



FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

211 (d) Annual Report

Date: December 10, 1974

Title: 211(d) Institutional Grant, US-AID/csd-2547
and
Amendment One dated June 30, 1972
Amendment Two dated June 29, 1973

Grantee: University of Michigan

Director: Professor Elliot Berg

A. Statistical Summary:

Period of Grant: November 20, 1969 to June 30, 1977

Extended by Amendment One to September 30, 1975

Extended by Amendment Two to June 30, 1977

Amount of Grant: \$1,617,535

Expenditures for Report Year
(July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974): \$272,298

Accumulated: 802,420

Anticipated for next year
(July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975): 364,000

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NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Six new staff members were added. Three began a two-year overseas research and teaching experience in Francophone Africa; two others were taking French instruction in France; and one was preparing to leave for France at the end of the reporting period. The three economists who began their residence in Africa are: Peter Bloch (Ph.D. Berkeley) at the University of Dakar; Robin Kendrick (Ph.D. Princeton) at the University of Yaoundé; and David Wheeler (Ph.D. M.I.T.) at the University of Zaire. Barbara and Roger Montgomery (both Ph.D. Cornell) were in France en route to the University of Abidjan. Garland Christopher (Ph.D. Berkeley) had joined the CRED staff and was scheduled to leave for France in August 1974 for language training prior to an assignment to the University of Abidjan where he will work on Sahel/Coastal oriented research. The Center also recruited three new staff members who will join CRED in 1974-1975. In addition to Dr. Christopher, they are: Michael Lopez (Yale) and Michael Schultheis (Cornell), both of whom are expected to complete their Ph.D. dissertations in the spring of 1975 and to be assigned shortly thereafter to the Universities of Dakar and Ouagadougou as professor-researchers. There were four visiting scholars associated with the Center: Dr. Dupe Olatunbosun, Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research; Dr. Omotunde Johnson, Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone; Dr. Alasdair MacBean, University of Lancaster; and Dr. Antonin Wagner, University of Zurich.

Three candidates for dissertation fellowships had prepared acceptable proposals and were expected to arrive in Africa during the 1974-1975 academic year. James Smith, Jr., intended to do research in Upper Volta or Gabon and Laurie Effron in Ivory Coast or Senegal. The Center agreed to share financing of dissertation research in Senegal for Theresa Ware, who is the first successful minority Ph.D. aspirant in Anthropology.

The first student from Francophone Africa to benefit from a scholarship award for the study of graduate economics arrived in Ann Arbor in January 1974. Essama Nssah Boniface of Cameroon improved his English at the University's English Language Institute, went to Boulder, Colorado, for the intensive summer program in economics at the Economics Institute, and will begin graduate work at Ann Arbor in Fall 1974.

Two American graduate students began Ph.D. work with Grant funded fellowships. They will both specialize in development with special emphasis on Francophone Africa and are expected to do their thesis research in Africa. In 1973-1974, CRED made 15 awards of Research Assistantships to graduate students of economics specializing in development.

In addition to the formal courses in economics and development taught by members of the CRED staff, a total of 64 seminar and discussion groups were held at the Center with a total of 1509 participants. The Library acquired 698 books, with primary emphasis on Francophone Africa. In addition, 570 African government documents and 29 subscriptions to African government periodicals were acquired.

Wolfgang F. Stolper, Acting Director

I. General Background and Description of Program

BACKGROUND

The Center for Research on Economic Development (CRED) is an interdisciplinary body of the University of Michigan, with special connections to the Department of Economics. It has been in existence since 1960. CRED is administered by a Director and Deputy Director and is supervised by an Executive Committee whose ex officio members include the Dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, and the Chairman of the Department of Economics.

CRED associates combine work in less developed countries with teaching and writing in Ann Arbor; its staff members are called upon frequently by various national and international agencies for studies and missions in the field. These include the United Nations Development Program, the Inter-American Development Bank, IBRD, and the Ford Foundation.

Certain general principles guide CRED's operations:

(a) A university research center specializing in development must combine teaching and research with field work in the less developed countries themselves, since the relevance of its research and the meaningfulness of teaching depends on maintaining close contact with the real policy problems of LDC's. Periodic teaching, advisory work or research in the field, is therefore essential for all staff members. (b) A development oriented research institution in the industrialized world should not descend on a developing country from time to time, research it and disappear. Continuing collaborative ties between industrialized country universities and research centers and corresponding institutions in the LDC's are essential. (c) A research center in the development field also has obligations to a wider international community; a substantial part of its activities should be oriented toward needs of LDC's. The evolution of Center activities reflects these convictions.

The general objective of the 1969 General 211(d) Grant to CRED was to maintain and expand a capacity in economic development studies at the University of Michigan and to develop an enhanced "response capacity" for technical assistance work. The important role of the Grant in the growth and development of the Center is clear when put in historical perspective.

The Center had been formed in 1960, but really got under way in 1964 when, under the direction of Wolfgang Stolper, a \$475,000 grant was obtained from the Ford Foundation. This permitted the building up of a base at CRED: the bringing together of a small core staff; the financing of some fellowships and some research; and the creation of some standby capacity which allowed Professors Stolper, Berg and Porter to serve as consultants and advisors when called by AID, the Ford Foundation, and other agencies. Between 1964 and 1970, a considerable volume of activity took place at CRED, particularly on African matters, including increased development teaching,

more research and fellowships, expanding contacts, and improved library facilities. However, by 1969 CRED was caught, like most institutions in international affairs, by the downturn in funding availability and the related pressure from legislators to restrict activities to areas more directly related to local concerns. Thus a capacity existed, including an embryonic competence in Francophone Africa in addition to experience in the rest of Africa, but it was clear that all of this would disappear unless new sources of funding were found. The University was prepared to support a small program, and was indeed making a significant contribution to the support of CRED; but given the budget constraints on general funds and legislative pressures there were limits to what the University could do.

It was at this time that the 211(d) "Institutional Development Grant" allowed CRED not only to survive but also to diversify and grow.

In addition to the general objective of maintaining and expanding the capacity of CRED, the 1969-74 Grant specified certain other objectives. It mentioned the development of specialized capacity in certain functional areas; budgeting and planning studies, trade, industrialization, and population policy. It mentioned also the improvement of library capacity, the expansion of contact with research institutes located in English-speaking and French-speaking Africa; work with the Economics Department and other departments at the University of Michigan to improve the curriculum on development problems (with particular reference to African problems); and the creation of new staffing at CRED so as to increase the time and availability of staff for consultancies. The 211 (d) Grant also specified that CRED would bring African students to Michigan and seek to bring officials of aid agencies for periods of study and writing. Most of these objectives have been met.

Amendments to the General 211(d) Grant were made in 1972 and 1973 to enable the Center to develop a specialized capacity in the study of French-speaking African countries at the University of Michigan. The Francophone Africa Program, as it is commonly known, was designed to include a number of mutually supporting projects all aimed at developing the University of Michigan as a leading resource to be tapped for work on the economic development of Francophone Africa. The program included the sending of professors to teach and carry out research in Francophone African universities; the support of doctoral dissertation research in these countries by University of Michigan students; the training of Francophone Africans in advanced economics at the University of Michigan; the encouragement of research on Francophone Africa by the University of Michigan faculty; the attracting of able graduate students into development studies through fellowships; the addition to the core staff of experienced researchers; and the development of the library and other resources needed to support these activities.

The experience and expertise that CRED developed through the first Phases of the 211 (d) program prepared it to be useful to the Agency during the recent and continuing Sahel crisis. A third amendment to the 211(d) Grant is under discussion with special emphasis on expanding our capacity in the study of the relatively least developed countries, not limited to Africa, but with special emphasis on the Sahelian regions of Francophone Africa. An increased attention will be paid to applying the skills we develop to areas of special interest and

concern to the Agency in these countries. It is worth noting that the Center's interest in the Sahel predates the popular awareness of the problems of the area and initial exploratory contacts were made during visits to Upper Volta, Niger and Chad early in 1973 by a CRED associated.

As in the earlier phases of the Francophone Africa Program, the Center commits itself to definite project activities rather than treating the money as a general fund to be disbursed on numerous general activities contributing in an equally general way to "institutional development". Of particular note is the commitment in the proposed third phase to the development of minority participation in the program. Through fellowships and research grants the third phase will try to attract or to create minority expertise in the study of the Sahelian regions.

II. Purpose of the Grant

General - To maintain and expand a capacity in economic development studies at the University of Michigan and to develop an enhanced 'response capacity' for technical assistance work.

Specific -

- a. To develop specialized capacity or studies in the following areas:
 - i) budgeting and planning;
 - ii) trade;
 - iii) industrialization;
 - iv) population policy.
- b. To improve library capacity.
- c. To expand contact with research institutes located in English-speaking and French-speaking Africa.
- d. To improve curriculum on development problems (with particular reference to African problems).
- e. To increase staff at CRED so as to increase the time and availability of staff for consultancies.
- f. To provide facilities to African students and African experts of AID agencies.

Amendment in objective: The following purpose was added to the above. To develop specialized capacity in the study of French-speaking African countries, including sending professors to Francophone African universities to teach and grant fellowships to do graduate work on problems in Francophone Africa.

III. Objectives of the Grant

A. Objectives Restated

The "central focus" of most organizations is rarely static or permanent. It changes over time in response to changed circumstances in the environment, new needs, new leadership. Although the central foci of CRED have changed, the general purposes have remained constant:

(a) The generation and transmission of knowledge in the field of economic development, with a view to improving understanding of the nature of world poverty and helping in the elaboration of policies to ameliorate it.

(b) The provision of assistance to less developed countries by training, technical assistance, institution-building programs such as collaborative research projects and the sending of teachers and researchers to LDC universities and research organizations.

(c) The provision of assistance to donor agencies in the international development field, by making available research and technical assistance response capacity, and consulting/advisory services.

CRED's central focus in recent years, and its planned concentration for the years ahead, remains the socio-economic development problems of the less developed world, but with special emphasis on Africa (especially Francophone Africa including the Sahel) and the relatively least developed countries. It is on this set of countries and regions that our recent program concentration has focused and about whose particular socio-economic characteristics and problems we wish to become more knowledgeable and competent in an institutional sense. In geographic terms, CRED's central focus is on the relatively least developed countries with major emphasis on Africa in general and Francophone Africa in particular. The Sahel is thus at the heart of our geographical specialization. This does not mean however, that past interests and relationships built up in other areas have been simply dropped.

CRED's general research concentration is on policy matters and will remain policy-oriented. The grant will have created a network of individuals and institutional linkages with African social scientists, social science research organizations, and universities. We will have on board a staff of social scientists experienced and knowledgeable about Africa as a whole, and about general problems of socio-economic development in the relatively least developed countries. Most of them will have had intensive experience in Francophone Africa. And we will also have developed a generalized response capacity in various respects -- the administrative ability to respond to AID requests, such as the Sahel Project Design exercise; the research capability to respond to AID and other donor requests for research on any socio-economic problem area in Africa as a whole, and in RLDCs elsewhere; the talent bank data and recruiting experience to respond to African and/or donor agency requests for social scientists to do research or teach in African universities; the capacity to mount technical assistance missions of the Moroccan planning team type or others, in Francophone and Anglophone countries.

B. Review of Objectives

It was noted in the introduction that the Francophone Africa Program was essentially viewed as a package of projects which supported each other in the creation of a U.S. expertise in the study of the economic development of French-speaking African nations. It is worth discussing the contribution of each of the projects to that objective.

The largest expenditure in the program is the placing of PhD economists for two calendar years of teaching and research as members of the faculty of a Francophone African University. Where necessary, the professor is given up to six months language training in France prior to arriving in the field to ensure the essential adequate language skills. He teaches economics and carries out his research during two calendar years and returns subsequently to the Center where he is able to write up and publish the results of his field work. The third year in Ann Arbor also permits the professor to re-enter the U.S. academic and institutional job market with the great advantages of language skills, completed research overseas, and teaching experience. Provision is also made for some of the Professor-Researchers to spend additional time in Ann Arbor after the completion of their three-year agreements.

This method of generating expertise has proven itself to be efficient in several ways. Because the professor-researcher is rendering services to the African university as well as expanding his own knowledge, he is provided with housing by the host university. This reduces the cost to the Center of sending people overseas to gain experience. Moreover, the services provided by our professors help gain entree for dissertation researchers sent by the Center who are then given an official welcome by the host institution and guidance by our professors.

The package of opportunity and experience which we provide for the professor-researchers enables us to attract a very high quality of candidate. The program permits the new PhD to participate in an overseas program which does not reduce the contacts he maintains with the academic world in the United States, which gives him the teaching and research credentials he requires to return to a good job in the U.S., and not to reduce any of his options. Many may decide to go on to work in one of the international or national aid agencies after this experience, but few of them would have considered entering such work directly upon graduation from their academic programs. Thus, the program brings impressive new economists to work in this part of the discipline.

The second project is the support of dissertation research pertinent to the economic development of Francophone Africa. The first PhD thesis under the program has been completed and the candidate has joined the Agency for International Development. It is hoped that the research carried out by future candidates will be directly useful to the work of the Agency and other development agencies as well as to universities and governments in LDC's, insofar as this is compatible with the requirements of producing acceptable dissertations. Nevertheless, the graduates of this part of the program will be available for consulting and direct hire. Their acceptance by the African

universities is facilitated by the work done by our professor researchers.

