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**Folder ID:** 30151437

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**Dates:** 01/26/1962 - 12/21/1962

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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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The World Bank

1818 H Street NW

Washington DC 20433

Telephone: 202-473-1000

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The World Bank Group  
**Archives**

Liaison - United Nations - Economic and Social Council - 1962 - Correspondence -  
Volume 1

A1994-047 Other #: 19

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CLOSED AS DECEMBER 1962



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*Lainessa*

I N C O M I N G W I R E

DATE OF WIRE: DECEMBER 21, 1962  
LOG NO.: WU 2  
TO: BLACK INTBAFRAD  
FROM: NEW YORK

R O U T I N G	
ACTION COPY:	MR. DEMUTH
INFORMATION COPY:	
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

17 FURTHER MY LETTER 5 DECEMBER FIRST SESSION PREPARATORY COMMITTEE TRADE CONFERENCE NOW SCHEDULED 22 TO 31 JANUARY SESSION EXPECTED TO BE LARGELY CONFINED TO PREPARATION OF DRAFT CONFERENCE AGENDA AND OF INTERIM REPORT TO 35TH SESSION ECOSOC AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUTURE SESSIONS BELIEVE IT USEFUL TO DISTRIBUTE PRIOR TO MEETING SELECTIVE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY MOST IMPORTANT RECENT DOCUMENTATION AND STUDIES RELATING TO POINTS LISTED PARAGRAPH 5 GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1785 WOULD APPRECIATE RECEIVING BY 11 JANUARY SUCH MATERIAL REGARDING BANK FOR LAST 3 TO 5 YEARS. MOSAK WILL WRITE YOU FURTHER AS WORK PROGRAMME DEVELOPS

HILL UNITED NATIONS



ORIGINAL

TYPED

GENERAL FILES  
CORRESPONDENCE

DEC 24 12 53 PM 1962

UNITED STATES

UNIT STATES OF AMERICA VS MARK BROOKHUIS DEACTORS  
 BY IT APPEARS SUCH INDICATIVE EVIDENCE WAS FOR THAT 3 TO 2 YEARS AGO  
 BROOKHUIS 2 GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 1962 WOULD APPROPRIATE REVEALING  
 MOST RELEVANT RECENT DOCUMENTATION AND EVIDENCE RELATING TO POLICE FILES  
 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE BY THE MEANS OF SPECIALIZED ANALYSIS BROOKHUIS  
 BEFORE TO OPEN SESSION RECORDS AND INVESTIGATIONS FOR POLICE SESSIONS BETWEEN  
 PARTIAL CONFINED TO PRESERVATION OF DIVERSE CONFERENCE RECORDS AND OF INTERIM  
 DIVERSE CONFERENCE NOW SCHEDULED AS TO IT APPEARS SESSION EXPECTED TO BE  
 TO BROOKHUIS IN JULY 2 DECEMBER 1962 SESSION PRESERVATION COMMITTEE

TEXT

FROM

NEW YORK

TO

BROOK BROOKHUIS

FOR INFO

MA 2

DATE

DECEMBER 21 1962

DECODED BY:	
COPIES:	
INFORMATION:	
ACTION COPY:	MR. BELMONT
B O D I N G	

INFORMATION FILE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

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NEW YORK

*File Liaison Case*

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

IN REPLY  
PLEASE QUOTE NO. **TE 326/1 (170-18)**

10 October 1962

Dear Sir,

One of our experts, Mr. Anton M. Groot (from the Netherlands) who specialized on the problem of Governmental Supply Management, is now in charge of a research project on this subject which in its next stage will take the form of a Seminar for Latin American countries and which will eventually result in a Manual to be published for the use of Technical Assistance experts and the interested Governments.


Since many of the larger development projects in various countries are being financed by international loans we are including in the programme of the research the problem of:

"Special conditions in international loans with regard to purchase of materials".

We would therefore highly appreciate your collaboration by permitting Mr. Groot to discuss these matters with one of your executive officers. Mr. Groot would be specifically interested to learn what special provisions relating to purchases are being made in your contracts or agreements when granting loans, and what are the difficulties you are encountering in the fulfilment of these provisions.

Mr. Groot will be in Washington during 4 to 5 weeks, beginning Monday 15 October 1962 and will contact you directly for the purpose exposed in this letter.

Yours sincerely,

  
Hamza Merghani  
Director

Division for Public Administration  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. William F. Howell  
Administrative Director  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*Mr Alderson  
re Mr Groot*

Министерство культуры  
и высшего образования  
Информационный банк  
Университетского центра  
И. И. Мухоморов

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CORRESPONDENCE

1962 OCT 12 PM 3:23

Департамент культуры и высшего образования  
Информационный банк  
Университетского центра

И. И. Мухоморов  
Директор

Исходя из письма от 10.10.62 № 12345  
по вопросу предоставления информации о деятельности  
информационного банка Университетского центра

в ответ на письмо от 08.10.62 № 67890  
сообщаю, что информация о деятельности  
информационного банка Университетского центра  
предоставляется в соответствии с законодательством  
РСФСР о защите государственной тайны

и в соответствии с требованиями  
информационного банка Университетского центра  
к документам, поступающим в банк

С уважением,  
И. И. Мухоморов  
Директор

И. И. Мухоморов

Информационный банк Университетского центра

Информационный банк

1962

Информационный банк Университетского центра



*Luisa Brown*

September 25, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

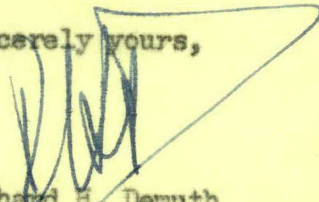
Dear Martin:

Thank you for your letter of September 18 (File No. EC 132/1 (2-2)).

The figure of 1-3/4% which appeared in paragraph 3 of Attachment B to our letter of January 19, 1962, was a typographical error. The correct figure is 1-1/4% and we would appreciate it if you made the appropriate alteration in future reprints of the report. I do not believe that issuing a corrigendum to the editions of the report already circulated would serve a very useful purpose, although I am grateful for your suggestion that you could do it if we thought it necessary.

