

THE  
ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT  
INSTITUTE

1966



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

## NOTE

This brochure replaces the brochure issued in September 1965 and contains the following changes:

1. An Agricultural Projects Course and a General Projects Course will be offered in 1966 (pages 6, 17-18 and 30).

2. The Project Evaluation Course in Spanish, formerly scheduled for September to December 1966 will take place from January to March 1967 and its name is changed to the General Projects Course in Spanish (pages 7 and 30).

3. The name of the General Course is changed to the General Development Course and the Industrial Project Evaluation Course to the Industrial Projects Course.

4. The requirement of contributions by governments on behalf of participants has been discontinued (page 12).

*January 1966*

## FOREWORD

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE was organized in 1955 with initial financial support from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation. It began as an experiment to determine whether the experience of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) in dealing with problems of economic development in many countries could be used to broaden the perspective and competence of senior officials of developing countries who are concerned with these problems.

This activity soon passed the experimental stage and is now a firmly established part of the World Bank program. In January 1966 the Institute celebrates the tenth anniversary of its first course; it has now held 24 courses, 22 of them at the Bank's headquarters, one in India and one in Pakistan. Four of these courses have been in French and three in Spanish. There have been over 500 participants from more than 90 countries and territories. The number of nominations, always greatly in excess of the number of participants who can be accommodated, has steadily increased.

This booklet describes the program of the Institute for the period from March 1966 through March 1967. Six courses are scheduled during this time. It is my hope and my belief that the participants will find their experience at the Institute to be of continuing value after their return home and that its program will thereby make a constantly increasing contribution to countries facing the problems and the necessities of economic development.



GEORGE D. WOODS

*President*

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

*January 1966*

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Economic Development Institute is a staff college for senior officials of less developed countries who are concerned with the formulation and administration of policies, programs and projects related to economic development. The courses are designed to give the participants both a broad perspective of the process of development and an insight into their own particular problems. The curriculum emphasizes practical, rather than theoretical or academic, considerations as a means of increasing the effectiveness of these officials in discharging their responsibilities. The close link between the Institute and the World Bank assures the essential foundation in experience required for such an approach. The number in each group is kept small — usually not more than twenty-five — to encourage group discussions and the exchange of ideas and experiences.

The Institute has a small full-time teaching staff, equipped by training and experience to organize and conduct the courses. Staff members of the Bank and the International Finance Corporation, including economists, engineers, lawyers, financial analysts, commodity experts and country specialists, frequently conduct sessions when their special knowledge and experience are applicable. Specialists from other international organizations, government agencies, universities and private concerns are often invited to lead sessions related to their fields.

Until 1962, the Institute offered only a six-month general course, given once each year. Since that time several new courses have been added to provide for special needs not fully met previously. Courses are now being offered in French and Spanish for officials unable to participate in the seminars in English because of the language problem. Courses in project evaluation have been added for officials who formulate, appraise and select development projects. A regional course in project evaluation, organized in cooperation with the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta,

was held in Jaipur, India, from October to December 1964. A similar course was held in Karachi, Pakistan, from October to December 1965. At present, no regional course is scheduled for 1966.

The General Development Course lasts for approximately six months, usually from the beginning of October to late in March, and the others continue for three to four months. All the courses scheduled for 1966 will be held in Washington, with periodic field trips in the United States and, in some cases, to other countries.

#### THE STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE

The Director of the Institute is John H. Adler who took up his position in January 1962, after serving in senior economic posts with the Bank since 1950. He is the third Director. The first was A. K. Cairncross, now Economic Adviser to the British Government; the second was Michael L. Hoffman, now Associate Director of the Bank's Development Services Department.

The Assistant Director is Willem Brakel, who joined the Institute in September 1964, after serving for several years in the Bank's Department of Operations for South Asia and the Middle East. Patterson H. French, who previously dealt with technical assistance activities of the Bank, has been Executive Assistant to the Director since 1961.

Shu-Chin Yang, formerly with United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok, and R. M. Honavar, who came to the Institute in August 1965 from the Ministry of Commerce of the Government of India, are chiefly responsible for work of the General Development Course. Arthur Gaitskell, who retired in 1952 as Chairman and Managing Director of the Sudan Gezira Board and is now a Board Member of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, will again be in residence for several weeks to take charge of the sessions on agriculture in the General Development Course.

George Baldwin, Melvin S. Lord and Jack L. Upper are in charge of the General Projects Course and the Industrial Projects

*Mr. John H. Adler,  
Director of the  
Economic Development  
Institute*



Course. Before joining the staff of the Institute, Mr. Baldwin was with the Bank's Economic Department, Mr. Lord was a member of the Engineering Department of the International Finance Corporation and Mr. Upper was a financial analyst in the Bank's Department of Technical Operations.

Pierre Esmiol, on loan from the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique of the French Government, is in charge of the Development Course in French. Olivier Richet, who handled the three previous courses in French from 1963 through 1965 and who has now returned to his post at the Caisse Centrale, will be at the Institute during the course in 1966 to work with Mr. Esmiol.

Loreto Domínguez who came to the Institute from the Bank's Department of Operations for the Western Hemisphere, will conduct the General Projects Course in Spanish. Peter F. M. McLoughlin, formerly a staff member of the World Bank and presently on the faculty of the University of Santa Clara, California, is in charge of preparing the Agricultural Projects Course.

Bong Suh Lee, formerly with the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, serves as Research Assistant for the Institute.

In addition to the regular staff, the Institute now has in residence for several months each year one or two visiting lecturers who have made outstanding contributions to the field of economic development. The first such lecturer, in 1964, was Just Faaland,

Director of the Department of Research in International Economics of the Chr. Michelsen Institute in Norway. Arnold C. Harberger, Chairman of the Department of Economics of the University of Chicago, served in this capacity for several months in 1965. Mahbub ul Haq of the Planning Commission of Pakistan will be in residence for a similar period in 1966 and W. B. Reddaway, Director of the Department of Economics of the University of Cambridge, England, for the period of the General Development Course 1966-67.

## CURRICULUM

Each course consists of a closely interwoven group of seminars made up of several sessions on a major subject. A member of the teaching staff, a guest lecturer, or a panel of speakers begins each session with a brief presentation, after which there is an extended discussion in which all participants join. Five morning sessions are usually held each week with most afternoons and evenings left free of formal sessions; the participants are expected to do a substantial amount of reading in the form of class outlines and summaries, assigned reading and optional or collateral material.