Graduate Fellowships for students from Francophone Africa enable us to attract some of the better students from our host countries, albeit at some risk to us and to the student himself. The language barriers, the change in systems, and the differences in preparation all lead us to a cautious approach to such training. The Center benefits from the presence of such candidates and the knowledge they bring, but it takes an exceptional candidate to succeed under all the pressures. The Center has so far awarded fewer fellowships than were provided in the grant and will continue to proceed cautiously.

On the other hand, the program of African visitors has grown beyond what was originally requested in the amendment. Rather than simply bring visitors for a brief exposure to an American institution, the Center has cooperated with USIS in bringing 2 junior faculty members from the University of Abidjan for a four-month program held at the Center and at the Economic Institute in Boulder. A young lecturer trained in the French system is put in the American Economic Association program for foreign students embarking on graduate studies in the U.S. Three months of intensive course preparation followed by one or more months at the Center to pursue research give the new faculty member an appreciation of the American system, literature, teaching methods, and techniques that is extremely valuable to their careers. This experience for teachers already on the job, who will soon be moving up into the higher positions in their faculties is an extremely effective way of establishing linkages as well as improving the teaching in the African institution. Other visitors have spent up to three months at the Center familiarizing themselves with research and teaching at the University of Michigan.

The exchange of faculty and students that goes on under the program contributes to teaching and research both at the University of Michigan and in Africa. Especially in a research role, the Michigan professors serve as "animateurs" of their host institution and with the back up services provided by CRED they have access to the facilities of a new major research university which they can tap for the benefit of their research and that of their colleagues.

The grant also provided for research by members of the University of Michigan faculty. It was believed that it would be possible to get an immediate output from the program by encouraging established academics to include Francophone Africa within the scope of their ongoing research. The small grants made in the first year of the program contributed to the establishment of new courses in the history department based on the work done by the professor; to research on the treatment of two African leaders by the European press; and to a preliminary look at the French multinational corporation. The professor undertaking this latter exploration subsequently was lost to the University of Michigan but took his experience to a major U.S. bank and is in charge of research on Francophone Africa. Our grants were advertised widely on campus, by direct letters to the chairmen of the departments in the College of Literature, Science, and the Arts and in the University Reporter (Research Bulletin). In the second year of the program we did not receive applications which we felt were consistent with the purposes of the grant, and consequently, have decided to commission

studies of special interest to us within the framework and objectives of the grant. We feel that this method will permit us to produce a direct output which is certain to be relevant to the objectives of the grant.

The grant also provided the Center with fellowships for entering graduate students who would prepare themselves for future work in Francophone Africa. The first two students awarded fellowships under the grant are progressing normally towards their degrees, in fact, are standing well above the average for their class. One of the candidates was sent to France over the summer to begin improving his language skills to a level that would permit him to fit into an African institution as a researcher, and if necessary, contribute some teaching at the tutorial level. The second set of awards was also made under the terms of this grant within the reporting year. Rather than fully fund students from their first year of graduate studies, we decided to experiment with trying to attract a larger number of students with partial grants towards tuition and living expenses. Among the recipients of the award was a former Peace Corps Volunteer in Francophone Africa with a proven interest in the area. To enable the students to meet the full cost of their graduate studies, they have been given assignments as research assistants to faculty members and oriented towards work on Francophone Africa.

Another activity supported by the grant is the creation of a source of documentation on the subject area which can be made available to researchers at the University of Michigan and to a wider public. In addition to the collection of books and government documents in the field of economic development, with particular reference to Africa and Francophone Africa, we have implemented projects to make our resources more widely available. The Center circulates a periodic list of library acquisitions classified by subject matter and geographical area plus a list of the content of some 130 journals in the field of economic development and international trade. These guides to the current literature in the fields are sent to 20 institutions and individuals in the U.S. and 61 overseas. On a trial basis, we have endeavoured to supply our colleagues with copies of materials that are not available to them commercially or from the source of the article in the case of working papers.

The sum of all these activities is the existence of a well-functioning research Center, with a stock of talent, a network of linkages, and a flow of output in the area of the economic development of Africa, and within Africa, the Francophone countries. The Center has developed an approach to work in Francophone Africa which can be easily turned to work in other parts of the developing world; for example, the relatively least developed countries elsewhere and Portuguese-speaking Africa. The Center provides to cooperating African institutions, valuable teaching and tutorial services; training in the U.S. for their junior staff and graduate students; in return the Center gains entry to African institutions and government for its staff and students. To the University of Michigan, the Center provides all the development economics teaching; special graduate fellowships, dissertation research support; grants for faculty research, library resources; and a pool of talent for part-time teaching when regular faculty go on sabbatical. To the wider community, we provide research resources; professors trained in the program to strengthen teaching elsewhere, and a variety of support services. To international

agencies, foundations, and the government we supply consultants; administrative services in implementing major short-term evaluation and research exercises; and organize useful colloquia dealing with critical questions of development training and policy.

C. Review of Critical Assumptions

The critical assumption underlying the program is that CRED is creating a flexible organization which is capable of responding to requests for development assistance in a variety of areas of the world and in a variety of specializations. The particular concentration of activity at the present time deals with Francophone Africa, and increasingly with the Sahel, but the capacity and the organization is prepared to become involved in new areas as priorities and economic conditions merit.

A second critical assumption, upon which the future of the Center relies, is that the response capacity that has been built up over the years with the assistance of the 211(d) grant will find sufficient utilization to maintain it in its state of readiness for response to requests for technical assistance, research, and consulting. In the absence of an acceptable formula for maintaining this response capacity in the face of a decline in grant funds from private and governmental sources, the Center would ultimately see the capacity dispersed in a short period of time as valuable staff would seek the security of other institutions.

A third critical assumption is that a formula will be found to provide some continuity in the linkages which have been created between this Center, overseas institutions, other 211(d) institutions, and individual researchers (including the alumni of the program). The program has been successful in training U.S. professors and researchers for work in Francophone Africa; but the institutional linkages which have been created to facilitate that training are soon to be cut. The proposed third phase of the Francophone program, with its Sahelian focus and emphasis on training of minorities, already calls for the termination of our programs in Zaire and Cameroun.

Other assumptions upon which the program is based, but which are expected to operate in our favor, are that the alumni of the program will be capable of doing work not only in Francophone Africa but in other parts of the world; that the Francophone Africans will continue to welcome the teaching and research contribution of our people; and that there will still be a strong effective demand for the skills we are generating. We have little doubt that the individual alumni of the program will be much sought for their skills... the difference between this point and the critical assumption made in the second paragraph above is that above we must find a way to employ the institutional capacity as distinct from the individual capacity that is created.

IV. Accomplishments

In the review of objectives we dealt with the way in which each of the activities in the program contributed to the stated objectives. In this section we will describe the accomplishments to date in each of the activities.

A. Professor-Researcher Program

By the end of the reporting year it was anticipated that we would have nine Ph.D. Professor-Researchers in Africa as regular members of the departments of Economics in Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroun, and Zaire. At the close of the reporting year we had seven such Professor-Researchers in Africa as shown in the following table:

<u>Professor-Researcher</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Area of Specialization</u>
<u>Phase 1</u>		
Brendan Horton (Ph.D. MIT)	Senegal	mathematical economics, capital markets, project evaluation.
Terry Monson (Ph.D. Minnesota)	Ivory Coast	international economics.
James Elliott (Ph.D. Yale)	Cameroun	monetary economics.
Alfred Saulniers (Ph.D. Wisconsin)	Zaire	regional economics, mathematical economics.
<u>Phase 2</u>		
Peter Bloch (Ph.D. Berkeley)	Senegal	labor economics
Robin Kendrick (Ph.D. Princeton)	Cameroun	labor economics
David Wheeler (Ph.D. MIT)	Zaire	mathematical economics, urban and regional economics.

The remaining two Professor-Researchers were Drs. Roger and Barbara Montgomery who were planned to go to the Ivory Coast. They would have arrived within the reporting year, after language training in France, had not Dr. Roger Montgomery delayed his departure for language training to participate in an AID project design mission to the Sahel under a project of the Center (Contract No. AID/afr/1061) from March through July of 1974. The delay is thus due to the success of another major objective of the Center; a response capacity to the needs of the donor, and not to be considered as a failure. Both will arrive in Abidjan for the beginning of the academic year 1974-75.

In addition, recruiting was carried out at the American Economic Association Meetings in New York for the anticipated Phase 3 of the Francophone Africa Program. As a result of contacts made at those meetings and through informal networks the Center made (tentative) commitments to the following people with anticipated assignments in the countries specified:

<u>Professor-Researcher</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Area of Specialization</u>
Michael Lopez (Yale)	Senegal	development economics
Michael Schultheis (Cornell)	Upper Volta	agricultural economics migration.
Garland Christopher (Berkeley)	Ivory Coast	labor economics, developmental economics.

Because the third phase will be oriented toward the Sahel, it has been agreed with the relevant institutions that the professors will devote relatively more of their time to research and that this research will concern questions relating to policy for dealing with the problems of the Sahel. Michael Lopez, with experience in India and an interest in income distribution will work out of the Faculty and Center for Applied Economic Research (CREA) in Dakar on Sahelian questions. Michael Schultheis, an agricultural economist with three years' field experience in Uganda on household surveys and migration will be well-sited to deal with questions of Sahelian interest. In the case of Dr. Christopher, who began his employment with the Center during the reporting year, we are making our first major step towards minority participation in the program. Dr. Christopher had no French language exposure but he did have the interest, motivation, and skills to justify our investing in generating the language skills necessary to send him overseas to gain expertise in the economics of African countries. He will be attached to the University of Abidjan when he is ready to begin work in Africa but his research too, will be directed towards Sahelian questions. In fact, the importance of the coastal countries to the future development of the Sahel is often understated by the Sahelian countries.

In addition to their teaching, the professor-researchers have engaged in research of considerable importance to operating agencies. Dr. Horton and Dr. Monson, within the framework of their work for the host research institution, participated in a World Bank study of effective protection and industrial efficiency in Senegal and the Ivory Coast, respectively. Professor James Elliott has worked with the local AID officials in Cameroun on economic analysis of the Trans-Cameroun Railway. In Zaire, Professor Saulniers has been involved in a major study for the Zairien government by IRES (Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales) of improved road facilities between Kisangani and Bukavu. In other words, the research skills of the professor-researchers we have sent overseas have stimulated local research and permitted the taking on by local research institutes of projects that they would not otherwise have been staffed to do.

The Center, when faced with the first case of an international agency's wish to employ our professors as consultants, established a policy which ensured that any such activity would be consistent with the objectives of the grant. First, the research must have the written approval of the Dean of the faculty to which the professor is attached to ensure that outside consulting does not conflict with the good performance of the professor's obligations to the host university, and so it would not appear that the professors appeared to profit from their position at its expense. Second, the professor was to encourage the agency to contract the project through the local research institute and to involve local counterparts in the research. When the projects became projects of the local institution it

it was ensured that the Faculty would not object to the Professor's activities but in fact might even release him from other duties to devote more effort to it.

In addition to their research associated with international agencies, our professor-researchers have undertaken research of use to local institutions. The presence of the CRED professors in Dakar was one factor in the award of a large research budget to the Institut Universitaire de Technologie. Professor Horton has prepared papers on the evaluation of industrial projects for a Senegalese government development authority. Dr. Monson has participated in the study of inter-regional trade in West Africa as part of the CIRES program.

B. Dissertation Research in Francophone Africa

The pace of dissertation research in Francophone Africa is starting to accelerate. The first dissertation by Tom Hoopengardner under the program has been completed on the subject of migration in the Ivory Coast; specifically dealing with migration to the Southwest. A theoretical discussion of migration underlying this thesis was published in CRED discussion paper No. 33 and the empirical analysis of factors underlying migration to the Southwest has been accepted by the Department of Economics. The Southwest Authority gave Mr. Hoopengardner access to a survey of migrants to the Southwest from which he could extract a large enough sample to analyze the origins and motivations of migrants.

During the course of the reporting year, three more candidates for dissertation fellowships were preparing their proposals with the intention of arriving in the field during the first academic term in Africa. Mr. Jay Smith, specializing in economics and demography, proposes to carry out a survey of household expenditure behaviour. He will carry out the research in either Upper Volta, where he served as a Peace Corps Volunteer, or in Gabon, a country with a particularly interesting demographic history. Ms. Laurie Efron plans to study the generation of employment in the non-formal sector of the Ivory Coast or of Senegal. Ms. Theresa Ware, in cooperation with the Rackham Minority Awards Program and the African American Scholars' Council, will carry out research in Senegal on colonial agricultural policy and cultural adaptation. It is evident from the candidates mentioned that the Center is involving women and minorities in its programs. Moreover, as an anthropologist, Ms. Ware brings the involvement of another discipline to our work.

By the end of the next reporting year, the two recipients of the entering fellowships will be ready to begin research in the field and they will be joined by several other candidates who are making initial proposals in such areas as inter-regional trade, public health delivery systems, and educational policy.

