  |                |   |
| Plant Breeder (Pigeon Pea)<br>Plant Breeder (Chickpea)                  |           | 1        | 1       | 1000<br>1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 |                |   |
| Geneticist Physiologist Pathologist Microbiologist                      |           |          | lh<br>T | 1  | 1              |   |
| Entomologist Agronomist Botanist (collections)                          |           |          | 1       | 1  | -              |   |
|   |           |          |         |  |                |   |
|   |           | - 64 -   |         | 1 1000                                     | 000 DO 000 10  |   |

TABLE 6 (Cont.)

| Program Area   | Agreement | Land     | Date of | Land Acquis | ition Plu                               | s Year |
|--|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|---|--------|
| & Officer/Specialist                                   | Signed    | Acquired | 1       | 2           | 3                                       | 1,     |
| Production Systems                                     |           |          |         |             | 14                                      | 1      |
| Agronomist   |           | 1        | -       |             |   | 1      |
| Agr. Engineer (Machinery) Agr. Engineer (Soil & Water) |           | 1        | 1       | 1           |   | 1      |
| Soil Scientist (Chemistry-<br>Fertilizer)              |           | 1        | 1       |             | *************************************** | :<br>: |
| Agricultural Meteorologist                             | ,         |          |         | 1           |   | 1      |
| Economics  |           |          |         |             |   |        |
| Economist .  |           | 1        | *       | 1           |   |        |
|  |           |          |         | 1           |   |        |
| Communications Information Officer/Editor              |           |          | 1       |             |   |        |
| Librarion  |           | 1        | 1       |             |   |        |
| Fraining & Demonstration                               |           |          |         |             |   |        |
| Training Officer                                       |           |          | 1       |             |   |        |
| Chemistry & Biological Labs                            |           |          |         |             |   |        |
| Biochemist<br>Food Technologist                        |           |          | 1       |             |   |        |
| Statistics   |           |          |         | 1           |   |        |
| Statistician   |           |          | 1       |             |   |        |
| Experiment Station Opns                                |           |          |         |             |   |        |
| Exp. Station Super-<br>intendent (Agr. Eng.)           | 1         |          |         |             |   |        |
|  |           | -        | ·       |             |   |        |
| . TOTALS   | 3         | 8        | 9       | 12          | 3                                       | 1      |
|  |           |          |         |             | Í                                       |        |
|  |           | 8        |         |             |   |        |
|  |           |          |         |             | . !                                     |        |
|  |           |          | · ·     | i           |   |        |

# 12. Recruitment and Employment Policies

Employment policies and conditions for senior scientific staff will be on an international basis without discrimination as to nationality or origin or any considerations other than scientific and professional merit and performance.

Junior scientists, technicians, and clerical, administrative, and operational support personnel will be drawn largely from the host country and will be employed under terms and conditions established or approved by the Board of Trustees. Conditions of employment for such personnel would more nearly approximate accepted norms of the host country, with such modifications as may be necessary to assure availability of well qualified staff and a high quality of performance.

# 13. Facilities Required

Based on a probable location in India, it is expected that a self-contained, self-sufficient crop research and training center (complete with research, administrative and service buildings; a field research station with irrigation on a reasonable portion of the land; dormitories and senior staff living quarters including recreational facilities; and supporting utilities, water lines and service roads) will have to be built and/or developed. Given an expected location adjacent to a major national institution, the required physical plant and facilities will likely be similar to those required for the establishment of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, the Philippines.

Using the IRRI model, the following estimate of space and building requirements can be projected in general terms:

# Administration Building

This building would accommodate the principal administrative offices; public areas (reception, seminar-conference and auditorium); Office of Communication, including the library; Office of Economics; central files and mail and records.

### Research Building

Biological research requires certain standard utilities and facilities, i.e., water, gas, electricity, laboratories, apparatus, machines and equipment. Some requirements are peculiar

to particular lines of research and other requirements are common to all. In the first instance, requirements have to be designed and provided for individually, but in the latter case they can be pooled and provided for centrally. To meet diverse and common research requirements, it is proposed that major research programs of the Institute - sorghums, millets, pigeon-pea, chick-pea and production systems - be housed in a research building with central chemical, biological and other laboratories, including apparatus and equipment rooms, located so as to facilitate central use and service.

## Training Building

This building will provide offices for the training and demonstration program staff and appropriate instructional rooms and facilities to be used mainly for short term, extension subject matter training.

# Plant Materials Building

A suitable facility will be required for carrying out operations with regard to threshing, handling, processing, storing and shipping of experimental seed. The building will (1) house the germ plasm collections of sorghum, millets, chick-peas and pigeon-peas, (2) provide handling and storage space for experimental seeds and other dry or refrigerated plant materials, (3) areas for preparation and storage of certain plant/seed materials for analyses, and (4) provide receiving and in-processing and out-processing

and packaging facilities for incoming or outgoing shipments of experimental quantities of seeds and other plant materials.

## Field Research Services Building

This building will house the Office of Experiment Station
Operations for work areas in crops, agronomy and soils, and plant
protection in direct support of field plot research and for farm
supplies storage, mixing and storage of fertilizers and chemicals,
and storage areas for farm machinery and equipment. It will include
also lockers, showers and other service facilities for the Institute's
labor pool.

# Engineering Services Building

This building would house and provide space and facilities for property maintenance shops and personnel, building and grounds maintenance, inventory and supply, general work area, vehicle garages, and agricultural engineering research.

## Plant Growth Facilities

Suitable structures and facilities - greenhouses and screened plant growth chambers, head houses and service facilities - will be required to conduct controlled research in genetics and cytogenetics, plant physiology, weed control, soils (chemistry, fertility, microbiology), plant pathology and entomology.

# Student Dormitories, Cafeteria and Recreation Building(s)

Suitable resident quarters will have to be provided for long term and short term students. Accommodations for up to \_\_\_\_\_

long term students and \_\_\_\_\_short term students should be provided based on projected training capabilities of the Institute. Such accommodations should include an appropriate dining facility and recreation rooms and lounges.

## Staff Housing

It is probable, based on experience in establishing similar international institutes, that staff housing will have to be provided for the senior staff and selected junior staff, especially female clerical and technical personnel. In the case of IRRI, a staff dormitory has been provided for many of the secretaries and clerical staff.

At certain of the potential sites, housing for senior staff could probably be arranged on a rental basis in the city, rather than relying on construction of such houses on site.

- 14. Preliminary estimates of budget requirements
- a) Recurring Costs of Care Program
  - Staff: Table 7 presents illustrative projected phasing of staff personnel by categories and

estimated costs at several stages of development. The estimates of phasing and costs are based on experiences of existing institutes such as IRRI, CIMMYT, CIAT, and IITA. They can be only approximated at this stage. A better estimate of personnel costs and expected rate of employment will be possible when the Institute is authorized. Based on the estimates in Table 7, total permanent personnel costs when the Institute is fully staffed after a period of four to five years would be approximately \$1.8 to \$2.0 million. To this should be added approximately \$110,000 to \$125,000 for special, temporary staff members (visiting scientists and post-doctorals).

Operating Costs: Based on a rough estimate of
U.S. \$10,000 per senior officer/scientist/
technician for research and logistical support
(supplies, equipment, housing, utilities, official
travel, and administrative costs), annual operating

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>IRRI: International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, The Philippines

CIMMYT: Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, Mexico City, D. F.

CIAT: Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical, Cali, Colombia

IITA: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria

- expenses would be of the order of \$300,000 to \$350,000.
- Training Costs: Table 7 summarizes the estimated kinds, numbers, and costs of trainees. Travel, cost of living stipends, and incidental expenses to provide for 100 long term scholar trainees would be approximately \$260,000 annually, estimated at current levels.

## b) Capital Costs

- Land: It would be expected that the host government would make a suitable area of land (not less than 500 acres and preferably 1,000 acres or more) available either free or at a low nominal cost.
- Buildings, Equipment, and Utilities: \*Costs for these items can be expected to be between U. S. \$9.0 and \$12.0 million. This is based on the experiences at IRRI, IITA, and CIMMYT.