Other methods are used to supplement the lectures and discussions. The group may be divided into "syndicates" which act as committees to prepare reports on an assigned problem for discussion by the whole group. Participants in some courses have been asked to prepare papers on subjects related to their own countries; these papers may serve as the basis for sessions on the subject. Special meetings may be arranged for groups of participants who are interested in going into certain subjects more fully than can be done in the regular sessions.

Participants who complete the courses given in Washington receive certificates enrolling them as Fellows of the Institute.

Six courses are scheduled for the period from March 1966 through March 1967. Brief outlines of the material to be presented are given in the section on content of courses below.

## I. THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

The General Development Course will take place from early October to the end of March. It deals comprehensively with the policies and problems of economic development. The program of the course is kept flexible as to timing and coverage in order to adapt it to the needs of the participants as the course proceeds. Certain topics are presented in the form of case studies, and other techniques are used as appropriate.

## II. PROJECT COURSES IN ENGLISH

Three courses dealing with identification, selection, preparation, evaluation and execution of projects in the context of investment for economic development will be held in 1966. They will be conducted in English.

An Industrial Projects Course will take place from April to June. It is intended for participants who are primarily concerned with the industrial sector. It combines general material designed to provide a broad background for the analysis of industrial projects with numerous examples and case studies.

An Agricultural Projects Course will be held from July to September. It will emphasize the special problems of investment in agricultural projects. Particular attention will be paid to policies, institutional arrangements and administrative methods designed to achieve sound growth in this field.

A General Projects Course will be held from September to December. It will deal with all major sectors but with less emphasis on industry and agriculture in view of the special courses for these sectors. Many of the topics covered will be the same as those presented in the industrial and agricultural courses. More attention will be paid, however, to allocations among sectors, the impact of major projects on government capital and operating budgets, the identification of costs and benefits in different types of projects, and to the organizational arrangements best suited to project execution and operation.



### III. GENERAL PROJECTS COURSE IN SPANISH

The General Projects Course in Spanish is scheduled from January to April 1967. This course is designed for officials from Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries whose work is directly related to the formulation and evaluation of development projects. It deals with the selection, appraisal and implementation of specific investment projects and with the aggregative aspects of investment and the problems relating to its financing.

### IV. DEVELOPMENT COURSE IN FRENCH

The Development Course in French is scheduled to be given from March through June 1966. It covers in shortened form much of the material treated in the General Development Course with some additional emphasis on the evaluation of projects. It is conducted in French for officials of developing countries of French expression.

### FIELD TRIPS

An important part of the courses conducted in the United States consists of trips outside of Washington. In the past the participants have visited such places as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and St. Louis industrial areas, a mixed industrial-agricultural region of Pennsylvania and various industrial and agricultural sites in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In New York the groups have visited the United Nations, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Port of New York Authority, commercial and investment banks and other enterprises with active international programs.

A field trip outside the United States is arranged for each General Development Course, to a country where the process of development can be observed at first hand. Visits of 10 days to two weeks were made to Mexico in 1958 and 1960, to southern Italy in 1959, 1961, 1963 and 1965, to Jamaica in 1962 and to Colombia in 1964. The participants of the last three Development

Courses in French visited Quebec, Canada. The Project Evaluation Courses in Spanish have visited Colombia, Venezuela and Mexico. During every trip the participants have ample opportunity to visit installations and projects and to discuss problems of planning and administration with responsible officials of government agencies and private enterprises.

### SPECIAL LECTURES

From time to time distinguished guests are invited to the Institute to talk on issues not directly covered in the curriculum. These talks are followed by general discussions and debate. Executive Directors and staff of the Bank are invited to attend these lectures and to participate in the discussions. Participants have numerous opportunities to meet informally with guests of the Institute, many of whom are specialists in problems of interest to particular countries.

## NOMINATION AND SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

### I. QUALIFICATIONS

The courses of the Institute are designed for senior officials of ministries charged with development responsibility such as finance, economic affairs, public works and agriculture, and for senior executives of central banks, programming offices, public authorities and enterprises, development banks and development finance companies. Members of university faculties and officials of private organizations can be considered if their work and that of their institutions is directly related to economic development.

The selection of participants is made by an Admissions Committee, composed of senior officials of the Bank under the chairmanship of a Vice-President. The Committee gives much weight to a candidate's capacity to profit from his experience at the Institute and his probable future contribution to the economic development of his country. Factors such as educational background, previous experience and present position are carefully considered. It is not necessary that candidates have formal



training as economists, if their education and experience have given them a background in matters related to development.

The Institution designs its courses for mature officials in responsible positions; preference is given to candidates between the ages of 35 and 45. The program is not designed for junior officials or persons interested only in specialized technical training in particular fields; they cannot be accepted and are advised not to apply.

Except for the courses conducted in French and Spanish the Institute's work is conducted in English and candidates will be accepted for them only if they have a good working knowledge of the English language.

## II. NOMINATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

Announcements will be sent out several months in advance of each course. Nomination and application forms are distributed with the announcements. These forms are to be filled out and signed by the candidates. Applicants should take care to complete the forms as fully and accurately as possible, since they serve as the principal source of information for the Admissions Committee in making its selections.

After completion by the candidate, application forms must be endorsed by a properly-authorized official of the government or agency making the nomination. Such a nomination is considered by the Admissions Committee to be an assurance that the candidate is making or will shortly be in a position to make a significant contribution to the economic development of his country. The Institute assumes that the agency making the nomination has taken any necessary steps of internal clearance or coordination within the government.

It is important that applications, if they are to be considered by the Committee, reach the Institute not later than the closing dates specified in the announcements of the courses.

The government, through the nominating agency, is expected to agree to the three conditions set forth in the following paragraphs.



The nominating agency must agree to give a successful candidate leave of absence, with his regular pay as though he were on active duty, for the duration of the course. Since participants receive from the Bank only their basic traveling and living expenses, this arrangement is considered essential by the Institute to provide for their families and for other obligations at home while they are away.

The Institute expects, as a condition of accepting a candidate, that he intends to return to employment in his government after the course and that he will be placed in his former position or in one of equal or greater responsibility. The Institute was created to

assist member governments by equipping them with better-trained personnel, and this purpose is not served if participants do not return to public service when they have completed their courses.

Nominating agencies are asked not to give participants any duties or assignments during their attendance at the course which would prevent them from devoting their full time and attention to the program of the Institute.

The contribution to the expenses of the Institute, formerly paid by governments on behalf of participants, will not be required for courses beginning after January 1, 1966.