C. Research Grants to University of Michigan Faculty

The first grants made under the program were small contributions to ongoing research and designed to get the Professor to include Francophone Africa within the scope of his larger study. Professor Bishop of the School of Journalism began a comparison of the newspaper treatment of African leaders by Agence France de Presse and Reuters. The method was to undertake a computer study of the content of journal articles about two leaders, Houphouet Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, appearing on the two news services. Preliminary analysis points out considerable differences between the services. AFP contains more economic and factual data than Reuters, but in its political treatment of African leaders tends to be more propagandistic on their behalf than the more critical Reuters. Small grants also went to Professor Nancy Hartsock of the Department of Political Science for work on civic education in North Africa and to Professor Medlin of the Faculty of Education for his work on continuing education in Africa. The work of Professor Medlin is continuing while he is on sabbatical leave at UNESCO in Paris. Another small grant to Professor Mitchell along with grants from other University bodies permitted him to undertake research for curriculum development

in the Department of History on the role of Islam in Africa. The summer of research that Professor Mitchell carried out has led to the institution of graduate work in the area at the University of Michigan. The existence of oil revenues in the Arab world which could contribute to development in Africa begins to make this topic of great relevance to development policy. The influence of oil money and the growing influence of Islam have appeared in cases such as Uganda, Chad, the Sudan and Ethiopia and the breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel by almost all African countries.

CRED also made a grant to Professor C. Korth of the Institute of International Commerce and the Graduate School of Business for a preliminary investigation into the role of French multinational corporations. Professor Korth had done research for several years on American investments in Latin America and wished to look at the feasibility of carrying out a study of French investments in Africa. The grant permitted him to interview experts in business, government and academia in France during the summer of 1973. He found that little has been done to date but that there is growing interest in the subject within such organizations as the Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur l'Entreprise Multinationale at the University of Paris au Nanterre. Unfortunately, Professor Korth joined the staff of the First National Bank of Chicago where he monitors developments in International Finance, and where he has prepared several reports on Francophone Africa. He feels that the study of French multinationals would be feasible but he is ineligible to carry it out.

In the current reporting year, the Center advertised its grants by writing directly to department chairmen and providing them with notices to post as well as publishing the announcement in the University Reporter, a research bulletin. The requests received this year were considered by the committee to be either not specifically relevant to the objectives of the grant or too large in scope and requiring a commitment for too many years to be given support under the grant. It was decided to consider commissioning a piece of research under these funds which would relate directly to the grant objectives. A decision on this has yet to be made.

D. Training of Students from LDC's

The main form of training offered is graduate study in Economics. CRED itself offers no courses or certificates; these are provided within the teaching department or other units of the University. In addition to the regular teaching that CRED staff members do, CRED's activity takes various forms: 1) the CRED program, particularly its discussion series, offers students participation in policy oriented considerations of LDC problems. 2) CRED acts as advocate within the Economics Department and the University for a more substantial commitment by the teaching departments to students from the less developed world, especially Africa. 3) Through its contacts abroad, CRED helps in the recruiting and screening of candidates for advanced study. 4) CRED provides financial support to graduate students from LDC's, especially Africa, where necessary. 5) CRED provides special forms of assistance to LDC students; counseling, tutoring, provision of research aids, desk space, and a "home" which smooths the adjustment process for the student.

The Center continued its tutoring assistance to LDC students of economics by establishing a continuous tutoring program in the fields of economic theory, econometrics and statistics. These are the fields where foreign students have experienced greatest difficulty in the University of Michigan graduate program in economics. These tutorial sessions were variously organized in individual sessions and in groups. They were led by advanced doctoral candidates selected in consultation with members of the Economics faculty and with the students concerned. The participating students received a total of 360 hours of assistance during the reporting period.

An average of five students attended the special tutoring sessions, including some American students who felt they benefitted by the training. During the reporting year three foreign students succeeded in passing their screening exams and two achieved candidacy. Their success at these crucial tests is in part due to the supplemental support that they received from the Center.

Training of Students from Francophone Africa

The Center has proceeded cautiously in awarding fellowships for graduate study to students from Francophone Africa. Such students are disadvantaged when they begin studies by a frequent deficiency in language, a preparation which is different from that of other students, in addition to the general problems common to all entering graduate students. The first award (to Mr. Essama Nssah of the Cameroun) is proceeding well. The recipient performed well in the language program, at the Economic Institute in Boulder, and is satisfying a stringent list of requirements laid down by the Department of Economics. A second award was tentatively made to a student from Senegal currently enrolled in a Master's program in Business Administration in the United States. However, the student in question failed to meet the entrance requirements of the Graduate School of Business where he was to specialize in Business Economics and Finance at the request of the University of Dakar. It was decided therefore, to offer the award to a Zairien student, strongly recommended by his faculty with a preparation in econometrics to begin language training and graduate work during the next reporting year. We will continue to proceed cautiously in awarding such fellowships and are monitoring closely the progress and problems of the current recipients.

Mention should also be made of the Center's activity in recruiting Francophone graduate students as candidates for the M.A. or Ph.D. in Economics at this University. During visits in January and April of 1973 by Howard Elliott, Project Director for the Center's Francophone Africa Program which includes the professor-researcher activity mentioned earlier, we announced the availability of fellowships for graduate work in economics at the University of Michigan. As originally designed, the program includes: a) training in the English language at the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan; b) an intensive summer program in economics at the Economics Institute, Boulder, Colorado; and c) graduate work in economics at the University of Michigan. The Boulder program is sponsored by the American Economics Association to provide foreign graduate students with intensive work in areas in which the training of foreign students is deficient.

Of twelve applicants this year, only two had strong academic records and references: Messrs. Essama Nssah and Babakar Fall of the Cameroun and Senegal, respectively. Mr. Fall has accepted an AFGRAD fellowship in business economics, and may re-apply at the Ph.D. level at a later stage. Mr. Essama Nssah was granted a CRED award and entered the University English Language Institute in January of 1974.

Several factors were at work in explaining this selection of only one candidate. The number of applicants in general was reduced by the six-month lag between graduation in West Africa in June and the start of the English Language Institute in January of next year. The course of study for the M.A. or Ph.D., including English language training, runs from 27 to 36 months. Since the U.S. degree is not widely known in these countries, candidates with the licence begin immediately as well-paid public servants in their country's service; and under the existing program, no provision is made for return, or for accompanying spouse; it takes an exceptionally motivated individual to embark on such a course of study.

In the future, it is proposed to elicit direct selection of candidates through cooperation between deans and the Center's resident professor/researcher staff. Another option to be explored, suggested by the University of Zaire in Kinshasa, is to modify the training focus, giving less emphasis to Ph.D. acquisition, and greater emphasis to post-doctoral training, whereby French-system trained African faculty members will come for a year of post-doctoral study at the University of Michigan. Both these approaches are being considered for next year.

Since the 1969 grant, approximately 25 less-developed-country students or faculty members have been associated with the Center. Most of these were African. In 1974-75, there will be at least ten African economists or economics graduate students in the Economics Department and at CRED.

Award of Research Assistantships and Fellowships

The award of research assistantships and fellowships is one means of attracting qualified students into the study of the economic development of Africa. The research assistants gain their first experience with African documents and research as assistants to faculty members; the help they give is very valuable to the senior researcher; and the income they receive for their contribution helps finance their graduate studies. The Grant also provides straight fellowships for candidates meeting the admission standards of the Department of Economics and preparing themselves for future dissertation research in Francophone Africa. The first recipients under the Grant are progressing well towards their candidacy for the doctorate and will by the end of the next reporting year be preparing themselves for dissertation research. During the reporting year, the decision was made to make smaller fellowship awards supplemented with research assistantships to try to attract larger numbers of candidates to the program. The recipients of this year's entering fellowships include a former Peace Corps volunteer in the Ivory Coast. Offers of awards were made to two other candidates who elected to accept other awards open to them. It was also decided that it would be consistent with the purpose of the fellowship to contribute to the support of a student finishing his coursework and enable him in his last semester of course-

work to prepare a dissertation topic relating to Francophone Africa. Thus, rather than use the fellowship to attract only new people to the University of Michigan we could use it to attract students at the University of Michigan into an area of research that they would not otherwise consider.

The following table summarizes the awards made during the reporting year and the commitments that were made during this year that will become active during the following year:

Research Assistantships to Faculty 1973-74

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Assistantship or Research Activity</u>
Effron, L.	U.S.	Bibliographic research on Vietnam African National Development Plans
Gachago, D.	Kenyan	Labor Movement in Kenya
Hoffman, S.	U.S.	Health Planning in Tunisia Trade Agreements: Africa and the E.E.C.
Kett, A.	U.K.	Labor in LDC's
Khannabha, C.	Thai	Tunisian Health Planning Computer Programming: African Agricultural Analysis
Kulstad, C.	U.S.	Bibliography: Agricultural Planning Course
Arthur, M.	U.S.	Computer Management
Devaney, B.	U.S.	West African Trade Export Incentives
Herman, L.	U.S.	Educational Expenditures in Panama Tanzanian Farm Labor Study
La Rah Payne	U.S.	LDC Health Systems
Perkins, R.	U.S.	Technical Assistance to LDC's from DAC Countries
Lim, Linda	Malaysian	Delivery of Health Care Services in Malaysia
Mueller, M.	U.S.	Cross-sectional Analysis of LDC Development General Equilibrium Model of Tariffs Philippine Exports
Onyemelukwe, O.	Nigerian	Food Production in the Sahel
Matthaei, J.	U.S.	Training of Economists

Graduate Fellowships 1973-74

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Type of Fellowship</u>
Connors, T.	U.S.	Francophone Africa Fellowship (US)
Essama Nssah, B.	Cameroun	Graduate Training for Francophone Africans
Hardy, Robert	U.S.	CRED
Henning, P.	U.S.	Nairobi Junior Scholar (Rockefeller)
Hoopengardner, T.	U.S.	Francophone Africa Dissertation Fellowship
Kett, A.	U.K.	CRED (Rockefeller)
Kjellstrom, S.	Sweden	Moroccan Tourist Industry: Dissertation
Mertaugh, M.	U.S.	Moroccan Migration Patterns: Dissertation
Onyemelukwe, O.	Nigeria	CRED
Safra, M.	Tunisia	Tunisian Research

Fellowships Promised for 1974-75

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Type of Fellowship</u>
Francis Arthur	Ghana	Rockefeller Grant to Center
Mongongu-Diki Nzangele	Zaire	Francophone Africa Fellowship
Larry Herman	U.S.	One semester Francophone Fellowship to prepare proposal; dissertation fellowship contingent on proposal
Francis Borzo	U.S.	Francophone Africa Entrance Fellowship
William Gerlach	U.S.	Francophone Africa Entrance Fellowship

E. Senior African Visitors and Staff Development

Phases 1 and 2 of the Francophone program provided small amounts of money for the Center to bring senior academic or government economists to the University for short periods of research and familiarization with the American system of training of economists. Such visits are an important way of creating personal and institutional linkages with African researchers. CRED is now the U.S. focus for the senior academics who have been involved in CRED programs; in fact, the relationships that CRED established with African academics have been strengthened as these men have risen in their University and national hierarchies. As examples, Professor Kazadi N'Duba wa Dile spent three months at CRED and established a close personal and institutional linkage between the University of Zaire and CRED. Shortly after his return to Zaire, he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Economics, and by virtue of his increased authority, CRED's link with the University of Zaire has been strengthened. Similarly, the program of research and classes arranged for Professor Pegatienan of the Ivory Coast when he was an assistant has been an important element in establishing the CRED link with CIRES (Ivoirian Center for Economic and Social Research), now that Mr. Pegatienan has become the director of that institution.

The most noticeable development in this respect is the case of our relationship with Professor Diarrassouba of the Ivory Coast, who has in the short period we have been dealing with him, risen from Professor to Dean of the Faculty, and now to Rector of the University of Abidjan. He will be visiting the Center this year to add his personal linkage to the institutional linkages which have been built up.

CRED is simultaneously in the process of building up new linkages with rising African academics. The conference at Christmas on the training of economists (Appendix IV - Colloquium Schedule) will bring Professor Moktar Diouf (Senegal) and Mamadou Racine Bathilly, recently appointed chairman of the Department of Economics and Director of the Center for Applied Economic Research, respectively, at the University of Dakar. From Cameroun will come the Director of the Institute of Business Administration and the Dean of the Faculty of Economics. Rector Diarrassouba of the Ivory Coast is now committed to an all-Africa meeting of Rectors in December, and has had to decline our invitation, but he has deputized Professor Essis, the man who is most likely to succeed him as Dean, to attend on his behalf. Professor Essis is already linked to the Center through his two-day visit two years ago and his interest in the health economics work of our Associates Professors Heller and Barlow. The Conference will also be an occasion to create the personal as well as institutional linkages with the leaders of major teaching and research organizations from the Sahelian countries which will be the focus of the third phase of the Francophone Africa Program. The Conference program is financed out of non-grant funds mobilized as a spinoff of the Grant. The program of visitors to the Center was initially financed under the program budget.

