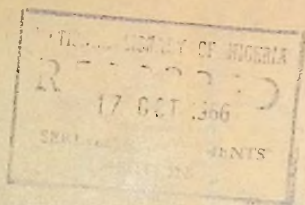


7 June 66

Nigerian Institute of Social & Economic Research Ibadan



ANNUAL REPORT | 1964-65

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GOVERNING COUNCIL

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The Deputy Director of Research, Central Bank of Nigeria,
Mr A. E. Bassey

Director, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research,
Dr H. M. A. Onitiri.

The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER) is the successor of the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research, which was founded in 1950 on the site of the University College, Ibadan (now the University of Ibadan). Its present name dates from 1956, when the West African Institute was dissolved, being replaced in the then Gold Coast by the Economic Research Unit and in Nigeria by NISER. Until Nigerian Independence in 1960 NISER obtained finance from the Federal Government and from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds; subsequently, it has been financed almost entirely by the Nigerian Government, though it is hoped that additional support may be forthcoming from philanthropic foundations. Though the Institute's programme originally emphasized anthropological research, it has been increasingly devoted to applied research on problems of immediate relevance to Nigerian development plans.



I. ADMINISTRATION

Re-organization

During the past year work was continued on the programme for the reconstitution and expansion of the Institute in accordance with the guide lines suggested in the *National Development Plan, 1962-68*. In its section on "Economic Development Expenditure" the Plan calls for

"the expansion of the present Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research into the major National Institute of Applied Research on Nigerian development problems. The Institute will concentrate its attention upon long-range problems of the Nigerian economy with particular reference to the National Plans. It is intended that the Institute will operate independently from Government, but that its research programmes will be prepared in close consultation with Government. It is also expected that the Institute will provide valuable training for the staffing of planning organizations. A sum of £200,000 has been provisionally allocated by the Federal Government for the financing of this important work." (p. 59)

To implement these recommendations Mr W. M. L. Bispham, who was Acting Director of the Institute up to June 1964 initiated plans for the reorganisation of the Institute early in the year. Under his direction six working papers were drafted covering (1) research and training policy; (2) staff; (3) external relations; (4) physical facilities; (5) a draft constitution; and (6) finances. These were submitted for discussion to a meeting of the provisional NISER Governing Council on 18th May, 1964. The results of the discussions were incorporated into a revised set of working papers submitted to the Governing Council on 20th November 1964 by the newly appointed Director of the Institute. At this second meeting, the Governing Council approved the final version of the NISER constitution.

New Constitution

The new constitution (see Appendix B for full text) is designed to reflect NISER's expanded role as "the major National Institute for Applied Research on Nigerian development problems". The Director of the Institute is now responsible to a Governing Council on which the Federal Government, the Central Bank, and all the universities of Nigeria are represented. The Advisory Board established under the old Constitution has been retained but with a broadened representation which includes the business community, the trade union movement,

the Federal and Regional Governments, the Nigerian Economic Society, and the Economic Development Institute of the University of Nigeria.

The purpose of these changes has been to make the Institute responsive to the research needs of those sections of Nigerian opinion which are most important in influencing, formulating and studying national economic and social policy. In addition, the new constitution enjoins the Director to consult with Public Corporations, Government Agencies and other organizations in formulating the Institute's research programme. The effect of the new constitution has thus been to enable NISER to emerge as a fully representative national organ for economic and social research.

Notwithstanding its new role, the Institute retains many of its close associations with the University of Ibadan. Located on the Ibadan campus, the Institute draws on University facilities and has lodgings assigned to it from the University housing pool (all housing formerly belonging to NISER having been turned over to the University in accordance with section 12 of the new constitution). NISER staff serve under the same general conditions of employment as University personnel and are admitted to the privileges enjoyed by the academic and administrative staff of the University.

Furthermore, all appointments to the Institute's full-time research staff are made by the Council of the University of Ibadan on the recommendation of the University Appointments Committee.

Expansion

Hand in hand with the reconstitution of the Institute has gone a programme for its physical expansion. During the past year plans were presented for a £50,000 extension of the existing building to enable the total number of research workers to be increased from 16 to 30. Also put forward was a £50,000 plan for the expansion of residential accommodation which, if adopted, would increase NISER's share of senior staff housing in the University housing pool from 10 to 24 units. The combined plans for the expansion of residential and office accommodations would thus cost £100,000 and would approximately double the present capacity of the Institute.

Pending the realization of these plans, the Institute has already gone ahead with a few minor improvements in physical facilities. During the year, work was completed on converting the garage space in the present building to an air-conditioned seminar room with accommodation for about forty people. A separate room, also fully air-conditioned, was set aside for data processing. The IBM World Trade

Corporation, which recently established an African Education Centre at the University of Ibadan, has installed four automatic card punchers in this room for the preliminary processing of data. The facilities will relieve the congestion now developing at the Centre.

Library

The past year has seen important progress in the Institute's reference library, which now has a collection of approximately 2,800 books, pamphlets, and government publications, and more than 100 current periodicals. The Library acquired 1,103 new volumes during 1964-65, including a collection of 400 books on economic development from the Economic Development Institute of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. With these accessions, the library is developing into a useful reference library on economic development.

The work of classifying most of the books was begun in November, 1964, with the secondment from the University of Ibadan Library of Mrs Johanna Visser, a graduate librarian. The majority of books and serials are being classified according to the Dewey Decimal System, while Nigerian government publications are catalogued according to Swam's *Handlist of Nigerian Publications*. Completion of the classification project is expected by June, 1965.