### III. SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

The Admissions Committee meets to select the participants for each course after the formal closing date for nominations and well in advance of the start of the course. The process of selection is always rigorous; each course is limited to 25 participants and for most courses there are two to four times this number of nominations. There is no limit to the number of candidates who may be nominated from a single country but because of the limited number of available places the Admissions Committee rarely accepts more than two participants from any country and usually cannot accept participants from every country submitting nominations.

Selections are made on the basis of the qualifications of the candidates and the likelihood that the participant will be used effectively in development work after his training. There are no country quotas.

### TRAVEL AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Institute pays the traveling expenses of participants from their homes to Washington and return. In the case of the General Development Course, but not of the other courses, the Institute also will pay the traveling expenses (but no other expenses) of a participant's wife if she accompanies him to Washington for the period of the course.

Housing accommodations are provided for the participants in an apartment building owned by the Bank and located near the Institute. In addition, each participant receives a daily living allowance designed to cover meals and some incidental expenses. Participants are expected to provide their own funds in U.S. dollars for other expenses such as local transportation, social activities, recreation, tourist trips, etc. The Institute meets the full cost of official field trips.

Except for the transportation of wives of officials participating in the General Development Course, the Institute provides no financial assistance for the travel or living costs of wives or families.

The Institute makes arrangements for insurance to cover part of the cost of medical and hospital expenses of participants. The participants are covered by the Bank's travel accident insurance policy while traveling to and from Washington.

#### PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Institute is located in premises adjacent to the Bank's headquarters building. Here seminar rooms, a library and reading rooms are available to the participants. The building in which the participants are housed has social and recreation rooms for the use of participants and their guests. Periodic social hours are held there where participants may meet Institute and Bank staff and others on an informal basis.

#### LIBRARY FACILITIES

The Institute maintains a small library of standard works on economic development and materials relevant to the various courses. Participants may also use the extensive Joint Library of the Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Through the Institute library they may also borrow books from the U.S. Library of Congress and from the libraries of U.S. Government departments and nearby libraries.

## SPECIAL PROJECTS

### I. LIBRARIES ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In order to provide basic reading and reference materials on economic development in member countries where these have not been available, the Institute, with the financial assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation, instituted in 1960 a program of providing a limited number of small libraries in English on economic development. This project has now been completed and no more libraries are available.

The libraries consist of about 400 carefully chosen books, articles and reference materials that will be useful to practitioners in the field of development. Many of the items are not readily available and were specially reproduced for inclusion in the libraries.

The Institute began to assemble similar libraries in French in 1962 and in Spanish and Portuguese in 1963. Since many of the necessary items were available only in English, the Institute has arranged for their translation into French and Spanish and, in some instances, into Portuguese. Distribution of most of the libraries in French were completed in the first half of 1964. The Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos (CEMLA), under the supervision of the Institute, is now assembling the Spanish-Portuguese library in Mexico City and distribution to the recipient institutions is in progress. The Inter-American Development Bank has made a substantial contribution to the cost of this project. The allocation of these libraries was completed in 1965.

### II. PUBLICATIONS

In the course of their work here, members of the teaching staff and others prepare studies related to the seminars. The Institute occasionally publishes such studies when they seem to be of general interest.



The following studies have been published for the Institute by The Johns Hopkins Press of Baltimore, Maryland, USA:

Development Banks, by William Diamond

Design of Development, by Jan Tinbergen

Development Planning: The Lessons of Experience, by  
Albert Waterston, assisted by C. J. Martin, August T.  
Schumacher, and Fritz A. Steuber.

In addition, three monographs, *Planning in Morocco* and *Planning in Yugoslavia*, by Albert Waterston and *Planning in Pakistan*, by Albert Waterston assisted by C. J. Martin and Fritz A. Steuber, have been published.

## CONTENT OF COURSES

### I. THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

1. THE ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT  
National accounting; the process and mechanism of economic growth; technological progress; productivity; population growth; income distribution.
2. PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING  
The formulation and implementation of development plans; inter-industry relations; linear programming; the organization of planning.
3. HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT  
Recent world economic growth; historical and recent examples in selected countries.
4. FISCAL POLICY AND PUBLIC FINANCE  
Basic considerations in fiscal policy; taxation, tax administration and tax reform; fiscal surpluses and deficits; price policies of public enterprises.
5. MONETARY POLICY  
The role of credit and monetary stability in economic development; the multiplier process; monetary systems and monetary policy; central banks; development banks; commercial banking; the flow of funds; capital markets.
6. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE  
International trade and economic development; balance of payments; the commodity problem; import substitution and export promotion; private capital movements; external assistance.
7. PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS  
Relation between programs and projects; absorptive capacity; financial analysis; project preparation and project evaluation.
8. INDUSTRY  
The role of industry in development; aspects and problems of selected industries; problems of world-scale industry.
9. ECONOMIC OVERHEAD PROJECTS  
General analysis and case studies in the fields of transportation and electric power.
10. SOCIAL FACTORS IN DEVELOPMENT  
Manpower; education; health; housing.

## 11. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CASE STUDIES

The role of agriculture in development; programming; credit; marketing; research, extension and demonstration; cooperatives; land reform; case studies.

## II. PROJECT COURSES IN ENGLISH

The project courses are designed to reflect (1) the many common features of project preparation and appraisal in all sectors and (2) the distinctive characteristics of projects in particular sectors. Both the Industrial Projects Course and the General Projects Course will cover the following topics:

### 1. WORKING CONCEPTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Role of investment in economic development; relation of projects to national development plans; elements of projects and their appraisal; some general growth patterns; the World Bank family.

### 2. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Basic accounting concepts; depreciation accounting and the maintenance of capital; cash flows; identification of costs and benefits; relationship between enterprise accounting and national accounting; purposes of financial and economic accounting.

### 3. RATE OF RETURN

Techniques and problems of measuring the rate of return; discounting; internal rate of return; cost/benefit analysis; social rate of return.

### 4. MARKET ANALYSIS

Estimating the size of the market for a product and for the individual producer; transport costs and other location factors; function of prices and their relation to costs and revenues.

### 5. PROJECT PREPARATION AND EXECUTION

Technical studies; project engineering and cost estimating; construction scheduling and control; review of bids and contracts.

In addition to the above topics, the Industrial Projects Course will devote special attention to accounting and financial analysis, capital structure, the development of capital markets and development banks, protection, tax incentives, labor training, industrial estates, and competition and monopoly.