With many thanks for your cooperation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

  
Richard H. Demuth  
Director  
Development Services Department

RHD:tf

*Leism Perse*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.: EC 132/1 (2-2)

18 September 1962

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I am writing to thank you for your letter of 16 August 1962, and I regret the delay in replying to it which was caused by my absence from Headquarters.

Regarding the mistake in paragraph 99 to which you call attention, I should explain that in our original draft sent to you for comments we had used the figure of 1-1/4 per cent. The figure of 1-3/4 per cent which finally appeared in our report was taken from paragraph 3 of Attachment B enclosed with your letter of 19 January 1962 which you had kindly sent to us as a suggested redraft of our text. If you now feel, however, that we should revert to the figure of 1-1/4 per cent, we shall be glad to make the appropriate alteration in future reprints of this report and we could also issue a corrigendum, should you think this necessary. I look forward to hearing from you on the matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,



Martin Hill

Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Richard H. Demuth, Director  
Development Services Department  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 26, D.C.

*ack Sept 18*



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1962 SEP 24 AM 10:55

Handwritten text, likely a header or address, including names and titles.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or stamp.

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Luis Beasco

August 31, 1962

Mr. Victor Hoo  
Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
in Charge of the Department of  
Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 29, 1962, confirming that the first session of the Technical Working Group set up by the Commission on International Commodity Trade will be held at United Nations headquarters on September 5, 1962.

I am very happy to inform you that the Bank will be represented at that meeting by Mr. Antonio J. Macone of the Economic Staff of the Bank, who was also present as an observer at the meetings of the CICT in Rome last April.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer

ELH:tf

cc: Mr. Macone



*Leism Lecore*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

29 August 1962

Dear Sir,

Following our telephone conversation with members of your organization some days ago, I have pleasure in confirming that the first session of the Technical Working Group set up by the Commission on International Commodity Trade at its tenth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on 5 September 1962 at 10:30 a.m. The Group's terms of reference are given in the Commission's report (document E/3644, paras. 51-56).

It is expected that the first session, which will conclude about 14 September, will consider basic approaches to the questions to be studied and decide on the organization of the work of the Group. Arrangements for the further work of the Group will depend on the discussions at the first session but it is envisaged that a second session of five to six weeks will need to be held, perhaps commencing towards the end of October in Geneva. Enclosed is a preliminary note (E/CN.13/TWG/R.1) prepared by the Secretariat for the first session.

.....

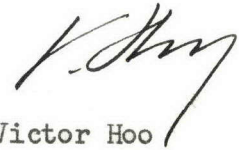
*to Mr. Macore*

The Technical Working Group is composed of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ceylon, France, Mali, Pakistan, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The Commission expressed the wish that observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development be present at the Group's deliberations.

I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as convenient the name of the observer from your Organization who will be present at the Group's meeting.

Yours sincerely,



Victor Hoo

Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
in Charge of the Department of  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington 25, D. C.

*ack August 31*

UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK



UNION POSTALE INTERNATIONALE - ADDRESS TELEGRAPHIQUE

29 August 1967

FILE NO.

Dear Sir,

Following our telephone conversation with members of your organization some days ago, I have pleasure in confirming that the first session of the Technical Working Group set up by the Commission on International Commodity Trade at its tenth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on 5 September 1967 at 10:30 a.m. The Group's terms of reference are given in the Commission's report (document E/CN.13/304, paras. 21-25).

It is expected that the first session, which will conclude about 14 September, will consider basic approaches to the question to be studied and decide on the organization of the work of the Group. Arrangements for the further work of the Group will depend on the discussions at the first session but it is envisaged that a second session of five to six weeks will need to be held, perhaps commencing towards the end of October in Geneva. Enclosed is a preliminary note (E/CN.13/TWG/R.1) prepared by the Secretariat for the first session.

*to Mr. ...*

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The Commission expressed the wish that observers from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development be present at the Group's deliberations.

I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as convenient the name of the observer from your organization who will be present at the Group's meeting.

Yours sincerely,

Victor Ho

Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
in Charge of the Department of  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington 25, D. C.

1967 AUG 29 PM 2:21

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*File copy 31*



*Liaison Bureau - IDA*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

AD 121

24 August 1962

Dear Sir,

..... I am directed by the Secretary-General to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Calendar of Conferences for 1963 (document E/3694), as approved by the Economic and Social Council at its 1236th meeting held on 3 August 1962.

The Secretary-General trusts that you will accept this communication as a formal invitation to any of the sessions of the Council and its Commissions and Committees at which your Organization may wish to be represented.

Copies of the provisional agenda will be circulated nearer the date of each session, and at that time the Secretary-General would appreciate being informed of the names of representatives who will be attending.

Yours sincerely,

*Paul M. Leake*

Paul M. Leake  
Officer-in-Charge  
Economic and Social Council  
Secretariat

The President  
International Development Association  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*ack Aug. 30*

1962 AUG 27 AM 9 25

NAME ADDRESS / UNATIONS NEWYOR / ADDRESS TELEPHONE

24 August 1962

AD 121

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Secretary-General to transmit to you herewith a copy of the Calendar of Conferences for 1963 (document E/3094), as approved by the Economic and Social Council at its 1236th meeting held on 3 August 1962. The Secretary-General trusts that you will accept this communication as a formal invitation to any of the sessions of the Council and its Commissions and Committees at which your Organization may wish to be represented. Copies of the provisional agenda will be circulated nearer the date of each session, and at that time the Secretary-General would appreciate being informed of the names of representatives who will be attending.

Yours sincerely,

*Paul M. Leake*

Paul M. Leake  
Officer-in-Charge  
Economic and Social Council  
Secretary

The President  
International Development Association  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.



*Liaison Bureau*

Mr. J. Burke Knapp

August 21, 1962

Marinus van der Mel

UN Meeting on Compensatory Financing

This is to inform you about the intention to send Mr. Antonio Macone of the Economic Staff as an observer to a conference of a Working Group on Compensatory Financing, organized by the UN Commission on Commodity Trade. This conference will be held in New York during September 5 - 14 and is a follow-up of a meeting during last May, attended by Messrs. de Wilde and Macone. It seems desirable to be represented at the forthcoming conference for public relations reasons and to remain informed about current developments.

