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Folder Title: President Barber Conable - General Correspondence - D

Folder ID: 30012504

Series: General correspondence

Dates: 08/25/1986 - 09/26/1989

Subfonds: Records of President Barber B. Conable

Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

ISAD Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA EXC-11-46S

Digitized: 04/17/2023

To cite materials from this archival folder, please follow the following format:
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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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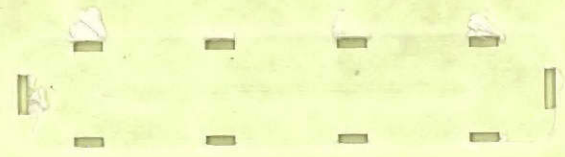
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D - GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE



The World Bank Group
Archives

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President Barber Conable - General Correspondence - D

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THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

September 3, 1987

Dear Bill:

I have received your August 14 note enclosing material on UNCTAD VII.

Thank you for your keen interest in the Bank and for your most generous offer in support of the Bank's development mission. I shall bear it in mind.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



William F. Dwyer, Esq.,
Drath & Dwyer
400 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California, 90212-4402

* 17 3 vol 2

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/08/14 DUE DATE : 87/09/04
LOG NUMBER : 870826007 FROM : Mr. W.F. Dwyer
SUBJECT : Request for unofficial
position in the WB
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : 1. "Careful response."
2. "I will bear it in mind."
3. BBC saw letter on 8/24

CONSTANCE M. DRATH
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Friday, 14th August, 1987

Hon. Barber B. Conable, Jr., President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
c/o Watergate South
700 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Barber:

It's been most pleasant bumping into you and Charlotte on recent occasions when I was using a friend's flat at Watergate. All of us who've had the pleasure of knowing you, I'm confident, are especially proud of the leadership role you're now playing. Indeed, in that regard I enjoyed reading the enclosed report of your address last month at UNCTAD VII.

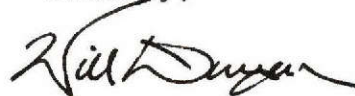
The second enclosure will acquaint you with an area of my interest in international affairs. I offer it -- as well as relating to you that I have consulted to IFAD in Rome and represented clients with WHO interests -- in support of my offer of voluntary service to you on some future occasion when you might want an errand run somewhere in the world.

Obviously, I'm mindful that you're competently staffed with many men and women to act as your emissaries. However, it also occurs to me that there may be times when confidentiality or similar considerations suggest the use of an "outsider" for a particular fact-gathering or negotiating mission. It's the kind of undertaking I'd find welcome as a way to serve public interests without having to make a long-haul commitment.

Thus, for whatever it might be worth, please know that you can call upon me for such service should the need ever arise.

Best personal regards to you and Charlotte.

Sincerely,



William F. Dwyer II

WFD II/pal
Enclosures[2]

FT

FINANCIAL TIMES
CONFERENCES

THE SECOND

FT

DEFENCE
CONFERENCE

- Entering the American Market

LONDON

29 & 30 January, 1987

Programme
Biographical Notes
Delegate List
Speakers' Papers

29 January 1987

Chairman: **The Rt Hon The Lord Chalfont, OBE, MC, PC**
Director, Lazard Brothers & Co Limited
Director, IBM United Kingdom Holdings Ltd

09.30 Opening remarks from the Chair

09.45 THE US AND EUROPE IN ARMS PROCUREMENT

Mr John Maresca

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for European & NATO Policy
US Department of Defense

10.30 THE STRATEGIC DEFENCE INITIATIVE – AN UPDATE

Dr Allan T Mense

Acting Chief Scientist
Strategic Defense Initiative Organisation (SDIO)

11.15 Refreshments

11.35 HOW TO ADJUST TO THE CHANGING AMERICAN DEFENCE BUSINESS

Dr Gary Mather

Senior Vice President & Head of Applied Sciences Center
Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc

12.20 Aperitifs and Lunch

Guest Speaker: **The Lord Trefgarne**
Minister of State for Defence Procurement

GOVERNMENTS AND COLLABORATION
OVER DEFENCE PROCUREMENT

14.30 APPROACHING THE US MARKET – HOW BEST TO DO IT

Dr Edward Luttwak

Defense Consultant
Senior Fellow, Center for Strategic & International Studies

15.15 HOW TO SUCCEED IN AMERICA

Mr Colin M Chandler

Head of Defence Export Services
Ministry of Defence

16.00 Refreshments

16.20 CONTROLLING THE EXPORT OF SENSITIVE MATERIALS
FROM THE UNITED STATES

Mr William F Dwyer II

Partner
Drath & Dwyer, Attorneys at Law

17.05 Closing remarks from the Chair

17.15 **Reception**

Venue: Byron Room
Hotel Inter-Continental

London

CONTROLLING THE EXPORT OF SENSITIVE MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Mr William F Dwyer II

Partner

Drath & Dwyer, Attorneys at Law

The United States is moving into 1987 with more of the same, namely, a highly ambivalent export policy.

Assuming trade policy represents an intention to protect and advance the totality of national survival interests, a cynic might ask whether the US has an export policy. We see on the one hand commercial officers in the Reagan Administration attempting to encourage exporting both by removal of existing governmental regulatory obstacles and creation of new facilitating vehicles, like the Export Trading Company Act. However, the other hand reveals a control scheme created in the names of national security and foreign policy that easily is the most onerous of compliance anywhere in the Free World, not alone for its procedural requirements but as well for the extraterritorial application of US law on re-exports.

The value to America of its export controls has just this month been called into serious question by a National Academy of Sciences report, finding that it imposes an annual cost to the national economy of \$9,000 million and 188,000 jobs. The report concluded that export restrictions have greater potential to damage the US economy than reduce exports reaching the East bloc.

Export Licensing

Depending on likely military meaning and intended destination, the US exercises varying degrees of control over worldwide exports of dual use items, that is, those that can be put either to military or commercial use. The US Commerce Department is the main mover in export licensing, although they share the stage with the Defence Department when high-technology data and equipment are involved.

If one wanted to export to a Communist country high-technology that could result in added military capability, a licence would require unanimous approval among all members of the Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Trade (COCOM), a Paris-based organisation comprising NATO countries (except Iceland) and Japan. For reasons of mutual security, COCOM participant governments control a list of commodities having 102 categories. No such prior permission from COCOM is required for items not considered to have a dual military use or for items destined for non-Communist countries, although COCOM members are notified after the fact of such shipments.