The General Projects Course is intended for those with broad responsibility for public investment in several sectors. It provides

an introduction to the characteristic problems of large projects in different sectors. In addition to the basic elements of project preparation and analysis listed above, the course will deal with the problem of investment allocations among sectors, the budgetary impact of major development projects and the kinds of organizational and financial arrangements that seem best suited to the execution and operation of various types of projects. Case material will be drawn from projects in electricity, transport, education, water supply, irrigation, multipurpose projects and housing, as well as in industry and agriculture.

The Agricultural Projects Course is intended to help participants find solutions to the practical problems of agricultural development. The course will begin with a brief review of the role of agricultural growth in economic development generally and of the factors which are of special importance in increasing agricultural output such as research, extension, marketing and credit. This will be followed by a thorough study of the problems involved in the identification, preparation, appraisal and implementation of agricultural and irrigation projects, including the various tools of economic and financial analysis needed for this purpose.

### III. PROJECT EVALUATION COURSE IN SPANISH

The following subjects were covered in 1965; certain changes for 1967 will be described later in the separate announcement of the course.

#### 1. INVESTMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

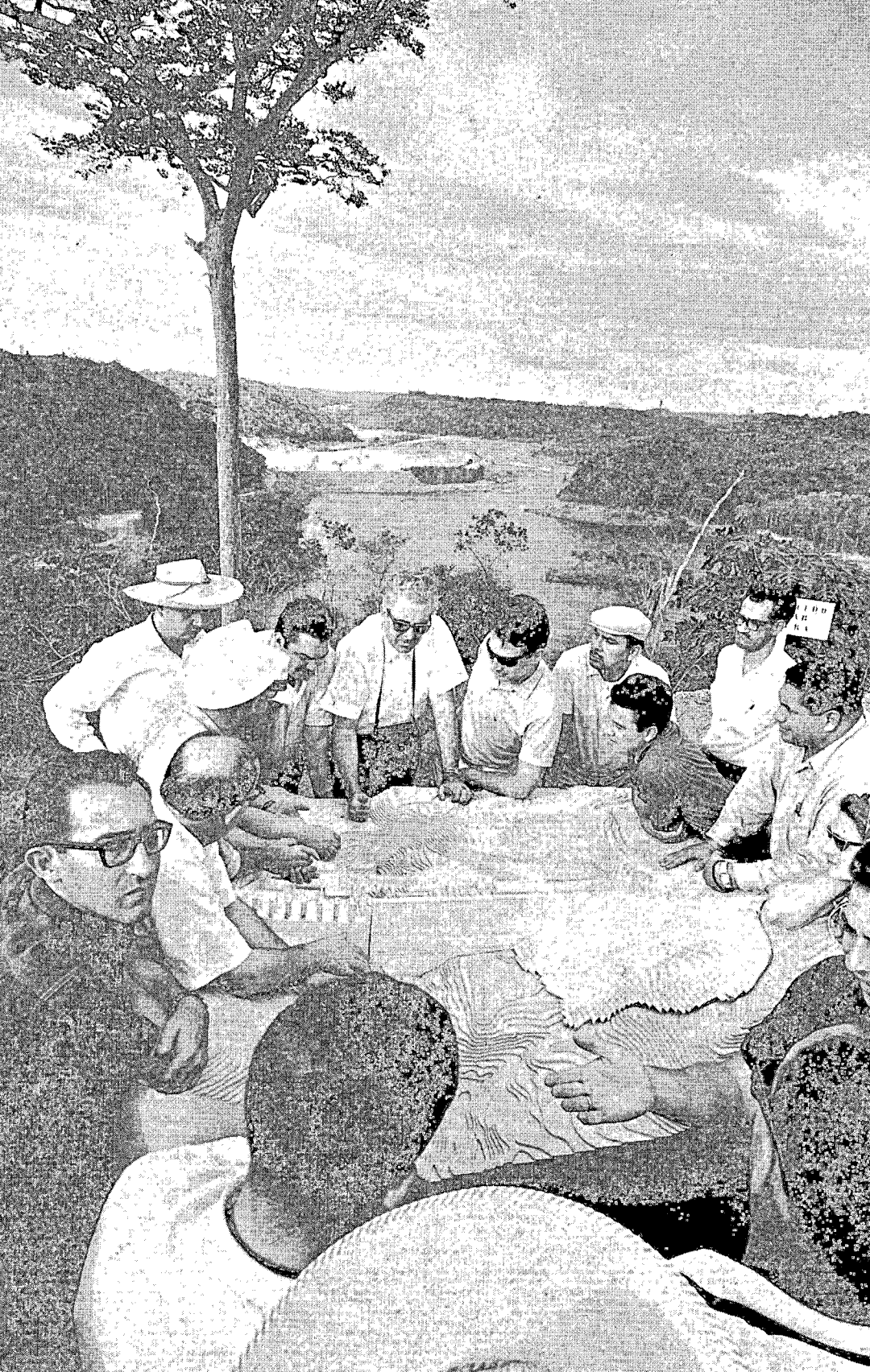
The process of economic growth; investment levels and development plans; practical aspects of planning in a mixed economy; the organization of planning.

#### 2. RESOURCES AND THEIR MOBILIZATION FOR INVESTMENT

Saving and investment: concepts and measurement; financing of an investment program.

#### 3. TECHNIQUES AND PROBLEMS OF PROJECT APPRAISAL

Determining investment priorities; market imperfections and the prices of productive factors; measuring returns on the use of resources; special problems in the appraisal of economic and social overhead projects.



4. TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF PROJECT ANALYSIS, EXECUTION AND CONTROL  
Project engineering and cost estimating; project scheduling and control; financial aspects of project appraisal; problems of enterprise organization; techniques for estimating the size of the market.
5. DEVELOPING AND APPRAISING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OVERHEAD PROJECTS  
Selecting, appraising and implementing social and economic overhead projects in the various sectors of the economy: transport, electric power, irrigation, public health, education and housing.
6. PRIVATE INVESTMENT  
Evaluation of industrial projects; promoting industrial development; promoting agricultural development.
7. PUBLIC SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCING  
Policies and practices of major agencies and international organizations; lending procedures of the World Bank; the International Finance Corporation.

#### IV. DEVELOPMENT COURSE IN FRENCH

1. GENERAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
Population; the process of economic growth; income distribution; education; social factors.
2. NATIONAL ACCOUNTING AND PLANNING  
Basic considerations in statistics; national accounting; planning; the administrative organization of planning.
3. PROGRAMMING AND PROJECTS  
Implementation of programs; evaluation and choice of investments; marketing.
4. PUBLIC FINANCE AND FISCAL POLICY  
Basic considerations in fiscal policy; taxation and fiscal systems; management of public enterprises.
5. INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND CAPITAL MOVEMENTS  
Economic development and international trade; terms of trade; external assistance; international organizations; the World Bank family; settlement of investment disputes.
6. MONETARY POLICY  
The role of Central Banks; the International Monetary Fund.

7. AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

The role of agriculture in economic development; land reform; credit in agriculture; case studies.

8. INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENTS

Problems of industrial development; case studies.

9. OVERHEAD INVESTMENTS

Implementation of a coordinated system of transportation; case studies; non-economic aspects of development.

10. HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT:

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND ECONOMIC POLICIES

Economic policy of selected countries.

# FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

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## AFGHANISTAN

M. Aref Ghaussi (1957)  
M. Baqui Yusufzai (1962)  
Hamidullah Hamid (1964)

## ARGENTINA

Jorge Carlos Carrettoni (1962)  
Carlos A. Coloma (1963)  
Enrique Domenech (1963)  
Jorge Enrique Berardi (1963)  
Antonio T. Fernández (1963)  
Alberto M. Tandurella (1964)  
Jorge Fullaondo (1964)  
Julia Cortes Conde de Gabel (1964)  
Héctor Guzman Pinedo (1964)  
José Lorenzo Vietti (1964)  
Pedro Mario Lenci (1965)  
Luis Francisco Urdániz (1965)

## BARBADOS

Cecil Beaumont Williams (1964)

## BELGIUM

J. F. G. Goffin (1956)  
René Puttemans (1960)

## BOLIVIA

Antonio Scholz (1963)  
José Parrado Urdininea (1963)  
Carlos Alípez Alcázar (1964)  
Luis Alberto Villegas  
Núñez del Prado (1965)  
Jorge Zamora Mujía (1965)

## BRAZIL

Denio Nogueira (1957)  
Jair de Araujo (1959)  
F. A. da Silva Reis (1959)  
Waldemar de Gusmão (1960)  
Anisia Daltro da Silva (1963)  
Clodomir Luna de Carvalho (1963)  
Jeová Mesquita de Araujo (1963)  
Eurycles A. F. L. Pereira (1964)  
Sergio Faria Alves de Assis (1965)  
Paulo Mafra (1965)

## BRITISH GUIANA

Clifton C. Low-a-Chee (1961)

## BURMA

Tu Maung (1957)  
Ba Shwe (1958)  
Kaung Tin (1958)  
Min Swe (1959)  
Chit-Moung (1960)  
Soe Saing (1961)  
Tin U (1963)

## CAMEROON

Victor Joseph Atéba (1962)  
Piddy Njembele Ekalle (1962)  
François-Marie Mvomo (1962)  
Simon Bassilekin (1963)  
Jacob Engon-Zibi (1963)  
Jean-Claude Epoté (1964)  
Soter Tsanga (1964)  
Robert E. G. Burnley (1965)

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Albert Madiabola (1963)  
Dieudonné Kossi (1965)

## CEYLON

S. E. P. Jansz (1956)  
Gregory Kurkula-suriya (1957)  
G. R. W. de Silva (1957)  
P. H. Siriwardene (1959)  
Chandana Aelian Coorey (1964)  
Ahamed Ismail Mohideen (1965)

## CHAD

Assan Kolingar (1964)

## CHILE

Alvaro Marfan (1958)  
Juan Araya Salinas (1963)  
Félix Susaeta (1964)  
Eduardo Anrique (1964)  
Guillermo Jul Reyes (1965)  
Hugo Guzmán Quiróz (1965)  
Oscar Salinas Tobar (1965)

## CHINA

Fa-ye Liu (1958)  
Tso-yung Wang (1962)  
Min-cheng Liu (1963)  
Tsong-Han Chang (1964)  
I. C. Fu (1964)  
Wang Tsun Ping (1964)



FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

Tsu-Kan Tsui (1965)  
Chen Shao-Pong (1965)  
Timothy Ta-Kai Ku (1965)  
Wei Ming Ho (1965)

COLOMBIA

Alvaro Ortiz Lozano (1956)  
Rafael Arango Toro (1962)  
Luis Restrepo Osorio (1963)  
Hernando Ruán (1963)  
Emilio Gómez Gaviria (1963)  
Diego Pardo Holguín (1963)  
Jaime González Zúleta (1964)  
F. Guillermo Londoño G. (1964)  
Hernando Amaya Sierra (1964)  
Hernando Angulo Santos (1964)  
Ernesto Merlano (1964)  
Rafael Armando Salazar J. (1964)  
Rodrigo Aristizábal Ospina (1965)

COMORES ISLANDS

Mikidache Abdou'rahim (1964)

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Jean-Pierre Simba (1962)  
Henri Antoine Wabola (1962)  
André-Théodore Kazadi (1963)  
Léon de Corte (1965)

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE

Hilaire Mounthault (1962)  
Claude Antoine da Costa (1963)  
Albert Bakantsi (1964)  
Dominique Mavoungou (1964)

COSTA RICA

Guillermo Gonzalez T. (1959)  
León Venegas Moreno (1963)  
Guillermo Masis Dibiasi (1964)  
René Sánchez Borbón (1964)  
Carlos F. Robert  
de Céspedes (1965)  
Claudio Soto (1965)

CYPRUS

Michael J. Joannides (1965)

DAHOMY

Elie Elisha (1962)  
Lucien d'Assomption (1963)  
Abou Baba-Moussa (1965)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Mateo F. Periche Vidal (1963)

ECUADOR

José C. Cárdenas (1957)  
Bolívar Bolaños M. (1958)  
Mario Germánico Salgado (1960)  
Cristóbal Flores Mejía (1963)  
Jaime Alomia (1963)  
Rodrigo Paredes Chiriboga (1963)  
Oswaldo Núñez Moreno (1964)  
Jaime Burbano Ruales (1965)  
Bolívar Lupera Zurita (1965)

EL SALVADOR

Rolando Duarte F. (1958)  
Catalino Herrera (1959)  
Manuel Antonio Robles G. (1964)  
Hernán Tenorio Laguardia (1964)

EQUATORIAL AFRICAN STATES AND  
CAMEROON

Pierre Guicheteau (1964)

ETHIOPIA

Teshome Gabre Mariam (1964)

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

C. S. McMorris (1961)

FINLAND

Aalto Ylermi Rintala (1965)

FRANCE

Paul Ripoche (1957)  
Pierre-Émile Fay (1958)  
A. P. J. Lejeune (1959)  
Olivier A. C. Richet (1960)  
Michel C. H. Penent (1961)  
Gérard Cornu (1962)  
Gabriel M. G. Rendu (1964)