A further meeting of the same Working Party will take place during October in Geneva; a decision on attending that meeting can be postponed until after the September meeting.

A brief memo by Mr. Macone, describing the background of the forthcoming conference, is attached.

Attachment.

CC: Mr. de Wilde  
Mr. Macone

MvdM:kd

*Travis Perse*

August 17, 1962

Dear Mr. Hosch:

As you may know, the International Bank has given financial assistance to several development banks around the world and has played an important part in the formation of some of them. It was for this reason that your letter of July 20, 1962 to Mr. Gordon Williams of the International Monetary Fund was passed on to me for comment. ✓

We do not have any comments on the proposed duties and functions of the office of industrial loans manager. The job description enclosed with your letter appears to be satisfactory. Last winter, in response to a similar request from the Industrial Development Bank of Burma, we proposed a man for the position of loans manager. Although the officials of IDB with whom we talked seemed reasonably enthusiastic at the outset, our candidate was, after a considerable wait, turned down. Frankly, we have never been given a completely clear picture as to the reasons why he was not accepted. However, in view of our experience I would advise that in meeting this request you bear in mind that the person selected must undoubtedly have the approval of the Revolutionary Council of Burma, as well as the IDB.

We hope that the above is of some help to you and, if necessary, we will be happy to be of any further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

I.P.M. Gargill  
Director  
Department of Operations - Far East

Mr. Louis E. Hosch  
Division for Public Administration  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York, New York

cc: Mr. Gordon Williams, IMF  
Mr. Diamond



*Liaison Bureau*

August 16, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy to the Under-Secretary  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Martin:

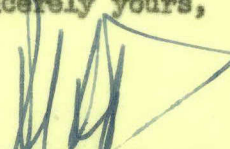
My attention has just been called to a mistake in paragraph 99 of the U.N. report entitled "The Capital Development Needs of the Less Developed Countries" (A/AG.102/5), where it is stated that "Interest on World Bank loans is fixed at a rate about  $1\text{-}3/4$  per cent higher than it itself currently has to pay to raise funds in the capital market."

In fact, the Bank's interest rate is computed on the basis of three factors: (a) the estimated cost of money to the Bank at the time the loan is made; (b) a one per cent commission which is allocated to our special reserve against losses; and (c)  $1/4$  of one per cent to cover administrative expenses. This formula leads to composite loan charges of about  $1\text{-}1/4$  per cent, not  $1\text{-}3/4$  per cent, higher than our own borrowing rate.

I would appreciate anything you can do to correct this error.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

  
Richard H. Demuth  
Director

Development Services Department

cc: Mr. Lipkowitz  
Dr. Lopez-Herrarte

RHD:tf



*L. J. Rees*

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth

DATE: August 15, 1962

FROM: Samuel Lipkowitz *SL*SUBJECT: U.N. Publication - The Capital Development Needs  
of the Less Developed Countries

Paragraph 99 of this Report on page 24 states that "interest on World Bank loans is fixed at a rate about 1 3/4 per cent higher than it itself currently has to pay to raise funds in the capital market". Since this is an erroneous statement, I think it would be advisable for the Bank to call the attention of the U.N. Department of Economics and Social Affairs to this error.

SL/mf

*Liaison Person*

Mr. de Wilde  
Mr. Maccone

August 14, 1962

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

CICT

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its recent session considered ~~the~~ report of the CICT meeting held in Rome and gave its approval to the setting up of a technical working group on compensatory financing to study the two schemes which had been previously considered by CICT. My understanding is that this group is to meet in New York under U.N. auspices beginning September 5 for about ten days and then again in October for about six weeks.

ELH:ml

*Liaison ECOSOC*

Mr. Hayes

August 14, 1962

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte

Work Program on Long-Term Projections

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations approved recently a resolution endorsing the Progress Report of the Secretary-General on long-term projections in the report submitted by the group of experts entitled "United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre: Proposals for a Co-operative Work Programme on Long-term Projections" (E/3668).

The Council endorsed the program suggested by the Secretary-General and is looking forward to the intensification of the work of the U.N. Secretariat in cooperation with the specialized agencies concerned "as a means of increasing understanding of the quantitative as well as the qualitative implications of the acceleration of the rate of economic development." The Secretary-General is also requested to submit to the ECOSOC next year a progress report on these activities.

For information I am sending you attached the report of the Economic Committee of the ECOSOC dealing with this program.

ELH:ml



*Lauren Lecrovo*  
*Kda*

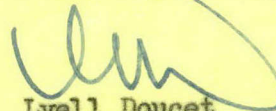
August 13, 1962

Sir:

Attention: Secretary, Economic and  
Social Council

Pursuant to the Agreement between the United Nations  
and the Association, I enclose herewith two copies of the  
Financial Statements of the Association as of June 30, 1962.

Sincerely yours,



Lyell Doucet  
Assistant to the Secretary

Encs.

Acting Secretary-General  
of the United Nations  
United Nations, New York

LD:neb

OUTGOING WIRE

*Jaime Basso*

TO: ENRIQUE LOPEZ-HARRARTE

DATE: JULY 31, 1962

RICHEMONDHOTEL

*RCA*

CLASS OF NLT  
SERVICE:

GENEVA

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT:  
Cable No.:

*4*

AFRAID ONLY WYSS AVAILABLE PLANNING SESSION REGARDS

HOFFMAN

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Michael L. Hoffman *MLH*

DEPT. Development Services

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

MLH:ml

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See back of yellow copy for guide in preparing form)

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cc: Mr. de Wilde

For Use by Archives Division

Checked for Dispatch: *MLH*

DATE: JULY 31, 1962

CLASS OF WIRE  
SERVICE:

*RCA*

TO: ENRIQUE LOPEZ-HARRATE

RICHMOND, VA

GENEVA

COUNTRY: SWITZERLAND

TEXT  
Code No.:

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HOFFMAN

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

ARRANGE AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

cc: Mr. de Wilde

JUL 31 5 47 PM 1962

DEPT: Development Services

NAME: Michael J. Hoffman

MESSAGE AUTHORIZED BY:

SIGNATURE: [Signature]

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(IMPORTANT: See back of yellow copy for guide in preparing form)

For Use by Archives Division

Checked for Disastor:



1695058  
*Louis Hosch*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

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AIR MAIL

FILE NO.: TE/431 Burma

20 July 1962

Dear Mr. Williams,

The Government of Burma has requested the services of an Industrial Loans Manager for the Industrial Development Bank Ltd.,  
..... under the OPEX programme. I enclose a copy of the letter from the TAB Resident Representative and the draft job description.

