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6, 1997

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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President Wolfensohn - Briefings Books for Presidents Meetings - Meeting Materia
Luncheon and Speaking Engagement - Economic Club - New York - June 6, 1997

Luncheon/Speaking Engagement: Economic Club (JDW & Camdessus)

Friday, June 6, 1997 12:00 - 2:00 p.m. Reception: Mercury Ballroom Luncheon: Grand Ballroom New York Hilton

> BUBB-7500 ->986-7500 ->986-74949

Archive Management for the President's Office

Document Log

Reference # : Archive-01532



	Edit Print	
	A. CLASSIFICATION	
	Meeting Material Trips Corporate Management Speeches Communications with Staff	Phone Logs JDW. Transcripts Calender Social Events Press Clippings/Photos Other
B. SUBJECT: LUNCHEON/SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT: ECONOMIC CLUB NEW YORK (JDW & CAMDESSUS PARTICIPATING) // JDW TO MAKE REMARKS // (B) (CAROLINE TO ACCOMPANY) VENUE: RECEPTION-MERCURY BALLROOM // LUNCHEON-GRAND BALLROOM OF THE NEW YORK HILTON ATTIRE: BUSINESS SUIT CONTACT: MR. RAYMOND PRICE (ECONOMIC CLUB PRESIDENT) /HOME: 212-473-5973 / WORK: 212-947-7738 // ELFRIEDE (CAMDESSUS OFFICE) @ 623-4600 PROGRAM : 12:00-12:30 P.M.: PRIVATE RECEPTION FOR HEAD-TABLE GUESTS <mercury ballroom=""> 12:30-1:10 P.M.: LUNCHEON/SPEECHES BY MC & JDW - 20 MINUTES EACH <first -="" jdw="" mc="" speak="" then="" to=""> < GRAND BALLROOM> 1:10-1:30 P.M. P.M.: Q & A PERIOD < ONLY 2 QUESTIONS> QUESTION PERIOD < FROM TWO PRE-SELECTED CLUB MEMBERS ONLY: MR. JIM ROBINSON (FORMER CEO, AMEX), AND MR. DERYK MAUGHN, CEO, SALAMON BROTHERS (B) SPEAKING POINTS : CAROLINE ANSTEY NOTE: THIS EVENT OPEN TO PRESS BUT THEY WILL ONLY BE SEATED IN BALCONY (1/28) INCOMING AND DAILY COPIED TO: CAROLINE (FOR RESPONSE & REMARKS) // JANE (FOR TRAVEL & ERW) // COLLEEN (FOR TRAVEL SCHEDULE) // COPIED BY CU. // (3/24) EMAIL SENT WITH NEW DETAILS TO ALL STAFF MENTIONED ABOVE (1/22) JDW HAS AGREED TO DO THIS W/ CAMDESSUS EXC: CA // ALI (3/24) Brief Includes: Note to Mr. Wolfensohn from Caroline on arrangements. Remarks to the Economic Club of New York Letter to Mr. Wolfensohn from Caroline on President of the</first></mercury>		

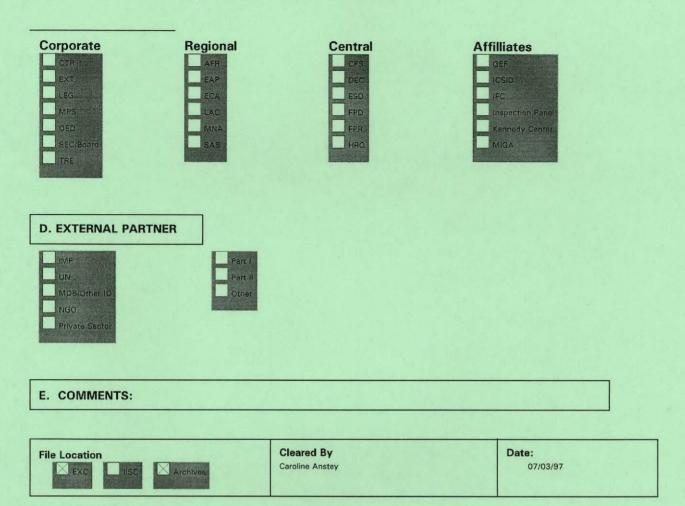
C. VPU

Federal Reserve Bank of New York, dated January 9, 1997

- The Economic Club of New York - DAIS List , June 6, 1997

- Memo to Caroline Anstey from Ray Price, dated June 5, 1997, "Guest List

- Memo to Caroline Anstey from Ray Price, June 5 1997, "Additional names"



View Update History

William H. Luers President The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Frederic V. Malek Chairman Thayer Capital Partners

Paul A. Marks, M.D. President Memorial Slaon-Kettering Cancer Center

Deryck C. Maughan Chairman Salomon Brothers Inc.