GABON

Jean F. Anguilé-Ousmane (1963)

FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

---

GERMANY

Heinz Voigt (1964)

GHANA

Hamish Millar-Craig (1958)  
Edward P. L. Gyampoh (1964)  
James William Sraha (1964)  
Emmanuel Newton Afful (1964)  
Ben Konyoh Mensah (1965)  
Kwasi Wiafe-Annor (1965)  
Andrew Kumi Wontumi (1965)

GREECE

A. S. Mandicas (1963)

GUATEMALA

J. Antonio Palacios García (1957)  
Arturo Perez Galliano (1958)  
Marco Tulio Benítez Gil (1961)  
Salvador Toledo Morán (1962)  
Carlos Alfredo Steiger T. (1965)  
Salvador López Oliva (1965)

GUINEA

Mamady Diallo (1965)

HAITI

Ernest Bonhomme (1956)  
Donasson Alphonse (1962)  
Jean-Claude André (1963)  
André Déjean (1964)  
Georges A. Isidore (1965)  
Louis Fernand Balmir (1965)

HONG KONG

Hilary Duppa Miller (1965)

INDIA

F. C. Dhaun (1956)  
K. Mitra (1957)  
P. M. Mathew (1959)  
T. N. Chaturvedi (1960)  
S. K. Mukherjee (1961)  
P. D. Kasbekar (1962)  
G. Ramanathan (1962)  
R. N. Chopra (1963)

T. P. Singh (1963)

Charan das Khanna (1964)  
M. Satyapal (1964)  
Arun Kumar Banerji (1965)  
R. K. Chari (1965)  
Manohar Vinayakrao Hate (1965)

INDONESIA

S. Pamungkas K. (1957)  
Sakidjan Atmosudigdo (1958)  
R. Soenggono (1958)  
Barmawie Alwie (1959)  
Sutjipto Probosawitro (1960)  
Harjono Sumosudirdjo (1960)  
Radan Sanoesi (1961)  
Djoko Soedomo (1962)

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

E. González-Carillo (1963)  
A. González-Mora y Ferrer (1964)  
Iván Polich Garafulić (1965)

IRAN

Cyrus B. Samii (1960)  
Hossein Kazemzadeh (1961)  
Mostafa Mansouri (1962)  
Rahmatollah Jazani (1963)  
Amir Nasser Ameri (1963)  
Vahid Mahdavi (1963)  
Javad Vafa (1964)  
Karimdad Farmanfarmaian (1964)  
Nosratollah Khatibi (1964)  
Charifi-Parand M. Sadegh (1964)  
Hamid Salehi (1965)  
Mohammed Bagher Bayat (1965)  
Amir Sadri Esfehiani (1965)  
Mohamed Bagher Baradar (1965)  
Mohammadbagher B. Ebrahimi (1965)  
Reza Sadaghiani (1965)

IRAQ

Abdul Wahab M. Al-Dabbagh (1958)  
Abbas Abdul Majeed (1965)  
Saïd Malik Al-Ali (1965)

ISRAEL

Shlomo Amir (1961)  
Dov Genachowski (1964)  
Israel N. Ashkenazi (1964)

FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

---

Abel Uzy (1964)  
Elkana Bronholc (1965)  
Yehuda Milo (1965)

IVORY COAST

M. T. Diawara (1959)  
J. G. Anoma (1960)  
Kacou Anzouan (1962)  
Alphonse Diby (1962)  
Daba Agoussi (1963)  
Djack Francis Messoum (1963)  
Zoumana Koné (1964)  
Sékou Touré (1964)  
Blaise Liguer-Laubhouet (1965)

JAMAICA

V. H. McFarlane (1957)  
Percy W. Beckwith (1961)  
George I. Phillips (1962)  
Arthur Chai-Onn (1964)

JAPAN

Hisashige Hirose (1956)  
Shinichiro Shimojo (1958)  
Toru Sakurai (1958)

JORDAN

Samir F. Kawar (1964)

KENYA

N. S. Carey Jones (1960)  
Francis Mugoiyo Maina (1965)

KOREA

In Sang Song (1957)  
Byung Kyu Chun (1959)  
Tai Dong Kim (1959)  
Chong Dai Kim (1960)  
C. P. Song (1961)  
Soo Kon Pae (1963)  
Suk Yoon Koh (1963)  
Chae Suk Chung (1964)  
Byong Soo Lee (1964)  
Duck Yong Rhee (1965)  
Chang You Shim (1965)  
Song Chil Lee (1965)

LAOS

Oraphim Inthavong (1964)  
Noi Sihavong (1964)  
Ounphéng Chanphianamvong (1965)  
Nikorn Phankongsy (1965)

LEBANON

Antoine Farès Méchélan (1963)  
Rémi Chami (1964)  
Robert Béchir Kasparian (1965)

LIBERIA

John Jellico Bright (1964)

LIBYA

Milad A. Schmeyla (1965)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Jacques Bugaud (1957)  
Léon Rajaobelina (1962)  
Roger Georges Rakoto (1962)  
Olivier Raparison (1963)  
Edmond Rajoela (1964)  
Joseph Rakotonirina (1964)  
Gabriel Rakotonaivo (1965)

MALAYSIA

Choi Siew Hong (1958)  
P. C. Ratchaga (1960)  
Sulaiman bin Abdullah (1963)  
Chai Fook Loong (1964)  
Wong Kum Choon (1964)  
Cheam Tat Pang (1965)  
Abdul Aziz bin Mohd. Yassin (1965)

MALAYSIA (SARAWAK)

John Pike (1962)

MALAYSIA (SINGAPORE)

Hooi Kam Sooi (1959)  
Hon Sui Sen (1961)  
Lim Ho Hup (1963)  
J. Y. M. Pillay (1964)  
Suppiah Dhanabalan (1965)

MALI

Tiégué Amadou Ouattara (1962)  
Moulaye Koné (1965)

FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

MAURITANIA

Tidiane Ly (1963)

MAURITIUS

E. A. R. Allier (1961)  
Goorpersad Bunwaree (1965)

MEXICO

Jorge Espinosa de los Reyes (1956)  
Filiberto Mayo Angel (1963)  
José Arango Rojas (1964)  
Guillermo Perez Robledo (1965)  
Jorge Adolfo Cabezut Boo (1965)  
Guillermo Correu Toledo (1965)  
José Estrada (1965)