A list far bigger than COCOM's is the Commodity Control List (CCL) that the US Commerce Department maintains. Simply stated, if a would-be American exporter (or re-exporter elsewhere) finds his or her product or service on that register, its international movement will be subject to licensing by the US Government.

That the list is long is an understatement. It encompasses hundreds of thousands of items in its some 200 broad categories of goods, technologies, and data.

Despite repeated Congressional efforts to gradually and selectively streamline the CCL, it continues to grow. The plain implication of that growth is an increase in the number of export applications being processed by the Commerce Department.

Interestingly, the mounting number of applications seen in recent years for what are known as individual validated export licences seems to burden the business community not so much in being rebuffed, but in being retarded. Most applications ultimately are approved; however, often the sale prospect is stale, maybe even having gone to a competitor overseas.

This commercial concern was stated quite directly in a letter written to the Commerce Department last July in response to its invitation for comment on a proposal to ease licensing requirements for items going to those with a record of reliability. The author, the head of a Memphis business specializing in rebuilt avionics, said, "after decades in exporting, I can say that I never had an application not approved, but I have lost orders waiting for a licence, or because the delivery I quoted included time for a licence".

His frustration also included an expression that supports my theme of ambivalence in US trade policy. He noted that the US Commerce Department spends great sums promoting exports at home and abroad, yet

“much of the effort is cancelled out by the way the export licence system is administered.”

Here, I have to add in fairness that American business people often tend to blame the administrators for such woes when, in reality, the agency charged by Congress with execution of a statutory scheme may be doing only what the law mandates. Hence, the complaints heard in those circumstances might better be directed to the House and Senate members who installed the plan in the first instance.

In the fiscal year that ended this past September 30, the Commerce Department processed 140,000 export licence applications, carefully examining fewer than one out of 27. The breakdown between national security or foreign policy as a reason for requiring licensing was roughly half and half. Something under one half of one per cent of all applications received met ultimate rejection.

The core problems, in my judgment, are that the system exercises more control than is necessary — over-control, if you will — and it also exerts undue control, a fact I believe the recent report of the Science Academy establishes embarrassingly. The consequences of this over and undue control I intend to posit presently.

For the moment, let me say that the export licensing system covers many more items than are considered militarily significant by the US Government and other COCOM countries. Indeed, based on the figures indicating the reasons requiring individual validated licences, I estimate better than half of the applications received in a year could be eliminated from the system without any impact on national security. Moreover, the sheer number of applications and the handful of civil servants available to process them suggest that what review does occur probably is at some distance from the intellectualized approach one would desire in this kind of diplomacy.

Export Policy

The internal ambiguities that have emerged in US export policy appear to originate with little attention given to the cause — or cure — of structural imbalance in the US economy and the future of US trade. They also can be considered a result of an overly-emphasized application of political doctrine to circumstances that should not be so subjected.

Our generals exhibit a veritable paranoia about secrets falling into enemy hands. Actually, the transfer is not quite so direct. As observed recently with the super-secret “Stealth” aircraft — so secret that even its existence is not formally acknowledged by the Pentagon — the shape of things to come came first to the hands of children. An American toy manufacturer brought out a model aeroplane that shows it all. Maybe it’s a devious plot to get Gorbachev’s generals sniffing glue while they assemble it! In the meantime, the Lockheed Corporation, a major defence contractor admitted that it had misplaced more than 1,000 classified documents related to the “Stealth”. One Hollywood comedian proposed they ask Moscow for copies.

Controls for foreign policy reasons led to the US embargo on sales by US firms and their overseas subsidiaries of equipment to be used in constructing the Siberia-to-Europe natural gas pipeline. The policy being built was protest against Soviet behaviour in Poland.

What happened? Caterpillar Tractor Company had to lay-off 2,000 employees. The Soviets quickly located willing alternative suppliers among America’s allies. The gas pipeline was completed on schedule. As to Polish politics, how solid is Solidarity?

To my mind, the real question presented is why a government in a free economy gets involved with exports in the first place. Quite clearly, the very fact of freedom in an economy’s essential being is attenuated to some greater or lesser extent by the existence of governmental export policy.

Exports are in the national interest for two basic reasons: They make imports possible and they maximize productivity and resource utilization. The first reason labours the obvious; the second is a function of the first — if you see Ricardo economics as I do.

The combined annual US export-import trade volume in 1985 was \$575,000 million, more than sixteen times what it was a quarter of a century earlier. The US remains the world’s largest trader. US export trade, although not growing as rapidly as the industrialized world norm, has nearly tripled in the last twenty years. Showing how below this growth curve is the US economy is percentage of production exported. West Germany moved its export trade from 37 to 61 per cent between 1970 and 1983; the comparable US increase was from 14 to 22 per cent. Of course, the vast interior market of the US is capable of consuming two-thirds of all US production. Yet, with 5 million American jobs carrying an export relationship, the importance of looking beyond the border is a must. At the GNP bottom line, it is worth noting that in 1985, US exports of goods and services accounted for 9%, nearly twice the level of 1960.

In the face of these facts, the US remains the only country in the world where one seems to have justified the notion of exporting. American policy regards exporting as subordinate to domestic production. Much of the problem, I’m sad to say, comes from an absence of worldliness in America’s cultural consciousness.

Not too deep beneath the surface of US international participation is a feeling of antagonism to foreigners based on their strange tongues, different physical appearance, failure to be more grateful to Uncle Sam, receipt of US aid, and a host of similarly stupid xenophobic sentiments.

Be assured that it pains me to make such a statement. It's certainly not meant to characterize all my countrymen and women nor do I assert that every problem in international commerce involving the US is subsumed thereunder. However, in some situations with some people, it does underly the action plane. Furthermore, it's something I can say with less discomfiture than one who is not an American.

Economic Performance

The US trade picture is deteriorating. The balance of payments deficit now is running in one month what only a few years back was the annual figure. In November 1986, the imbalance swelled to a record \$19,200 million.

Adding to that a federal budget that contains a deficit of similar magnitude presents the US with what must be an issue of competitiveness in world markets. Because high technology items are so central to achievement in such a setting and amelioration of US economic woes through export expansion, the subject of controlling export of sensitive materials is more than a matter of coping with regulations. It is looming large as a determinant of America's ability to enjoy overseas markets.

In recognition of imperatives for trade development and expansion, I look for action both from the US Government's executive and legislative branches. It will be less concerted than may be desirable, because of partisan division; but, that in itself may spur action.