Two bibliographical projects are being prepared: a bibliography on the Nigerian economy, 1963-64, and a reference file of articles and editorials on labour matters (including wages and prices) appearing in the Nigerian press from 1945 to 1964. Provision for additional library space is made in the projected scheme for extending the Institute building.

Budget

The Institute received a subvention of £40,000 from the Federal Government for its current and special expenditures during the year. Because of under-staffing, this amount was not fully expended.

II. RESEARCH STAFF

In July 1964, Dr H. M. A. Onitiri was appointed Director of the Institute in succession to Mr W. M. L. Bispham, who served as Acting Director during the previous year.

There were no other permanent additions to the full-time staff, but there were several departures of members who completed their terms at the Institute. These were: Dr S. L. Andrevski, Senior Research

Fellow in Sociology; Mrs A. Brain and Mrs B. F. Olaniyan, Temporary Research Assistants in the Library; and Dr R. L. West, Visiting Professor of Economics. Mr O. Oloko, Research Fellow in Sociology, and Mr D. E. J. Osifo, Junior Research Fellow in Economics were on study leave. At the year's end, therefore, there were only two permanent members of the full-time staff: the Director and Dr S. P. Schatz, Senior Research Fellow in Economics. In addition, two temporary personnel joined the full-time staff for short periods: Mrs J. Visser as Librarian, and Mr J. L. Auspitz as Junior Research Fellow.

Of last year's associated staff only one member remains: Miss M. Montin (Political Science). Three Associate Research Fellows completed their work at the Institute. These were: Mr D. B. Abernethy (Political Science), Mr A. N. Hakam (Economics), and Dr E. J. Ryan (Sociology). These departures were, however, more than counter-balanced by some 16 additions to the number of Part-time Staff, Associate Research Fellows, and Research Students, as indicated in the list which follows:

LIST OF STAFF (as of 1 April 1965)

I. *Full-time Research Staff*

Director

H. M. A. Onitiri, B.Sc. (London), M.A. (Yale), PH.D. (London).

Senior Research Fellow

S. P. Schatz, B.S. (Pennsylvania), M.A., PH.D. (New School, N.Y.).

Research Fellow

O. Oloko, B.A. (Durham); on study leave.

Junior Research Fellows

J. L. Auspitz, B.A. (Harvard); temporary.

D. E. J. Osifo, B.Sc. (London), D.E.D. (Manchester); on study leave.

Librarian

Mrs J. Visser, B.A. (Stell.), Dip. Lib. (Cape Town), F.S.A.L.A.; on secondment from University of Ibadan Library.

2. *Part-time Research Staff*

Mrs Dorothy Vine, B.A. (Manchester), F.R.G.S.

Mrs Elzbieta Zielinski, B.A. (Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw); on leave from Polish Ministry of Finance, Foreign Department.

3. *Associate Research Fellows*

R. A. Akinola, B.A. (Exeter), PH.D. (London); Lecturer, Department of Geography, University of Ibadan.

W. M. L. Bispham, M.A. (Cantab.); Senior Lecturer in Industrial Relations, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan.

J. R. Harris, B.A. (Wheaton), M.A. (Northwestern); SSRC/ACLS Foreign Area Fellow: Instructor, Department of Economics, Northwestern.

A. H. Hay, B.A. (Cantab.); Research Student, Department of Geography, University of Cambridge.

Miss M. A. Montin, B.A. (Swarthmore), M.A. and M.A.L.D. (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy); PH.D. candidate, London School of Economics.

L. Schätzl, Dip. Kfm. (University of Munich), Wissenschaftlicher Assistent, Munich.

R. H. T. Smith, B.A. (New England, N.S.W.), M.A. (Northwestern), PH.D. (Australian National University); Associate Professor, University of Wisconsin, on leave 1964-66; Guggenheim Fellow, 1964-5; Honorary Visiting Lecturer, Department of Geography, University of Ibadan.

M. M. D. Toluhi, B.A. (Durham); Acting Senior Lecturer in Economics, Nigerian Defence Academy, Kaduna.

4. *Research Students*

S. Bowles, B.A. (Yale); Fellow, Center for Studies in Education and Development, Harvard; PH.D. candidate, Department of Economics, Harvard.

Miss E. A. Hopkins, B.A. (Oxon.); M.Sc. candidate, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan.

R. F. Melson, B.S. (M.I.T.); Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, University of Ife; PH.D. candidate, Political Science Department, M.I.T.

J. H. Meredith, B.A. Hist. (Jackson State College, Miss.), B.A. Sci.

(University of Mississippi); Graduate student, Department of Political Science, University of Ibadan.

F. L. Osunsade, B.Sc. Econ. (London); Graduate student, Department of Economics, University of Ibadan.

C. S. Rooks, B.A. (Wake Forest College), M.A. (Duke University); PH.D. candidate, Duke University.

L. A. Rupley, B.A. (Manchester College, Indiana), M.A. (University of Illinois); Rotary Fellow for International Understanding; PH.D. candidate, University of Illinois.

Recruitment

To fill the vacancies on the full-time staff a recruitment programme was initiated in January 1965, with the eventual aim of building a staff which would consist of the Director, two Research Professors, two Senior Research Fellows, four Research Fellows, and four Junior Research Fellows. It is expected that most of these appointments will have been made by June, 1965.