Staff Development

One formula which has worked well has been a program of training and research for junior LDC faculty trained in the French system. The staff member is enrolled in the Economic Institute at Boulder, Colorado, for a three-month program of English, Economic Theory, Statistics, and Mathematics. He then comes to Ann Arbor for a program of research. The joint program gives an exposure to American teaching and research methods. The first person to follow this program was Professor Pegatienan of the Ivory Coast, now Director of CIRES. This was his first U.S. visit, and he has become a strong supporter of U.S. academic economics. In arranging his program we cooperated with USIS who paid his transport. This year, USIS and CRED are cooperating in bringing Mr. Cupoh Oupoh for the same successful program. This program attempts to meet an existing need in the Departments of Economics in the Francophone Universities; they have young faculty trained in the French system, but they would have to wait at least five or six years for the first graduate student sent to the U.S. to return with an appreciation of American methods. There is an immediate payoff and relatively low cost to this summer program of teaching and research at CRED and the Economic Institute. It is also very important to note the way in which CRED and USIS in the Ivory Coast have cooperated to make this program possible.

Visitors under Other Sponsorship: African and non-African

During the course of the reporting year, the Center benefitted from support of the Rockefeller Foundation to bring Dr. Dupe Olatunbosun, of the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research, and Dr. Omotunde Johnson of Fourah Bay College of the University of Sierra Leone, for a year of research and writing. Both scholars profited from their stay to complete many pieces of planned research which they found themselves unable to complete when burdened with their many duties at home. Dr. Olatunbosun completed a book on Nigerian Agricultural Policy and Dr. Johnson contributed several articles on credit controls and land tenure, some of which appear in the CRED discussion Paper and Reprint series.

Also at the Center during the reporting year were Dr. Alasdair MacBean, Chairman of the Department of Economics at University of Lancaster in Britain, and Dr. Antonin Wagner of the University of Zurich. During the course of his stay at the Center, Dr. MacBean completed a book on foreign aid policies and the implementation of aid policy and participated in an AID project design mission to Chad under the Sahel. Dr. Wager undertook research on the international monetary system. Dr. Wagner has since become the Rector of the School of Social Work at the University of Zurich.

Arrangements have been made for a number of visitors to come as Visiting Research Associates in the reporting year 1974-75. Dr. Adedotun Phillips, University of Ibadan, Nigeria, will join the Center under Rockefeller Foundation sponsorship. Mr. Yinka Orimalade, University of Lagos, Nigeria will come to the Center to complete his dissertation for the University of Paris. As inter-African trade becomes a major topic of interest, an Anglophone African trained in the French system will be of great value and an important future collaborator. From the State Department will come Mr. Hermon Davis, former

AID Director in Zaire who will hold the title of Diplomat-in-Residence. To round out the interest in Zaire, the Center will also receive Dr. Paul Mandy, former Chairman of the Department of Economics of the Universite Nationale du Zaire (UNAZA, Kinshasa) and Professor of Economics at the Universite de Louvain, Belgium.

The reputation which the Center has built up during the period of the grant has enabled it to attract such highly-qualified visitors with outside financing who during their stay contribute to the achievement of the grant objectives.

F. CRED Development Seminars and Other Noon Seminars

During the reporting year, the Development Seminar series continued at the Center: (see Appendix III for a full listing) The topics included in the list extend beyond the geographic area of Francophone Africa and reflect the diversity of interests and expertise found within the Center. A large number of the seminars were given by visiting colleagues and guest speakers who had worked with CRED staff members on various projects. All the topics are directly pertinent to enhancing the Center's capability in the field of economic development and widening the perspective of the participants. The 64 sessions were divided into the following subject matters: 25 on General Theory, 18 on Case Studies in Africa, 4 on Case Studies in North Africa, 10 on Case Studies in Asia, 2 on Case Studies in Latin America, 1 on a Case Study in the Middle East, 1 on a Case Study in North America, and 3 sessions on Review and Planning.

6. Teaching by CRED Staff

One of the objectives of the grant was to improve and expand the teaching of economics and development economics at the University of Michigan. CRED staff have been responsible for all the development economics taught at the University and many other CRED associates have taught other subjects in the Department of Economics, Center for Population Planning, Center for African American and African Studies, and School of Natural Resources. The involvement of CRED staff in teaching and its growth through time is summarized in the following table:

	<u>Ann Arbor</u>	<u>Overseas</u>
<u>1970-71</u>	Stolper Eckstein Berg Porter Snyder	Two Faculty Members
<u>1971-72</u>	Berg Heller Porter Stolper	G. Johnson (Kenya)
<u>1972-73</u>	Berg Heller Staelin Stolper Benneh Teriba Shapiro Harrington	Porter (Kenya) Monson (Ivory Coast) Elliott, J. (Cameroun) Saulniers (Zaire) Horton (Senegal)
<u>1973-74</u>	Berg (Econ) Heller (Econ) Porter (Econ) Staelin (Econ) Elliott, H. (Econ) Johnson, Omotunde (CAAS) Shapiro (Natural Resources) Harrington (Pop. Planning) MacBean (Econ)	Cross (Kenya) Stolper (Nigeria) Horton (Senegal) Bloch (Senegal) Monson (Ivory Coast) Elliott, J. (Cameroun) Saulniers (Zaire) Wheeler (Zaire) Kendrick (Cameroun)

The teaching on the University of Michigan campus by CRED staff strengthens linkages with other institutes and departments and establishes CRED's role as the prime mover of interdisciplinary research on problems relating to economic development. The involvement with the teaching departments ensures that the Center does not become isolated from the mainstream of academic developments at the University.

In addition to those teachers who are directly appointed to CRED, the Center contributed to the overseas teaching of Dr. Suhas Ketkar in Sierra Leone through a Rockefeller Foundation grant to the Center.

3) Books: 698 (emphasis on Francophone Africa)

4) Working papers

The Center Library moved to a new location in February, 1973. The new quarters are larger and better accommodate the growing collection as well as providing superior study facilities. The Library has assumed an active role in support of CRED personnel overseas. Lists of Library holdings in specific fields of interest are provided and kept up to date with lists of new acquisitions.

A monthly Index of the content of selected periodicals received by the Library was begun October, 1972. This is sent to overseas personnel, Center scholars, and other libraries. Approximately 150 periodicals are now regularly received.

Major additions to Library acquisitions included 538 books, 33 new periodical subscriptions, many free and on exchange, 611 African government documents, and on microfilm, three retrospective runs of French African periodicals, four out-of-print African books, and the East Africa High Commission Economic and Statistical Bulletin, 1948-1961. There was greater emphasis on government publications and subscriptions and a continued effort to avoid duplication of books which are in other University of Michigan libraries.

The Library has expanded exchange arrangements with other centers and libraries. The exchange of CRED Discussion Papers and Reprints, as well as materials from lists made of duplicate publications received by the Library, have brought many valuable materials. An updated list of duplicate publications was recently sent to 85 libraries. These efforts have led to an exchange of papers and documents with such Centers and Libraries as the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa; National Library of Nigeria; Tanganyika Library Board; University College (Nairobi) Institute for Development Studies; Stockholm University, Institute for Economic Studies. The Library now exchanges with fifty centers and libraries.

Important new contacts have been made in Ghana, Tunisia, Canada and Nigeria. Additional contacts are being sought through correspondence and through a notice in the UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries. Letter requests for periodical publications were sent to Development Banks, Development Finance Corporations, and Marketing Boards in an attempt to expand holdings of these publications. Response was favorable and resulted in the addition of 29 new titles. Inter-Library loan contracts were strengthened with CAMP (Cooperative African Microfilm Project) and Michigan State University to enable the loan, rather than the purchase of some publications held by these other institutions.

Preliminary Library Statistics, July 1973-June 1974

Library Exchanges with Other Institutions and Other Countries.

29	European exchange programs
26	African exchange programs
20	U.S. exchange programs
6	Asian exchange programs

New Materials Received by the Library.

Books	555
Periodicals	44
Working Papers	1,078
Government Documents	426
Microform	219
Tapes	47

The library presently receives 265 periodicals on a regular basis. If we include periodicals that are irregularly issued, the number rises to 390. Of these about 45 are French-language periodicals.

Acquisitions List and Development Index

The CRED Library, which has from the beginning had a solid base, has become a much more diverse and richer collection of development materials as the result of expenditure of considerable money and skill since 1970. Among other new activities is the publication of a monthly acquisitions list and issuance of a classified bibliography of recent articles on development and related subjects. These are sent to overseas CRED staff and to a certain number of other people who have some connection to CRED. Also, we provide research facilities, computer services, Xeroxing of articles, etc., for our people overseas, and for other interested people, including African faculty at universities we work with.

Support Services for CRED Overseas Staff and Associates

In October, 1972, a concentrated effort was begun to better support our increased number of overseas associates in their research and teaching by instituting a program of Support Services for CRED associates overseas. Among the services available is the regular receipt of copies of the Library's acquisition list, from which the associates may make selections for purchase, provision of copies of catalogued material in the Library, both books and documents, referring to the associate's geographic area of assignment and areas of interest, a regular index of the major articles published in the periodicals received by the CRED Library, and Contents of Recent Economics Journals, a publication of the UK Department of Trade and Industry, in which some 150 journals are indexed. In all of these cases, CRED seeks to secure these materials upon the request of the associate if they are not available overseas.

V. Impact of Grant Supported Activity

We believe that we have performed well in terms of the objectives of the grant and in terms of AID priorities. Our main concerns are substantively in the area of general economic development, in economic and social research, in training of LDC economists and other professionals, and in the creation of response capacity for AID needs. We also have developed and are continually developing further a capacity to deal with Francophone Africa, and other Francophone parts of the world. This set of interests and activities we believe to fall within AID's program concentration and priorities. First of all, the geographic focus includes the Sahel and the relatively less developed countries, many of which are Francophone and in Africa. Secondly, the Francophone areas remain little known, and it is difficult to find U.S. experts when they are needed by AID or by other donors. Thirdly, the training of economists for LDC universities and research organizations is a critical institution building need. Training of this kind requires backstopping and collaborative relationships by U.S. institutions with special concerns for and competence in such training. Finally, the general research interests and competences of CRED are close to central AID priorities. These research interests can be classified into five groups. First, planning and public sector management (Berg, Stolper, Heller, Pogson, Horton); (2) trade and development (Porter, Staelin, Horton, Monson); (3) rural development (Shapiro, Ellicot, Roger Montgomery, Barbara Montgomery); (4) labor and development (Harrington, Elliott, Berg, Porter, Monson, Bloch, Kendrick); (5) health planning (Heller); (6) regional planning (Stolper, Wheeler, Saulniers).

In addition to this, we believe that our record of the past few years shows this Center and its staff to be highly responsive to new initiatives and demands and needs by AID, by the LDCs, by the development from Francophone areas generally to a more intense concern with the Sahel, in response to the drought and its problems. Secondly, we have been sensitive to and responsive to the needs for further development of minority competence in the economic development field, particularly with reference to Africa. For example -- an example more symbolic than of substantive importance, we worked with Florida A&M in the Vihiga project, by providing Robert Pogson as consultant to that University when it was working out its early arrangements in Kenya and by arranging for some special relationships between Florida A&M and Peter Mook when he was an associate of this Center. More significantly, we have made a strong commitment to find and train and hire a large number of Black and women economists (and other social scientists) to work on CRED programs. We have succeeded in hiring just this year one of the few Black Ph.D. economists coming on the market. We've also undertaken to develop a program for the training of Black economists at the M.A. level for work in the development field.

The support that CRED gives to AID policies and needs is demonstrated by our work with LDC teaching and research institutions, our work with some of the other least developed countries, and by our growing response capacity as indicated in the Sahel experience of 1974 whereby we acted as the administrative arm of AID in recruiting consultants for the project development missions sent out in the spring of that year to the Sahel.

We believe that by and large our performance in achieving the grant purposes have been better than satisfactory. For example, with respect to faculty development as mentioned earlier, we had four professionals in 1964, we now have 19. Our teaching contribution to the university community has broadened and widened very considerably. The existence of CRED and its development focus has allowed the retention of the development seminar at a time of general contraction of seminar activity in the Department. In a period of declining undergraduate interest in economics, development remains a popular and strong field. Links have been established with the Center for Afro-American and African Studies since 1972. Joint teaching and research arrangements have been worked out whereby African teachers of economics have taught courses in the Afro-American and African Center at the same time as they served as research associates at CRED. This means that courses on African economics have been offered for the first time at this campus in a concentrated and direct way. We set up in 1970 a summer workshop on the teaching of development economics at which many of the graduate students who hoped to teach in this field took part. We have had informal workshops in such fields as rural development and budgeting problems. We've carried on an extensive program of seminars and brown bags on an informal basis. Professor Shapiro has introduced a course in agricultural development at the School of Natural Resources and has also brought to the campus some competence on agriculture in economic development. Professor Heller has been working with an international health group and Professor Robin Barlow, also associated with CRED, on problems of health planning. The CRED staff has been called on by the Economics Department to teach courses as needs arose -- for example in labor, in trade, in theory. This has considerably increased the flexibility of the Department.