<sup>\*</sup> These estimated costs are based on the space requirements at the following prevailing construction rates:

| 1. | Residential Buildings                         | 70 Rs/sq. ft. |
|----|---|---------------|
|    | (does not include land and external services) |               |
| 2. | Dormitory and International Hostel            | 70 Rs/sq. ft. |
| 3. | Laboratories                                  | 50 Rs/sq. ft. |
| 4. | Service Buildings                             | 40 Rs/sq. ft. |
| 5. | External Services                             | 5% of cost    |
| 6. | Contingencies                                 | 5% of cost    |
| 7. | Architect's Fees 6 to                         | 11% of cost   |

TABLE 7

ILLUSTRATIVE PROJECTED PHASING AND ESTIMATED COSTS FOR STAFF PERSONNEL SCHOLAR - TRAINEES AND OTHERS

|  | AGR | EEMENT | LAN      | LAND  |     | The state of the s |     |         |     |         | TTION PLUS YEAR |  |  |  |
|--|-----|--------|----------|-------|-----|--|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| CATEGORY   | SIG | NED    | ACQUIRED |       | 1   |  | 2   |         | 3   |         | 14              |  |  |  |
| <b>!</b>   | No. | 1000   | No.      | 1000  | No. | 1000<br>\$   | No. | 1000    | No. | 1000    | No.             | \$   |  |  |
| Senior Scientists - Specialists - Administrators | 5 3 | 96.0   | 11       | 352.0 | 20  | 640.0  | 32  | 1,024   | 35  | 1,120.0 | 36              | 1152.0   |  |  |
| Executive Assistants                             | 1   | 4.0    | 3        | 12.0  | 9   | 36.0   | 9   | 36.0    | 9   | 36.0    | 9               | 36.0   |  |  |
| Research Assistants<br>& Aides                   | _   |        | -        | _     | 18  | 54.0   | 70  | 210.0   | 100 | 300.0   | 126             | 378.0  |  |  |
| Technicians                                      | 2   | 4.0    | 9        | 18.0  | 35  | 70.0   | 55  | 110.0   | 65  | 130.0   | 72              | 144.0  |  |  |
| Secretarial                                      | 3   | 6.0    | 7        | 14.0  | 35  | 70.0   | 45  | 90.0    | 50  | 100.0   | 54              | 108.0  |  |  |
| Laborers & Helpers                               | _   | -      | 4        | 2.4   | 35  | 21.0   | 50  | 30.0    | 65  | 39.0    | 79              | 47.4   |  |  |
| TOTAL PERMANENT STAFF                            | 9   | 110.0  | 34       | 398.4 | 152 | 891.0  | 261 | 1,500.0 | 324 | 1,725.0 | 376             | 1865.4   |  |  |
| Special Staff, Scholars and Trainees             |     |        |          |       |     |  |     |         |     |         |                 | (Caraba and and and and and and and and and an |  |  |
| Scholar-Trainees                                 |     |        |          |       | 2   | 4.8  | 30  | 72.0    | 65  | 156.0   | 100             | 240.0  |  |  |
| Extension Trainees                               |     | 1      |          | -     |     |  |     |         |     |         | 30              | 24.0   |  |  |
| Visiting Scientists                              |     |        |          |       |     |  |     |         |     |         | 4               | 80.0   |  |  |
| Post Doctorals                                   |     |        |          |       |     |  |     |         | 1   |         | 2               | 30.0   |  |  |

| SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED COSTS          | U. S. D<br>1,00 |          |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| Recurring Costs                     |                 |          |
| Permanent Staff                     | 1,800 t         | 0 2,000  |
| Special Staff                       | 110 t           | 0 125    |
| Operating                           | 350             |          |
| Training                            | 260             |          |
| Capital Costs                       |                 |          |
| Buildings, Equipment and Utilities* | 10,000 t        | o 12,000 |

# c) Costs for Strengthening Regional and National Programs linked with the Institute's Major Objectives

It is not possible to prepare detailed estimates of the requirements for strengthening the various regional and national programs concerned with the field of work which is the concern of this Institute. This should be kept under continuing review and study so as to develop the arrangements and levels of support needed in each particular case. The general pattern for such cooperative effort is set forth elsewhere.

# 15. Host Country Relationships

# a) Legal Status

The Institute must be provided appropriate legal status by the host country adequate to enable it to function effectively as a truly international institute. The team has been assured by

<sup>\*</sup> See footnote on previous page

the officials of India that this will be examined thoroughly and that necessary measures will be taken. The team is of the opinion that specific legislation, worked out in consultation with the Interim Development Advisory Board, should be given very careful consideration to the end that clear and direct authority and legal status to the Institute and its program are assured.

## b) Arrangements and assurances for expeditious movement of:

- a) Staff members into and out of the host country. Visiting scientists, administrators, and trainees
- c) Seed and genetic material exchange
- d) Release and dissemination of research results

The team has been assured that there will be no restrictions on the appointment and posting of staff and of the entry to India and participation of scientists, trainees, and other visitors concerned with the Institute's program on the basis of nationality of origin, irrespective of whether or not India may have active diplomatic relations with the country concerned in any individual case. This will be subject only to the normal checks and clearances required for security purposes.

The government proposes to establish a quarantine unit in direct association with the Institute to assure prompt and expeditious examination of incoming and outgoing seed shipments and thus avoid any unnecessary delay in seed movement. In principle, no restrictions are anticipated other than the examination necessary to assure the avoidance of import or export of diseases and pests which might pose

a threat to the agriculture of the host country or to others to which seeds may be sent.

Every effort possible will be made to expedite communication among the cooperating countries and to make the results of research available to all potential users as rapidly as possible.

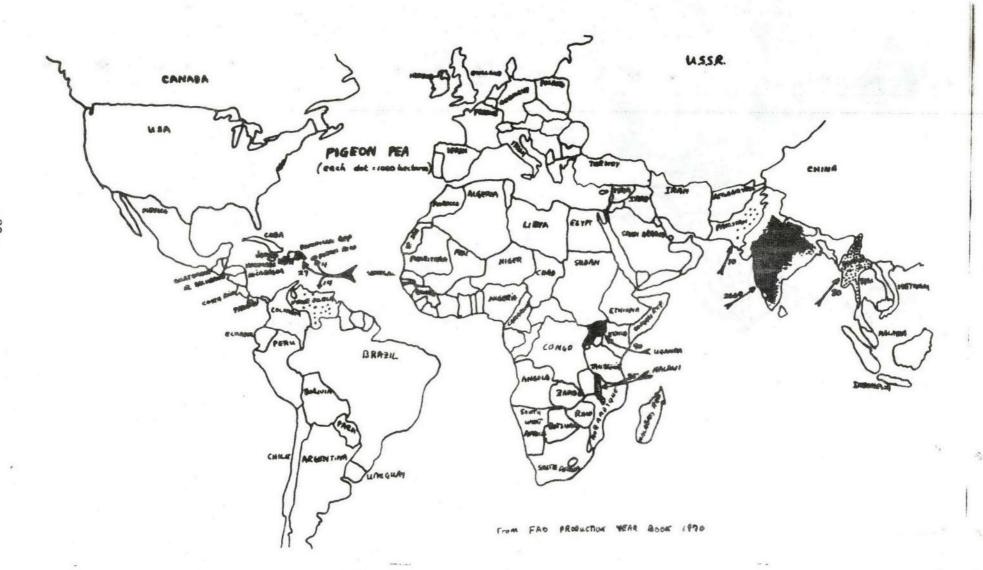
# c) Tax and import provisions for the Institute and for non-national staff