To stimulate the recruitment effort, the Director visited the following institutions during the year: IFO Institute, Munich; Agricultural Development Institute, Berlin; Netherlands Economic Institute, Rotterdam; Institute for Social Studies, the Hague; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris; Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw; Centre for the Study of Economic Planning, Kampala. These visits also served to prepare the ground for collaborative research projects between the Institute and foreign institutions.

Research Personnel

To enable the Institute to draw selectively on a wide range of expertise the Governing Council this year approved a more varied and flexible system with regard to the recruitment of research workers. Although the full-time research staff retains major responsibility for carrying out the approved research programme of the Institute, other categories of personnel may also be employed. These are:

1. *Part-time Research Staff*—who for the most part will be full-time members of Nigerian universities invited to assist with particular NISER projects. Independent scholars who are in Nigeria primarily to do their own research may also join the part-time staff to work on given research projects.

2. *Visiting Scholars*—who may be invited for short periods to work or advise on particular projects on a full-time basis. They are classed as temporary members of the full-time research staff.

3. *Scholars Seconded from Nigerian and Foreign Universities*—who may work or advise on particular projects on a full-time basis. They are classed as temporary members of the full-time staff on secondment. Special provisions have been made in the Institute's budgetary estimates to facilitate such exchanges.

4. *Foreign and Nigerian Experts*—who may be given assignments which they can execute largely at their own universities or institutes. In the case of foreign experts such assignments may necessitate their visiting Nigeria for short periods.

In addition to retaining paid researchers, the Institute is now authorised to accommodate two classes of associated scholars. These are:

1. *Associate Research Fellows*—who are independent researchers whom the Institute undertakes to assist with office space, clerical facilities and housing. They may be (a) established scholars, who wish to work independently on research topics on the Institute's approved list or within the general field of the Institute's concern; (b) senior civil servants or officers of public corporations who are given leave of absence to work on projects approved by their organizations; and (c) pre-doctoral research students who are working on projects included in the Institute's research programme, approved list or on projects specifically approved by the Institute. Associate Research Fellows are normally expected to submit the results of their research for publication by the Institute.

2. *Research Students*—who are normally post-graduate students sponsored by an outside body to work on their dissertations for higher degrees on topics of interest to the Institute. Such students are required to register with one of the Nigerian Universities and to arrange their housing in Nigeria through the University at which they are registered. The Institute undertakes to provide them with office and clerical facilities.

To supplement these arrangements, the Institute may undertake to sponsor or support research projects by scholars who are not connected with NISER but whose work is thought worthy of the Institute's interest.

III. RESEARCH PROGRAMME

At its meeting in November 1964 the Governing Council approved a list of research projects to be undertaken during the period 1964-66. Most of these will be started in October, 1965, when newly-recruited staff members are expected to begin work. Work was in progress on seven of these projects during the year and substantial progress was made on the following six projects.

- "The Location of Industries in Nigeria";
- "Aiding Nigerian Private Enterprise";
- "Nigeria's Inter-regional Trade";
- "Petroleum in Nigerian Economy";
- "Foreign Exchange Policy for Nigerian Development";
- "Possibilities of Price Control".

Approved List for 1964-66

1. *The Structure of the Nigerian Economy*—An attempt to construct a working model of the Nigerian economy for the purposes of economic prediction and planning. This will include an input-output model for major Nigerian industries.
2. *Economic Forecasting for Stable Development*—A system for short-term forecasting of changes in overall economic activity and in major economic sectors.
3. *Planning Nigeria's Development: A study of alternative techniques*—This will include an assessment of techniques used in past and current development plans and a consideration of the relevance of such techniques as input-output tables and capital-output ratio to future development planning.
4. *Foreign Aid and Nigeria's Development*—A survey of recent experience and future prospects. This will include an assessment of the impact of foreign aid on Nigeria's development and an examination of the domestic machinery for co-ordinating various forms of foreign assistance.
5. *Domestic Financing of Economic Development*—An examination of the structure of public finance with particular reference to the contribution of domestic sources (taxation, borrowing, etc.) to the finance of economic development.

6. *Aspects of Nigeria's Industrialization*

- **(a) Industrial Growth and the Balance of Payments*—A study of Nigeria's experience and future prospects. This will include an examination of the present and future impact of industrialization on exports, imports, and invisible transactions.
 - **(b) The Location of Industries in Nigeria* (Researcher: R. A. Akinola)—The purpose of this study is to examine the economic and non-economic factors influencing the location and distribution of industries in Nigeria and to appraise the location of existing industries with respect to economic and geographical advantages. Special attention will be devoted to the industrial estates in various parts of the Federation. Data collection in Ikeja Industrial Estates has been completed and work has been started in the Apapa industrial area.
 - (c) Industrialization and Employment*—An assessment of the impact of industrialization on employment in Nigeria.
 - (d) Government Incentives for Industrial Development*—An examination of the effect of various governmental measures on the process of Nigeria's industrialization. (Research was begun in March 1965 by M. M. D. Toluhi.)
 - (e) Social Consequences of Industrial Development*—A study of social problems which arise from rapid industrialization in a few centres in Nigeria.
 - (f) Detailed Studies of Selected Industries*—Some of the important and rapidly growing industries (including the textile industry) will be selected for detailed studies.
7. *Planning Nigeria's Educational Development*—A study of the techniques and direction of educational planning. This will include a review of recent Nigerian experience.
- *8. *Aiding Nigerian Private Enterprise* (Researcher: S. P. Schatz)—This project examines the methods employed by governments in fostering domestic industries: tax relief; technical, commercial and managerial advice and assistance; industrial estates; government purchases (e.g. the Approved Manufacturers' scheme); provision of credit; etc. The greater part of this project is already completed. Two aspects of it which have been published are:
- (i) Development Bank Lending: The Federal Loans Board, O.U.P., 1964*

(ii) "Aiding Nigerian Business: The Yaba Industrial Estate",
Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies, July 1964.