It is worth mentioning that in addition to the developing Francophone competence and interests of the Center, there are certain enduring relationships we have with other countries and universities -- for example, in Nigeria since Professor Stolper's early contact as chief planner in that country. We have had many Nigerian visitors, and have had for periods of one year three of the most eminent academic economists in that country. Similarly, in each of the last five years there has been a Michigan presence at the University of Nairobi, at the research institute or in the teaching faculty: approximately 15% of the Michigan senior faculty in economics has been involved in East Africa. There has been intensive contact since 1964 in Liberia and Tunisia as the result of the past involvement of Professors Berg and Stolper. This means a very considerable expansion of sensitivity and awareness within the Department about the problems of development in that part of the world.

CRED's growth has also entailed a widening network of connections within the University of Michigan, between CRED and other departments and units in the University. For example, joint appointments have been made with the School of Natural Resources, with the Department of Population Planning, the Department of Geography, the Center for Afro-American and African Studies. Negotiations are presently underway for joint appointments with the School of Public Health and other departments.

VI. Other Resources for Grant Related Activities

See Appendix I.

An account of the other resources for grant related activities is best presented in Tabular form in Appendix I.

VII. Utilization of Institutional Response Capability in Development Programs

A. One of the main purposes of the grant was to develop the Center's response capacity to assist AID and other donors in advisory/consulting work. The Center's response capacity has grown steadily. In 1969-1970, the first year of the grant, the Center began the negotiation under AID impetus and AID financing of a technical assistance mission to the planning organization of the Government of Morocco. A Malagasy student was also sent out to Morocco on an AID task order to work on rural public works in that country; his work was a pioneering effort and is cited frequently in the literature. In 1970-1971, the Morocco project got underway, Professor Stolper worked in Tunisia for the Ford Foundation on planning and budgeting problems and needs, Robert Pogson went to Kenya with AID to work on the Vihiga rural development project and help get it going. Professor Berg also discussed the Vihiga project in AID/Washington meetings. In that year also, Professor Stolper went to Nigeria for more than two months as a member of an AID policy review team. In 1971, Berg went to Liberia to take part under UNDP auspices in a conference on development strategy in that country. Stolper spent ten days as a member of an ad hoc group of UNCTAD working on the problems of the relatively least developed countries.

In the last year and a half, CRED's response capacity has taken on a new dimension as the larger staff has allowed a broader participation and as demands have begun to come to us from a wider variety of aid agencies.

B. A total number of 31 students of which twelve are of foreign nationality were associated with CRED during 1973-1974 (See Table II.B).

The following person's visited CRED during the year 1973-1974.

7/10/73-8/24/73	Philip Gadegbeku, Liberia
8/20/73-8/22/73	James Nti, F.W. Beecham, and Y. Opoku-Afriyie, Ghana
8/10/73	Ali Mazrui (Stanford Institute for Advanced Study)
10/23/73	H.M.A. Onitiri, Nigeria
11/7/73	Baza Luemba, Zaire
12/7/73	Mr. Hakam, Ghana
3/18/74	Tshianga Ndonda, Zaire
4/23/74	Sam Aluko, Nigeria
5/13/74	Willie Leonard, Malagasy Republic
5/15/74	Andre Sonko, Senegal
8/7/73-2/13/74	Isaac Adalemo, Nigeria
9/6/73-9/11/73	Babacar Fall, Senegal
? -9/11/73	Ugur Korum, Turkey
8/14/73-8/16/73	Christian Comelieu, Zaire
3/20/73-9/11/73	Sevil Korum, Turkey
2/8/73-11/1/73	Y. Opoku-Afriyie, Ghana
8/2/73-9/20/73	Joseph Pouemi Tchundjang, Cameroun
8/23/73-9/28/73	Hiey Jacques Pegatienan, Ivory Coast
8/10/73-10/7/73	Kazadi N'Duba wa Dile, Zaire
11/7/73	Adedotun O. Phillips, Nigeria
2/20/74	Hamida Ben Gacem, Tunisia
3/21/74	T. Yaguibou, Upper Volta

VIII. Research

The research results of the past five years are hard to summarize briefly. It is perhaps interesting to note that the 1969-1970 annual report of the Center, the first made under the promise of the 211(d) Grant, mentions that the institutional development funds will allow exploratory research in the following areas: (a) the evaluation of export projections; (b) the economic relationships between Lesotho and South Africa; (c) investment decisions in East Africa; (d) migration in Africa. It is interesting to note that out of these exploratory efforts came a number of worthwhile papers, for example the study by Gutierrez and Dietrich on the assessment of export projections, as well as Professor Porter's work on Kenya export potential. Also, several theses (one by Stephen Ettinger on the economics of the Southern Africa's customs union, another by Barry Herman on the private investment decision in East Africa) were recently completed. There are also four studies underway--one on migration in the Ivory Coast, a second much larger study on demographic aspects of migration in Nigeria, a study of internal migration in Morocco, and a study of internal migration in Morocco, and a study of the economics of migration in Nigeria.

The staff of CRED did the following consulting assignments during 1973-74:

<u>Staff Member</u>	<u>Assignment</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>
Robin Barlow	Economics of Medical Care	Morocco	AID
"	Major Issues in Health Planning	World (LDCs)	IBRD
Elliot Berg	Evaluation Economic Planning	Mauritania	UNDP
"	Evaluation Manpower Planning	Nigeria	Ford Foundation
"	Rural Public Works and Employment	Indonesia	IBRD
"	General Economics	South Vietnam	Ford Foundation
Howard Elliott	Economics in Africa	Africa	Ford Foundation
"	Ivoirian Agricultural Policy	Ivory Coast	State Department
Peter Heller	Major Issues in Health Planning	World (LDCs)	IBRD
"	Health Expenditures and Equity	Malaysia	IBRD
Brendan Horton	Effective Protection	Senegal	IBRD
"	Industrial Project Evaluation	Senegal	Senegal Govt.
Alasdair MacBean	Rural Development Project	Chad	AID
Terry Monson	Effective Protection	Ivory Coast	IBRD
Roger Montgomery	Rural Development Project	Mauritania	AID
Robert Pogson	Evaluation of AID's Education Sector Plan	Panama	AID
Richard Porter	General Development Advisor	Puerto Rico	Puerto Rican Govt.
Wolfgang Stolper	Evaluation of Economy	Zaire (twice)	AID

Staff Member	Assignment	Country	Sponsor
Wolfgang Stolper	Housing Project	Mexico	OECD
"	Evaluate IBRD Country Report	Nigeria	IBRD
"	Evaluate IBRD Study of Investment	Tunisia	IBRD
"	General Consultant	LDCs	UNCTAD
Alfred Saulniers	Lecture Tour	Zaire	USIS
Don Ferguson	Livestock Study	Francophone/Sahel	AID
CRED Staff	Sahel Indicator and Monitoring Project	Sahel	AID

In addition to the individual consulting activity, CRED as an organization has managed two major technical assistance undertakings; the Morocco Advisory Mission, which terminated during the reporting year, and the recent project design and evaluation missions to the Sahel. Both of these projects were carried out under AID request. In the latter project, the Center managed the hiring of 21 consultants, including some of CRED staff, and took charge of the administration involved in getting them in the field. The University of Michigan central administration agreed to help AID in this project by carrying the consultants on a hardship basis pending the final signing of the contract. The contract was amended several times as AID's requests for additional assistance grew.

At the completion of the project design missions, the Center sponsored a one-day colloquium which brought together all the non-Agency personnel who had participated in the missions. Senior AID officials, World Bank representatives, and representatives of the Foundations active in Africa attended the discussions and findings of the returned consultants. It is significant that this meeting at CRED was the only time that the participants had been brought together to compare their findings and synthesize their work. It was generally felt by the academics who consulted in the missions that the conference at CRED brought individuals and organizations closer together.

IX. Next Year's Work Plan and Anticipated Expenditures

Under the Grant the Center will continue its major focus on Francophone Africa. In 1974-1975 it will continue to build on its network with Francophone Africa (four new professor/researchers were fielded in this year) and we hope to lay the groundwork for increased utilization of the expertise already accumulated. It is also hoped that in 1974/1975 the Center will be able to give special priority to the Sahel and to the placing of professor/researchers and other researchers, interdisciplinary and minority, in these poorest countries. Targets have been set for Senegal, Upper Volta and Chad.

The table in this section summarizes the scale of our overall plan, supported in part from grant funds, but planned to include support from increased utilization of Center capacity primarily resulting from the grant.

(See Table in this section).

In 1974-1975, the Center will come to grips with a series of problems that have been the subject of careful consideration during the reporting year (1973-1974). The most significant of these may be summarized as follows:

a) Center associates will be encouraged to maintain a development research interest and focus beyond black Francophone Africa. This will be pursued through sources of financing fully compatible with such research. This objective is of high priority inasmuch as the evolution of our 211(d) grant has become increasingly focused on a single geographic region, a region of great importance but still only one region and one region where the major interest and demand for professional services is almost 100 percent within the U.S. government.

b) It is hoped that the Center itself will minimize over-specialization by seeking fully funded development research activity on a world-wide sectoral basis, on the newly emerging nations from the Portuguese colonies, and open channels to other fully funded economic research.

c) Targets (a) and (b) are part of the Center's efforts to reduce the current heavy dependence on grant financing, USAID, Ford and Rockefeller, under the assumption that such financing should not be expected to continue indefinitely. A target program has been elaborated and preliminary discussions have been opened with USAID and Ford. The approach being pursued is to create a core institution of greatly reduced scale, which can be sustained over the next five years, while seeking project activity of a fully-funded character which would support the core while permitting expansion directed at the objective of a given project and terminating with the project.

d) In accord with guidelines provided for this annual report and internally generated self-analysis, prior to receipt of said guidelines, the

PROJECTED ACTIVITY STATEMENT OF CRED FY 1974-1975 (in thousand dollars)

	PROJECTED ACTIVITY							CORE ACTIVITY				TOTALS	
	FAP Program	SAMEL Project	SAMEL Survey	AID Studies	DAP Task Force	Rockefeller Found.	UNDP Thailand	Sub-Total	Original 211 d Program	Ford Found.	Non-Assigned Charges		Sub-Total Core
Permanent CRED Staff	23.6	8.8	6.6		11.4		10.0	60.6	94.0	21.5		115.5	176.1
<u>Other Salaries & Stipends</u>													
Temp. Prof./Researchers	197.7			1.0		49.0		247.7		10.0		10.0	257.5
African visitors	14.4							14.4					14.4
Lectures and Stipends						17.9		17.9		2.0		2.0	19.9
Student Mat. Assistants	1.9		1.7			3.0		6.6	12.0	4.5		16.5	23.1
Student Fellowships	12.0					2.3		14.3					14.3
<u>Total Other Salaries and Stipends</u>	<u>226.0</u>		<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>		<u>72.2</u>		<u>300.7</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>16.5</u>		<u>28.5</u>	<u>329.2</u>
Employee Benefits	37.0	1.1	1.3		1.4	7.4	1.5	50.4	14.1	4.2		18.4	68.7
Project Consultants	3.0	137.6	19.0	.2	23.5			183.1					
Consultants, Internal									8.0	5.0		13.0	13.0
Library Acquisition	9.0							9.0					
Supplies	11.8	3.4	2.1		1.0			18.3	1.0	1.0	8.0	10.0	28.3
Telephones		2.8	.8		2.0	1.1		6.7		1.3	3.5	4.8	11.5
Postage		1.2			.5			1.7	.5	1.4	1.2	3.1	4.8
Equipment & Maintenance			.6					.6	.4	.4	1.2	2.0	2.6
Computer Center Cost	1.0		.3					1.3	1.0				
Travel and Per Diem	43.5	49.7	9.2		24.0	34.6		161.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	12.0	191.4
Food											55.0	55.0	
Contingency		10.0						10.0				10.0	
<u>Total All Expenses</u>	<u>354.9</u>	<u>214.6</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>69.3</u>	<u>115.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>808.4</u>	<u>132.0</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>274.5</u>	<u>1082.8</u>
University Overhead		6.0	6.1	.5	8.3	10.0		30.9		4.8		4.8	35.7
<u>Total Expenses and University Overhead</u>	<u>354.9</u>	<u>220.6</u>	<u>47.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>77.6</u>	<u>125.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>839.3</u>	<u>132.0</u>	<u>71.2</u>	<u>76.1</u>	<u>279.3</u>	<u>1118.5</u>

Center has decided to request assistance from the University Office of Internal Audit and Federal Fund Accounting designed to allow us to take maximum advantage of University systems for the computerized monthly allocation of costs by projects. It is expected that initially some thirty individual projects will be identified, the majority being Francophone Africa Program oriented. This will allow respective project directors to keep current on expenditures made toward the objectives of the project which they direct. This measure will decentralize responsibility, increase the involvement of all CRED professionals in CRED programs and projects. Implementation of this target will place the Center among the better organized and controlled research units and enable it to be more responsive and cost effective in current and future activities.

e) The targets of the respective three phases of our Francophone Africa Program are spelled out in detail in the documentation related to each phase. The largest single element of cost in this Program is the professor/researcher project. This was a low profile, low cost activity. It is confronting serious difficulty due to unanticipated rates of inflation further worsened by the decline, continuing over time, in the value of the U.S. dollar. Related rises in the cost of administration and development of the three phases are reaching crisis proportions wherein the Center is unable to adequately carry forth the Program. It is proposed that a dialogue be opened with USAID designed to restructure the program before the new conditions which prevail. It is hoped that this can be done no later than mid-year 1974-1975.