I shall appreciate any observations you may have on the proposed duties and functions of the officer and your suggestions regarding candidates.

Yours sincerely,

*Louis E. Hosch*

Louis E. Hosch  
for the Director  
Division for Public Administration  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Gordon Williams,  
Special Representative to the United Nations,  
International Monetary Fund,  
Washington 25, D.C.

Orig. & Encl: UN Rep.  
cc. letter: Mg. Dir.  
Dep. Mg. Dir.  
ADM  
SEC

*ack August 17*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN BURMA  
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BOARD  
SPECIAL FUND

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"TECBOARD"  
P. O. Box No. 650

PHONE:  
12758  
12144

24, Chicago Road  
HARBOUR

REFERENCES:

4-12-4/1069

11 July, 1962

Dear Mr. Apples,

With reference to my Cable No. 129 and your reply No. 976, I am enclosing herewith a provisional draft of the job description for an OPEX Industrial Loans Manager, as prepared by the Chairman and the General Manager of the Industrial Development Bank Ltd. of Burma. The job description in its present form contains perhaps too much detail. Nevertheless, it should give a picture of the type of experts which the Industrial Development Bank would like to have from UN.

We had a discussion yesterday with the General Manager about this job description. He confirmed that the present job description is based on the existing operational procedures of the Bank. When the Industrial Loans Manager arrives, he can, of course, suggest any necessary changes to improve the operational procedures of the Bank. This may somewhat effect the details of his work, but his major functions would remain, most likely, the same as indicated in the attached provisional job description.

The General Manager of the Bank further agreed that he would provide additional information on the following respects in the final job description which we will be sending you by the next pouch:

- (a) Background information: A summary of the objectives, ~~responsibilities and~~ administrative rules governing the operation of the Bank, supported with a copy of the Charter of the Bank;
- (b) Duration of assignment: one year, subject to extension; and
- (c) Date of arrival: As soon as possible.

The Industrial Development Bank of Burma was established about eight months ago. The Bank has since been flooded with a large number of applications from private manufacturers. The existing Bank staff are not in a position to cope with these applications without the direction of an Industrial Loans Manager. In this connection, you may also be interested to

Mr. J. M. Saunders  
Chief, Office for Asia and Far East  
Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York

know that at present the General Manager of the State Commercial Bank and also that of the Ava Bank are both recruited from overseas by the Government. We have the impression that the Industrial Development Bank will not be able to operate efficiently without the assistance of a foreign Industrial Bank Manager.

The General Manager of the Industrial Development Bank and I had also discussed this request with Mr. T.F. Tang who is now in Europe in connection with the Industrial Survey Mission. In Mr. Tang's view, this request would fit in well with the UNAO Industrial Survey Mission, since, at a later date, an Industrial Finance man will be needed to follow-up the work of the Mission.

This request has now been approved by the Ministry of Finance and Revenue. However, the final decision has to be made by the Revolutionary Council at the highest levels. Meanwhile, I thought I should send you this advance information, so that the necessary funds might be provisionally earmarked for this post.

Yours sincerely,

William K. Cummings  
Resident Representative

S.C. Division of Public Administration,  
United Nations, New York



JOB DESCRIPTION

INDUSTRIAL LOANS MANAGER

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK LTD., BURMA

I. Work to be performed

Tasks being:

A. Loan Appraisal

(i) to interview loan applicants

The purpose of the interview is to explain to the customer the general terms and conditions of the Bank after the Loans Manager is satisfied with the credentials or bonafides of the person interviewed. When an understanding of the general terms and conditions are clear, questions will have to be raised as to the type of industry, scale of operations, operating conditions, financial standing, purpose of the loan, amount of loan, proposed schedule of repayment, the security offered, permission to call for bank reports, income-tax reports, and to make industrial and commercial intelligence investigations in general.

If circumstances justify all or part of the loan request is refused by the Loans Manager. Otherwise the loan application is accepted.

(ii) giving assignments to specialists working for Loans Manager

If the application is accepted in part or whole, the Loans Manager hands over the case to the specialists who work for him. They are the Industrial Economists, the Engineers and the Financial Analysts. His task at this stage is the giving of assignments to these specialists. A general pattern of operation will have been set up for each specialist, but the Loans Manager must point out to each specialist, in each case, specific areas of investigation which need more than normal attention. The implication of course is that the Loans Manager must be able to communicate with them and to supervise their work.

(iii) appraisal of the Loan Application

From the reports provided by the Economists, Engineers and Financial Analysts the Loans Manager must write up a comprehensive loan report. This means making judgements as to whether the project for which the loan is to be used is physically possible, economically feasible and financially sound. On the basis of bank reports and other character reports the Loans Manager must also decide whether the character of the applicant warrants a loan and for how much. The Loans Manager will also have to recommend for how many years the loan should be made and at what rate of interest.

(iv) Legal and physical valuation and assessment

The loan application will be put up to the Board of Directors through the General Manager and the Chairman. The Loans Manager may sometimes be asked by the Board to explain the cases put up by him. After the Board has approved the case in principle the Loans Manager will be required to get in touch with the Legal Advisers to investigate into the title of the property offered as security. Normally, tangible security in the form of a floating mortgage on land, buildings, machinery, tools and other immovable property are required. The Loans Manager must have had some experience in accepting property on mortgage or hypothecation. He should be able to communicate with the lawyers and to interpret their advice. The property offered as security is valued and assessed by professional valuers and assessors. The Loans Manager must at least be able to detect overvaluation and to adjust suitably. He should also be able to judge the relationship between the value of the property, its nature and to recommend the amount of the loan and to be issued in consideration for this security. If the title to the property is clear and the value of the security sufficient to cover the loan, a loan agreement will be signed.