Richard T. McCormack Formania UNDER President McCormack Associates

William J. McDonough President Federal Reserve Bank of New York

Peter G. Peterson Chairman The Blackstone Group

Jorge Pinto Counsul General Consulate General of Mexico

Raymond K. Price, Jr. President The Economic of New York Richard Ravitch Chairman Aquarius Management Corp.

James D. Robinson III Chairman KRE Investors, LLC

Cassic Seifert Co-Anchor Nightly Business Report/PBS

Elliott K. Slade III Senior Managing Director BT Wolfensohn

Alair A Townsend Publisher Crain's New York Business

John M. Tsimbinos Chairman Roosevelt Savings Bank

Lawrence R. Uhlick Executive Director and General Counsel Institute of International Bankers

Walter H. Weiner Chairman Republic National Bank of New York

Christopher J. Williams President The Williams Capital Group, L.P.

James D. Wolfensohn President The World Bank

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Economic Club of New York

Mr. Wolfensohn:

The arrangements are as follows:

12.00 - private reception for the Head Table guests - Mercury Ballroom, New York Hilton - entrance on 6th avenue, up two escalator flights and turn to the left.

12.30 - Head table guests proceed to the Grand Ballroom.

Bill McDonough, Chairman of the Economic Club will then introduce M. Camdessus who will speak for 20 minutes. After Camdessus sits down he will then introduce you. You will also speak for 20 minutes.

There will then follow 30 minutes of Q&A from 2 pre-selected interlocutors - *Jim Robinson*, former Chairman of Amex, and *Derek Maughan*, Chairman of Soloman Brothers.

The lunch then follows - you can leave during or after lunch.

I have talked to Camdessus' office. He will address the overall question: "Why do we need an IMF in 1997, in a world of burgeoning capital flows?"

He intends to focus on 4 areas where the Fund is broadening its activities:

- 1. Liberalization of the capital account
- 2. Bank soundness
- 3. Transparency special data dissemination standard
- 4. Structural adjustment/low income/good governance

He will then explain why they have requested a quota increase.

There will be media present. The event will be filmed by C-SPAN.

I will catch the shuttle and meet you at the Hilton.

Caroline

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06-05-97 04:40PM FROM ECONOMIC CLUB OF NY TO 1-202-522-1677

THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK

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P001/001

Raymond K. Price, Jr./President

June 5, 1997

Memo for: Caroline Anstey

From:

Ray Price

Subi:

Additional names

A PS to my earlier memo: I just saw the list of guests that are coming from Bankers Trust, and from among those have also extended invitations to these three for the private reception:

Frank Newman, Chairman/CEO of Bankers Trust George Vojta, Vice Chairman, Bankers Trust Richard Daniel, Vice Chairman, Bankers Trust Ray Golden, Chairman, BT Wolfensohn

All best,

7

PARTHEMATIP WITH IMF.

>> DO WE NEED THE WORLD BANK

EDUCASION

HEALTH

Women

Economic Club of New York

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Caroline

James D. Wolfensohn Remarks to the Economic Club of New York June 6, 1997

Why a World Bank in a world of \$244 billion in private capital flows?

World has changed dramatically since Bretton Woods:

- globalization of information, financial markets and trade;
- *marketization* 5 billion people now live in market economies compared with 1 billion a decade ago
- democratization In 1974 only 39 countries one in every four were democratic. Today 117 countries - nearly two in three - use open elections to choose their national leadership. Two-thirds of the adult population in developing countries is eligible to participate in national elections.

But nothing has changed more dramatically over the last 7 years than the way in which development is financed and the growing trend from public to private sources.

In 1990 private capital flows were about half official flows;

- Last year, private capital flows to emerging economies were nearly six times their level in 1990 up from just \$44 billion then to \$244 billion last year almost 4 times the peak reached during the 1978-82 commercial bank lending boom..
- Private capital flows now dwarf official flows, accounting for more than 86% of net long-term flows to developing countries.

Where does this leave the Bank?