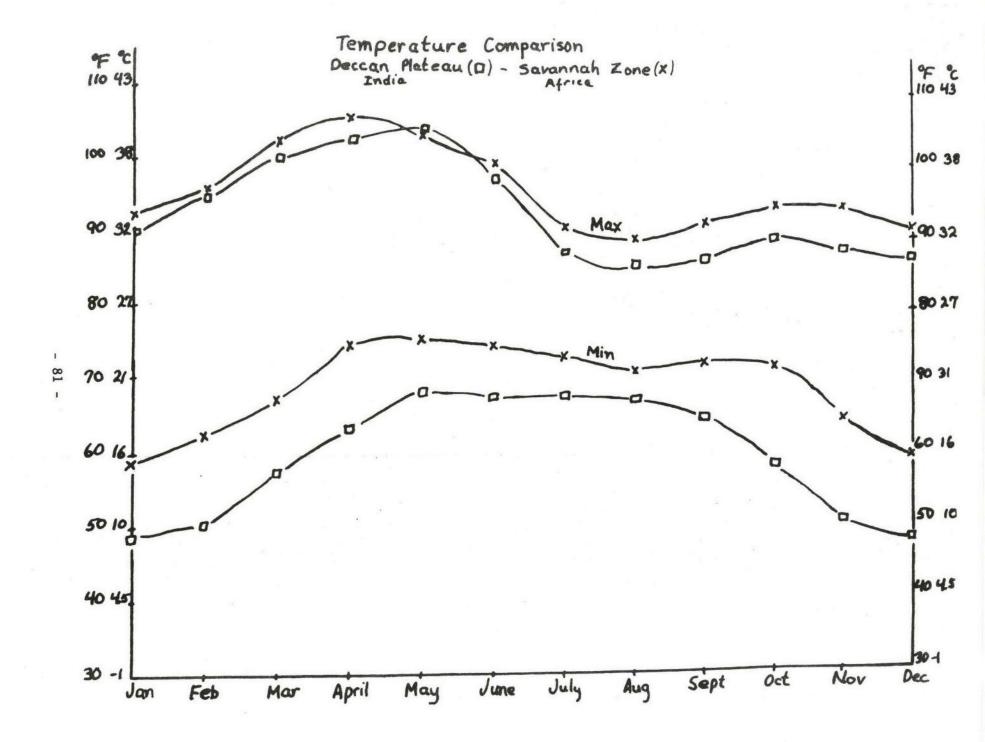
The Government of India has given assurance to the team that reasonable provisions will be worked out to extend income tax exemptions to non-national staff members of the Institute, and for expeditious handling and import tax exemptions to the Institute and for its non-national staff members. The Government wishes to be appraised of the specific concessions which have been provided to the other international institutes already in existence and any additional provisions which the experience of the other institutes has shown would be required for smooth and effective operation of the program, as a basis for their working out the necessary arrangements.

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|   | , (a)  | (b)   | , ici   | (d)   | (e)   | (f)   |  |                                | (g)   |   |                    | (h)   | (1)  |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------|---|--|
|   |  |   |   |   |   |   | Characteris                                    | ties and Fac                   | ilities of Population C   | enter -   |                    |   | Availability                                 |
| Location  | Proximity to a good agricultural university  | Suitability of<br>agricultural area   | Suitability of latitude<br>and climate for year-<br>round cropping  |   | Irrigation<br>possibilities   | Accessibility to<br>international<br>airport  | Population                                     | Shopping                       | Education:<br>Primary &<br>Secondary  | Entertain -<br>ment                             | Medical            | of host   | of trained<br>personnel for<br>support staff |
| I. Bambey,<br>Senegal   | No agricultural university<br>within country. General<br>university in Dakar -<br>100 km. distant  | Primary crops: millet.<br>groundnut, sorghum  | Latitude satisfactory. Rain-<br>fall limits cropping to four<br>month period - late June to<br>early October.   | Quantity land on 'Centre de<br>Recherche Agronomique du<br>Bambey' satisfactory. Soil<br>sandy, topography level to<br>slightly rolling-drainage good.      | Very limited-shallow well<br>provides enough water for<br>only one to two hectare<br>nursery in dry seasons-<br>deeper water said to be saline. | Fair, Int'l, airport at<br>Dakar approx. 85 km,<br>from Bambey- connect-<br>ing roads good.   |  | Poor, ex-<br>cept at<br>Dakar. | Primary (French<br>med.) on station.<br>Other schools<br>primarily at Dakar | Staff club on<br>station,<br>otherwise<br>Dakar | Dakar              | Not determined<br>but presumably<br>satisfactory          | Very limited                                 |
| <ol><li>Bobo Dioulasso,<br/>Upper Volta<br/>(not visited)</li></ol> | No.  | Primary crops longer<br>season millet, sorghum,<br>groundnut. Maize to<br>limited degree  | Latitude satisfactory   | Presumably satisfactory   | Could probably be arranged  | Internal connections to<br>Abidjan, etcaccessibility<br>internationally only fair   | Medium-<br>sized city,<br>of about<br>100,000. | Fair                           | Fair/Poor   | Fair  | Unknown            | Not determined<br>but presumably<br>satisfactory          | Very limited                                 |
| <ol> <li>Samanru (Zaria),<br/>Nigeria<br/>(not visited)</li> </ol>  | Good. Adjacent to<br>Amado Bello University  | Primary crops longer season<br>sorghum and millets, maize,<br>cotton, groundnuts.   | Latitude and climate reason-<br>ably satisfactory. Some cool<br>periods in mid-winter.  | Satisfactory  | Probably satisfactory   | Internal air connections.<br>Int'l. airport at Kano (100<br>miles) Lagos,   | Medium-<br>sized city:<br>about 40,000         | Fair                           | Fair  | Fair  | Fair               | Not determined<br>but presumably<br>satisfactory          | Somewhat<br>limited                          |
| 4. Alemaya,<br>Ethlopia   | Fair/Good, Could be adjacent<br>to college of agriculture, HSI<br>University. Good undergradu-<br>ate agric. college, but not yet<br>ready for graduate programs | Crops primarily sorghums<br>and groundnuts, with some<br>pulses. Altitude about<br>6,000 feet   | Not satisfactory. Altitude of approx. 6,000 ft. & above limits cropping to one season per year-would be especially useful for high altitude sorghums also perhaps chick-pea and pigeon pea, very little pearl millet grown. | Satisfactory. Land adjacent to<br>College of Agric, could be<br>obtained; college owns large<br>tract in Dacata Valley about<br>40 km, to south of Alemaya. | Probably satisfactory   | Poor, Airport at Diredawa<br>45 km, from Alemaya and<br>approx, 85 km, from Dacata<br>Valley, connecting to DiBouti<br>& Addis Ababa by daily flights.<br>Int'l, conn, from Addis Ababa,<br>Good roads from Alemaya<br>to Diredawa. | Small<br>center                                | Fair/Poor                      | Fair/Poor   | Limited •                                       | Limited            | Not determined<br>but presumably<br>very favorable        | Limited                                      |
| <ol> <li>Thika-Machakes<br/>area, Kenya</li> </ol>                  | Poor, Newly created agri-<br>faculty in Univ. of Nairobi<br>approx. 60 km, distant   | Unsuitable. Sorghum may<br>have considerable potential<br>for area but not now grown.<br>Area relatively undeveloped<br>Some chick-pea grown. | Very close to equator, but alti-<br>tude 4,000/5,000 ft. Probably<br>satisfactory but only limited<br>amount of relevant crops in<br>area to provide observational<br>evidence.   | Fair. Area rolling in topog-<br>raphy. Suitable tract of<br>land could possibly be found.   | Could probably be developed,<br>but site selection would<br>require that this be kept in<br>mind.   | Fair. Nairobi would be about 60 km. away.   |  | Poor.<br>Only at<br>Nairobi    | Poor, although<br>fair at Nairobi   | Poor<br>except at<br>Nairobi                    | Good at<br>Nairobi | Poor. No real<br>interest of gov't.<br>in crops concerned | Very<br>limited.                             |