*9. *Wages and Prices in a Developing Economy*—A study of Nigerian experience and future prospects. This will attempt to analyse and explain the movement of wages and prices since 1945. In particular, it will assess the relationship between wages, prices, and the process of economic development. (Research was begun in March 1965 by W. M. L. Bispham and H. M. A. Onitiri.)

*10. *Nigeria's Inter-regional Trade* (Researchers: R. H. T. Smith and A. M. Hay)—The study aims at establishing the volume and composition of internal commodity trade among the four political regions of Nigeria. Tonnage movements will be converted to monetary values to provide an estimate of the flow of money associated with this trade. The precise year to which the study will refer will vary between 1963 and 1965 depending on availability of data on trade by the various modes of transport—rail, road, inland waterways, coastal shipping.

Great progress has been made in assembling data on road and railway inter-regional movements. Some inter-regional road matrices have been constructed. Mr Hay has assembled much information on road movements of commodities from the Eastern to Western Region. Complete summaries for August 1963–July 1964 of inter-regional movements of 150 commodities by rail have been assembled from Railway Corporation sources and progress is being made in converting volume movements into value equivalents. Records kindly released by the Railway Corporation will soon be processed to determine the role of 27 'key' cities in inter-regional trade.

11. *Nigeria's Trade with Her Neighbours*—A study of legal and illegal trade across Nigeria's borders. This will include an attempt to analyse the effect of the smuggling trade on the balance of payments.

*12. *Petroleum in Nigerian Economy* (Researcher: L. Schätzl)—This project became necessary with the discovery of oil and the increased use of oil and gas in industrial undertakings and transport in the country. The impact of oil on Nigerian Development and external financial position will be analysed.

The study will focus on: (i) The position of petroleum in the Nigerian energy structure; (ii) Nigerian crude oil;

- (iii) Refined petroleum product in the Nigerian economy;
- (iv) The contribution of oil to the Nigerian economy.

Collection of data on all four sections is nearing completion. The last phases are scheduled for May 1965 and a report of findings is expected several months thereafter.

13. *Commodity Exports and Economic Development*—This will include a review of production plans and market prospects (foreign and domestic) for major export commodities, as well as an assessment of the future role of the Marketing Boards in Nigerian economic development.
14. *The Marketing of Staple Agricultural Products in Nigeria*—This will include an analysis of the various marketing systems and the influence of transport improvements on agricultural products destined largely for domestic consumption.
15. *An Economic Survey of the Kolanut Industry*—A major study of an important crop produced largely for domestic consumption.
16. *The Control of Public Expenditures in Nigeria*—An assessment of the adequacy of the constitutional machinery for financial control.
17. *Schemes for Agricultural Development*
 - (a) Farm Institutes and Settlements.
 - (b) Large-scale government projects.
 - (c) Commercial Plantations.
18. *Economic Development and Rural Improvement*—A study of the impact of economic development on Nigeria's rural areas.
19. *An Economic Survey of the Nigerian Beef Industry*—A detailed study of Nigerian beef production and trade.
- *20. *Foreign Exchange Policy for Nigerian Development* (Researcher: Mrs Elizbieta Ziclinski)—The study will review foreign exchange regulations and practices and their effectiveness; it will attempt to identify the loopholes in existing regulations. Measures for tightening such regulations will be examined, and the relevance of the mechanism of foreign exchange control in socialist countries will be assessed. The study will be divided into four parts: 1. foreign exchange controls in Socialist countries (Polish experience), 2. foreign exchange controls in Nigeria, 3. foreign exchange controls in Ghana, 4. conclusions and recommendations.

Basic materials on (1) have been collected, and draft reports will be ready by the end of June. The whole study will be completed before the end of 1965.

21. *Rural-Urban Migration*—A survey of the scale and importance of these movements and their economic implications in terms of productivity in both the rural and urban areas.
22. *Survey of Fertility and Income in Nigeria*—A study of the relation between rising income, changing social and economic expectations, and the present or anticipated size of families.
- *23. *Possibilities of Price Controls* (Researcher: H. M. A. Onitiri)—The purpose of this study is four-fold, namely: (i) to examine and explain the behaviour of prices of various commodities in two decades of Nigeria's economic development, (ii) to draw some conclusions from the analysis as to the relation between economic development and the price level in the Nigerian setting, (iii) to discuss the desirability of official interference with the price level, and (iv) to examine the possible ways in which any official interference can be conducted.

The first part of the study will assemble the evidence on price changes in the Nigerian economy during the past two decades; the second part will analyse and explain the evidence; the third will examine the desirability of official interference with prices; and the fourth will discuss the practical problems of instituting a system of price controls and regulations.