The Administration knows well the high-level of protectionist feeling that Capitol Hill Democrats intend to implement. Hence, the White House must move to relax restrictions on exports so that its job base enjoys enough expansion that it would be irresponsible to jeopardize it by short-sighted import restrictions.

Commerce Department officials tell me that all export regulatory schemes currently are under consideration for a drawing back. Additionally, this review includes in its focus the vexing issue of extra-territoriality. Less, not more, I am informed by policy offices in the Commerce ministry are the watchwords for export regulation.

Some specific regulatory revisions being worked on include amending the so-called parts and components provision to include a higher level of US origin materials without triggering a re-export licence. In one draft, this revised regulation would be tiered to favour COCOM allies.

Another proposal that still has life in it, which also has a COCOM tilt, is a general licence for those who are trusted to receive and re-export US goods to the extent that the American exporter would no longer have to gain an individual validated licence in order to fill the order. In its first incarnation, this proposal was called a "gold card". After a letter from American Express lawyers, the Commerce Department toned it down to "General Licence for Certified End-Users".

One should not wax too enthusiastic about prospects for the Administration's amendments of current policy, because for everyone in the Commerce Department working to remove restrictions, there are scores in the Pentagon seeking the opposite. Consider what happened recently in the removal of the foreign policy-based restriction on exports to the USSR of oil and gas exploration and production equipment. The embargo was ordered by President Carter to penalize the Soviets for their Afghan incursions.

Although the controls now have been lifted — with new hope for Texas industry — the Pentagon still smarts over the decision. Why? Not because the gear involved has military use, but the US military reasons that the Soviet sale of petroleum produce will bring it hard Western currency with which it can fund its military machine. Never has the sophistry slope been more slippery!

Conclusion

Controlling the export of sensitive materials to prevent the right stuff from falling into the wrong hands is a necessary incident of a world divided along lines of military might. We must not give away the store, but we must not so limit its sales strength that we are left with nothing on the shelves.

Over and undue controls on exports can cripple America. They can erode America's defence industrial base. They can pose a risk that those buying US made parts and components will see them designed out to foreign production. They can prevent the advance of US technological capacity by limiting the demand required to force it forward.

I believe increasing political recognition of these realities is present. I also believe it will foster a balanced — common sense — approach to export regulation. At least, for all our sakes, I hope it will.

MR WILLIAM F DWYER II

Partner

Drath & Dwyer, Attorneys at Law

Mr Dwyer is an American attorney and business executive. He is a member of the State Bars of California and the District of Columbia and he maintains offices both in Beverly Hills and Washington, DC.

He is active in administrative areas of export regulation, including the US Commerce Department's plan to license importers of American exports on a pre-clearance basis. He also is the founder of an export trading company that was one of the first to be incorporated after enactment in 1982 of a US law to liberalise export controls.

In addition to his legal and trade interests, Mr Dwyer is a political activist in America. He was a fund-raiser for Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign and served in the Electoral College and as a national nominating convention delegate.



UNCTAD

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT
PALAIS DES NATIONS - GENEVA

PRESS RELEASE FOR USE OF INFORMATION MEDIA - NOT AN OFFICIAL RECORD

INFORMATION UNIT
UNCTAD

TAD/INF/1883
10 July 1987

PRESIDENTS OF FRANCE AND EGYPT ADDRESS SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AS IT BEGINS GENERAL DEBATE

Ministers of Cuba, India, Venezuela, Denmark
And Pakistan and World Bank President also Make Statements

The Seventh United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD VII) this morning heard statements by President François Mitterrand of France and President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as it began its general debate on revitalizing development, growth and international trade.

Others taking part in the debate were Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries; P. Shiv Shanker, Minister of Commerce of India; Hector Meneses, Minister of Development of Venezuela; Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark on behalf of the European Community; and Mahbub Ul Haq, Minister of Commerce, Planning and Development of Pakistan.

The President of the World Bank, Barber Conable, Jr., also made a statement.

The issues addressed this morning included the question of protectionism, improved access for the exports of developing countries, structural changes in international economic relations, the North-South dialogue, external debt and the role of UNCTAD in promoting global development and economic growth.

When the Conference meets again at 3 p.m. today, it is scheduled to hear statements by the Prime Minister of Norway, the President of Congo and the representatives of Bulgaria, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Poland, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. The observer from the Holy see is also scheduled to speak.

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General Debate

The first speaker, RICARDO CABRISAS RUIZ, Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba, speaking on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries, said a retrospective analysis of the problems of the developing world led to the painful conclusion that the problems were considerably worse than before. The third world's enormous external debt stood out as an insurmountable obstacle in the road to development. The debt, deriving mainly from the selfish financial policies of the great centres of capital and by the contraction of foreign trade, represented a development crisis which was unprecedented in scope and depth.

The prices set for food, agricultural raw materials and minerals, on which the developing countries depended for two-thirds of their export revenues, was at its lowest level since the Depression of the 1930s, he said. International trade was plagued by protectionist pressures that were arbitrary and ignored multilateral agreements. "All this creates a climate of true anarchy in which bilateral solutions prevail rather than multilateral co-operation", he added. The same Governments that obstinately refused to apply economic sanctions against the racist South African regime had applied trade sanctions against the developing countries for political reasons. If there was no solution to the problems of the third world, there could be no sustained nor stable development for the world economy as a whole.

The indissoluble link between peace and development had never been more evident, he continued. Now, when there was hope of achieving -- at least in Europe -- a significant reduction in nuclear weapons, States must reflect on the broad possibilities that would be offered by an end to the arms race in terms of freeing human, material and financial resources to be used in the struggle for development.

He asked that the Havana Declaration, adopted by the Ministers of the Group of 77 last April, be distributed for consideration by the Conference, and that a draft resolution on the difficult situation faced by the Palestinian people be distributed.

The Conference should not merely assess the economic situation but must look for the best way to reactivate it, he said. To that end, the Ministers in Havana had drafted proposals on policies which would be presented at the different working bodies of the Conference. The urgent needs of developing countries could be met only through coherent measures, including, in the first place, the adoption of macroeconomic policies aimed at considerably reducing interest rates, stabilizing and correcting exchange rates, reducing protectionist pressures, broadening trade and financial flows and reversing the downward trend in commodity prices. The Ministers believed that "the 1980s have been a lost decade for development".

He said the Group considered that the present economic crisis was structural in nature and had been aggravated by the long-term macroeconomic policies of the developed countries which had a negative effect on the international economic environment, weakened the demand for developing countries' exports, pushed commodity prices down and sharpened the problem of the debt. Moreover, there was a general trend among developed countries to give preference to bilateralism in their foreign economic relations.