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|                          | (a)   | (b)  | tes   | <b>6</b> -16  | (42)  | (f)  |   |           | (gr)                   |                    |           | (h)                | (1)                            |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
|                          | Proximity to a good   | Suitability of   | Suitability of latitude<br>and climate for year-  | Land availability<br>and quality  | Irrigation possibilities  | Accessibility to international airport   | Characteristics and Facilities of Population Center -<br>Education: |           |                        |                    |           | Attitude           | Availability of trained        |
| Location                 | agricultural university   | agriculturai area  | round cropping  |   |   |  | Population  | Shopping  | Primary &<br>Secondary | Entertain-<br>ment | Medical   | of host<br>country | personnel for<br>support staff |
| 6. Morogoro,<br>Tanzania | Fair/Good. Recently establish<br>ed Faculty of Agriculture, Univ<br>of Dar Es Salaam (undergradu-<br>ate) at Morogoro. Research<br>Institute could probably obtain<br>land in close proximity   | , pea important crops of area  | Satisfactory  | Satisfactory  | Probably satisfactory   | Poor, Airstrip at Morogoro<br>but no regularly scheduled<br>service, Int'l, airport at Dar<br>Es Salaam about 125 miles<br>away. | Small city,<br>Estimated<br>about 8,000                             | Fair/Poor | Poor                   | Poor               | Poor/Fair | Unknown            | Very limited                   |
| 7. Poona,<br>India       | Fair/Good. Important agri,<br>college of state Agri, Univ.<br>with graduate training-one of<br>oldest in India-at Poona –<br>Headquarters. Campus of Univ<br>100 miles distant. Site about<br>10/12 km. from campus of<br>Agri. college | Excellent - all principal crops important in area  | Good  | Good/Excellent. 413 acres<br>choice land in hands of govern<br>ment available. Could obtain<br>300 acres more nearby. Not<br>all continuous tract. Ample<br>land with agri, univ. main<br>campus 100 miles away | Available and already<br>- installed. Lift from<br>perennial river  | Good. Daily air service to<br>Poona- 125 miles to Bombay<br>int'l, airport, Good road and<br>railroad connections to<br>Bombay   | About one million   | Excellent | Good                   | Good               | Excellent | Excellent          | Ample                          |
| 8. Bangalore,<br>India   | Excellent, especially if site<br>adjacent to campus Mysore<br>Univ. of Agri. Science selected   | Fair. All crops can be grown<br>although finger millet now<br>principal crop of area. Some<br>pigeon pea, little sorghum or<br>pearl millet, very little<br>chick-pea, | Good. Temperatures avoid<br>extremes. Suitable for year-<br>round cropping but summers<br>cooler and winters warmer<br>than most other locations                    | Satisfactory, Two sites in<br>hands of Forest Dept. Now<br>best site would require<br>purchase-gov't, assures<br>possible.  | Doubtful-ground water<br>supplies limited. No<br>perennial stream.<br>Tank doubtful.  | Good. Excellent air and<br>rail connections to Madras,<br>Delhi, Bombay  | About<br>1.4 million  | Excellent | Fair                   | Fair               | Excellent | Excellent          | Ample                          |
| 9. Hyderabad,<br>India   | Good, Agri, Univ. at<br>Rajendranajar (Hyderabad)<br>about 25 km,   | Excellent, All principal crops<br>grown in area, though chick-<br>pea to lesser extent   | Excellent   | Excellent, 3,000 acres on<br>main highway about 25 km.<br>from city already available<br>in gov't. hands.   | Probably ok. Will have<br>to check on dept, land<br>depentability of large<br>surface tank/s on land.<br>Some repair required | Good/Excellent air/rail<br>connections to Delhi, Bombay,<br>Madras, fair to Calcutta   | About<br>1.8 million  | Excellent | Fair/Poor              | Fair/Poor          | Excellent | Excellent          | Ample                          |
| 10. Indore,<br>India     | rank campus of state agri,<br>univ.   | Good. Sorghum, pigeon pea,<br>groundnuts, cotton principal<br>crops. Some chick-pea,<br>little pearl millet  | Fair. Slightly far north. Winter<br>temperatures marginal though<br>limited experimental evidence<br>indicates second crop can be<br>grown with late December plant | -three available sites shown<br>very close to city-800 to   | Probably ok - would need<br>to be checked out. Stream<br>adjacent to two sites said<br>to be ok.                              | Fair, Air/Rail/Highway<br>connections to Bombay<br>and Delhi, although distance<br>considerable                                  | About 0.6 million   | Fair      | Poor                   | Fair               | Fair/Good | Excellent          | Ample                          |
| 11. Varanasi,<br>India   | site near Banaras Hindu<br>Univ, with good agri, faculty  | Fair/Good. Sorghums largely<br>of fodder types-important<br>area for pearl millet, pigeon<br>pea and chick-pea.  | Poor, Too far north, Winter<br>temperatures low-would prob-<br>ably only grow one full genera-<br>tion annually with limited off-<br>season plantings.              |   | Probably satisfactory.<br>Good ground water area.   | Fair. Daily air/rail connec-<br>tions to Delhi and Calcutta.<br>Distance substantial.  | Large city  | Fair/Good | Fair                   | Fair               | Good      | Excellent          | Ample                          |
|                          |   |  |   |   |   |  |   |           | 34.3                   |                    |           |                    |                                |

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE FORD FOUNDATION, ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL CROPS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THE SEMI-ARID TROPICS

### PREAMBLE

During the past decade, very substantial progress has been made in development of technology for increasing the productivity and profitability in the tropics of crops such as rice, maize, and wheat in areas in which moisture supplies are reasonably adequate. Large areas of the tropical world are not so favourably situated, however, and have not yet benefitted to any degree from these advances. It is estimated that approximately 400 million people live in the seasonally dry, semi-arid tropical zones and are dependent to a major extent for their staple foods on rain-fed cereal and associated grain legume crops such as sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas. There is a great need, and equally great potential and opportunity for the development of scientific technology applicable to this large sector of the world's agriculture which can improve the quantity and quality of their food supplies and their opportunities for a more useful and satisfying life.

In recognition of these needs and opportunities, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research authorised a study, which resulted in a proposal for an International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), subject to the approval of their Governing Bodies. Certain members of the Consultative Group have indicated their willingness to subscribe funds to support the implementation of the initial Stage of the Proposal and have indicated their intention to provide continuing support for the Institute. These members will enter into a Memorandum of Agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to establish a special account for this purpose and the Bank will enter into an agreement with the Ford Foundation under which the Ford Foundation will undertake to implement the Initial Stage of the Proposal with the purpose of establishing ICRISAT as an independent entity in a position (when appropriately financed and fully staffed) to carry forward the remainder of the Proposal.

Now, therefore, the parties to this Memorandum agree to work together toward the establishment of an International research and training institution along the general lines set forth in the Proposal, with suitable governance, legal charter, with the appropriate status, authorities, privileges and other conditions necessary to enable it to operate effectively and efficiently toward the attainment of its objectives when provided the requisite financial support. Specifically, the parties to this Memorandum agree:

#### 1. Name

The name of the Institute shall be the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

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#### 2. Location

The principal headquarters of the Institute (ICRISAT) shall be at Hyderabad, India.

### 3. Purposes and Activities

The Institute (ICRISAT) will serve as (a) a world centre for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas, and chick peas; (b) a centre to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics; and (c) a centre which may undertake such other programmes or extensions of these programmes as its Governing Board may determine. In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world.