(v) drafting of Loan Agreements and Mortgage Deeds

There will be a standard loan agreement form and a standard mortgage deeds. The Loans Manager will have as his starting point these standard forms. But he must be able to adapt the standard generalised forms to each specific case. This requires some knowledge of the laws relating to contract, property and mortgages.

Be. (1) Loan Supervision and Follow up

The loan agreement will contain schedules of construction and expenditure. The object of loan supervision is :- to see whether the project will be completed on time and within the financial resources available, to check whether sales, costs and net returns come up to the original forecasts, and if not, to find as soon as possible the causes of the discrepancy between forecasts and actuals. The Loans Manager must supervise inspections and reports on progress so that differences between plans and progress can be detected early. The Loans Manager must be able to assess the information provided by the staff so that he can make recommendations or to take steps to give advice in anticipation of difficulties and for assistance if difficulties nevertheless arise.

The Loans Manager will also be responsible for regular payments of interests, repayment of capital on due dates, renewal of insurance policies, boiler inspections etc. He will issue the necessary notices for these matters and if need be ask the customer for explanation. He will use all the means at his disposal to see that such commitments are honoured by the customers. Where necessary the matter will be brought to the attention of the General Manager.



## II. Responsibility

An important area responsibility for the Loans Manager is relationships with customers. He will meet all or almost all the customers. He will have to be a very tactful person so that the customers will have a good impression of the institution. He must also be able to seize up a customer at the first interview.

The job also requires the supervision and direction of a group of professional workers in the loans department. He must see that there is a regular and continuous flow of work without impairing their professional independence.

The most critical responsibility is to see that the loans made are sound and once a loan is made, to keep close track of it without interfering with the customer.

## III. Working Conditions

Since the person who will work as the Loans Manager will be doing pioneering work, the hours will be regularly long. He will work without supervision and will have to make specific recommendations, in the first person singular, for each loan application to be submitted to the General Manager. There will be a difficult period of adjustment to the new environment; this includes customers, projects proposals, the office, the climate and local travelling conditions.

## IV. Personal Requirements

High academic qualifications are not essential but maturity of the mind is necessary. The Loans Manager must have experience in industrial finance and banking. He must, however, be sympathetic in his approach towards industrial development. Both are necessary by themselves but not sufficient. He must be logical but not rigid in his thinking as the job is one of transferring experience through his initiative. The Loans Manager should therefore have the breadth of knowledge to understand sympathetically the problems of industrial development in underdeveloped countries to a secure large enough volume of business and at the same time be steeped in the lore of industrial finance and banking to establish the IBLL on firm foundations.



*Lain Basso*

INCOMING WIRE

DATE OF WIRE: JULY 27, 1962 1530  
LOG NO.: WU 10  
TO: INTBAFRAD  
FROM: GENEVE

ROUTING
ACTION COPY: MR. HOFFMAN
INFORMATION COPY:
DECODED BY:

TEXT:

4 FOR HOFFMAN

EXPERTS PLANNING MEETING HERE AUGUST 6 INCLUDE MILLIKEN USA, FURTADO BRAZIL, HEMERLE FRACE AND OTHERS HIGHEST CALIBER. WYSS ACCEPTABLE BUT BELIEVE OUR REPRESENTATIVE SHOULD BE HIGHEST POSSIBLE LEVEL AND SHOULD BRING SUFFICIENT COPIES OUR DOCUMENTS ON PLANNING WHICH ARE SCARCE HERE.

DEMUTH CONCURS

LOPEZ-HERRARTE





Liam Bessie

July 23, 1962

Mr. Jacob L. Mosak  
Director, Bureau of General  
Economic Research and Policies  
United Nations Secretariat  
Palais des Nations  
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mosak:

I am replying to Martin Hill's letter of July 9, 1962, inviting the Bank to participate in the meeting of experts on planning experience and techniques to be held in Geneva the week of August 6.

We appreciate the invitation and are designating Mr. Hans Wyss, a member of our Economic Staff, as our representative. Any papers relating to the meeting should be sent directly to Mr. Wyss.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Michael L. Hoffman  
Director  
Development Advisory Service

MLH/mct

*Mr. Martin Hill*

Mr. Wyss

cc Mr. Adler

Mr. Waterston

Mr. de Wilde

Messrs. Iverson/Twining/Desmuth

Mr. Wyss:

Mr. de Wilde suggests that you meet before you depart with Mr. Waterston and Mr. Adler and, if possible, some of the other senior economists in the Bank, with a view to obtaining their suggestions.

MLH



*Laird Bease*

Mr. J. Burke Knapp

July 19, 1962

Michael L. Hoffman

ECOSOC

You may want to tell Mr. Black that, according to Enrique's hasty report, the references in the ECOSOC speeches to IDA were roughly as follows.

Britain and the U.S. both emphasized IDA's need for new funds. The French did not mention IDA or the Bank but said that their future contributions to multilateral programs must be considered in the light of their bilateral programs which are at very high levels.

Of the underdeveloped countries, only India mentioned IDA or the Bank. I gather India's mention was favorable. The other exception was Brazil, whose speaker (name not given) said that the management and policies of the Bank and IDA are becoming intolerable for countries in need of capital for development. He was advocating a large SUNFED. Brazil, Colombia and Yugoslavia made a strong play for the establishment of a specialized agency to plan and finance industrial development. Enrique nevertheless expects some resolution to recommend more funds for IDA.

MLH/mct

Typed from handwritten letter  
to Mr. Hoffman from Dr. Lopez-  
Herrarte.

Geneva  
Switzerland  
July 14, 1962

Dear Mike:

Enclosed I am sending you the statements made by the Secretary General, (also by Paul Hoffman), the U.S., the U.K. and Indian Representatives at the time the U.N. Decade of Development was discussed in plenary meetings.

I wish to call your attention primarily to the parts on the U.S. and U.K. statements which refer to IDA and the need of more funds. The French (I do not have a copy of their statement) did not mention IDA or the Bank but said that their future contribution of funds to multilateral bodies must be considered in the light of the bilateral programs, which are of a very high magnitude and which will continue at such levels for a time to come.