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UNCTAD represented a balanced, sustained forum for development of the world economy which could address questions of development, trade and finances, he said. Dialogue and consultations multilaterally were the best way to advance.

UFFE ELLEMANN-JENSEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, addressing the Conference on behalf of the European Community and its member States, said UNCTAD as a universal forum had an important role to play in promoting international co-operation to reactivate world growth and development. The alternative to such co-operation was fragmentation of the world economy. Effective international co-operation required political courage and a common assessment of the economic realities. The members of the Community accepted their particular responsibility as industrialized countries in ensuring a better international environment by promoting stability and growth.

Fostering vigorous economies in the developed world contributed significantly to the development process, he stated. At the same time, the domestic policies of developing countries were crucial and the Community recognized the difficult conditions under which the process of adjustment was undertaken, but believed there was no realistic alternative to sound and stable macroeconomic policies and to better allocation of internal and external resources. Increased efficiency in the public sector and a greater role for private enterprise would make a major contribution to adjustment with growth.

Resources for development were globally insufficient, and there was a clear need to step up and diversify external financial flows, he said. The Community realized that further efforts were needed in order to meet the official development assistance (ODA) target of 0,7 per cent of gross national product (GNP). The multilateral institutions must be equipped with the resources and instruments required to fulfil their tasks.

The debt-servicing problems of developing countries differed from one to another, he continued. Co-operative action on a case-by case basis would help restore their creditworthiness. The role to be played by direct investment, including non-debt-creating foreign investment, had to be emphasized.

UNCTAD had a leading role in the field of commodities, where the need for international co-operation was more pressing than ever, he said. Future action should be based on the experience gained and the actual situation for each commodity. The vertical and horizontal diversification of the economies of developing countries must be supported. The Community was willing to support new efforts for research, development and diversification regarding commodities and to provide financing for that purpose.

Liberalization and expansion of trade for the promotion of development were in the interest of all countries, he said. In that process, the diversity of the developing countries must be considered. Rights and obligations must be differentiated according to levels of development. The commitment to stand still and roll back, which applied to all Uruguay Round participants, must be met. The Community recognized the importance of trade in tropical products to a large number of developing countries and was preparing a proposal to be presented at an early stage of the negotiations in GATT.

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He said it was imperative that the international community as a whole also live up to its commitments towards the least developed countries, in particular the achievement of the ODA target of 0.15 per cent of GNP. The European Community had long been the principal trading partner of, and the main source of external assistance for, the least developed countries, which were granted preferential treatment in the framework of the Lomé Convention. The external debt situation of those countries was a source of increasing concern. Their debt-servicing obligations must be alleviated substantially.

BARBER B. CONABLE, President of the World Bank, said that stuttering growth, volatile currencies, high real interest rates, heavy debt loads, depressed commodity prices, rising trade barriers and outside payments imbalances had acted in destructive combination to erode gains by developing societies. "We face a bleak prospect: one of dangerously slow growth in the developed nations and further regression in the developing world", he said.

Without co-ordinated international action to reform prevailing fiscal, monetary, credit and commercial policies, it was clear that per capita income, consumption, imports and investment in most developing nations in 1990 would be ominously below the marks set 10 and 25 years earlier. Such setbacks would be a disaster. There was no other word for the effects of cutting per capita consumption in sub-Saharan Africa below its 1965 level and of reducing per capita investment in the highly indebted middle-income countries to 60 per cent of what it was in 1980. But the disaster -- the hopes and human potential wasted -- would not stop at the frontiers of the suffering nations. If their progress was strangled, the developed economies would also feel the pain in lost overseas sales and lost domestic growth.

One encouraging change, however, had begun to reshape parts of the developing world, he said. Country after country was beginning to move away from rigid, closed and inefficient economic systems towards freer, more open markets and fewer price-distorting internal subsidies. That was a course born of necessity and, in some cases, of desperation. Nevertheless, the process of structural adjustment, which the World Bank had supported, was a crucial force for improvement. As adjustment programmes redirected nations towards more efficiency, they also helped make them stronger international competitors and better credit risks. But the process of adjustment could impose heavy social costs on fragile societies. Tangible results and perceptible speed were necessary to avoid economic stagnation and political upheaval.

The industrial countries needed to take concerted action to assure significant, steady, non-inflationary expansion of economic activity to reverse the rising tide of protectionism in their economies; to undertake urgent and imaginative actions to lighten debt-service burdens in the developing world, particularly in the most distressed countries; and to provide substantial new flows of external capital to borrowers working their way back through reform to stability and growth. There was no viable alternative to adjustment. But adjustment was a two-way street. Industrial countries must do their part as well.

Trade reform was an integral part of the adjustment process, he continued. Yet, elevated tariffs, inefficient subsidies to farmers and to agricultural exports, and a maze of quotas and other non-tariff barriers were depriving the world community of the gains from enhanced global integration.

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The developed world could not expect success in preaching free trade as long as it practised obvious protectionism, as in agricultural trade. There was a serious risk that increased protection by these nations would set back economic development for many years and inflict unnecessary suffering on some of the poorest people of the world.

The process of adjusting to global competition could not wait on the outcome of the Uruguay Round, he said. Debt-service burdens dictated export expansion, and competition in freer markets was a strong force for efficient growth. Trade liberalization, therefore, became a critical centrepiece in the effort to restore creditworthiness of developing countries and to again attract adequate capital flows for their development. Freer trade alone could not overcome the obstacles to global economic recovery. Expanding trade was only one of the essentials of progress, one of the engines of growth. The Uruguay Round, however, provided a vital impetus, not just for talk, but for action. It would be the political testing ground of the developed and developing nations' ability to identify and act on common interest and build an effective mechanism for expanding world commerce.

Trade liberalization was crucial to successful development efforts in all developing countries, he said, but trade -- especially in the short term -- was not a substitute for adequate flows of resources to help finance adjustment, investment, growth and poverty alleviation. Resource flows to developing countries in recent years had been far from adequate.

Multilateral institutions could not by themselves compensate for the severe shortfall from private sources, although net disbursements from the World Bank to the heavily indebted middle-income countries had increased by 50 per cent in the past year. He said that the World Bank had already done much and was ready to take on even greater responsibilities and risks. It would soon be seeking a substantial general capital increase to permit further growth in its lending programme.