The Institute will engage in the following types of activities:

- (1) Research on practical and theoretical problems including plant breeding related to the production of sorghums, millets, chick peas, and pigeon peas, and on the cropping and farming systems in which these crops are major components.
- (2) Collection, evaluation, maintenance, manipulation and distribution of basic germ plasm and of improved plant materials for use in breeding, improvement, and production programmes of national and regional programmes.
  - (3) Publication and dissemination of research results.
- (4) Organisation of periodic conferences, forums and seminars on problems related to the Institute's objectives.
- (5) Training of scientists who will be involved in research, educational, and action programmes in the various countries in which the Institute's programme will be applicable.
- (6) Assistance in the development of appropriate educational, research, and extension institutional arrangements in the cooperating countries to facilitate use and application of the work of the Institute.
- (7) Establishment and operation of an information centre and library which will provide a collection of the world's literature on the major and related subjects of concern to the Institute.
- (8) Such other activities as may be found necessary in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

In furtherance of these purposes and activities, the Institute shall have incidental power to:-

 Acquire or obtain from any governmental authority, national, municipal, or local, foreign or domestic, or otherwise,

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or from any corporation, company, association, or person or other entity, such charters, franchises, licenses, rights, privileges, assistance, financial or otherwise, and concessions as are conducive to and necessary for the attainment of the purposes of the Institute;

- (2) Receive and acquire from any person, firm or entity, by donation, grant, exchange, devise, bequest, purchase or lease, either absolutely or in trust, contributions consisting of such properties, real or personal, including funds and valuable effects or things, as may be useful or necessary to carry out the purpose and objectives of the Institute, and to hold, own, operate, use or dispose of said properties or valuable things;
- (3) Do and perform all sets and things as are necessary, expedient, suitable or proper for the furtherance or accomplishment of the purposes and the attainment of any or all of the objectives herein stated, or which shall appear, at any time, as conducive to and useful for the activities of the Institute.

## 4. Administration and Governance

The Institute shall be established in India as an autonomous, international philanthropic, non-profit, research, educational, and training organisation.

The Institute shall be administered by a Director who shall be selected by the Governing Board. The Director shall be responsible for the internal operation and management of the Institute and for assuring that the programme and objectives of the Institute are properly developed and carried out. He shall be a member of the Board exofficio.

The Board shall be responsible for development and/or approval of the Institute's programmes and for the policies under which the Institute operates, shall be responsible for selection and employment of the Director, and shall approve the appointment of the senior staff members on recommendation of the Director. The Board shall review and approve the budget estimates for the Institute.

The Governing Board may consist of no more than fifteen members selected as follows:-

3 Members designated by the host country.

3 Members designated by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

6 to eight Members at large with relevant interests and qualifications from countries or areas being served, or from countries or agencies which have concern for and provide substantial support for work in the fields of the Institute's major responsibilities.

1 Director of the Institute, ex-officio.

The Consultative Group on International Research, through its sub-Committee for ICRISAT, shall be responsible for constituting the initial Governing Board. India will be represented on the sub-Committee. The Governing Board will elect the first Chairman.

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The Director shall be ex-officio member of the Board. The period of tenure of the members designated by the host country shall be determined by the Government of India.

Other members of the Governing Board, with the exception of the first Governing Board, shall serve for three years with the provision that any vacancy occurring within the designated term shall be filled for the remainder of the term of the member so vacated. In constituting the first Governing Board, in order to provide for continuity, approximately one-third of the members designated by the Consultative Group and the members at large, respectively, shall be appointed for one-year terms, approximately one-third for two-year terms, and approximately one-third for three-year terms.

The Governing Board shall be responsible for selecting and appointing members to fill vacancies which arise for any reason among the members at large.

The Chairman shall be elected by the Board annually.

#### 5. Financing

Financial support for the Institute will be provided by members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. Funds for the Initial Stage of Implementing the Proposal have been pledged by the following members of the Consultative Group who have entered into an agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for establishing and administering a special account for the purpose:

Government of the United Kingdom Government of the United States of America United Nations Development Programme International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Other members of the Consultative Group will provide non-monetary services in kind.

The continuing budget needs of the Institute will be considered annually by the Consultative Group. Full development of the Institute and its programme will be dependent upon the financial support provided by members of the Consultative Group.

#### 6. Agreements

(a) The Government of India shall recognise the Institute as a philanthropic, non-profit organisation with the purposes set forth in this Memorandum. The international status of the Institute will be ensured by the Government of India issuing suitable Notification as contemplated in Clause 3 of the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947 extending the operation of Articles I and II, Sections 2,3,4,5,6,7, and 8 of the Schedule of the said Act to the Institute. Further, the interests of non-Indian officials of the Institute staff will be safeguarded to the extent envisaged in Article V, Section 17, 18(b), (d), (e) and (g), 19,20, and 21 of the said Schedule and Government of India Instructions thereunder being no

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less favourable than that extended to non-India: officials of the I.B.R.D. The following facilities will also be afforded by the Government of India.

- (1) Authorisation for the unrestricted movement of the Institute's staff members into and out of India as often as may be necessary for the purposes of the Institute.
- (2) Assurance of authority for the Governing Board to establish employment policies and conditions for the senior staff of the Institute on an international basis including Indians, without discrimination as to nationality or origin or any consideration other than scientific and professional merit and performance.

The Board will also have the authority to establish terms and conditions of employment of junior scientists, technicians, and clerical, administrative, and operational support personnel. Such personnel will be drawn largely from the host country and their conditions of employment will be expected to more nearly approximate accepted norms of the host country, with such modifications as may be necessary to assure availability of well qualified staff and a high quality of performance.

- (3) Assurance of procedures for expeditious clearance for entry into India of trainees, scholars, and visitors concerned with the Institute's programme.
- (4) Authorisation for the unrestricted movement of seeds and genetic materials into and out of India as may be needed by the Institute or for its cooperative programmes in any part of the world consistent with appropriate quarantine inspection to avoid introduction or export of pests or diseases. The Government agrees to establish and operate a quarantine unit within the Institute to assure prompt and expeditious inspection and clearance of seed shipments and receipts.
- (5) Freedom for publication and dissemination of research results to all parties.

The Government of India further agrees to make available to the Institute on a long term (example - 50 years) lease at a nominal rental a tract of land of approximately 1,000 hectares near Hyderabad City (Andhra Pradesh) which has been judged as suitable for the Institute for:

- (i) Site for the main laboratory and office buildings and for the necessary service buildings.
  - (ii) Housing sites for the Institute staff and employees.
- (iii) Land for experimental, seed production, and other purposes of the Institute.
- (b) The Ford Foundation agrees, within the limitation of funds subscribed by members of the Consultative Group, and acting on behalf of the Consultative Group and these donor members, to carry

17.8 Swamiate Revenming

forward the Initial Stage of the Proposal for the Institute, following the general principles of the Proposal as a guide, upto the point at which the Institute can function independently under its own Governing Board. At this point the Foundation will endorse this agreement to the Governing Board of ICRISAT and the Government of India agrees to such endorsement, turning over to ICRISAT all the rights, obligations and assets it has incurred under its agreement with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for undertaking the Initial Stage of ICRISAT.

## 7. Termination

The rights and obligations of the Ford Foundation under this agreement will terminate at the time the Foundation endorses its rights and obligations under this agreement to ICRISAT and turns over to ICRISAT its rights, obligations and assets it has received under this agreement and under its agreement with the I.B.R.D. for undertaking the Initial Stage of ICRISAT.

Should it be necessary to terminate the agreement for any reason other than by endorsement to ICRISAT, the disposition of rights, obligations and physical assets, other than land, accrued upto that time shall be determined by the Consultative Group. Disposition of any land held by the Institute shall be governed by the terms of the lease agreement for such land.

Signed in New Delhi on behalf of the parties to this agreement, this day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1972.

The Government of India

by M. 8. Swammathan

The Ford Foundation
on behalf of the Consultative Group
on International Agricultural Research

by Ralph W. Cummings

# ACT No. XLVI of 1947 (PASSED BY THE DOMINION LEGISLATURE)

(Received the assent of the Governor General of the 20th December 1947)

An act to give effect to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and to enable similar privileges and immunities to be enjoyed by other international organisations and their representatives and officials;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

- 1. Short title: This act may be called the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947.
- 2. Conferment on United Nations and its representatives and officers of certain privileges and immunities. (a) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, the provisions set out in the Schedule to this Act of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 13th day of February 1946, shall have the force of law in India.
- (2) the Central Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the said Convention set out therein.
- 3. Power to confer certain privileges and immunities on other international organisations and their representations and officers Where in pursuance of any international agreement, convention or other instrument it is necessary to accord to any international organisation and its representatives and officers privileges and immunities in India similar to those contained in the provisions

set out in the Schedule, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare that the provisions set out in the Schedule will, subject to such modifications, if any, as it may consider necessary or expedient for giving effect to the said agreement, convention or other instrument apply mutatis mutandis to the international organisation specified in the notification and its representatives and officers, and thereupon the said provisions shall apply accordingly and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, shall in such application have the force of law in India.