X. Involvement of Minority Personnel and Women

(See report under Section V.)

Table 1.

Distribution of 211(d) Grant Funds and Contributions From Other Sources of Funding

Review Period: July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974

211(d) EXPENDITURES

	<u>Period Under Review</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	<u>Projected 1974 - 1975</u>	<u>Projected to End of Grant 1975-76 to 1976-77</u>	<u>Non 211(d) Funding Amount for 1973 - 1974</u>
Personnel	207,364	543,339	210,000	191,744	364,907 ¹
Students	27,331	115,420	85,000	142,191	13,628
Travel	18,234	57,823	40,000	61,828	64,053
Library	11,843	43,657	15,000	28,173	-0-
Supplies	7,526	42,181	14,000	27,179	13,111
U - C Contribution					54,605 ²
TOTAL	272,298	802,420	364,000	451,115	510,304

¹Includes \$68,181 contributed by University for Academic salaries.

²Includes Office Space and Telephone Rental contributed by the University.

NOTE: The University received contributions against Indirect Costs related to Center activities in the amount of \$50,951.

Table I.A.Detailed Statement of Expenditures211/03 Institutional Grant, US-AID/csd-2547and
Amendments One and TwoReporting Period: July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974

	<u>Original Grant (034630/40)</u>	<u>Amendment One (011594/5)</u>	<u>Amendment Two (012521/2)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Salaries				
Academic	26,851	11,375		38,226
Administrative	7,497	1,767		9,264
Non Academic	24,183	6,857	3,403	34,443
Professor/Researchers		48,495	20,556	69,051
Francophone Visitors		4,030		4,030
Employee Benefits	7,425	11,206	5,072	23,703
Allowances		15,153	13,294	28,447
Lecturers	200			200
Students				
Research Assistants	8,645			8,645
Fellowships	3,300	15,386		18,686
Computer Center	993			993
Supplies	1,999	1,872	439	4,310
Telephone	146	174	383	703
Postage	626	875	19	1,520
Travel		<u>10,446</u>	<u>7,788</u>	<u>18,234</u>
	<u>81,865</u>	<u>127,636</u>	<u>50,954</u>	<u>260,455</u>
Library Acquisitions	1,131	818	6,542	8,491
Supplies	1,097	217	337	1,651
Telephone	424		2	426
Postage	216	112		328
Equipment		<u>194</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>947</u>
	<u>2,868</u>	<u>1,341</u>	<u>7,634</u>	<u>11,843</u>
	<u>84,733</u>	<u>128,977</u>	<u>58,588</u>	<u>272,298</u>

Table II.A
211(d) Expenditure Report
Actual and Projected Summary
Under Institutional Grant AID/csd-2547
and
Amendment One dated June 30, 1972 - Amendment Two dated June 29, 1973
Reporting Period: July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974

	<u>Expenditures to Date</u>		<u>Projected Expenditures</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>1973 - 1974</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>	<u>1974-1975</u>	<u>1975-1976</u>	<u>1976-1977</u>	
Personnel	207,364	543,339	210,000	150,000	41,744	945,083
Students	27,331	115,420	85,000	75,000	67,191	342,611
Travel	18,234	57,823	40,000	40,000	21,828	159,651
Library	11,843	43,657	15,000	15,000	13,173	86,830
Supplies	<u>7,526</u>	<u>42,181</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>12,179</u>	<u>83,360</u>
	272,298	802,420	364,000	295,000	156,115	1,617,535

Table II. B.
211(d) Expenditure Report
Reporting Year Detail
Under Institutional Grant AID/esd-2547

Reporting Period: July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974

I. A. Salaries

Academic: <u>Elliot Berg, Director</u>		
35% Acad. Yr.	8,125.86	
Admin. Overload for Year	2,500.00	
50% June 1974	1,305.56	
plus		
100% June 73 (charged in July 73)	<u>2,422.42</u>	14,353.84
<u>Howard Elliott, Asst Res. Scientist</u>		
51% for 8 Mos.	6,195.26	
100% for July 73	1,333.33	
100% for June 74	<u>1,524.44</u>	9,053.03
<u>Peter Heller, Asst Res. Scientist</u>		
50% for 4 Mos.		3,500.02
<u>Carol Holbrook, Librarian</u>		
100% for 10 Mos.		9,274.80
<u>Dolphine Hazelton, Librarian</u>		
100% for 2 Mos.		1,401.16
<u>Richard Porter, Res. Scientist</u>		
100% for 1 Mo.		2,300.00
<u>Charles Staelin, Asst Res. Scientist</u>		
16.5% for 6 Mos.		1,430.58
<u>Professor/Researchers in Africa</u>		
James Elliott, 100% 12 Mos.		11,587.50
Brendon Horton, " "		12,360.00
Terry Monson, " "		12,360.00
Alfred Saulniers, " "		12,187.50
Peter Bloch, 50% 3-1/4 Mos. + 100% 4 Mos.		6,020.44
Robin Kendrick, 50% 4-1/2 Mos. + 100% 4 Mos.		7,132.20
Barb Montgomery, 50% 2-1/2 Mos.		1,572.97
Roger Montgomery, 50% 1 Mo.		529.16
David Wheeler, 50% 4-2/3 Mos. + 100% 2 Mos.		5,226.69
Stipend, <u>Prof. Hagivara, Lang Testing (3 People)</u>		75.00

CREDITS received in July 1973 for 1972-73

Salaries transferred to FORD grant processed too late for inclusion in 1972-73 fiscal year

(3,087.65)

107,277.44

Table II, B. (Continued)

V. B. Other (Salaries)

Administration

Deputy Director: 100% 2 Mos + 1 Day	3,576.07	
Admin. Asst. 100% 6 Mos.	<u>5,688.00</u>	\$9,264.07

Non Academic

Library: Library Aides, Clerks	1,349.15	
Clerical:		
Secretaries: 41 Mos.	25,327.14	
Computer Center Salaries	904.93	
Key Punchers/Programmers	418.53	
Clerical (temporary)	2,944.99	
Translator (Project 7)	217.50	
Translator (Project 6)	47.70	
Tutors	2,958.00	
Tutor (Project 6)	<u>275.00</u>	34,442.94

C. Employee Benefits

23,703.00

Table II, B. (Continued)

II. Student Support

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Res. Asst.</u>	<u>Fellow- ships</u>	<u>Travel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Michael Arthur	U.S.	2,963			2,963
Robert Blake	U.S.	550			550
Gerard Caprio	U.S.			600	600
Thomas Connors	U.S.		6,049	673	6,722
Michael Cotner	U.S.	234			234
Barbara Devaney	U.S.	1,521			1,521
Laurie Effron	U.S.	550			550
Boniface Esama Nsah	Cameroon		4,909	781	5,690
David Gachago	Kenya	161			161
Robert Hardy	U.S.		500		500
Peter Henning	U.S.		5,625	2,674	8,299
Susan Heriag	U.S.	275			275
Larry Herman	U.S.	936			936
Saul Hoffman	U.S.	993			993
Thomas Hoopengardner	U.S.		550	1,926	2,476
Alan Kett	British	2,887	250		3,137
Choedchai Khannabha	Thailand	550			550
Gawaliel Kileo	Tanzania			156	156
Sven Kjellstrom	Sweden		1,100		1,100
Celeste Kulstad	U.S.	550			550
Linda Lim	Chinese	550			550
William Makinen	U.S.		3,268		3,268
Mutsenbi Manundu	Kenya			156	156
Michael Mertaugh	U.S.		450		450
Michael Mueller	U.S.	634			634
Sylvestre Ndabambalire	Burundi		160	98	258
Obidina Onyemeluke	Nigerian	600	400		1,000
LaRay Payne	U.S.	600			600
David Rinaldo	U.S.	222			222
Moagi Safra	Tunisian		2,400		2,400
Hark Volcott	U.S.	522			522
		15,298 ¹	25,661 ²	7,064 ³	48,023

¹Approximately 42% from other grants.

²Approximately 27% " " "

³Approximately 43% " " "

Table III.	A.	None
	B.	
	<u>Guest Lecturers</u>	
	1. Psarcharapolous, George	\$ 100.00
	2. Vail, David	100.00
		<u>200.00</u>
	<u>Visitors</u>	
	Kazadi, N'Duba waDile	\$ 1,482.00
	Pegantienan, Niy Jacques	962.00
	Tchundjang, Pouemi	1,586.00
		<u>4,030.00</u>
IV.	<u>Travel</u>	\$18,234.00*
	(*Includes air passage for Asst. Res. Scientists going to their places of duty)	
V.	<u>Equipment</u>	None
VI.	<u>Library Acquisitions</u>	\$ 8,491.00
VII.	All publications were done internally	
VIII.	<u>Other</u> (See Table I. A.)	

APPENDIX I

Detailed Statement of Expenditures from All Sources, 1973-1974

	AID 211(d)														
	Original Grant	Amendment I.	Amendment I. Library	Amendment II.	Amendment II. Library	AID/ Staelin	AID/ Panama	CRED/ Morocco	AID/ Sahel	CRED/ Rockefeller	Rockefeller	Ford	U-M Contribution	Total	
	034630	034640	011504	011505	012521	012522	012525	012552	003160	012826	330320	362090	340291		
<u>Salaries</u>															
Academic	26,851		11,375				7,239			2,830	2,000	40,866	22,829	68,181	182,171
Administrative	7,497		1,767					1,767	8,952	7,231			5,508		32,722
Non Academic	24,183		6,857		3,403			65	1,079	4,300					39,887
Prof/Researchers			48,495		20,556										69,051
African Visitors			4,030									8,000	18,000		30,030
Advisors								34,387							34,387
Lecturers	200												685		885
<u>Students</u>															
Res. Assis.	8,645						1,219				5,434				15,298
Fellowships	3,300		15,386								1,350	5,625			25,661
Exp. Benefits	7,423		11,206		5,072		1,407	321	4,748	2,386	256	6,367	2,850		42,038
Allowances			15,153		13,294				21,637			8,737			58,821
Consultants							3,402			78,877					82,279
Library Acquisitions		1,131		818		6,542									8,491
Supplies	1,999	1,097	1,872	217	439	337	77	125	4,482	2,624	510		1,019		14,798
Telephones	146	424	174		383	2	58	6	168	179	317		217		2,074
Postage	626	216	875	112	19				161	868			273		3,155
Equipment				194		753							1,658		2,605
Computer Center	913												364		1,357
Travel			10,446		7,788		2,310	1,094	756	40,104	553	12,795	6,441		82,287
UM Contributions														54,105	54,605
Deficient Costs							5,718	795	23,390	9,746		5,000	6,302		50,951
	80,865	2,868	127,636	1,341	30,954	7,634	21,430	4,173	99,760	149,145	10,420	87,390	66,151	122,786	833,553

APPENDIX II

CRED Publications

Discussion Papers and CRED Reprints 1967/68 - 1973/74

1967-1968

Discussion Paper 1, Elliot J. Berg, "Wage Structure in Less Developed Countries," January 1968.

Discussion Paper 2, Peter Eckstein, "Accounting Prices as a Tool of Development Planning," February 1968.

1968-1969

Discussion Paper 3, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Economic Growth and Political Instability in Nigeria: On Growing Together Again," November 1968.

Discussion Paper 4, Elliot J. Berg, "Industrial Relations Systems in Colonial West Africa: A Comparative Analysis of French West Africa and the Gold Coast," December 1968.

Discussion Paper 5, Elliot J. Berg, "Trade Unions and Wage Levels -- The Nigerian Case," January 1969.

Discussion Paper 6, Richard C. Porter, "Some Implications of Post-War Primary Product Trends," February 1969.

CRED Reprint 1, Jerome C. Wells, "Nigerian Government Spending on Agricultural Development: 1962/63 - 1966/67," The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies, November 1967.

CRED Reprint 2, Elliot J. Berg, "Major Issues of Wage Policy in Africa," Industrial Relations in Economic Development, edited by Arthur M. Ross, Macmillan, 1965.

1969-1970

Discussion Paper 7, Peter Eckstein, "Quantitative Measurement of Development Performance: A Critique by Peter Eckstein and a Reply by Irma Adelman and Cynthia Taft Morris," April 1969.

Discussion Paper 8, Richard C. Porter, "The Effectiveness of Tax Exemption in Colombia," July 1969.

Discussion Paper 9, Peter Eckstein, "Toward an Integrated Theory of Tariffs," August 1969.

Discussion Paper 10, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Limitations of Comprehensive Planning in the Face of Comprehensive Uncertainty: Crisis of Planning or Crisis of Planners," October 1969.

1969-1970 (cont.)

CRED Reprint 3, Polly Hill, "The Myth of Amorphous Peasantry: A Northern Nigerian Case Study," The Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies, July 1968.

CRED Reprint 4, Elliot J. Berg, "Urban Real Wages and the Nigerian Trade Union Movement, 1939-60: A Comment," Economic Development and Cultural Change, July 1969.

CRED Reprint 5, Wayne W. Snyder, "Turkish Economic Development: The First Five Year Plan, 1963-67," The Journal of Development Studies, October 1969.

CRED Reprint 6, Polly Hill, "Hidden Trade in Hausaland," Man, Vol. 4, No. 3, September 1969.