Renewed global growth required further adjustment by developing nations, he said. But, above all, it required action by industrialized country Governments. Actions on adjustment, trade and resource flows were vital to strengthen their own economies and those of the rest of the world. Such actions were complementary. Adjustment reforms and improved trading prospects would not contribute fully to the resumption of growth in the developing world without concomitant increases in the net external resources available to developing countries, particularly the most heavily indebted and poorest among them. Those initiatives could combine to move the world back from the brink of a deep recession onto a steady course towards renewed growth.

FRANCOIS MITTERRAND, President of France, said that when the world crisis was becoming more serious and unemployment was continually growing, no speech could have a real effect and change the course of events immediately. Nevertheless, the Conference should make it possible to achieve progress on trade and development.

UNCTAD should try to give meaning to the political will which was too often lacking between the North and the South, he said. Some of the poorest countries and peoples of the world had been led to prosperity; at the same

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time, whole continents had not been able to achieve development. With a few exceptions, the technological gap was growing instead of decreasing between the most developed and the less developed.

Real prices were at their lowest levels since the post-war period, and compensatory mechanisms were not adequate, he stated. Protectionist measures, whether passive or active, continued to grow. During the last five years, the developing countries, with the exception of the Asian countries, had seen a decline of their per capita product.

The essential needs of the poorest peoples were being met less and less, and their countries could not even devote 10 per cent of their GNP to productive investments, he said. It was up to the representatives of the developing countries to speak without trying to hide the truth and to seek remedies for those ills.

Machines were now replacing muscles, he said. Computers and robots were replacing the human hand. But creativity was still important. The creation of wealth was less and less linked to industrial development and more and more to financial and monetary measures. That penalized the South while seeming to favour the North. But it would be a mistake to think that it would be of lasting benefit to the North.

There were several Norths and several Souths and it was a mistake to speak of North and South, he said. But global problems demanded global solutions. The future of the industrialized countries of the North was in jeopardy if they did not understand that the world had shrunk and that the whole world was in crisis. No one was safe now. The world was in a situation of "forced solidarity".

Concentrated efforts must be made by all to improve economic conditions. Developing countries must not be viewed as nations that were being helped. At the same time, they must act as responsible partners.

The political will to move forward might be lacking, he said. There was not enough talk of problems. The rich countries must stimulate world growth. Countries such as Japan and those from Europe should move forward boldly towards projects for growth. For example, he said, France and the United Kingdom had decided, after centuries of debate, to begin construction of the Channel tunnel.

The international monetary system should have more stable exchange rates and reasonable interest rates, he said. The recent Venice agreements had pointed in that direction.

The fight against protectionism was almost a cliché heard at every international forum, he stated. Everyone engaged in protectionism, and it would not be reduced unless everyone put all their cards on the table. Negotiations had begun in the framework of the Uruguay Round to end protectionism. However, for reasons of domestic politics, agriculture was often subsidized. France was ready to make more rapid progress, but it could not make commitments unless it was sure that international covenants were opened to it.

/...

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: FILES

FROM: Orvis A. Schmidt

SUBJECT: CUBA: Inquiry re financing of construction machinery

DATE: April 4, 1958

Several weeks ago, Mr. Daniel Del Rio (40 Wall Street, New York City, Suite 6003), a former Vice President of Hanover Trust, called me to say that on behalf of the Banco Nacional de Cuba he was inquiring whether we would be interested in financing \$6 million worth of construction machinery. The desired terms were: 20% cash; 20% manufacturers' credits; and 60% to be repaid over 6 years. Mr. Del Rio knew very well that we would not do so and was planning to put the request up to the DLF, but he wanted first to establish that the other lending institutions would not be willing to finance the operation.

cc: Mr. Sandelin

OASchmidt/dea

LAW OFFICES OF
PAUL H. DELANEY, JR.

SUITE 610
1920 N STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-1766

TELECOPIER: (202) 785-1579

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WBG ARCHIVES

September 26, 1989

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20043

Dear Barber:

Thank you for your letter of September 14, 1989. As related to you and your colleagues previously, we believe that there are issues of potential substantial common interest involving American agricultural exporters and The World Bank. With these considerations in mind, I was delighted to learn that you have suggested that Dr. Michael Irwin contact me directly to pursue the possibilities in this area.

Again, thank you very much for your consideration. Best wishes, and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,



Paul H. DeLaney, Jr.

LAW OFFICES OF
PAUL H. DELANEY, JR.
SUITE 610
1920 N STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL


The Honorable Barber Conable
President
The world Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20043



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APR 13 2023

YIBG ARCHIVE

Office of the Senior TO: Vice President, Finance	DATE:9/29/89
FROM: K. Niemann, PEREP 	RM. 0-4079
ACTION: FYI	EXT. 30491
SUBJECT: Mr. P. DeLaney - Consulting Services	
<p>The attached is for your information and consideration. Please contact Mr. DeLaney directly if required.</p>	

The World Bank

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

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

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

September 27, 1989

Paul H. DeLaney, Jr., Esquire
1920 N Street, NW
Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dear Mr. DeLaney:

Please refer to your letter of August 31, 1989, addressed to Mr. Conable as a follow-up to your meeting with Messrs. Stanton and Barghouti, and expressing your interest in consultancies with the World Bank.

I have circulated your Biographical Statement to the Bank's Vice-Presidencies with the request that your expertise receive consideration, and that you be contacted directly about consulting opportunities.

Furthermore, in order to ensure that you are considered for a consultancy assignment, I would appreciate your completing the enclosed Consultant Roster Form. The instructions for completing the form, together with the "codes" indicating areas of specialization, nationality, language, country and geographic experience, are also enclosed. Upon completion, please return the form to me at your convenience.

On receipt of the completed form, the data will be entered in our Consultant Automated Skills Inventory (CASI) system, which is accessible to all Bank managers when seeking candidates by specialty. Consultant profiles remain active on this system for three years from the date of entry, or for three years from an individual's most recent assignment, whichever is later.

We look forward to receiving your completed roster form, and thank you for expressing interest in the World Bank Group.

Sincerely,



K. Niemann, Acting Chief
Employment Programs
Personnel Operations Department

Enclosure

cc: Mr. B. Conable, EXC
Dr. M. Irwin, Acting PERVP
Mr. A. de Capitani, PEROP
Mr. W. Stanton, EXC
Mr. S. Barghouti, AGRPS

KN/sam

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

September 14, 1989

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of August 31. I was pleased to know that you had a useful discussion with Bill Stanton about American agricultural exporters.