4. Power to make rules: - The Central Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

# UNITED NATIONS (PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES) ACT, 1947

#### THE SCHLDULL

## ARTICLE I JURIDICAL PERSONALITY

SECTION 1. The United Nations shall possess juridical personality. It shall have the capacity:

- (a) to contract:
- (b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property:
- (c) to institute legal proceedings.

#### ARTICLE II

### PROPERTY, FUNDS AND ASSETS

- SECTION 2. The United Nations, its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. It is, however, understood that no waiver of immunity shall extend to any measure of execution.
- SECTION 3. The premises of the United Nations shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the United Nations, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.
- SECTION 4. The archives of the United Nations, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable wherever located.

. 2 .

- SECTION 5. Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind.
- (a) the United Nations may hold funds, gold or currency of any kind and operate accounts in any currency;
- (b) the United Nations shall be free to transfer its funds, gold or currency from one country to another or within any country and to convert any currency held by it into any other currency.
- SECTION 6. In exercising its rights under Section 5 above, the United Nations shall pay due regard to any representations made by the Government of any Member in so far as it is considered that effect can be given to such representations without detriment to the interests of the United Nations.

  SECTION 7. The United Nations, its assets, income and other property shall
- (a) exempt from all direct taxes; it is understood, however, that the United Nations will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;

be:

- (b) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the United Nations for its official use. It is understood, however, that articles imported under such exemption will not be sold in the country into which they were imported except under conditions agreed with the Government of that country;
- (c) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of its publications.

. 3 .

SECTION 8. While the United Nations will not, as a general rule, claim exemption from excise duties and from taxes on the sale of movable and immovable property which form part of the price to be paid, nevertheless when the United Nations is making important purchases for official use of property on which such duties and taxes have been charged or are chargeable, Members will, whenever possible, make appropriate administrative arrangements for the remission or return of the amount of duty or tax.

#### ARTICLE V

#### **OFFICIALS**

SECTION 17. The Secretary-General will specify the categories of officials to which the provisions of this Article and Article VII shall apply. He shall submit these categories to the General Assembly. Thereafter these categories shall be communicated to the Governments of all Members. The names of the officials included in these categories shall from time to time be made known to the Governments of Members.

# SECTION 18. Officials of the United Nations shall:

- (b) be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations.
- (d) be immune, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;
- (e) be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the government concerned;
- (g) have the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question.

SECTION 19. In addition to the immunities and privileges specified in section 18, the Secretary-General and all Assistant Secretaries-General shall be accorded in respect of themselves, their spouses and minor children, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

SECTION 20. Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any official in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations. In the case of the Secretary-General, the Security Council shall have the right to waive immunity.

SECTION 21. The United Nations shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of Members to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this Article.

Instructions under Article V, Section 18 of the Schedule under the United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Act, 1947.

#### (a) IMPORT OF CARS

The officials concerned will be allowed to import free of import duty once during the tenure of appointments in India, a motor vehicle each, either on first arrival or subsequently, subject to the condition that such motor vehicles can in no case be sold without permission of the Central Board of Revenue, and if the sale is permitted within 3 years from the date of importation, import duty leviable thereon at the time of original importation shall be payable unless the motor vehicle is sold to another person entitled to import a motor vehicle free of duty. However, if after three years an official wishes to change the car, he must satisfy the Government of India that such a change is desirable. Alternatively, he can export the car out of India with the permission of the Govt. of India. Whenever any car is sold with Government's permission as indicated above, particulars of the sale, viz., purchaser's name and address and price paid, should be communicated to the Central Board of Revenue and the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Necessary instructions to the authorities concerned have already been issued to this effect by the Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Revenue) in their letter No. 7/2/57 - Cus. IV, dated the 30th September, 1957.

Under the above concessions no official will be allowed to have at a time more than one motor vehicle for his personal use and the concession will not be admissible in the case of wives, children and other dependents. As regards the permission for sale, transfer, re-export or replacement of the motor vehicle, the official concerned shall have to satisfy the Central Board of Revenue that such a sale, transfer, re-export or replacement is absolutely necessary, even after a period of three years has expired since the importation of the motor vehicle.

#### (b) ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK

The duty-free import of these articles will be allowed on an ad-hoc basis. This concession will, however, be extended only to Senior Officials of the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies, who are accepted and approved by the Govt. of India. List of officers who are at present entitled to this concession is attached to enclosure 'A' to this letter. The officers concerned may make separate application to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) through the Ministry of External Affairs, for exemption from Customs duty, each time a consignment is imported.

# (c) INFANT FOOD AND MEDICINES

The duty-free import of these articles will also be allowed on an ad-hoc basis. List of officers who are at present entitled to this concession is attached as enclosure 'B' to this letter. The procedure for making application for this concession will be the same as at (b) above.

Additional Instructions under Article V, Section 18 applying to the World Bank Professional Staff Members.

The International professional staff members of the World Bank posted to India will be allowed the following concessions in extension of those already enjoyed by them.

- i) they will be allowed to import articles of furniture, personal and household effects for their own use, free of customs-duty without applying the normal rules of limitation of the period within which they have to be imported after being posted in India.
- ii) in respect of imports of food and drinks, the concessions of duty free imports will be permitted to all of them, instead of being restricted, as hitherto, to the head of the office or designated Senior Officials; and
- iii) duty free import of articles of drugs, medicines and infant foods will be permitted to all of them.

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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Mr. Kaps

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April 26, 1972

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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Mr. Graves

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Mr. Graves

Consultative Group on International -Agricultural Research

GRAVES WILL CABLE DETAIL ICRISAT BOARD MEETING ARRANGEMENT FROM INDIA NEXT WEEK

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THE FORD FOUNDATION 320 EAST 4380 STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

April 25, 1972

Mr. Harold Graves
Consultative Group on Intn'l.
Agricultural Research
1818 H Street., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

430

Dear Mr. Graves:

Enclosed is a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Ford Foundation and the Government of India, as requested in your letter of April 18, 1972, addressed to Dr. Ralph Cummings and copied to Dr. Hardin.

Sincerely yours,

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(Mrs.) Audrey E. Laing Secretary to Dr. Hardin

Attachment

Original to: Communications

Date: 4-24-72 Section

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# ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

# FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100-ROME

Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 61181 FOODAGRI

Telephone: 5797

Ref. PR 3/11

25 April 1972

Dear Harold,

Once again I apologise for the absence of tape recorders at the ICRISAT meeting, which I hope is not causing you too many headaches. As promised, I am sending you my rough notes of the meeting, although I must admit that they are somewhat scrappy as I missed the first part through being tied up with Sir John, and was not in on some of the remaining discussion because I was trying to find out the availability of one or two of the suggested members of the Board. However, I have noted the following:

### Selection of Board

- In choosing candidates for members of the Board it was suggested that an eighth point should be added to Ralph Cummings' letter to Demuth referring to the need to achieve a good disciplinary mix on the Board.
- There was considerable discussion on a point raised by Mr. Treitz concerning whether the fact that a candidate was already a member of the board of one of the international institutes should disqualify him from being a member of the ICRISAT Board. There was a general consensus that, provided the person concerned felt able to cope with the additional work adequately, the fact that he was already a member of one board should not disqualify him from being elected to a second.
- The question was also raised as to whether membership of a United Nations or other international agency should disqualify a person from being elected to the Board. Again it was generally agreed that provided a proposed candidate was considered to have the necessary ability and qualifications and was able to take on the additional responsibility, membership of an international agency should not be considered an obstacle.