Other Authorised Research

The Director of the Institute is authorised to sponsor or support projects which are not included on the approved list. During the past year the following projects were being carried out under such authorisation:

1. *A History of the Co-operative Movement in Nigeria*—This study, which is sponsored jointly by NISER and the Department of History of the University of Ibadan, is being carried out at the request of the Co-operative Federation of Nigeria. It will trace the role of the Co-operative Movement's doctrine of "self-help through mutual help" in the economic development of Nigeria and will draw on private archives and interviews as well as published material. (Researcher: S. O. Adeyeye.)
2. *The Structure of Egyptian Industries*—NISER is lending modest support to the research of Professor K. M. Barbour of the Department of Geography, University of Ibadan. It is expected

that his analysis of Egyptian industries by type, age, size, capital endowment, workers employed and location, will be of interest in Nigeria, which shares many common problems with Egypt.

Three additional *ad hoc* projects were approved for the year 1965-66. These were:

1. *Nigerianization of Trade*—An examination of the possible means of increasing both Nigerian competition against and integration with foreign trading companies. The present structure of trade will be examined and an intensive series of interviews will be carried out with Nigerian and expatriate importers, wholesalers, and retailers. (Researchers: Dr O. Olakanpo and Mr R. W. Baker.)
2. *A Survey of Prospective Returns to Agricultural Investment in Nigeria*—The study, which NISER will undertake in association with the Center for Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan, will attempt to discover whether particular types of investments promise consistently higher returns in different parts of the country and under different conditions of relative factor scarcity, and thus to provide a basis for the determination of policy toward Government investments in agriculture. The study will be part of a joint NISER-EDI project on "Efficiency in the Use of Nigerian Agricultural Resources".
3. *Foreign Investment and Economic Development in Nigeria*—NISER will lend support to the research of Mr R. S. Bhambri of the Department of Economics, University of Ibadan, on the role of foreign investment in the Nigerian economy. He will examine the pattern of foreign investment in Nigeria before and after independence; the relative importance of domestic and foreign financing; the relative merits of such categories of capital imports as official aid, grants, loans, and direct investments; and the effect of foreign investment on the balance of payments.

Independent Research in Progress

The Institute's Research Students and some of its Associate Research Fellows were engaged in work on the following dissertation topics:

1. *The Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme and the First Plan Period in Nigeria, 1946-56*—An examination of the evolution and operation of the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme and an appraisal of the ten-year development plan that was sponsored

- by it. Colonial planning machinery, principles of allocation, and major bottlenecks will be analysed with a view to formulating suggestions for solving present-day problems of aid allocation and planning administration in Nigeria. (Researcher: F. L. Osunsade.)
2. *Western Nigeria's Five-Year Development Plan, 1955-60*—An analysis of the mechanisms of planning and plan fulfilment. Emphasis will be laid on the causes of deviation from the plan and of under-fulfilment in certain sectors. (Researcher: I. A. Rupley.)
 3. *The Problems of Implementation of Western Nigeria's Six-Year Development Plan, 1962-68*—An attempt to isolate the most significant of the difficulties which have hindered the execution of the plan during its early years. The study will be based on discussions with the civil servants responsible for making and executing the plan as well as on the published material available. (Researcher: Miss E. A. Hopkins.)
 4. *Factors Affecting the Supply of Industrial Entrepreneurship in Nigeria*—The study will examine the conditions under which successful managers and entrepreneurs have emerged in the following industries, all of which show a high degree of Nigerian participation: printing, wearing apparel, timber sawing, furniture and joinery, rubber and rubber products, and soft drink bottling. It will evaluate the extent to which lack of technical and administrative training impedes a more rapid expansion of the entrepreneurial group. (Researcher: J. R. Harris.)
 5. *The Politics of Popular Education in Southern Nigeria*—A study of the inter-relationships between politics and education in a developing area. The work, which will be completed in August, 1965, gives a history of Western formal education in Nigeria since 1840, provides an analysis of the Universal Primary Education Schemes introduced in the Western Region in 1955 and in the East two years later, and assesses the political effects of mass education. (Researcher: D. B. Abernethy, former Associate Research Fellow at NISER.)
 6. *Foreign Industrial Investment in Nigeria*—An analysis of the factors attracting foreign investment to Nigeria, based on interviews with 60 firms and classification of some 340 others during the period August 1963 to August 1964. (Researcher: A. N. Hakam, former Associate Research Fellow at NISER.)

7. *Trade Unionism in Nigeria*—A study of the role of labour unions in Nigerian development and of the attitudes and sociological backgrounds of the trade union leadership. (Researcher: R. F. Melson.)
8. *The Nigerian Press and Politics: The Press in Transition*—This research is for a doctorate degree. This is a study of the press since independence, both of the growth of the institution as one of the mass media of Nigeria, and of the role being played by the press in the discussion of public issues. The institutional aspects that will be covered by the study include a survey of the size, circulation, readership, and areal distribution of the press, ownership, finance, and the profession of journalism. The public issues being examined include the census, the Preventive Detention Act, the general strike, the election, and freedom of the press with special attention to the Newspapers (Amendment) Act of 1964. Throughout each of the topics mentioned above, the role of the press is examined. As an exploratory section to the study, 150 questionnaires were circulated to a sample group to find out their ideas on why they read the newspapers, what role they think newspapers play, and what freedom of the press means to them. (Researcher: Miss Marcia Montin.)
9. *An Economic Model for Educational Planning*—The above research project of which field work has been completed will be submitted as doctoral dissertation to the Department of Economics at Harvard University. In the first three chapters of the dissertation, educational expenditures will be integrated into a general equilibrium system, and a planning model for the efficient allocation of resources in the educational system will be developed. In the remaining three chapters the parameters of the model will be estimated for Nigeria and the efficiency of Nigerian resource allocation with respect to education will be explored. The economic implications of alternative educational technologies and alternative patterns of educational development is to be evaluated.
During the past year two of the three chapters have been drafted, including an explicit statement of the formal theoretical structure of the model. Data relevant to the cost of the various types of education in Nigeria have been collected. Also collected are data on the wage structure of the Federal and Regional governments, and in addition, a survey of the wages accruing to individuals of various educational qualifications in private industry and commerce has been conducted. (Researcher: Samuel Bowles.)