I note also your interest to provide consulting services to the Bank. The Personnel Department has better knowledge of the Bank's consulting needs, and for this reason I have forwarded your letter and previous correspondence to Dr. Michael Irwin, Acting Vice President, Personnel, with the request that your expertise and experience receive consideration. You will be contacted directly about consulting opportunities.

I appreciate your continued interest in the Bank's work and thank you for your offer of assistance.

Sincerely,



Paul H. DeLaney, Jr., Esquire
1920 N Street, NW
Suite 610
Washington, D.C. 20036

LAW OFFICES OF
PAUL H. DELANEY, JR.

SUITE 610
1920 N STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
(202) 785-1766

TELECOPIER: (202) 785-1579

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MAR 09 2018

WBG ARCHIVES

August 31, 1989

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

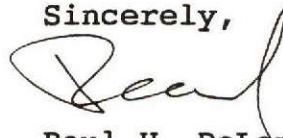
Dear Barber,

I very much enjoyed my meeting earlier this month with Bill Stanton and Shawki Barghouti, and I very much appreciate your having asked Bill Stanton to arrange this meeting while you were away visiting the Bank's member countries.

Based on the discussion with Bill Stanton and Shawki Barghouti, it increasingly appears that there are issues of potential substantial common interest involving American agricultural exporters and The World Bank. In this regard, if you are interested in pursuing this subject, I would be delighted to provide you with our expertise and experience in consulting on such matters.

Best wishes, and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Sincerely,



Paul H. DeLaney, Jr.

cc: PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

Bill Stanton
Counselor to the President
The World Bank
701 19th Street, N.W.
12th Floor E 1227
Washington, D. C. 20433

Shawki Barghouti
Irrigated Crops Advisor
Agriculture and Rural Development Department
Production Technology and Services Division
1818 H Street, N.W., Room j-2071
Washington, D. C. 20433



Record Removal Notice



File Title President Barber Conable - General Correspondence - D		Barcode No. 30012504		
Document Date 31 August, 1989	Document Type CV / Resumé			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Biographical Statement Paul H. DeLaney, Jr.				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td><td>Date March 09, 2018</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date March 09, 2018
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date March 09, 2018			

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/07/19

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 890731012

FROM : Hal Daub

SUBJECT : Thanking BBC for meeting with Bob Lesko and himself.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

_____ APPROVED
_____ PLEASE HANDLE
 _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
_____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
_____ FOR THE FILES
_____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
_____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
_____ AS WE DISCUSSED
_____ RETURN TO file

COMMENTS :

Touche Ross & Co.
Washington Service Center
1900 M Street NW
Washington, DC 20036-3564
Telephone: 202 955-4243
Telex: 248-286 TRDCD UR

 Touche Ross

July 19, 1989

Mr. Barber Conable
President
World Bank
701 19th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Barber:

Bob Lesko and I were delighted to get together with you last Friday. I sure enjoyed seeing you and observing how much pleasure you take from the struggle and accomplishments achieved during your tenure thus far.

My purpose in visiting with you was to commence to learn more about the World Bank and how Touche Ross might have the opportunity to work for improvement in processes and programming undertaken by the various organizations in the operational format of the Bank.

You should be real proud of what you have been able to do. I understand the degree of difficulty that faces management of a multi-national organization in which our real interests continue to diminish from a percentage of capital point of view, and at the same time, continue to grow more and more important as we take a careful look out into the future for our relationships worldwide.

Thanks again for your time and never hesitate to give me a holler when you feel that I might be able to help you in any way.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,


Hal Daub
Director
Government Affairs

CC: Bob Lesko

met no 7/17
(CP)

540

Touche Ross & Co.
1900 M Street NW
Washington, DC 20036-3564

 **Touche Ross**



Barber Conable
President
World Bank
701 19th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.



Reg 1/27

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

November 16, 1987

Dear Mr. Rachlin:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to be the principal speaker at a luncheon of the New York State Bar Association Section on International Law and Practice. I understand the luncheon is to be held in New York City on January 27th, 1988. As you know, Donald Day of Buffalo, an old friend and fellow Cornellian, has written me about this, as well.

As my assistant informed you, unfortunately it will not be possible for me to be in New York in late January. Since assuming the Presidency of the World Bank, I have done very little public speaking. This job has proven to be all-consuming, and my schedule is not my own. During the last week in January, I will be traveling to three of the Bank's member countries in Europe.

Your efforts to include are most appreciated. Best wishes for a successful meeting.

Sincerely,

Barber

Lauren D. Rachlin, Esquire
Chair
New York State Bar Association
International Law and Practice Section
One Elk Street
Albany, New York 12207

✓ cc: Donald S. Day, Esquire

*Don -
Best to you & Edie. Sorry
about the turn-down, but I'm
over my ears, trying to reorganize
a big, messy, cross-cultural
Newcomer -
Barber*

* Lida

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/14 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 871020004 FROM : Donald Day
SUBJECT : Endorsing the request of the NY State Bar Association's inv. to
give address on January 27th.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- * ✓ _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : BBC - personal.

*called Lauren Rachel
to request*

SAPERSTON & DAY, P.C.

DONALD S. DAY
FRANK T. GAGLIONE
FREDERICK A. WOLF
MORTON MENDELSON
ROGER B. SIMON
GARY L. MUCCI
DONALD H. LISCHER
THOMAS C. BAILEY
NEIL J. KATZ
LAWRENCE A. SCHULZ
BERNARD M. BRODSKY
ROBERT L. BESANCENEY
EDWARD J. WAGNER
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MICHAEL MENARD
ROBERT W. MICHALAK
CHARLES C. SWANEKAMP
WILLIAM A. LUNDQUIST

LAWRENCE J. GALLICK
JOHN L. KIRSCHNER
NEIL A. GOLDBERG
WELLS E. KNIBLOE
THOMAS F. SEGALLA
BENJAMIN J. ANDREWS
TRICIA T. SEMMELHACK
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ROBIN L. STONE
CARMEN J. PINO
SAMUEL GOLDBLATT
WILLIAM G. GANDY
CHARLES P. JACOBS
ROBERT E. SCOTT
DALE LUCAS DAILEADER
TIMOTHY C. CASHMORE

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GOLDOME CENTER
ONE FOUNTAIN PLAZA
BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14203-1486
716-856-5400

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JOHN W. STEINBACH
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HOLLY SALOP WALLACE
PATRICIA LEWANDOWSKI
CHARLES P. CERONE

WILLARD W. SAPERSTON (1864-1957)
ALFRED M. SAPERSTON (1898-1983)
DEWITT CLINTON (1901-1983)

October 14, 1987

*ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN VIRGINIA ONLY

The Honorable Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 Eighth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

COUNSEL TO THE FIRM
HOWARD T. SAPERSTON, SR.
R. KERFORD WILSON
FRANCIS W. GREUNE

Dear Barber:


It has been a long time since we sweated out law school exams at Cornell; I often think of those days and the warm friendships we developed during that two and a half year period.