.../..

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

U.S.A.

Original to: Communications Section

Most of those present agreed that it was important to be pragmatic and flexible rather than dogmatic in reviewing candidatures for boards of institutes. It should, however, be made clear that they were elected in their personal capacity and not as political spokesmen, whether the politics were of a national or international nature.

There was a good deal of discussion on the merits and availability of the various candidates suggested by Dr. Cummings, and particularly in the case of West Africa some other names were canvassed. No consensus was reached on a suitable candidate from France or from French-speaking Africa, and it was therefore decided to postpone a decision on this vacancy pending the submission of further names from members of the Sub-Committee to the Ford Foundation. I am still not clear, looking at my notes, whether in the end a French candidate was chosen; if so, I have the impression that M. Bour was considered to be the best with Valbeys as alternate. During the actual voting no French candidate came out with a clear majority, but the matter was re-discussed after the vote.

I imagine you do not want details of the various discussions concerning the experience, qualifications, etc. of the names which were considered under each sub-heading, but I have some notes on this if you do.

- Two places were left vacant, and my understanding was that if a French representative were elected to fill the vacancy listed under no. 9 on page 2, then an African from the Francophone countries should be elected to the vacancy under no. 14 on page 4; this would leave one other spot vacant. I note that Myer Cohen's name was put forward by UNDP on the grounds of his overall administrative experience, possibly to fill one of the two vacancies under 14 or 15. However, nobody seemed to react to this, and I assume that Cohen will not be considered as a member of the Board.
- A question was raised as to whether the importance of the crops on which work at the Institute would be undertaken was sufficient in countries of Asia other than India, to justify an "Asian seat" on the Board. It was pointed out, however, that several countries of South-East Asia and the Pacific had dry seasons and dry areas where the results of ICRISAT might well be applicable, and where crops such as sorghum might be more appropriate ecologically than the low yielding maize now being grown there. It was difficult to argue that Asia should excluded but that Latin America should be included on any rational grounds.
- 7. It was decided to take a vote on the names submitted, the result of which was as follows: Messrs. Melville, Bentley and Cummings were elected unanimously with 12 votes. Dr. Lampe received 10 votes; Mr. Rubens Costa received 9 votes; Messrs. Mengesha and Umali both received 8 votes. It was agreed that all those candidates having received a two-thirds or larger majority would be elected.

A further ballot was taken in respect of the names proposed under heading ll on pages 3 and 4. The issue here was mainly the question of the discipline involved. A number of members of the Sub-Committee had pointed out the need to have an economist represented on the Board, and for this post Dr. Ruttan was considered a strong candidate. However, as a result of the initial ballot and the election of Dr. Costa it was felt that this requirement had been satisfied, whereas there was still a need to have a scientist with experience of soil-moisture relationships

.../..

in semi-arid areas. Dr. Thorne's qualifications were eminently suitable in this respect, and as a result of a second vote, taken because neither he nor Dr. Ruttan had obtained a clear majority in the first ballot, Dr. Thorne was elected.

- 8. As I indicated above, I am not clear whether a French candidate was finally elected; if not, the composition of the Board in terms of discipline as it stands at the moment would be: Melville (zoology/entomology); Bentley (soil scientist); Lampe (agronomist); Mengesha (genetics and plant breeding); Costa (economist/business manager (?)); Umali (geneticist/educationalist); Cummings (soils/agronomy Thorne (soil and water management).
- 9. The question was raised as to which Board Members should considered as have been selected to represent the Consultative Group. It was agreed that the three members selected should be Messrs. Melville, Lampe and Thorne. Dr. Cummings' name was suggested but finally deleted since he would either be the Director of ICRISAT or an IRRI staff member sitting on the Board of ICRISAT.

# Selection of Director

- Dr. Cummings suggested that a small group of the elected members of the Board, including Dr. Swaminathan as the representative of India, should meet together to agree on a short list of two or three candidates for Director. It was agreed that Dr. Cummings himself, Messrs. Melville, Lampe and Swaminathan should act as the initial selection committee.
- There was some discussion concerning the list of possible candidates circulated at the meeting, but a number of those present pointed out that Dr. Cummi himself would be the ideal choice for ICRISAT. After some discussion with Dr. Cummings, who indicated his willingness to be considered but pointed out his prior commitment as Director-elect of IRRI, it was agreed that Dr. Cummings' name should be put at the top of the list subject to discussions to be held with the Boa of IRRI. It was stressed that while IRRI was a going concern, ICRISAT was only an emerging infant and would need careful nursing: Dr. Cummings' record in the initial negotiations showed his outstanding ability to undertake this task. Howeve the impact on the morale of the IRRI staff members also had to be considered: they had a record of proven success and nothing should be done which might have an adverse effect on the continued progress of this Institute.

I hope you will find the above helpful,

Yours sincerely,

P.A Oram Secretary

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Technical Advisory Committee

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Gonsultative Group on International
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## OUTGOING WIRE

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TO:

CUMMINGS

RICEFOUND

MANILA

DATE:

: APRIL 25, 1972

CLASS OF

SERVICE:

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COUNTRY:

PHILIPPINES

TEXT: Cable No.:

DEMUTH SUGGESTS JULY FOUR AND FIVE FOR ICRISAT BOARD AND WOULD COUNT

ON MEETING YOU ONE DAY IN ADVANCE. WE WILL SEND OUT NOTICES OF MEETING TO

GOVERNING BOARD MAY EIGHT. IN MEANTIME WOULD HELP TO HAVE INFORMATION

CONCERNING SPECIFIC PLACE OF MEETING. REGARDS.

GRAVES

**NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED** 

AUTHORIZED BY:

Harold N. Graves, Jr:

DEPT.

NAME

Development Services

SIGNATURE.

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE:

HG: ap

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

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For Use By Communications Section

Checked for Dispatch:

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HG: ap

Harold M. Graves, Jr.

Development Services

MAY 3 & 29 PHIBTS

# Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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MANILA 26 24 1:15P - April 2h, 1972

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Mr. Demuth

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

> 93a April 24, 1972

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dr. Klaus Lampe
Bundesstelle fuer Entwicklungshilfe
6 Frankfurt/Main 1
Fellnerstrasse 7-9
Federal Republic of Germany

Dear Dr. Lampe:

It is my pleasure to confirm to you that you have been selected to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. The selection of the members of the Board was made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, acting on behalf of the Group and in conformity with a formal agreement signed by the Government of India concerning the establishment of the Institute. Under the terms of that agreement, three members of the Board are considered to be representatives of the Consultative Group, and you were selected to be one of these three.

ICRISAT is being established as an international, autonomous institution for agricultural research and training. It will be a world center for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas and chickpeas, and for promoting the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimize the use of human and natural resources in the semi-arid tropics. It will conduct research on practical and theoretical problems related to plant breeding and farming systems for the crops in which it is interested; and it will engage in the training of scientists who will be involved in research, educational and action programs in the various countries in which the Institute's program will be applicable.

The steps leading to the establishment of ICRISAT have been taken under the auspices of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The Group, which is co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, consists of 27 governments and organizations which have joined together since 1971 for the purpose of giving support to research programs designed to raise the quantity and quality of agricultural production in developing countries. Four members of the Group (the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank) established an initial fund to finance the first steps toward setting up ICRISAT; these and other members of the Group will consider ICRISAT's financial requirements from year to

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The objectives and origins of ICRISAT itself are described in some detail in a paper attached to this letter. By separate mail, I am sending you two other documents giving information about ICRISAT: One is the original proposal for the establishment of ICRISAT; the other is the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Government of India which, besides being generally descriptive of the intended activities of the Institute, gives particulars about the structure of the Governing Board.

It is expected that the first meeting of the Governing Board of ICRISAT will take place in India during the first week of July. The principal business of that meeting will be to select a Director for the Institute and to approve a budget for capital expenditures and running costs. I attach for your information a full list of the persons selected for membership on the Governing Board.