The less developed countries, outside India, did not mention IDA or the Bank, and our friends from Latin America (Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador and Uruguay) ignored us with the exception of Brazil, whose representative said that the management and policies of the Bank and IDA are getting to be intolerable for countries in need of capital for development. He made his reference while voicing the need for the establishment of SUNFED. Both Brazil and Colombia - as well as Yugoslavia - made strong pleas for the establishment of a specialized agency to plan and finance industrial development.

Dick's statement was very well received and I believe it will make an impact when the discussion moves to committee next week. It is hard as yet to know what kind of resolution or resolutions will come out - but I feel that if one is approved on additional funds for development, it will be directed towards more funds for IDA, notwithstanding the Brazilian.

The meeting is <sup>no</sup> as different than many others you attended here in Geneva.

Sincerely,

/s/ Enrique

P.S. Am sending the British statement in a separate envelope because I could not get all of them in one.



*Liaison Bureau  
Mr. Everson*

EUROPEAN OFFICE  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS



OFFICE EUROPÉEN  
DES NATIONS UNIES

Télégrammes : UNATIONS, GENEVE

Téléphone : 33 10 00 33 20 00 33 40 00

Palais des Nations  
GENÈVE

REF. No :

(à rappeler dans la réponse)

9 July 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

The General Assembly under resolution 1708 (XVI) invited the Secretary-General "with the assistance of a group of experts composed with due regard to their familiarity with various planning techniques under different economic systems, and in co-operation with the appropriate institutions of different countries, to prepare a study summarising the experience gained and the techniques in use in the planning of economic development by different countries."

The Secretary-General is convening a meeting of experts in Geneva for the week of 6 to 10 August for a general exchange of views on the subject of planning experience and techniques in use and for the preparation of an outline of the project.

On behalf of the Secretary-General I take great pleasure in inviting your Agency to be represented at the meeting.

... I attach a preliminary note and provisional draft agenda for the meeting. I should be grateful if you would communicate the name of your representative, as well as any comments you may wish to make, directly to Mr. Jacob L. Mosak, Director, Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies of the United Nations Secretariat. He may be reached at this time in Geneva, where he is attending the current session of the Economic and Social Council.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Martin Hill".

Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs.

Mr. Eugene R. Black,  
President,  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,  
1818 H Street,  
Washington 25, D.C.  
Etats-Unis.

1962 JUL 12 AM 8:12

CORRESPONDENCE  
GENEVA OFFICE  
RECEIVED



RECEIVED  
GENERAL FILES  
CORRESPONDENCE

1962 JUL 16 AM 8:49

Europe-Unit  
Washington 25, D.C.  
1979 H Street  
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
Building  
Mr. Eugene B. Black

Economic and Social Affairs  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Martin Hill

*Martin Hill*

Director General

where he is attending the current session of the Economic and Social Council  
of the United Nations Secretariat. He will be located at this time in Geneva,  
Mr. Jacob L. Mosak, Director, Bureau of General Economic Research and Political  
Representative, as well as will comment on his work to make directly to  
the meeting. I should be pleased if you would communicate the name of your  
I attach a preliminary note and bibliography draft enclosed for

inviting your Agency to be represented at the meeting.

On behalf of the Secretary-General I take best wishes in

of an outline of the project.

subject of business experience and responsibility in use and for the preparation  
General for the week of 9 to 10 August for a General exchange of views on the  
The Secretary-General is convening a meeting of experts in

countries.

and the responsibility in use in the business of economic development by different  
of different countries, to prepare a study summarizing the experience gained  
different economic systems, and in co-operation with the appropriate institutions  
with the view to their relationship with various business responsibilities under  
the Secretary-General with the assistance of a group of experts composed  
The General Assembly under resolution 1108 (XVI) invited

Dear Mr. Black

à l'usage des

(à l'usage des services de liaison)

REF. No :

SECRET  
Bureau des Nations

Telephone : 33 70 00 33 30 00 33 40 00

Telex : DIVISIONS' GENEVE

OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
EUROPEAN OFFICE



DES NATIONS UNIES  
OFFICE EUROPEEN

*M. Hill*

Liaison Bureau

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Files

July 6, 1962

From: J.P. Hayes

Subject: UN COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON LONG-TERM  
ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

1. General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) requested the Secretary General "to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre... to prepare, as soon as practicable, in co-operation with the international agencies concerned, long-term projections of world economic trends in order to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans; and to provide studies of planning techniques under various economic and social systems..." (see Annex II for full text).

2. The meeting, held at UN in New York from June 18 through June 29 was confined to the projections aspect of the work, although it was acknowledged that projections and planning could not be put into separate boxes. A meeting on the planning side of the work is to be held in Geneva in July. The June meeting had a dual purpose:

- a. to make proposals for the content and scope of the work of the new Centre;
- b. to make more detailed methodological proposals for a "world projection model."

The first part of the work led to the adoption of an agreed text (re-produced as Annex II of this note). The second part went less well, in spite of the considerable ambitions of several members of the Committee. Several papers were produced, but there was not time to secure agreement on any single text. However, there were very interesting technical discussions (summarized in Annex III)<sup>1/</sup> showing agreement on many questions but also stressing many problems and difficulties.

3. The list of participants is shown in Annex I. Despite the presence of participants from the USSR and Poland, ideological controversy was avoided. The degree to which it was possible to speak the same language, and to take for granted many common premises, was encouraging.

Objects of the Centre

4. The Committee was in complete agreement that quantitative economic projection work for the world as a whole would be useful:

- "a. to provide national authorities and other organizations with a coherent international background for the framing of plans and policies for particular countries, associated groups of countries, and sectors;

1/ To be written later.



- "b. to explore by quantitative illustration the international compatibility of national plans and programs, and the quantitative implications of alternative national and international strategies...;
- "c. to assist in the formulation of international policies concerned with the economic relationship between countries." (para. 7 in Annex II).

5. "Quantitative projections have been found to be a most powerful analytical instrument to display the less obvious implications of trends and policies, to show clearly the relative importance of the various elements in complex situations, and to demonstrate the possibilities and limits of alternative courses of action" (*ibid*). "The projections must be based on study of the inter-relationship of growth rates between countries, operating, in particular, through international trade and payments" (para. 8 (b)).