Media reports are that you're working hard and I trust effectively! For my money, the President couldn't have made a better choice.

Barber, I understand that you have been requested to speak at the New York State Bar Association Section on International Law and Practice in New York on January 27. I know that the Committee is extremely anxious to hear you, and I certainly hope that you will find it possible to accommodate them if your schedule and work load permit.

Edie joins me in sending our warmest regards to you and the entire family. Hope that all of you are in good health!

Warmly


Donald S. Day

DSD:csa

SAPERSTON & DAY, P.C.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

GOLDOME CENTER

ONE FOUNTAIN PLAZA

BUFFALO, NEW YORK 14203-1486



The Honorable Barber Conable
President
World Bank
1818 Eighth Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433



THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Office of the President

April 2, 1987

Dear Professor Winters:

Thank you for your letter inviting me to Dartmouth College to participate in a special 1987 Bicentennial Program on the United States Constitution.

As much as I would like to be able to participate as a commentator on the paper to be presented by professor Shepsle, given my special interest in United States history, it just is not possible. My current responsibilities as head of an international organization are requiring my full attention.

I appreciate your interest to include me in this project, and send my best wishes for its success.

Sincerely,



Professor Richard F. Winters
Acting Director
Professor of Government
The Nelson A. Rockefeller Center
for the Social Sciences
Dartmouth College
101 Rockefeller Hall
Hanover, New Hampshire 03755

Old

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/03/24 DUE DATE : 00/00/0
LOG NUMBER : 870330003 FROM : R. Winters
SUBJECT : Inv. BBC to Dartmouth College to participate in a special
1987 Bicentennial Program on the US Constitution.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : (2) Mr. J. Botafogo E823

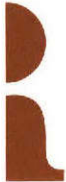
BBC personal

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
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- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

*logged mt
4/3/87
CS*



March 24, 1987

The Honorable Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
The World Bank
Room E1227
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Mr. Conable:

On behalf of the Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for the Social Sciences, I am pleased to invite you to Dartmouth College to participate in a special 1987 Bicentennial Program on the United States Constitution.

Our program, titled "The Constitution as a Working Document," is a year-long one, and it consists of a series of panels that reexamine basic Constitutional issues. On Tuesday, May 5, 1987, Professor Kenneth A. Shepsle, of Harvard University, will deliver a paper on "Legislative Responsibility: The Ability of Congress to Govern". We would like you to serve as one of two commentators on this paper. The paper will be mailed to you in advance of the program date.

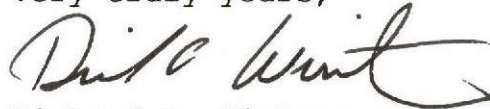
As a result of the grant we have received from the Ellis L. Phillips Foundation, we are able to offer you an honorarium of \$1,000, and to cover the expenses associated with your visit, including travel and lodging. We will be pleased to consult with your office to work out the details of your visit if you are able to accept this invitation.

While you have been out of Congress for a number of years, many political scientists followed your Congressional career -- or better yet, are such fans of that career that I hope you might come to Dartmouth to share your Congressional experiences in light of Prof. Shepsle's paper. At the same time, because your academic career at Rochester was cut short by your new appointment, I also hope that we might be able to lure you back into the classroom for this brief, but important, occasion.

The Honorable Barber B. Conable, Jr.
Page Two
March 24, 1987

I am enclosing a brochure on the Rockefeller Center, which was dedicated in September of 1983 to honor Nelson A. Rockefeller '30. We think the Constitutional Bicentennial program we are having will be one our most significant programs, and we hope you will be able to participate in this important event.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dick Winters", written in dark ink.

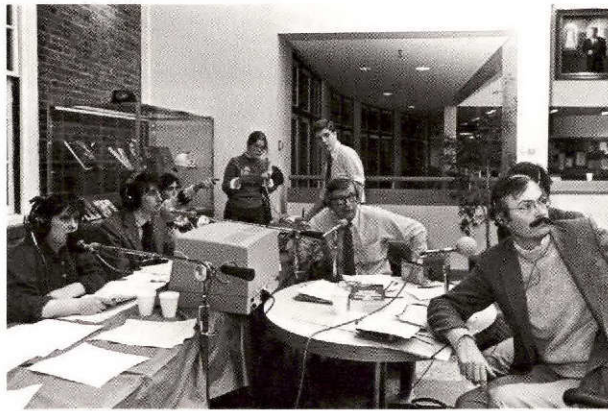
Richard F. Winters
Acting Director
Professor of Government

Enclosures

The
Nelson A. Rockefeller
Center
for
the Social Sciences



Dartmouth College



The Rockefeller Center joins together two separate buildings—Silsby Hall completed in 1927 which is the home of many of the College's Social Science departments; and Rockefeller Hall, completed in 1983, to provide new classrooms, space for public programs, and offices for the Economics Department, Center visitors, and a number of undergraduate interdisciplinary programs. The facility was designed by Lo-Yi Chan '54 and his associates in the architectural firm of Prentice and Chan, Ohlhausen of New York City.

Funds for the Center were given by members of the Rockefeller family, by friends and associates of Nelson Rockefeller, and by friends and alumni of Dartmouth College.

The lower level of Rockefeller Hall contains the Mosbacher Lobby, the 125 seat Kresge Lecture Hall; and two 74 seat classrooms, one funded by the Pew Memorial Trust.

The main floor is approached through the Victor Borella Lobby by way of the Golding Courtyard.

In addition to housing the Center's administrative offices, named in memory of David Henry Tishman, this floor has three notable architectural features: The George L. Hinman Forum, a spacious central meeting place for public presentations, dedicated to George Hinman who was a long time advisor and a friend of Nelson Rockefeller.