10. *Higher Education In Nigeria*—The project is for a doctoral dissertation and field work has been completed. It is mainly concerned with the political problems which affect Nigeria's efforts to develop a system of higher education and to produce the high-level manpower needed by the nation. Such things as the factors which influence decisions on the founding and expansion of Universities, the relationship which exists between universities and governments, and the difficulties facing an attempt to co-ordinate the planning and activities of the various agencies involved in the production of university-trained manpower, are being investigated. An attempt is being made to compare Nigeria's experience with a general model which would demonstrate the development and functioning of a system of higher education where decisions are made according to rational criteria based on meeting the needs of the nation in the most economical manner.

Another part of the study will examine by means of questionnaires, the attitudes of students on such things as job expectations, reasons for choosing fields of study and occupations, future employment problems, etc. (Researcher: C. S. Rooks.)

11. *An Analysis of the 1955-60 Development Plan in Western Nigeria*—

The project is for eventual submission as Ph.D. dissertation.

The starting point in this project is a comparison between the aims as set out in the plan and the actual achievement of those aims. Such a comparison reveals sectors in the plan where a greater (or lesser) degree of success in achieving the plan goals occurred. Such a comparison also indicates in many instances the factors which prevented achievement of the plan goals, i.e., shortage of construction capacity, shortage of administrative manpower, shortages of materials etc. Perhaps some quantitative estimate can be made, as a result of this detailed analysis, of the amount of deviation from the plan which was due to the various shortages or bottlenecks encountered.

Some factors in planning techniques and budgeting procedure are discussed. There appear to be some instances, for example, where a greater impediment to implementation of the plan occurred because of the restrictions of the budget method rather than because of any shortage of resources. The entire discussion throughout the paper is relevant to policy and practice in development planning. This relevance is greater, of course, with regard to Western Nigeria. (Researcher: L. A. Rupley.)

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Seminars

The Institute sponsored a series of fortnightly seminars on "The Theory of Socialist Planning" for postgraduate students and government planning officers. The seminars were conducted by Dr Janusz Zielinski of the Central School of Planning and Statistics, Warsaw. Lectures delivered at the seminars will be subsequently published.

NISER also sponsored seminar meetings which were addressed by Dr Arnold Rivkin of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and by Professor Wolfgang Stolper of the University of Michigan.

Training Activities

The large number of vacancies in the full-time staff made it impossible for the Institute to carry out fully the training activities and teaching exchanges approved by the Governing Council. Dr S. P. Schatz, however, was able to deliver two series of ten lectures on the Nigerian economy to first- and second-year students in Applied Economics at the University of Ibadan. Dr Onitiri gave 2nd year lectures on International Trade and supervised (jointly with Mr Bhambri) the theses of two M.Sc. students—Miss Hopkins and Mr Osunsade.

V. PUBLICATIONS

Books

BROWN, CHARLES V.: *Government and Banking in Western Nigeria: A case study in economic policy*. No. 5 in Nigerian Economic and Social Studies Series, Oxford University Press for NISER, Ibadan 1964. 7s. 6d.

A short monograph on the implementation of the government's policy in aiding two indigenous banks in Western Nigeria—the Agbonmagbe Bank and the Merchants' Bank. The study is largely based on the findings of the "Coker Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of certain Statutory Corporations in Western Nigeria".

DERRETT, J., DUNCAN M. (Ed.): *Studies in the Laws of Succession in Nigeria*. Oxford University Press for NISER, London (in press).

A collection of anthropological essays on the laws on intestate succession among various tribal groups in Nigeria. The contributors

are: Miss Rosemary Harris, Queen's University, Belfast; Professor S. Ottenberg, University of Washington; Dr M. G. Smith, University of California; Dr R. G. Armstrong, Dr P. C. Lloyd and Mr J. S. Boston, all of whom undertook their research while at NISER or the University of Ibadan.

SCHATZ, SAYRE P.: *Development Bank Lending in Nigeria: The Federal Loans Board*. Oxford University Press for NISER, Ibadan 1964. 13s. 6d.

A thorough study of the activities of the Federal Loans Board of Nigeria and its predecessors. On the basis of his analysis of the loan applications and the experience of the loan recipients, the author presents the thesis of a capital shortage illusion: that there is a false demand for capital and that a shortage of viable projects is actually the main impediment to indigenous private investment. The book concludes with a general hypothesis about the role of development bank lending in developing countries.

Two other books were in preparation during the year. Dr Sayre P. Schatz completed the manuscript of a book tentatively titled *Economics, Politics and Administration in Nigerian Development Banking: The Regional Loans Boards*. It is conceived as a companion volume to his work on the Federal Loans Boards. Dr Janusz Zieliński completed the final draft of his "Lectures on the Theory of Socialist Planning", which will be compiled into a special volume.