6. "The United Nations should be able to make a valuable contribution by stimulating and co-ordinating the collection of data and the study of methods of analysis and projection, including the construction of input-output tables and of mathematical models" (para. 9).

7. "It is, however, in our opinion desirable, and practicable, to go further than the simple dissemination of information. It seems to us that it would be useful if governments were prepared to take part in reasonably detailed discussion of their long-term economic prospects, both with each other and on a wider international level. One of the functions of the...Centre should be to promote such discussion...with a view to the gradual convergence, in the mutual interest, of national economic policies. The proposed work on projections of the world economy would afford a useful background for such discussions." (para. 19).

8. The publication of "...long-term projections for the world economy...is a very considerable task, and essentially a continuous one; the projections will need to be repeatedly refined and revised..." (para. 5).

#### "Forecasting" models versus "target" models

9. After some initial hesitation, the rather obvious view was agreed on that there are two major approaches to projection models: projection of what may be expected to happen, based on present trends and policies, versus an alternative projection based on some desired "target" (e.g., for the product of the underdeveloped countries). In the first instance, projections for the advanced western countries and the Soviet Bloc would be taken as defining the environment in which the underdeveloped countries must develop as best they can. In the second case, the implications for the more advanced countries of certain "requirements" of the underdeveloped countries would be investigated.



Target rate of growth

10. Mr. Pant (India) fought hard for the inclusion of an explicit declaration that the object of the exercise should be to show how the underdeveloped areas could achieve growth rates of 7% in a fairly short time. The compromise formula was that: "The work programme should include continuous exploration of the factors, internal and external, determining the maximum feasible acceleration of economic growth in the under-developed countries" (end of para. 8 in Annex II).

Import substitution

11. Much of the discussion centered on the question of the feasible development of import substitution among the underdeveloped countries. It was agreed that the underdeveloped countries will have to aim at internal growth rates higher than the probable rate of growth of their exports to the remainder of the world.

12. It was pointed out that there was an important difference between the possibilities of import substitution in individual countries and the possibilities for the underdeveloped countries as a group by way of development of trade between these countries. Mr. Pant wanted deliberate planning whereby the underdeveloped countries as a group would make themselves virtually self-sufficient in manufacturing of equipment within a fairly short period.

13. It was agreed that no off-the-cuff judgments of the possibilities of import substitution could be usefully made. Mr. Saunders submitted copies of the conclusions from a book by Alfred Maizels, about to be published, on factors influencing trade in manufactured goods.

Aggregation versus disaggregation

14. There was much dispute as to the appropriate degree of aggregation in the work:

- a. by sectors and commodity groups;
- b. by geographical areas.

Mosak seemed to favor the making of a projection model for the underdeveloped countries as a whole, at least as a first approximation, ostensibly on grounds of saving labor. The people from the regional commissions appeared to feel that he was also interested in shaping up a job which would be best done at the Centre.

15. It was concluded that:

"Analysis on a world scale must necessarily begin from analysis of broad tendencies affecting a wide range of countries. But to be useful, the implications of these broad projections must be brought out in sufficient detail to permit the specific

problems of individual countries to be identified within the general framework, and the general projections to be tested against the plans and programmes of individual countries" (para. 8 (a) in Annex II).

16. There was also a fair weight of opinion that work in the under-developed countries would have to be founded on examination of data for individual countries, because of difficulties:

- a. of aggregating economic magnitudes for countries of different price structures;
- b. of discovering valid magnitudes for economic relationships within a large group of countries.

#### Per capita GNP comparisons

17. There was considerable feeling that the proposed work program necessitated systematic study of the implications of different national price structures for comparison and aggregation of GNP figures, growth rates, investment rates etc.; and that UN ought to work on these problems. Le Guay (OECD) protested that the impression must not be given that this work can be easy, or that projection work should await the solution of this type of statistical problem. Nevertheless a fairly specific recommendation was adopted (para. 11 in Annex II).

18. There has been some discussion in the Bank on the necessity of ourselves doing some work on this subject. Presumably we are quite content to see UN do the work, provided that it will be well done and will meet our needs. I suggest that this is a field where we should enter into closer technical collaboration with UN.

#### Inter-agency rivalries

19. FAO and the regional economic commissions, in particular, were very suspicious of empire-building proclivities at the Centre. Mosak urged that the full Committee should not discuss the allocation of work, and the text was adopted:

"We understand that it is intended to organize this work in collaboration with the regional commissions and national governments, and that the specialized agencies, other international organizations and private research institutes will also participate. We are concerned with the whole range of work to be done and would not wish to prejudge the question of which agency should do it" (para. 1 in Annex II).

20. Mosak held a special meeting with the representatives of the specialized agencies and other international organizations present, to work out forms of words at all points which would be generally acceptable. He stressed collaboration, citing the division of commodity work between FAO and UN Headquarters. The substance of collaboration was not discussed in any detail.



Future collaboration

21. I feel that the work of the Centre may potentially meet a very great need, and that we should therefore collaborate as closely as we reasonably can. It seems that the Centre will be strong on statistical and econometric techniques but somewhat weak in its feel of what is or is not feasible for the various underdeveloped countries. For this, it will have to rely largely on the work of the regional economic commissions, unless we are prepared to make available in some form the substance of our country analyses.

22. A specific problem of co-ordination may arise out of a recommendation (insisted on by Mr. Pant) that the Centre might prepare "...a comprehensive directory containing (a) a list of agencies, organizations and individuals engaged in research on development activities; (b) a bibliography of relevant studies in the field of development; (c) a list of major development projects carried out in developing countries during, say, the last 10 years, and (d) an index of technical information and data relevant for planning" (para. 18 in Annex II). The last item would presumably overlap the proposed contents of the Economic Staff data book.