CRED Reprint 7, John F. Weeks, "A Comment on Peter Kilby: Industrial Relations and Wage Determination," The Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1969.

CRED Reprint 8, Wayne W. Snyder, "Measuring the Effects of Belgian Budget Policies," Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles, No. 44, 1969.

CRED Reprint 9, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "The Long-Term Economic Development of Germany," (review article of Das Wachstum der Deutschen Wirtschaft by Walter G. Hoffman) Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Vol. 103, No. 2, 1969.

CRED Reprint 10, Robert M. Stern, "International Financial Issues in Foreign Economic Assistance to the Less Developed Countries," Economic Development and Structural Change edited by Ian G. Smith, Edinburgh University Press, 1969.

CRED Reprint 11, Wayne W. Snyder, "Money in a Developing Economy: A Reappraisal," The Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. LII, No. 1, February 1970.

1970-1971

Discussion Paper 11, Richard C. Porter, "Birth of a Bill Market," August 1970.

Discussion Paper 12, Isaac Ayinde Adalemo, "Distribution of Market Centers, Market Periodicities and Marketing in Northwestern Nigeria," August 1970.

Discussion Paper 13, Elliot J. Berg, "Wages and Employment in Less-Developed Countries," December 1970.

Discussion Paper 14, Thomas L. Hutcheson and Richard C. Porter, "The Cost of Tying Aid: A Method and Some Colombian Estimates," January 1971.

1970-1971 (cont.)

Discussion Paper 15, Rajaona Andriamananjara, "Labor Mobilization: The Moroccan Experience," April 1971.

CRED Reprint 12, Peter Eckstein, "An Econometric Model of Development: Comment," The American Economic Review, Vol. LX, No. 1, March 1970.

CRED Reprint 13, Richard C. Porter, "Who Destabilizes Primary Product Prices?" Indian Economic Journal, Vol. XVI, No. 4, April-June 1969.

CRED Reprint 14, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Two Types of Planning," Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft und Statistik, Vol. 106, No. 1, 1970.

CRED Reprint 15, Richard C. Porter, "Some Implications of Postwar Primary-Product Trends," The Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 78, No. 3, May-June 1970.

CRED Reprint 16, Wayne W. Snyder, "Measuring the Effects of German Budget Policies, 1955-65," Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Vol. 104, No. 2, 1970.

CRED Reprint 17, Elliot J. Berg, "Politics, Privilege and Progress in Liberia -- A Review Article," Liberian Studies Journal, Vol. 11, No. 2, 1970.

CRED Reprint 18, Richard C. Porter, "Terminal-Year Investment in Finite-Horizon Planning Models," Pakistan Development Review, Summer 1970.

CRED Reprint 19, Wayne W. Snyder, "Measuring the Stabilizing Effects of Social Security Programs in 7 Countries, 1955-65," National Tax Journal, September 1970.

CRED Reprint 20, Wayne W. Snyder, "Measuring Economic Stabilization: 1955-65," The American Economic Review, December 1970.

CRED Reprint 21, John F. Weeks, "Further Comment on the Kilby/Weeks Debate: An Empirical Rejoinder," The Journal of Developing Areas, January 1971.

1971-1972

Discussion Paper 16, G. Michael Aho, "The Use of Expert Projections in Allocating Foreign Aid among and Domestic Resources within Developing Countries," July 1971.

Discussion Paper 17, Michael Eganedy, "An Empirical Evaluation of the Two-Gap Model of Development," November 1971.

Discussion Paper 18, John Naranjo and Richard C. Porter, "The Impact of the Commonwealth Preference System on the Exports of Latin America to the United Kingdom," March 1972.

1971-1972 (cont.)

Discussion Paper 19, Gary Fields, "Private Returns to Investment in Higher Level of Education in Kenya," April 1972.

Discussion Paper 20, Izevbuwa Osayimwese, "An Application of Control Theory to Rural-Urban Migration and Urban Unemployment," May 1972.

Discussion Paper 21, George Johnson, "The Determination of Hourly Earnings in Urban Kenya," May 1972.

Discussion Paper 22, Charles Staelin, "The Cost and Composition of Indian Exports," May 1972.

Discussion Paper 23, Peter S. Heller, "A Model of Public Sector Expenditure in Less Developed Countries: The Kenyan Case," May 1972.

CRED Reprint 22, Elliot J. Berg, "Structural Transformation versus Gradualism: Recent Economic Development in Ghana and the Ivory Coast," Ghana and the Ivory Coast: Perspectives of Modernization, edited by Philip Foster and Aristide R. Zolberg. Published by University of Chicago Press, 1971.

CRED Reprint 23, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Budget, Economic Policy and Economic Performance in Underdeveloped Countries", Kieler Vortrage, Neue Folge 69, 1971.

CRED Reprint 24, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Limitations of Comprehensive Planning in the Face of Comprehensive Uncertainty: Crisis of Planning or Crisis of Planners," Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, Vol. 107, No. 1, 1971.

CRED Reprint 25, Wayne W. Snyder, "Managing Money and Credit in a Developing Economy," Malayan Economic Review, Vol. XVI, No. 1, April 1971.

CRED Reprint 26, Jakob G. Klave, "The Control of Annual Plans: The Experience of Tunisia," Journal of Modern Africa Studies, Cambridge University Press, Vol. 9, No. 2, August 1971.

1972-1973

Discussion Paper 24, Peter S. Heller, "The Strategy of Health Sector Planning in the People's Republic of China," July 1972. (Forthcoming in a publication by the Josiah Macy Foundation.)

Discussion Paper 25, C.R. Winegarden, "Determinants of International Differences in Educational Effort," September 1972.

Discussion Paper 26, Charles P. Staelin, "A General Equilibrium Model of Tariffs in a Non-Competitive Economy," March 1973.

1972-1973 (cont.)

Discussion Paper 27, Robin Barlow, "Planning Public Health Expenditures with Special Reference to Morocco," April 1973. (French text also available.)

Discussion Paper 28, Theophile Lukusa Dia Boudo and Richard C. Porter, "A Constant-Market-Share Look at African Exports in the 1960's," June 1973.

CRED Reprint 27, Richard C. Porter and Charles F. Staelin, "The Rediscovery of Exports by the Third World," Foreign Trade Review, January/March 1972, pp. 523-539.

CRED Reprint 28, Wayne Snyder and Tsutomu Tanaka, "Budget Policy and Economic Stability in Postwar Japan," International Economic Review, Vol. 13, No. 1, February 1972, pp. 85-110.

CRED Reprint 29, Thomas L. Hutchison and Richard C. Porter, "The Cost of Tying Aid: A Method and Some Colombian Estimates," Princeton Studies in International Finance, No. 30, March 1972.

CRED Reprint 30, O. Abovade, "The Development Process," and Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Comments on Professor Abovade's Paper," Reconstruction and Development in Nigeria, edited by A.A. Ayida and H.M.A. Oaitiri. Published by the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, 1971, pp. 34-80.

CRED Reprint 31, Peter Eckstein and Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Comments on Gustav Ranis' 'Relative Prices in Planning for Economic Development,'" International Comparisons of Prices and Output, edited by D.J. Daly. Published by National Bureau of Economic Research, 1972, pp. 306-325.

CRED Reprint 32, Richard E. Hillsborough and Richard C. Porter, "The Effects of Tax Exemption on Investment by Industrial Firms in Colombia," Kultivirteschaftliches Archiv, Vol. 103, No. 3, 1972, pp. 396-426.

CRED Reprint 33, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Comment on the Role of Monetary Institutions," Africa and Monetary Institutions, edited by Rodrigue Tremblay. Published by Holt, Rinehart et Winston, Montreal, 1973, pp. 101-108.

CRED Reprint 34, Wolfgang F. Stolper, "Internal Effects of Devaluation," Africa and Monetary Institutions, edited by Rodrigue Tremblay. Published by Holt, Rinehart et Winston, Montreal, 1973, pp. 411-419.

1973-1974

Discussion Paper 29, Richard C. Porter, "Labor Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries: Comment," July 1973.

1973-1974 (cont.)

Discussion Paper 30, Peter S. Heller, "An Econometric Analysis of the Fiscal Behavior of the Public Sector in Developing Countries: Aid, Investment and Taxation," October 1973.

Discussion Paper 31, Richard C. Porter, "Some Doubts about Kenya's Future as an Exporter of Manufactures," October 1973.

Discussion Paper 32, Thomas E. Weisskopf, "Sources of American Imperialism: A Contribution to the Debate Between Orthodox and Radical Theorists," November 1973.

Discussion Paper 33, Thomas Hoopengardner, "Rural-Urban Migration: A Dynamic View," January 1974.

Discussion Paper 34, Richard C. Porter and Charles P. Staelin, "On the Rationality of 'Cascaded' Export Subsidies and Taxes," March 1974.

Discussion Paper 35, Thomas E. Weisskopf, "American Economic Interests in Foreign Countries: An Empirical Survey," April 1974.

Discussion Paper 36, Kenneth H. Shapiro and Jürgen Müller, "Sources of Technical Efficiency: The Roles of Modernization and Information," April 1974.

CRED Reprint 35, J. Kimball Dietrich and Alfredo D. Gutierrez, "An Evaluation of Short-Term Forecasts of Coffee and Cocoa" American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 55, No. 1, February 1973, pp. 93-99.

CRED Reprint 36, Richard C. Porter, "The Birth of a Bill Market," Journal of Development Studies, April 1973, pp. 439-450.

CRED Reprint 37, Joyce L. Hoock, "Pragmatism and the Primary School: The Case of a Non-Rural Village," Africa, 1973, pp. 302-316.

CRED Reprint 38, John Naranjo and Richard C. Porter, "The Impact of the Commonwealth Preference System on the Exports of Latin America to the United Kingdom," Journal of Development Studies, Vol. IX, No. 4, July 1973, pp. 581-597.

CRED Reprint 39, Clement Henry Moore, "Authoritarian Politics in Unincorporated Society: The Case of Nasser's Egypt," Comparative Politics, January 1974, pp. 193-218.

CRED Reprint 40, Olatunde E.G. Johnson, "Credit Controls as Instruments of Development Policy in the Light of Economic Theory," Journal of Money, Credit and Banking, February 1974, pp. 85-99.

APPENDIX III

1973-1974

CRED Development Seminars and Other Noon Seminars

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
7/11/73	Barry Herman, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	18	"Why Foreign Firms Invest in Poor Countries: The Case of Oil Refining in East Africa"
7/18/73	Arthur Gibb, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	13	"Sub-National Planning and Agriculture Modernization"-- <u>Review of Johnson's Spatial Organization in Developing Countries</u>
7/25/73	Kenneth Shapiro, Asst. Professor, Natural Resources and Research Associate, CRED	14	"Rural Credit"
8/1/73	Peter Heller, Asst. Professor Economics and Research Asso- ciate, CRED	16	"Research into the Cost-Effec- tiveness of Curative Health Service in Tunisia"
8/8/73	Robert Blake, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	17	"Import Control in Tunisia"
8/13/73	Discussion led by Elliot Berg, Professor of Eco- nomics and Director of CRED and participation by international visitors attending Institute for Social Research Sampling Seminar	45	"What do we Need to Know: Research Strategies in Less Developed Countries"
8/15/73	Elliot Berg, Professor of Economics & Director, CRED	17	"Rural Public Works and Employment"
8/22/73	Ugur Korun, Professor of Economics, Ankara, Turkey, and Research Associate, CRED	12	"An Eight-Sector Econometric Model for Turkey: Empirical Results"

APPENDIX III (Continued)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
9/6/73	Gilbert Bassett, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	13	New and old foreign stu- dents attended for purpose of discussing course and registration procedures
9/10/73	Informal discussions to consider ideas and approaches for a conference on development issues in Francophone Africa	39	Planning Session for Conference on Franco- phone Africa
9/11/73	Elliot Berg	25	All CRED Associates atten- ded first session of Deve- lopment Seminar to consid- er 1973/1974 program and mee- ting with new associates
9/12/73	J.P. Tchundjang, Directeur de l'Institute Gestion des Enterprises, and Professor of Economics, University of Cameroun	24	"Réflexions critiques su- r la Zone Franc" (An English-French simul- taneous translation was offered.)
9/18/73	Richard Porter, Professor of Economics and Associate Director of CRED	34	"Rural-Urban Migration"
9/19/73	Brett Smith, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	8	Tutoring Meeting for all students interested in preparing for the screen- ing exam in January
9/25/73	Dupe Olatunbosun, Visiting Scholar at CRED from the University of Ibadan, Nigeria	34	"Non-Monetary Factors and Agricultural Development"
9/26/73	Kazadi N'Duba wa Dile, Vice-Dean, Faculty of Economics, Commerce, and Communication, National University of Zaire	24	"A propos des politiques de salaire: quelques ques- tions a partir du cas Zairois" (Wage Policies: Some Questions Based on the Example of Zaire) (An English-French simul- taneous translation was offered.)
10/2/73	John Deyer, Senior Associate, Robert R. Nathan Associates, Washington, D.C.	20	"Budget Reform in Under- developed Countries: The Case of Nepal"