Bank is first an foremost a development agency:

- our clients are the 4.7 billion; 1.2 billion of which live on less that \$1 a day; 3 billion who live on less that \$2 a day.
- Overall mission is poverty reduction.
- Despite burgeoning capital flows, the need to reduce poverty is as pressing as ever. (different institutional approaches IDA, IBRD, IFC, MIGA)

Moreover, the fact remains that 75% of private capital is going to just 12 countries

- Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey, Malaysia, Chile, Hungary;
- In 1996 they received \$166 billion in private capital flows and \$69 billion in net foreign direct investment 74% of total FDI to developing countries.
- 140 of the 166 developing countries receive less than 5% of total capital flows. Over the last three years Sub Saharan Africa (excluding South Africa) received only about 1% of total private capital flows.

But given the central importance of private capital we have to approach the development challenge differently than in the past

Whole new agenda of creating an enabling environment in order to attract foreign private capital, and, more important, give locals the confidence to invest at home.

New focus on:

- · legal and regulatory reform,
- · capacity building, governance.
- Private sector development (\$5 billion of direct financial support - total project cost financed of about \$30 billion).
- Anti-corruption
- Guarantees.

Macroeconomic stability is key:

- Not just for attracting foreign capital and generating domestic investment, but also in order to ensure that aid if effective
- Recent Bank research shows that aid channeled to countries with poor economic performance has no effect, whereas when channeled to countries with good economic policies, 1% of GDP in aid results in an increase in the growth rate of 0.4% and a decline in infant mortality of 0.8%.
- We estimate that a reallocation of aid from poor policy countries to good policy countries would raise the growth of poor countries by an estimated one third.

But macroeconomic stability by itself is not enough.

- Vital importance of *social underpinning* Russia, safety nets.
- Importance of *investing in people* investments which the private sector won't make:
 - Education (especially girls education) -
 - Health (In 1997, Education, HNP, and Social Protection accounted for 23% of Bank lending - in 1996 the figure was 26% - up from 5% in 1980).
 - Rural development (70% of the poor live in rural areas)
 - Environmental sustainability

But we are also seeing a need for Bank activities in areas which are attracting private foreign capital.

Mitigating risks and building strengths through a 2 part strategy:

- improve the overall macroeconomic environment;
- build up the financial strength of local markets, so that they can withstand the shock of international flows of funds

In FY96, the Bank provided \$3.7 billion to support 20 new loans in its overall financial sector operations.

Between 1977 and 1996 about 15% of Bank lending, or about \$50 billion, supported almost 600 financial sector operations:

- developing well functioning capital markets Bank and IFC began to build bond and
 equity markets in Hungary as far back as 1985. IFC developed the first global
 investment fund for emerging markets: the Emerging Markets Growth Fund, in 1986,
 which started at less than \$50 million and has now grown to \$9 billion annual
 returns in excess of 26%.
- Fixing banking systems. Russia, \$200 million technical assistance loan to build the capacity of 25 core private commercial banks. Over past 2 years, Bank has committed nearly \$3 billion to help restructure banking systems in Mexico, Argentina and India.
- Since 1971 IFC has invested and made available some \$3.5 billion in the financial and capital markets sector, covering more than 560 separate transactions to clients in over 50 countries, in the process helping create some 551 successful financial institutions.
- And, under G10 leadership, the Bank, IMF and Basle Committee of Bank Supervisors, is working on a common set of prudential supervisory guidelines.

And the Bank is pioneering new markets:

- IFC has also played an important role in establishing the first market oriented banks in non-market economies (Czech Republic, India, Egypt, Nepal).
- IFC is also trying to break into new markets New Markets Initiative in Albania, Azerbaijan, Chad, Congo, Gabon, El Salvador, Mongolia, Mali, Guinea- Bissau, Uzbekistan and the West Bank and Gaza among others.

And it's starting to pay-off:

- in Africa there are clear signs that private capital flows *are* beginning to respond to the fact that countries are reforming their economies and creating a better climate for the private sector. In 1993, net private flows were still negative. Last year private capital flows reached 11.8 billion.
- And there have been some notable FDI success stories Uganda where FDI rose by 38% in 1995 and an estimated 28% in 1996; Tanzania, where FDI rose by 200% in 1995 and an estimated 27% in 1996. Or take portfolio equity flows, where Cote d'Ivoire received \$30 million in 1996 up from \$3 million in 1995, and Kenya received \$15 in 1996 up from nothing the year before.