It is expected that ICRISAT will become a research center of great importance to many developing countries and to many millions of cultivators in those countries. The Consultative Group's Subcommittee on ICRISAT felt that ICRISAT would benefit greatly from your participation in its affairs, and I therefore hope that at an early date you will indicate your acceptance of appointment to the ICRISAT Board.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth Chairman

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Attachments: 3 - Press Release, December 6, 1971 - Financial Support for IAR Introduction to ICRISAT

Nominated Persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

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Nominated Persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

STEPHA OS UL UN YAM

93a

April 24, 1972

Dr. D. Wynne Thorne
Vice President in charge of research
Utah State University
Logan
Utah

Dear Dr. Thorne:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. The selection of the members of the Board was made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, acting on behalf of the Group and in conformity with a formal agreement signed by the Government of India concerning the establishment of the Institute. Under the terms of that agreement, three members of the Board are considered to be representatives of the Consultative Group, and you were selected to be one of these three.

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HG:RHD:sc

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93a

April 24, 1972

Mr. Francis Bour,
Director General
Institut de recherches agronomiques
tropicales et des cultures vivrieres
(IRAT)
110 Rue de l'Universite
Paris, France

Dear Mr. Bour:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. The selection of the members of the Board was made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, acting on behalf of the Group and in conformity with a formal agreement signed by the Government of India concerning the establishment of the Institute.

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STEINA OS DI UL YAM

93a

April 24, 1972

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

Dear Professor Bentley:

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Richard H. Demuth Chairman

HG:RHD:sc

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Nominated persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

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Nominated persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

STELLA OS OL DI YAM

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April 24, 1972

Mr. Rubens Vaz da Costa President National Housing Bank Av. Presidente Wilson 164, 7° And. Rio de Janeiro Brazil

Dear Mr. da Costa:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. The selection of the members of the Board was made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, acting on behalf of the Group and in conformity with a formal agreement signed by the Government of India concerning the establishment of the Institute.

ICRISAT is being established as an international, autonomous institution for agricultural research and training. It will be a world center for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeon peas and chickpeas, and for promoting the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimize the use of human and natural resources in the semi-arid tropics. It will conduct research on practical and theoretical problems related to plant breeding and farming systems for the crops in which it is interested; and it will engage in the training of scientists who will be involved in research, educational and action programs in the various countries in which the Institute's program will be applicable.

The steps leading to the establishment of ICRISAT have been taken under the auspices of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research. The Group, which is co-sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, consists of 27 governments and organizations which have joined together since 1971 for the purpose of giving support to research programs designed to raise the quantity and quality of agricultural production in developing countries. Four members of the Group (the United States, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank) established an initial fund to finance the first steps toward setting up ICRISAT; these and other members of the Group will consider ICRISAT's financial requirements from year to year. A press announcement giving some particulars about the Group and

its current operations is attached to this letter.

The objectives and origins of ICRISAT itself are described in some detail in a paper attached to this letter. By separate mail, I am sending you two other documents giving information about ICRISAT: One is the original proposal for the establishment of ICRISAT; the other is the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Government of India which, besides being generally descriptive of the intended activities of the Institute, gives particulars about the structure of the Governing Board.

It is expected that the first meeting of the Governing Board of ICRISAT will take place in India during the first week of July. The principal business of that meeting will be to select a Director for the Institute and to approve a budget for capital expenditures and running costs. I attach for your information a full list of the persons selected for membership on the Governing Board.

It is expected that ICRISAT will become a research center of great importance to many developing countries and to many millions of cultivators in those countries. The Consultative Group's Subcommittee on ICRISAT felt that ICRISAT would benefit greatly from your participation in its affairs, and I therefore hope that at an early date you will indicate your acceptance of appointment to the ICRISAT Board.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth Chairman

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Attachments 3: Press Release, December 6, 1971 - Financial Support for IAR Introduction to ICRISAT

Nominated Persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

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Mr. Rubens Van da Costa - 2 -

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Attachments 3: Press Release, December 6, 1971 - Financial Support for IAR Introduction to ICRISAT Nominated Persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

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April 24, 1972

Dr. Melake Haile Mengasha Dean College of Agriculture Alemaya Ethiopia

Dear Dr. Mengasha:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. The selection of the members of the Board was made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, acting on behalf of the Group and in conformity with a formal agreement signed by the Government of India concerning the establishment of the Institute.

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Richard H. Demuth Chairman

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HG:RHD:sc

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Nominated Persons to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

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Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research

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April 24, 1972

Dr. D. L. Umali
Assistant Director-General
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the
Far East
Maliwan Mansion
Phra Atit Road
Bangkok 2, Thailand

Dear Dr. Umali:

It is my pleasure to inform you that you have been selected in a personal capacity to be a member of the initial Governing Board of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) now being established at Hyderabad, India. The selection of the members of the Board was made by the ICRISAT Subcommittee of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, acting on behalf of the Group and in conformity with a formal agreement signed by the Government of India concerning the establishment of the Institute.

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Dr. D. L. Umali - 2 -April 24, 1972 The objectives and origins of ICRISAT itself are described in some detail in a paper attached to this letter. By separate mail, I am sending you two other documents giving information about ICRISAT: One is the original proposal for the establishment of ICRISAT: the other is the Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Government of India which, besides being generally descriptive of the intended activities of the Institute, gives particulars about the structure of the Governing Board. It is expected that the first meeting of the Governing Board of ICRISAT will take place in India during the first week of July. The principal business of that meeting will be to select a Director for the Institute and to approve a budget for capital expenditures and running costs. I attach for your information a full list of the persons selected for membership on the Governing Board. It is expected that ICRISAT will become a research center of great importance to many developing countries and to many millions of cultivators in those countries. The Consultative Group's Subcommittee on ICRISAT felt that ICRISAT would benefit greatly from your participation in its affairs, and I therefore hope that at an early date you will indicate your acceptance of appointment to the ICRISAT Board. Sincerely yours, Richard H. Demuth Chairman. HG:RHD:sc PrIntroduction to ICRISAT Attachments 2: Persons Nominated to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT MAY IU IU 20 AH 1972

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Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

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Attachments 3: Printroduction to ICRISAT

Persons Nominated to the Initial Governing Board - ICRISAT

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Mr. Graves

April 24, 1972

Franz H. Kaps

ICRISAT -- Draft Constitution

I talked on April 20 with Mr. Delaume about your memorandum to him, dated April 18, 1972.

Mr. Delaume agreed with the comments you made in paragraph 4 of your memorandum as to the denomination of ICRISAT's Board. He says it is a question of taste whether one should use the term "Board of Trustees" or "Board of Directors."

Mr. Delaume had the following comments:

- As to the Constitution for ICRISAT In Article II (i) the following sentence should be added:
  - In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world."

This addition is necessary in order to be consistent with paragraph 3 "Purposes and Activities" of the Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of India and the Ford Foundation.

- 2. As to the Draft Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of India and The Ford Foundation:
  - (i) After paragraph 3 "Purposes and Activities" Section 8(2) on page 5, the following should be added:
  - " (3) Enter into contracts
    - (4) Employ persons
    - (5) Institute legal proceedings."

Section 8(3) would then become 8(6). This addition is necessary to be consistent with Article III, 3, 4 and 5 of the ICRISAT Constitution.

- (ii) At the end of paragraph 6 "Agreements", Section 5.(3)(b), and at the end of the first part of paragraph 7 "Termination". the following half sentence should be added:
- all subject to and in accordance with the provisions of such agreement."

April 24, 1972

Dear Mr. Bell:

This is to notify you pursuant to Article III, Section 3.01 of the ICRISAT Special Account Agreement, dated March 20, 1972, that the Agreement becomes effective today, April 24, 1972.

Sincerely yours,

Richard H. Demuth

Chairman

ICRISAT Subcommittee

Mr. David E. Bell Vice President The Ford Foundation 320 East 43rd Street New York New York 10017

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