APPENDIX III (Continued)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
10/9/73	Elliot Berg, Professor of Economics and Director of CRED, Howard Elliott, Assistant Professor of Economics and Research Associate, CPED and Peter Heller, Assistant Professor of Economics and Research Associate, CRED	33	"Mobilization of the Unemployed Through Rural Public Works"
10/11/73	Stephen Kobrin, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	9	"Traditional Cultural Forms in Modern Agricultural Cooperatives: Peru, Tanzania, et. al."
10/16/73	Dupe Olatunbosun	27	"Nigeria's Neglected Rural Majority"
10/16/73	Andrew Zimbalist, Teaching Fellow, Harvard University	56	"The Experience of Workers' Control in Socialist Chile"
10/17/73	A.A. Churchill, IBRD, Washington, D.C.	33	"Labor -- Equipment Substitutability in Public Works"
10/19/73	Anne Krueger, Professor, University of Minnesota	10	"Foreign Trade Regimes and Economic Development"
10/22/73	Elliot Berg	15	Meeting for students interested in dissertation research abroad on a development-related subject
10/23/73	Elliot Berg	29	"Rural Public Works: Mobilizing Rural Labor, the Examples of Indonesia and Tunisia"
10/30/73	Peter Heller, Assistant Professor of Economics and Research Associate, CRED	31	"Mobilization of Surplus Labor in China"
11/1/73	George Lehner, Department of Urban and Rural Planning and former regional planner in Kenya	9	"Adapting Rural Education: Kenya's Village Polytechnics"
11/7/73	Adedotun O. Phillips, University of Ibadan, Nigeria	28	"Income Distribution in Nigeria"
11/13/73	Charles Staolin, Assistant Professor of Economics and Research Associate, CRED	25	"Reaction of Philippine Firms to Export Promotion"

APPENDIX III (Continued)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
11/20/73	Antonin Wagner, University of Zurich, Switzerland	22	"Theorizing on the Concept of Dependency: Galtung's Theory"
11/27/73	Alasdair MacBean, Head, Department of Economics, University of Lancaster, U.K.	28	"LDC Export Outlook: Sunshine or Shower?"
11/29/73	Edward C. Fei, Regional Coordinator for Africa, Coordinator for the Sahel Task Force, AID	25	"Drought Relief in the Sahelian Area of West Africa"
12/4/73	Bruce Reynolds, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	26	"A Bicycle in Every Garage: Observations on the Chinese Standard of Living" (based on a recent study trip through China)
12/7/73	Maurice Godelier Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale of the Collège de France, Paris	100	"Marxism and Economic Anthropology: A Critical Reappraisal"
1/15/74	Discussion led by Elliot Berg and Robert Stern, Professor of Economics	21	Joint Seminar with the Research Seminar in International Economics to critically discuss Chapters 1 and 7 of <u>The Future of the International Economic Order</u> by Fred Bergsten
1/22/74	Robert Blake and Jerry Caprio, Ph.D. Candidates, University of Michigan	24	Blake discussed "Product Cycle" the reading found in Lewis T. Wells, Jr. (ed.), <u>The Product Life Cycle and International Trade</u> , the Wells chapter "International Trade: The Product Life Approach." Caprio will discuss the Vernon article on "Direct Foreign Investment" in Theberge book.
1/23/74	Julie Matthaei, U of M student who spend 1971-73 studying at the University of Paris	13	"Le système universitaire français" Seminar in French

APPENDIX III (Continued)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
1/29/74	Jacob Meerman, Senior Economist, Public and Private Finance, Development Economics, IBRD, Washington, D.C.	22	"Immediate Distributive Impact of Public Spending, Past Work and a Current Project"
2/5/74	Peter Heller and Richard Porter	30	"Multinational Corporations in LDCs"
2/6/74	Sylvestre Ndobambalire, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Michigan	11	"Tribalisme et Développement au Burundi" French Seminar
2/18/74	Garland R. Christopher, Ph.D. Candidate, University of California, Berkeley	15	"The Effects of Social Origin on Regionally Mobile and Immobile Men: A Case Study of Alameda County, and Selected Rural Counties of the South"
2/19/74	Richard Mancke, Department of Economics, University of Michigan	33	"Oil Blackmail: Strategy Options to Consumers"
2/20/74	Hamida Ben Gacem, Ministry of Planning, Tunisia	12	"Les finances publiques en Tunisie" French Seminar
2/21/74	Michael Schultheis, Ph.D. Candidate, Cornell University	15	"Population Growth, Labor Utilization, and Regional Development in Uganda: A Summary Report of Work in Progress"
2/26/74	Thomas Weisskopf, Assoc. Prof., Dept. of Economics, University of Michigan	38	"Capitalism, Socialism, and the Source of Imperialism"
2/12/74	Dan Rogers, Educational Economist, Aid, Washington, D.C.	29	"Problems of Educational Finance in LDCs"
3/12/74	Gordon Teopie, Ph.D. Candidate, University of Wisconsin	18	"Rural-Urban Migration in Indonesia"
3/19/74	Gustav Papanek, Harvard University	38	"Growth, Equity and Politics -- Indonesia, India and Pakistan"

APPENDIX III (Continued)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
3/20/74	Judith Harrington, Lecturer in Population Planning and Research Associate, CRED	12	"Nigerian Migration Project"
3/21/74	Ambassador T. Yaguibou, Ambassador of the Republic of Upper Volta to the United States and United Nations	26	Informal talk concerning the drought in Africa
3/22/74	Charles Steedman, Chief of Programs and Training for Africa, Peace Corps	11	"Peace Corps Volunteers in Chad"
3/26/74	George Baldwin, IBRD, Washington, D.C.	35	"Population Policy in LDCs: A Practitioner's View"
3/27/74	Omotunde Johnson, Visiting Professor from Sierra Leone	20	"Reform of Traditional Land Tenure Systems in Tropical Africa"
4/2/74	Kenneth Shapiro, Assistant Professor, Natural Resources, & Research Associate, CRED	28	"Sources of Technical Efficiency: The Roles of Modernization and Information"
4/5/74	Alain Albert, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia	8	"State Mandating of Employment Conditions in the Local Public Sector"
4/9/74	Elliot Berg	23	"Economic Prospects of the South Vietnamese Economy"
4/10/74	Omotunde Johnson, Visiting Professor from Sierra Leone	12	"A Simple Model for Macroeconomic Analysis and Policy in LDCs"
4/16/74	Shankar Acharya, Economist, IBRD, Washington, D.C.	16	"Fiscal/Financial Intervention, Factor Prices and Factor Proportions: A Review of Issues"
4/18/74	David Vail, Professor, Boudoin College	18	"Technology for Socialist Development in Rural Tanzania"
4/19/74	Bill Huntington, SUNY Binghamton, New York	12	"Information in the Migration Decision: A Case Study of Kenya"
4/23/74	Russell Nisheloff, USAID	23	"Health Sector Analysis Work in Colombia"
4/26/74	Michael Lopez, Ph.D. Candidate, Yale University	15	"The Determination of the Distribution of Earnings and Income in Andolia Village, India"

APPENDIX III (Continued)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>NAME OF SPEAKER</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>
5/3/74	Thomas Brooks Peterson, University of Wisconsin, Parkside	7	"Problems of Surrogate Production Functions"
5/6/74	George Psacharopoulos, Londond School of Economics	17	"Education, Income and Em- ployment: A Review of the Issues"
5/14/74	Alasdair MacBean, Head, Department of Economics, University of Lancaster, U.K., and Research Associate, CRED	28	"Medium Term Policies for the Sahel: Aid to Chad"

The University of Michigan
 CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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University of Michigan Colloquium on the Training of Economists

December, 1974

Schedule*

Saturday, December 21	12 noon	Luncheon
	2:30-5:00p.m.	<u>Recent Trends in Development Theory and Policy</u> - presentation by Sir W. Arthur Lewis, Professor of Economics at Princeton University, former Principal of the University of the West Indies, followed by questions and informal discussion
Sunday, December 22	7:00 p.m.	Reception
	7:30 p.m.	Dinner
	10-12 noon	<u>The Training of African Economists: Issues and Options</u> - panel discussion led by Professor D. R. Campbell of the University of Toronto, Canada, Principal of Scarborough College and Ford Foundation consultant on economics training in Africa, and 3 panelists
	12 noon	Luncheon
Monday, December 23	2-4 p.m.	<u>Alternative Systems for the Training of Economic Administrators</u> - panel discussion on approaches such as staff colleges, écoles nationales d'administration, and public policy institutes in the United States
	10-12 noon	<u>Approaches to the Teaching of Economics: Economic Theory, Public Finance, International Trade</u> - short presentations by University of Michigan faculty specialized in these fields, followed by questions and discussion
	12 noon	Luncheon
	2-5 p.m.	Tour of the University of Michigan (Computer Center, Institute for Social Research, etc.)
	7:00 p.m.	Farewell Dinner

*English-French and French-English interpretation will be available at all sessions



Colloque sur la Formation des Economistes

Université du Michigan, décembre 1974

Programme*

Samedi, le 21 décembre	12h	Déjeuner
	14h30 à 17h	<u>Théorie et Politique du Développement Economique: Courants Récents</u> - conférence par Sir W. Arthur Lewis, professeur d'économie politique à Princeton University, et ancien Chancelier de l'Université des Antilles
	19h	Réception
	19h30	Dîner
Dimanche, le 22 décembre	10h à 12h	<u>La Formation des Economistes Africains: Problèmes et Options</u> - exposés par Monsieur D. R. Campbell, professeur d'économie politique à l'Université de Toronto, Canada, Directeur du Collège de Scarborough, et conseiller sur la formation économique en Afrique auprès de la Fondation Ford, et par trois autres économistes, suivis par des questions et une discussion
	12h	Déjeuner
	14h à 16h	<u>Approches dans la Formation des Administrateurs Économiques</u> - exposés sur des institutions telles que les "staff colleges", les écoles nationales d'administration, et les instituts de la politique publique américains, suivis par une discussion de leurs qualités respectives
	10h à 12h	<u>Approches dans l'Enseignement des Sciences Economiques: la Théorie Economique, les Finances Publiques, le Commerce International</u> - exposés par des professeurs de la Faculté des Sciences Economiques de l'Université du Michigan spécialisés dans ces domaines d'études
Lundi, le 23 décembre	12h	Déjeuner
	14h à 17h	Tournée de l'Université du Michigan
	19h	Dîner d'Adieu

*de l'interprétation anglais-français et français-anglais sera disponible à toutes les réunions

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University of Michigan
Center for Research on Economic Development
Study Tour for African Economists*

*Proposed Itinerary***

Friday, December 20	Fly from Paris to London Leave London at 11:30 a.m. on Pan Am Flight 55 Arrive in Detroit Metropolitan Airport at 5:25 p.m. Met by CRED staff
Saturday-Sunday-Monday December 21-23	<u>Colloquium on the Training of Economists at the Center for Research on Economic Development, Ann Arbor, Michigan</u>
Tuesday-Wednesday December 24-25	Visit to Los Angeles area Wednesday evening flight to San Francisco
Thursday, December 26	All-day group tour of San Francisco
Friday, December 27	Free day in San Francisco
Saturday-Sunday-Monday December 28-30	American Economic Association Meetings, San Francisco
Tuesday, December 31	Fly to New York City New Year's Eve in New York
Wednesday, January 1	Free day in New York
Thursday, January 2	Meetings with Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation officials
Friday, January 3	Early morning flight to Washington, D. C. for meetings with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and with the Agency for International Development
Saturday, January 4	Return to New York en route to Paris and home

*This program was made possible through support of the Ford Foundation, New York.

**English-French and French-English interpreters will be available at all functions and CRED staff will accompany visitors in all their travel.



Université du Michigan
Centre de Recherche sur le Développement Economique
Voyage d'Etude pour Economistes Africains*

*Itinéraire Tentatif***

Vendredi, le 20 décembre 1974	Vol de Paris à Londres Départ de Londres à 11h30 sur Pan Am Vol 55 Arrivée à Detroit Metropolitan Airport à 17h25 Accueil par des membres du personnel de CRED
Samedi-dimanche-lundi du 21 au 23 décembre	<u>Colloque sur la Formation des Economistes au</u> Centre de Recherche sur le Développement Economique, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Mardi-mercredi, les 24 et 25 décembre	Séjour à Los Angeles Vol mercredi soir à San Francisco
Jeudi, le 26 décembre	Tournée en groupe de San Francisco
Vendredi, le 27 décembre	Journée libre à San Francisco
Samedi-dimanche-lundi du 28 au 30 décembre	Réunions de l'Association Economique Américaine à San Francisco
Mardi, le 31 décembre	Vol à New York La Saint-Sylvestre à New York
Mercredi, le 1 ^{er} janvier	Journée libre à New York
Jeudi, le 2 janvier	Réunions avec des membres des Fondations Ford et Rockefeller
Vendredi, le 3 janvier	Départ de bonne heure pour Washington, D. C. Réunions avec des membres de la Banque Interna- tionale de Réconstruction et de Développement, et avec l'Agence du Développement International
Samedi, le 4 janvier	Retour par New York et Paris

*Ce programme a été rendu possible grâce à l'aide de la Fondation Ford, New York.

**De l'interprétation anglais-français et français-anglais sera disponible à toutes les réunions, et des membres du personnel de CRED accompagneront les invités au cours du voyage.