Mary

But globalization, democratization and privatization of the development process have not only redefined the development agenda, they have also demanded fundamental changes in the way we do business.

The Bank's reform agenda

Overarching objective is to improve development effectiveness.

- Moving from an approval to a results culture
- Getting closer to the client decentralization
- Leveraging knowledge as a major driver of development

Pioneering new agendas......

Social Development Rural Development Private sector development/ financial sector reform

.....and new instruments

"Just in Time" loans Development Grant Facility

Returning ownership to the clients (African Capacity Initiative) and focusing on bottom-up not top down development (participation).

Why we all have a vested interest in making this work

- Economics: Developed countries are increasingly dependent on the developing world in terms of international trade. In 1995, 22% of OECD trade was with developing countries.
- Between 1990 and 1995, U.S. exports to developing countries surged 75%, twice as
 fast as exports to industrialized countries. Developing countries are the fastest
 growing US export market. Today they represent about 42% of total US exports.
- According to the U.S. Treasury, exports to markets where the World Bank or regional banks operate are responsible for creating or sustaining nearly 4 million U.S. jobs each year.
 - Take New York State alone, in 1996, NY exports to developing countries totaled \$8.4 billion, sustaining 168,000 jobs.
- By the year 2030, 3 billion people will have been added to the world's population, with 90% of the increase coming in today's developing countries, forming immense markets if economic and social stability prevails.
- Social agenda: 23 million people are now inflected with AIDS world wide; 2 million deaths from tuberculosis every year; 856,000 from malaria; carbon emissions have grown by nearly 200 million tons since 1990.
- Stability and peace: Over the last decade more than half of the world's low-income countries have experienced conflict with massive population displacements. Between

1985 and 1995 the number of refugees doubled, now reaching over 30 million - 40 million if you count internal displacements. Take Bosnia, a country of 4 million people of whom 2 million are displaced, 350,000 living in Germany, a major drain on that country.

• Morality: Ultimately need to recognize, that we make up one humanity with all the collective responsibility that that entails.

Importance of US leadership - 50th anniversary of Marshall Plan (in today's prices delivered \$85 billion to Europe over 4 years); IDA.

C. Anstey 6/4/97

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

33 LIBERTY STREET

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10045-0001

TELEPHONE 212 720-6180

FACSIMILE 212 720-8681

WILLIAM J. MCDONOUGH

January 9, 1997

7

Mr. James D. Wolfensohn President The World Bank 1818 H Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20433

Dear Jim:

I am writing as Chairman of the Economic Club of New York (a position I officially take up January 15).

At a time when it is important for the Bretton Woods institutions to have their goals and missions understood by influential private sector leaders, I am inviting you and Michel Camdesus to make a joint presentation to the Economic Club.

Each of you would be asked to make prepared remarks of about twenty minutes. Questions follow, as described below.

The Economic Club is a non-profit, non-political membership association, founded in 1907 and long regarded as one of the premier speaking forums in America. Its membership (individual, not corporate) is drawn primarily from the top leadership ranks of the business and financial worlds in New York and the Northeast, though we have members from around the country and around the world.

We hold just four or five events a year. These are normally large black-tie dinners, though we sometimes do one as a lunch if the schedule works out better. The audience is made up of members and their invited guests, most of whom are senior business associates; attendance is frequently a thousand or more. We normally hold them in the Grand Ballroom of the New York Hilton. They are open to press coverage, though we place the press away in the balcony overlooking the ballroom.

overlooking the ballroom.

Nove 473 - 597 3//-

Raylace 7 22 dias:

One key thing that sets our functions apart is that we have no entertainment, conduct no Club business, don't thank everybody for making it possible, don't even introduce the dais: we just have a good dinner, and keep the whole focus on the speaking program.

If it's a dinner, the evening begins at 6:30 with a private reception for head-table guests. We go in to dinner at 7:00, and, in a civilized way, start the speaking program about 8:25. This consists solely of a brief introduction of the speakers by the Club's chairman; the speeches; and then a question period -- and even this is different. We take no questions from the audience; rather, we specially select in advance two members of the Club who know what they're talking about, and seat both on the dais, each with his own microphone. We find that this works remarkably well to produce an exchange at once informed, informal and informative. We always finish no later than 9:45. If it's a lunch the basic format is the same, except that we'll sometimes serve the meal after the speaking program to accommodate those who have to get back to their offices.