MOROCCO

Raphaël Tolédano (1962)  
Larbi Hassouni (1963)  
Abderrazak Zerrad (1964)

NEPAL

T. M. Shrestha (1963)  
Pushkar N. Pant (1964)  
Sagar Bahadur Pradhan (1965)

NICARAGUA

Rodolfo Bojorge Moreira (1963)  
Arnaldo Pasquier Romero (1964)  
Juan José Martínez López (1964)

NIGER

Assoumane Guiry (1965)

NIGERIA

J. O. Udoji (1956)  
Samuel Oti (1958)  
A. B. A. Johnston (1959)  
A. E. Howson-Wright (1960)  
U. C. Dickson Okoye (1961)  
A. E. Bassey (1962)  
Herbert N. Ntephe (1963)  
Benedict U. Ajoku (1963)  
Joseph Adetaju Adeyeye (1964)  
Nathaniel A. A. Okuboyejo (1964)  
Gamaliel O. Onosode (1964)  
Benedict O. Odinamadu (1965)

Ibrahim Maina Damcida (1965)  
Thomas Nogho Jemide (1965)  
Michael A. Akintomide (1965)

PAKISTAN

Mushtaq Ahmad (1956)  
S. A. Khair (1957)  
Mohammed Abu Mozaffar (1957)  
Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad (1958)  
Mumtaz Mirza (1958)  
A. G. N. Kazi (1959)  
S. M. Raza (1959)  
Mohammed Ismail (1960)  
D. K. Power (1960)  
Nasim A. Khan (1961)  
Ghulam A. Madani (1961)  
Qamar ul Islam (1962)  
T. G. Nasir Khan (1962)  
M. A. Kareem Iqbal (1963)  
Shah Mahmud Sulaiman (1963)  
M. A. Haq (1963)  
A. H. Kamaluddin (1963)  
S. S. Iqbal Hosain (1964)  
Agha Ghulam Riza (1964)  
M. A. Karim (1964)  
Wahabuddin (1964)  
Obed-ur Rahman Khan (1964)  
Mahbubur Rahman (1964)  
Abdul Hamid (1965)  
Khan Shamsul Islam (1965)  
Sanwar Ali (1965)  
Mohamed Wasial Memon (1965)  
Mahbubur Rahman (1965)

PANAMA

Manuel B. Moreno (1963)  
Edwin E. Fabrega (1963)  
Jorge Luis Quirós Ponce (1963)  
Ernesto A. Richa H. (1964)  
Alberto Navarro Brin (1964)

PARAGUAY

Federico M. Mandelburger (1962)  
Delfin O. Ugarte Centurión (1963)  
Ramón Centurión Núñez (1964)  
Ernesto Rotela Prieto (1964)  
Rogelio Espínola Arévalo (1965)  
Julio Mamerto Rejis Sanguina (1965)

PERU

Germán de la Melena (1963)  
Antonio Tord Gómez (1963)

FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

Felipe Cebrecos Revilla (1963)  
 Edgardo Quintanilla Q. (1964)  
 Héctor Ayllón Aservi (1965)  
 Lizandro Bedoya Esponda (1965)  
 Luis Antonio Moscoso  
 Franklin (1965)

PHILIPPINES

Virginia Yaptinchay (1956)  
 Vicente R. Jayme (1961)  
 Jose V. de Ocampo (1962)  
 Flaviano A. Garde (1964)  
 Ramón V. Tiaoqui (1964)  
 Vincente C. Lavides, Jr. (1964)  
 Angelina Zalamea-Tiangco (1964)  
 Nathaniel V. Cruz (1964)  
 Vicente T. Muro (1964)  
 Milagros C. Torres (1965)  
 Teodoro B. Baguilat (1965)

PORTUGAL

João Amado de Freitas (1963)  
 José Marques de Beja Neves (1963)  
 José Joaquim Fragoso (1964)  
 Manuel Filipe P. de Santos  
 Loureiro (1965)

RWANDA

François Shumbusho (1965)

SAUDI ARABIA

Mahjoob Ahmed Hassanain (1963)  
 Mahmoud A. Taiba (1965)

SENEGAL

Abdourahmane Dia (1962)  
 Mahenta Birima Fall (1963)  
 Ousmane Noël M'Baye (1964)  
 Charles A. D. Denjean (1965)  
 Cheikhou Faye (1965)

SOMALIA

Mohamed Omar Giama (1965)

SPAIN

Juan F. Martí Basterrechea (1960)  
 Angel P. Madroñero (1962)  
 Juan M. Ruigómez (1963)

Antonio López Nieto (1963)  
 Juan-Miguel Villar Mir (1963)  
 José A. Barthelemy González (1963)  
 Angel M. Maqueda Valbuena (1963)  
 José Luis de Juan y Peñalosa (1964)  
 Javier Irastorza Revuelta (1964)  
 Pedro Sánchez de Miguel (1964)  
 José María Aguirre-Azañón (1964)  
 Miguel Cañada Juste (1964)  
 Guillermo Visedo Navarro (1964)  
 A. Fernandez-Olavarrieta A. (1965)  
 Federico Fernández-Santos (1965)  
 Fermín Peláez Velasco (1965)  
 José I. Uriol Salcedo (1965)

SUDAN

Abdel H. M. Hamadto (1958)  
 Abdalla Abdel Wahab (1959)  
 A. R. Mirghani (1961)  
 Ismail Mohamed Bakheit (1963)  
 Abdalla Mohamed Fadlalla (1964)  
 Abdalla Siddig Ghandour (1965)  
 Abu-Bakr el-Bashir el-Wagie (1965)  
 Haydar Obeid (1965)

SWAZILAND

Reginald F. Oldham (1964)

SYRIA

Adel Al-Akel (1961)  
 Albert Coudsy (1962)  
 Youssef Helbaoui (1963)  
 Mohammad Said Nabulsi (1964)  
 Adnan J. Mardini (1965)  
 Chafi A. Alamy (1965)  
 Mohamad Said Mugharbel (1965)

TANZANIA

C. de N. Hill (1957)  
 Denis J. Mahony (1961)  
 Gabriel M. S. Mawalla (1965)

THAILAND

Sunthorn Hongladarom (1956)  
 Prabhas Chakkaphak (1963)  
 Siri Santaputra (1964)  
 Nukul Prachuabmoh (1964)  
 Chamras Chayabongse (1965)  
 Chira Panupong (1965)

FELLOWS OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (CONTINUED)

TOGO

Paulin Eklou (1962)  
Godwin Tétévi Tété (1963)