Reprint Series

The NISER reprint series consists of journal articles and essays based on work done while the authors are associated with the Institute. During 1964-65 eight new numbers were added to the series, which was begun with three reprints in the previous year. The new reprints were:

No. 4—DOUGLAS G. ANGLIN: "Nigeria: Political Non-alignment and Alignment", *Journal of Modern African Studies*, Volume 2, No. 2, 1964.

No. 5—GERALD K. HELLEINER: "The Fiscal Role of the Marketing Boards in Nigerian Economic Development 1947-1961", *Economic Journal*, September 1964.

No. 6—SAYRE P. SCHATZ: "Economic Environment and Private Enterprise in West Africa", *Economic Bulletin of Ghana*, Volume VII, No. 4, 1963.

- No. 7—W. M. L. BISPHAM: "The Concept and Measurement of Labour Commitment and its Relevance to Nigerian Development", *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, March 1964.
- No. 8—GERALD K. HELLEINER: "The Eastern Nigeria Development Corporation: A Study in Sources and Uses of Public Development Funds, 1949-1962", *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, March 1964.
- No. 9—C. A. P. TAKES: "Problems of Rural Development in Southern Nigeria", *Tijdschrift Van Het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aandrijkskundig Genootschap*, Volume LXXXI, No. 4, 1964.
- No. 10—SAYRE P. SCHATZ: "Aiding Nigerian Business: The Yaba Industrial Estate", *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, July 1964.
- No. 11—GERALD K. HELLEINER: "A Wide-ranging Development Institution: Nigeria's Northern Region Development Corporation, 1949-1962", *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, July 1964.

Articles by Staff Members

In addition to those titles reproduced in the Reprint Series NISER staff members published the following articles:

- ABERNETHY, D. B.: "Nigeria Creates a New Region", *Africa Report*, March 1964.
- "Education and Politics in Developing Countries" (with Trevor Coombe), forthcoming in *Harvard Educational Review*, Summer 1965.
- BISPHAM, W. M. L.: "Polygons: a review article", *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, forthcoming.
- ONITIRI, H. M. A.: "Fluctuations in West African Trade and Payments", in *International Finance and Development Planning in West Africa*, by Sune Carlson and O. Olakanpo. Scandinavian University Books, 1964.
- "Recent Trends in Nigerian Balance of Payments", *Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies*, July 1965, forthcoming.
- "International Organizations and the Development of African Primary Products", in *African Primary Products and International Trade*, by I. G. Stewart and H. W. Ord (Ed.), Edinburgh University Press, 1965.

SCHATZ, S. P.: "Implications of Economic Development", in *Development: For What?*, by John Hallowell (Ed.), Duke University Press, 1964.

— "The Capital shortage illusion: Government Lending in Nigeria", *Oxford Economic Papers*, July 1965, forthcoming.

Bibliography

There was one addition to NISER's series of bibliographical indexes:

VINE, DOROTHY: "Index of the basic material used in preparing *Nigerian Cocoa Farmers* (Galetti, Baldwin, and Dina, 1956) with some explanatory notes on its content and arrangement", NISER, 1965. [mimeographed] Free.

VI. VISITORS

As in the past NISER received a large number of visitors during the year. The following list is representative rather than comprehensive:

Mr Bent Anderson, Charles Ostenfeld & W. Johnson Consulting Engineers, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mr John Beran, Federal Land Development Authority, Kuala Lumpur.

Mr John B. Blandford, A.I.D., Washington, D.C.

Mr Harrison Brown, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.

Mr David Calcott, I.L.O. Team, Ministry of Labour, Ibadan.

Mr Milton Dillon, African Affairs Section, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Mr G. Feral, I.L.O. Team, Ministry of Labour, Ibadan.

Dr Z. Fiejka, Lecturer in Economics, University of Ghana.

Mr Alexis Forter, Central Asian Research Centre, London.

Mr Charles Furth, Director, George Allen and Unwin Limited.

Dr Reginald Green, Lecturer in Economics, University of Ghana.

Mr Lyle Hansen, Economics Department, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Mr William C. Hollinger, Development Advisory Service, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Mr Robert Hurel, UNESCO Registration Centre, Accra.

Mr C. A. R. Hurst, Pall Mall Press Limited, Publishers, London.

- Professor Raymond Illsley, Professor of Sociology, University of Aberdeen, U.K.
- Dr E. Kiss, Commercial Attache, Embassy of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Lagos.
- Dr Kai Lemberg, Economic Adviser to the Danish Ministry of Transport.
- Mr Fred Lindvall, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.
- Mr A. E. Lucas-Miles, Shell-BP, Lagos.
- Dr D. C. Macfarlane, Director of the West African Programme at the McGill Centre for Developing Area Studies.
- Professor Roy C. Macridis, State University of New York, Buffalo.
- Mr Alexander Melamid, New York University, New York.
- Dr E. S. Munger, African Studies Association, California.
- Mr David Neale, Oxford University Press, London.
- Mr A. S. Oswani, University of Khartoum, Sudan.
- Dr Thomas Oursin, IFO Institute of Economic Research, Centre for African Studies, Munich.
- Mr Lincoln B. Page, U. S. Geological Surveys, Boston, Massachusetts.
- Mr Fred D. Patterson, Phelps Stokes Fund, New York City.
- Dr Arnold Rivkin, Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister of Sierra Leone.
- Mr Rudolph Nah Roberts, National Planning Agency, Monrovia.
- Dr Thayer Scudder, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California.
- Mrs H. P. de Slowak, Synthetics Slowak, Montevideo, Uruguay.
- Dr Olav Stokke, Director, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Parkveien, 19 Oslo.
- Professor Wolfgang Stolper, Professor of Economics, University of Michigan.
- Mr William H. Taft, III, Washington, D.C.
- Mr Janos Veres, Charge d' Affaires, Embassy of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, Lagos.
- Dr J. H. Williamson, Department of Economics, York University.
- Professor Thomas Wilson, Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy, University of Glasgow.