The Club has a tradition of two speakers except when the speaker is Chief of State. Hans Tietmeyer and I spoke at the last meeting.

Please let me know that you accept. I will then ask Raymond Price, the Economic Club President, to coordinate your schedules and the Club's. I very much hope we can have the meeting in the quite near future.

Best regards,

William J. McDonough

President

THE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK

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FOUNDED 1907

Raymond K. Price, Jr./President

June 5, 1997

Memo for: Caroline Anstey

From:

Ray Price

Subj:

Guest list and logistics

We're looking forward to seeing you and Mr. Wolfensohn tomorrow. Attached is a list of those on the dais, who will be most of the ones at the private reception beforehand. At the reception there's no receiving line; it's just an informal mix-and-mingle. There will also be a few others there that he might want to keep an eye out for: John Gutfreund, former head of Salomon; George Haynal, Canadian Consul General in New York; Enzo Viscusi, Representative for the Americas of Italy's ENI (Enzo seems to know everyone); Louis Perlmutter of Lazard Freres; Don Reed, president of NYNEX

Again, the schedule is:

17.00 9: Private Guest of Honor reception, Mercury Ballroom; this is to the left (East) of the Grand Ballroom. We'll have a stand at the entrance with someone checking in the private reception guests. There will be special checkroom facilities in the Mercury for head table guests.

Head table guests are lined up in the Mercury and led in, in order, to the Grand Ballroom. All sit immediately. Bill McDonough, club chairman, gets up, briefly welcomes the audience and introduces the first speaker (who I understand you've settled will be Mr. Camdessus); he speaks; Bill introduces the second speaker; he speaks; Bill then introduces the two questioners - Deryck Maughan and Jim Robinson - and turns the program over to them. Each of them has his own microphone; they take turns asking questions, with both of them questioning both speakers. After about a half hour or so Bill gets up and either calls for the last question or just thanks everyone, and then the lunch itself is served (there will have been a pre-set first course on the table to tide the guests over.

Once the speaking program is ended, guests including the speakers are welcome to stay for a liesurely lunch, or to leave when they have to; the end of the question period concludes the official proceedings.

Whatever press cover it will be located in the balcony directly opposite the dais. They will have no direct access to the speakers during the program, though if the speakers want to meet with any of them before or after it's fine by us. We don't interfere either way. C-Span has indicated that it does plan to cover, which means that it will probably air the entire speaking program at least once, maybe twice, on a delayed basis.

The ballroom floor is up two elevator flights from the lobby. Bill McDOnough and I will expect to meet the speakers at the Mercury Ballroom.

For the lunch, we have you and Justin Zulu, who will accompany Mr. Camdessus, seated at Table #3. We'll have your dinner ticket for you (dais guests themselves don't need them) at the entrance to the private reception.

I look forward to seeing you.

All best,

HE ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YOR

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DAIS LIST

June 6, 1997

Dwayne O. Andreas Chairman Archer Daniels Midland Company

David R. Baker Counsel Afridi & Angell

Aniello A. Bianco Managing Director Chadbourne & Parke LLP

Michel Camdessus Managing Director International Monetary Fund

Robert A. Cohen Formsay CREDIT Vice Chairman Republic National Bank of New York

Gonzalo de Las Heras Executive Vice President Banco Santander

G.H. Denniston, Jr. General Manager United Bank for Africa PLC

Paul B. Ford, Jr. Partner Simpson Thacher & Bartlett Barbara Hackman Franklin Former U.S. Secretary of Commerce President Barbara Franklin Enterprises

Leonard Garment Counsel Dechart Price & Rhoads

Charles J. Hamm Chairman Independence Savings Bank

Landon Hilliard Partner Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.

Abe S. Floppenstein FORMLALY President Couser Grand of South Chartrex International Limited L.L.C.

Robert D. Hormais Vice Chairman, Goldman Sachs (International) Goldman Sachs & Co.

Marshall Loeb Editor Columbia Journalism Review

> FRANCACH LOIFOR OF FURTURE

William H. Luers President The Metropolitan Museum of Art

Frederic V. Malek Chairman Thayer Capital Partners

Paul A. Marks, M.D. President Memorial Slaon-Kettering Cancer Center

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James D. Wolfensohn President The World Bank

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Raymond K. Price, Jr./President

June 5, 1997

Memo for: Caroline Anstey

From:

Ray Price

Subj:

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