The Morrison Commons, an informal reading room and gathering place, named in honor of Donald Harvard Morrison, First Provost of Dartmouth College, and former Professor of Government; and

The Class of 1930 Room, given by members of the Dartmouth Class of 1930 as a seminar and formal meeting room. The Public Service Wall in this room lists the names of over 200 Dartmouth students who have served in elective office as State Governors, or members of the United States Congress, including Governor and Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The second floor of Rockefeller Hall contains the Oscar M. Ruebhausen Study Room, the David T. McLaughlin Class of 1954 Gallery, named for the fourteenth President of Dartmouth College, and the Frank Smallwood Seminar Room, dedicated to Frank Smallwood who was the first Director of the Center from 1983 through 1986 and is the Nelson A. Rockefeller Professor of Government. In addition, both the second and third floors provide office space for the Policy Studies Program, the Economics Department and for Center visitors.

The Rockefeller Center engages in a wide variety of activities to enrich educational and research programs in the Social Sciences, and to strengthen student and faculty understanding of, and involvement in, public affairs.

Unlike public policy centers at many other institutions, the Rockefeller Center does not sponsor its own degree granting academic programs nor make faculty appointments. Instead the Center provides support for programs in the Arts and Sciences and in the professional Schools of Business Administration, Engineering and Medicine.

In order to achieve this objective, the Center is involved in a four-fold mission: (1) supporting multi-disciplinary research projects within the Social Sciences, and among departments and programs in the Arts and Sciences Faculty and the professional Schools; (2) administering off-campus internship programs that allow undergraduate students to test the application of their academic knowledge in policy-oriented public and private settings; (3) managing conferences, symposia, and other public programs that focus on major policy issues of regional, national, and international concern; and (4) supervising programs of visiting scholars, speakers and writers.

During its first year of operation the Center sponsored programs involving visitors such as Harrison Salisbury, Dean Rusk, Zbigniew Brzezinski, George Stigler, Theodore Sizer, Sandra Day O'Connor and Harry Blackmun. In cooperation with the House Democratic Caucus of the United States Congress, the Center hosted the first nationally televised debate between the eight major contenders for the 1984 Democratic Party Presidential nomination and co-sponsored research conferences covering topics such as "Monetary Regimes" (Economics Department); "The Future of the Atlantic Alliance" (Government Department); "Soviet-U.S. Relations" (the Dartmouth World Affairs Council); and "New Developments in Geography" (Geography Department). In addition, the Center awarded one hundred internship grants to undergraduates to pursue public affairs or independent research interests.



The Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for the Social Sciences was dedicated in September 1983 to honor Nelson A. Rockefeller '30 who contributed his wisdom, energy, and resources to Dartmouth College and to the nation from the time of his matriculation as a student in 1926 until his death in 1979.

While an undergraduate at Dartmouth, Nelson Rockefeller majored in Economics, served as President of the Arts, and spent his senior year in independent study as one of the College's first Senior Fellows. Following his graduation in 1930, he devoted his talents to a wide range of charitable, business, and public concerns which culminated in his service as Governor of New York and Vice President of the United States.

Throughout his life, Nelson Rockefeller remained a loyal alumnus of Dartmouth, serving as a Trustee of the College, helping to create Dartmouth's Great Issues course which focused on issues of public policy, and playing a key role in the establishment of the Hopkins Center for the Performing Arts. He was one of only two individuals—along with Robert Frost—who was awarded two honorary degrees from Dartmouth College.

In honoring the legacy of Nelson A. Rockefeller, the Center is designed to integrate departments and programs in the College, particularly in the Social Sciences, by enhancing the study, analysis and understanding of the types of policy issues which Nelson Rockefeller addressed throughout his career in both the public and private sectors of society.

Richard F. Winters, Professor of Government, serves as the Acting Director of the Rockefeller Center. Anne E. Nelson is the Assistant Director.

A Faculty Council, chaired by the Associate Dean for the Social Sciences, and consisting of nine Dartmouth faculty members, reviews academic policies for the Center and awards grants under the Center's interdisciplinary faculty research fund.

A Board of Visitors, chaired by Jonathan Moore '54, United States Ambassador at Large, serves as an external advisory board and reports to the Dartmouth College Board of Trustees on Center programs. The Board of Visitors consists of the following members:

Berl Bernhard, Esquire '51
Professor E. Cary Brown
Trustee Lisle C. Carter, Jr. '45
United States Senator John C. Danforth
Peter W. Eccles '58
Vermont Governor Madeleine M. Kunin
Elizabeth J. McCormack
New Hampshire State Senator Susan McLane
Professor Don K. Price
Rodman C. Rockefeller '54
Oscar M. Ruebhausen, Esquire '34

Former Board members include:
United States Senator Slade Gorton '49
E. John Rosenwald, Jr. '52

For information

The Nelson A. Rockefeller Center
for the Social Sciences

Room 101
Dartmouth College
Hanover, NH 03755
603/646-3874

Log No. EXC8/70112016

February 5, 1987

Dear Emilio,

Thank you for your recent letter and your kind words concerning my new assignment at the World Bank. It indeed is an exciting and challenging task.

I am also grateful for your offer of advice and assistance from the AAAS. The Bank's science and technology functions are lodged with our Office of Environmental and Scientific Affairs. I suggest you discuss AAAS-Bank cooperation with the head of that office, Dr. James A. Lee, whom I believe you know. By a copy of this letter I am requesting that he be in touch with you on this matter.

Again, let me thank you for your offer of advice and assistance, and for the warm personal sentiments in your letter.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable
President

The Honorable Emilio Q. Daddario
Past-President
American Association for the
Advancement of Science
1333 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

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cc: Mr. James Lee

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CS*

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

December 15, 1986

Dear Mr. Doolin:

Mrs. Conable and I want to thank you for sending us copies of the photographs you took this past February when we saw you in Florida. We had a nice time in Florida and the photographs are a special reminder of our visit.

We send our best wishes for the Holiday Season and for the new year.

Sincerely,



Mr. Paul Doolin
5 Straub Road
Rochester, New York 14626

September 5, 1986

Dear Mr. Doolin:

Thank you for your note. I do indeed remember meeting you at Epcot Center and would be delighted to have copies of the photographs you took. My address here is: The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20433.

It is very thoughtful of you to do this. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Paul F. Doolin
5 Straub Road
Rochester, New York 14626

1202

Aug. 25, 1986

Dear Mr. Conable:

Reminded last Feb 10 when you and Mrs Conable were at Epcot Center in Florida I asked if you would mind having your picture taken.

I have this picture along with several other pictures of Epcot Center that I would like to send to you but am not sure I have the correct address.

If this is the correct address I shall be more than pleased to forward these to you. Yours truly:

Paul F. Doolin

5 Straub Road

Rochester, N.Y. 14626

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

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