APPENDIX

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, NIGERIA

CONSTITUTION

1. There shall be a Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research located at the University of Ibadan.
2. The functions of the Institute shall be to conduct and assist research and training in the social sciences and to administer matters relating thereto. The Institute will give special attention to research on Nigeria's economic and social problems.
3. There shall be a Director who will be the academic and administrative head of the Institute. On questions of research policy and budgeting he shall be responsible to the Governing Council of the Institute; on all other matters he will be responsible through the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan to the University Council.

In formulating the training and research plans of the Institute, the Director will consult with, and be guided by the needs of the Federal and Regional Governments, the Nigerian Universities, the Public Corporations and such other bodies as he may deem fit to consult. In particular, the Institute will attempt to facilitate the co-ordination of research on Nigeria's economic and social problems.

4. There shall be a Governing Council to whom the Director shall be responsible on all matters of policy relating to the Institute. The Council shall consist of:—
 - (i) The Economic Adviser to the Federal Government (*Chairman*)
 - (ii) The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan.
 - (iii) The Secretary to the Prime Minister.
 - (iv) The Director of Research, Central Bank of Nigeria.
 - (v) The Permanent Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Development.
 - (vi) One representative from each of the Nigerian Universities.

- (vii) The Director of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, who shall also be the Secretary to the Governing Council.

The Governing Council, which shall have the power to co-opt members and to form sub-committees, shall meet not less than twice a year.

5. There shall be an Advisory Board. The Board shall consist of:—
- (i) The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ibadan (*Chairman*)
 - (ii) Two members appointed by the Federal Government.
 - (iii) One member appointed by each of the Regional Governments.
 - (iv) One member appointed by the Councils of each of the Nigerian Universities.
 - (v) Six members representing the business community appointed by the Governing Council.
 - (vi) Two members representing the Trade Union Movement.
 - (vii) The Director of the Economic Development Institute, University of Nigeria.
 - (viii) One member appointed by the Nigerian Economic Society.
 - (ix) The Director of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, who shall also be the Secretary to the Advisory Board.

The appointment shall be for three years and members will be eligible for reappointment on the expiration of their terms. Members shall serve at the pleasure of the authorities by whom they are appointed. It shall be in the power of the Governing Council to alter the constitution and functions of the Advisory Board.

The Board shall meet once in each academic year to receive the Annual Report of the Director following its approval by the Governing Council. The report shall be subsequently published. The Board may make recommendations to the Governing Council on research and general policy.

6. Appointments to the full-time Research Staff of the Institute shall be made by the Council of the University of Ibadan on the recommendation of the appropriate University Appointments Committee. Recommendations should be made to the latter by the Interview Panel which for this purpose will include the Chairman of the Governing Council, two other members of the Governing Council, one of whom shall be a representative from another

Nigerian University, and the Director of the Institute. In the case of the Director, the appointment must have the approval of the Federal Minister of Economic Development. Terms of appointment shall, so far as is appropriate, be the same as for the corresponding grades of the other academic staff of the University of Ibadan.

7. Appointments to the Administrative Staff of the Institute shall be made by the Council of the University of Ibadan on the recommendation of the appropriate University Appointments Committee. Recommendations shall be made to the latter body by an Interview Panel which for this purpose will include the Chairman of the Governing Council, two other members of the Governing Council, one of whom shall be a representative from another Nigerian University, and the Director of the Institute. Terms of appointment shall, so far as is appropriate, be the same as for the corresponding grades of the administrative staff of the University of Ibadan.
8. Appointments to the intermediate and subordinate staff of the Institute shall be made on the recommendation of the Director by the appropriate Appointments Committee of the University of Ibadan. So far as is appropriate, the terms of appointment shall be the same as for corresponding grades of the intermediate and subordinate staff of the University of Ibadan.
9. The Director shall prepare an annual budget which shall be submitted to the Governing Council. Where quinquennial or other estimates are required, the same procedure shall be followed. The Governing Council may approve supplementary provisions for specific projects during the course of the financial year. The University may accept funds on behalf of the Institute from sources other than the Federal Government of Nigeria on the recommendation of the Governing Council.
10. The accounts of the Institute shall be audited by the auditors of the University of Ibadan and the cost of audit shall be included in the Institute's annual budget.
11. The Institute shall make payments to the University in respect of services rendered to the Institute.
12. Domestic accommodation constructed by the Institute (or by its predecessor—the West African Institute of Social and Economic Research) shall enter the University housing pool, provided that

the Institute has the right to occupy, when required, domestic accommodation up to the number of housing units that it has constructed. Should the Institute require accommodation surplus to its contribution, the Housing Allocating Committee of the University of Ibadan shall decide on allocation in the normal manner.

13. Whenever possible workers in those fields of social science in which the Institute is interested shall be associated with the Institute by whatever means are most appropriate in each case.