TRINIDAD

George L. C. Bowen (1958)

TUNISIA

Mohamed Fekih-Ahmed (1963)  
Mohamed Radhi Dhane (1964)  
Mohammed Ezzeddine  
Babbou (1965)  
Mohamed El Beji Hamda (1965)

TURKEY

Tayyar Emre (1957)  
Fahir Ihsan Tigrel (1959)  
Cavid Kinay (1960)  
M. Selahattin Kiliç (1961)  
Selçuk Karaçam (1962)  
Emin Ali Serim (1963)  
Sahabettin Yahsioglu (1963)  
Alparslan Alagoz (1963)  
Orhan Sungur (1963)  
Ali Haydar Bogenc (1964)  
Haluk Ceyhan (1964)  
Turan Sarici (1964)  
Adil Sözman (1964)  
Mehmet Akmansu (1965)  
Öztin Akgüç (1965)

UGANDA

C. R. C. Donald (1956)  
William Lewis Bell (1958)  
A. J. P. M. Ssentongo (1962)  
Christopher Musoke (1965)

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Abdel M. A. M. El Banna (1956)  
Abou Bakr N. El Din  
Shahin (1957)  
Albert S. El Mankabadi (1960)  
A. G. El-Borollossy (1961)  
Mahmoud Sidky Murad (1962)  
Mohamed Hassan Yassin (1963)  
Abdel Rahman Hammoud (1963)  
Ahmed Said Dewidar (1964)  
Moharram O. Moharram (1964)  
Mohamed A. M. Roushdy (1965)  
Ibrahim Shahine (1965)  
Mahmoud S. E. Hamed  
Hussein (1965)  
Mahmoud Aly Saleh (1965)

UNITED KINGDOM

A. G. Perrin (1960)

UNITED STATES

Jerzy Z. Mirski (1964)

UPPER VOLTA

Emmanuel Ouédraogo (1963)  
Raphaël Ky (1965)

URUGUAY

Duncan Alvarez Stewart (1964)  
Alfredo Miguel Amy Vidal (1964)  
Abel Wilfredo Gerpe (1965)

VENEZUELA

Inner Belis Hernández (1963)  
José O. González Lander (1963)  
Gerardo Hernández Parra (1964)  
Rafael del Río Pineda (1965)  
Oscar Pietri Trujillo (1965)  
Hugo Salas Rivas (1965)

VIET-NAM

Huynh Van-Lang (1959)  
Le-Phat-Dat (1965)  
Nguyen Chi (1965)

YUGOSLAVIA

Leon Rip (1956)  
Augustin Papić (1958)  
Radivoje Raicević (1959)  
Sergije Djurović (1960)  
Isak B. Sion (1961)  
Gabriel Santo (1963)  
Dusan Nesić (1963)  
Jovan Hadzi-Pesić (1964)  
Slobodan Jelić (1964)  
Basaraba Petar (1965)

ZAMBIA

Uisdein Alistair McInnes (1964)

WORLD BANK

O. Harold Folk (1957)  
Ernesto Franco-Holguin (1957)  
William D. S. Fraser (1959)  
Arie Kruithof (1960)  
Nathaniel M. McKitterick (1961)

## PARTICIPANTS IN THE JOINT REGIONAL PROJECT EVALUATION COURSE

---

### Jaipur, India (1964)

#### INDIA

S. A. Buhariwalla  
Subramanier Hari-Haran  
S. K. Kar  
P. S. Khanna  
Jagadisa Krishnaswamy  
S. Kumarasundaram  
Mani Narayanswami  
D. V. Parekh  
Baldev Pasricha  
Narendra Kumar Seal  
Shashikant Chimanlal Shah  
Keshav Das Sirauthia  
Kuldip Prakash Taimni

#### PAKISTAN

Masood Abdul Bari  
Fakhruddin Burney  
Ghulam Ali R. Ghelani  
Syed Ibrahim  
Abdul Batin Kazi  
Ali Mohamed Shaikh

#### THAILAND

Chakra Hansakul  
Chaovalit Singcharoen  
Nonglak Kosakul (Mrs.)

#### IRAN

Iradji Hedayat

## PARTICIPANTS IN THE REGIONAL PROJECT EVALUATION COURSE

---

### Karachi, Pakistan (1965)

#### IRAN

Ali Akbar Norad  
Reza Shams  
Djalal Taraji

#### MALAYSIA

Baharuddin bin Maarof  
Goh Thong Beng

#### PAKISTAN

M. S. A. R. Ahmad  
Hedayat Ahmed  
M. Alimuddin  
Sheikh Abdul Hameed  
Nurul Huda Khan

Tajammul Hussain  
Jeffer Mohammad Kasim  
Salahuddin Z. Kazi  
Mehboob Khan  
Mohammad Abdul Hameed Khan  
Khursheed Ahmed  
Mohammad Fasih-uz-Zaman Qureshi  
Haroun Er Rashid  
Qamaruddin Siddiqi

#### THAILAND

Suthee Argaslerksh

#### TURKEY

Tarik Carim  
Azmi C. Sumer

## SCHEDULE OF COURSES, 1966

(All courses are conducted in English unless otherwise specified)

### DEVELOPMENT COURSE IN FRENCH

Announcement	:	September 1, 1965
Final Date for Nominations	:	November 15, 1965
Course Opens	:	March 7, 1966
Course Closes	:	July 1, 1966

### INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS COURSE

Announcement	:	September 1, 1965
Final Date for Nominations	:	December 1, 1965
Course Opens	:	April 4, 1966
Course Closes	:	June 24, 1966

### AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS COURSE

Announcement	:	November 15, 1965
Final Date for Nominations	:	February 15, 1966
Course Opens	:	July 5, 1966
Course Closes	:	September 16, 1966

### GENERAL PROJECTS COURSE

Announcement	:	January 21, 1966
Final Date for Nominations	:	April 15, 1966
Course Opens	:	September 12, 1966
Course Closes	:	December 9, 1966

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE

Announcement	:	January 21, 1966
Final Date for Nominations	:	April 15, 1966
Course Opens	:	October 3, 1966
Course Closes	:	March 31, 1967

### GENERAL PROJECTS COURSE IN SPANISH

Announcement	:	May 15, 1966
Final Date for Nominations	:	August 15, 1966
Course Opens	:	January 9, 1967
Course Closes	:	April 7, 1967



## COMMUNICATIONS

Communications by mail should be addressed to:

The Director  
Economic Development Institute  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Communications by cable should be addressed:

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

Telephone: EXecutive 3-6360