IBRD "image"

23. In this connection, it is interesting to note the views on the Bank expressed at the beginning and end of the meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, I was told by Sandee of the Netherlands that the Bank did no research, and I felt that this view was rather prevalent. At the end, the complaint was that the Bank does not publish the results of its work.

cc: Mr. J. Burke Knapp  
Mr. R.H. Demuth  
Mr. J.C. de Wilde  
Economic Advisers



ANNEX I

List of Members of Consultative Group on Long-Term  
Economic Projections, and Others Attending the Session

Members of Consultative Group on Long-Term  
Economic Projections

Mr. Sadok Bahroun	Chef de Service des Statistiques au Secretariat d'Etat au Plan et aux Finances, Government of Tunisia
Professor Francis Bator	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Professor E.S. Kirschen	University of Brussels
M. Jacques Mayer	Service des Etudes Economiques et Financieres, Ministere des Finances, Government of France
Professor Jozef Pajestka	Director, Economic Research Institute, Planning Commission, Government of People's Republic of Poland
Mr. Pitambar Pant	Chief, Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission, Government of India
Mr. A.I. Petrov	Chief, Department of Perspective Plans and Economic Problems State Economic Council of the USSR
Mr. Jan Sandee	Assistant Director, Centraal Planbureau, Government of the Netherlands
Mr. Christopher T. Saunders	Director, The National Institute of Economic and Social Research, London

Representatives of Specialized Agencies  
and Inter-Governmental Organizations

M. Philippe Carre	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
Mr. H. Correa	International Labour Organization
M. L.M. Goreux	Food and Agriculture Organization
Mr. J.P. Hayes	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development





JAN 08 2021

ANNEX II

WBG ARCHIVES

COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON LONG-TERM  
ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS  
18-29 June 1962

Distr. RESTRICTED  
EPPC/LTEP/RWP.12/Rev.4  
29 June, 1962

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS AND PROGRAMMING CENTRE: PROPOSALS  
FOR A CO-OPERATIVE WORK PROGRAMME ON LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS

1. The purpose of this Report is to recommend methods by which the United Nations Economic Projections and Programming Centre and the Regional Centres if established might carry out a programme of work on long-term projections to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans, in accordance with the resolution of the General Assembly (1708 (XVI)).<sup>1/</sup> We understand that it is intended to organize this work in collaboration with the regional commissions and national governments, and that the specialized agencies, other international organizations and private research institutions will also participate. We are concerned with the whole range of work to be done and would not wish to prejudge the question of which agency should do it.

2. Almost everywhere, governments are now concerned with the problems of long-term strategies for economic growth in their own countries; in many under-developed countries, in particular, planning and programming have become increasingly important instruments for accelerating economic development. Development strategies are being formulated in varying degrees of comprehensiveness. Some are little more than the general expressions of intention. In many countries, comprehensive plans are being elaborated. The centrally planned economies have been operating with annual and five-year plans and have recently undertaken the formulation of longer-term perspective plans. In addition to national governments, international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations, are engaged in studying long-term prospects and policies for groups of associated countries, or for groups of commodities. In certain cases, the international organizations are providing governments with technical help in the formulation of plans. Various official, industrial and academic organizations throughout the world are concerned with similar work. Every one of these individual attempts to look ahead depends, to a greater or less extent, on a view about future developments in the rest of the world economy, and particularly on a view about the future course of international trade.

<sup>1/</sup> The resolution requested the Secretary-General "to establish an Economic Projections and Programming Centre, with sub-centres, as appropriate, in the regional economic commissions or institutes of economic development and planning:

- (a) To intensify the activities already initiated in this field and to prepare, as soon as practicable in co-operation with the international agencies concerned, long-term projections of world economic trends in order to facilitate the formulation of national economic plans;
- (b) To provide studies of planning techniques under various economic and social systems which would be helpful to national and regional institutes of economic development and planning."



3. All members of the Committee are convinced that the formulation of co-ordinated national and international policies for economic development could be facilitated by the work proposed in the General Assembly resolution referred to above. Not only would this create a better basis for national plans to promote economic and social progress in the countries concerned; it would also emphasize the great opportunities for bringing national economic policies into closer accordance with international objectives and for shaping these policies with greater awareness of common interests. These views are confirmed by the representatives of the specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations who have helped the Committee with their advice and experience. The Committee was greatly assisted by working papers prepared by Mr. E.S. Kirschen, by Mr. J. Pajestka and by the United Nations Secretariat.

4. The general object of our recommendations is then, that the United Nations and other international agencies should be enabled to play an increasingly active part in assisting the improvement of national plans and programmes for long-term economic development. Our views about the future work are set out under the following heads:

- I. Projections and their policy implications
- II. Methodological studies and data requirements
- III. Collection, dissemination and discussion of data, plans and policies.

I. Projections and their policy implications

5. We would urge that the United Nations, in co-operation with the international agencies concerned, should as soon as possible prepare and publish long-term projections for the world economy. This is a very considerable task, and essentially a continuous one; the projections will need to be repeatedly refined and revised as their usefulness extends, and full opportunity should be given for discussion of them. Some suggestions about how such projections might be made are contained in a number of working papers for the Secretariat.

6. Such projections would explore the problems that will arise in achieving more rapid growth throughout the world economy and especially in the under-developed countries. The projections would therefore be an attempt to spread understanding of the quantitative implications of certain general economic and social objectives, and, in particular, of the objective of a rapid rise in living standards, accompanied by early elimination of poverty and by progress towards greater equality of opportunity. To achieve this objective requires the most effective use of human resources and productive capacity and means that governments will keep demand rising in line with increasing potential output.

7. The purpose of the projections should be:

- a. to provide national authorities and other organizations with a coherent international background for the framing of plans and policies for particular countries, associated groups of countries, and sectors;



- b. to explore by quantitative illustration the international compatibility of national plans and programmes, and the quantitative implications of alternative national and international strategies, in particular of adequately high target rates of growth in the under-developed countries. Quantitative projections have been found to be a most powerful analytical instrument to display the less obvious implications of trends and policies, to show clearly the relative importance of the various elements in complex situations, and to demonstrate the possibilities and limits of alternative courses of action;
  - c. to assist in the formulation of international policies concerned with the economic relationships between countries.
8. To serve these purposes, we believe that the work to be done should meet the following requirements:
- a. Analysis on a world scale must necessarily begin from analysis of broad tendencies affecting a wide range of countries. But to be useful, the implications of these broad projections must be brought out in sufficient detail to permit the specific problems of individual countries to be identified within the general framework, and the general projections to be tested against the plans and programmes of individual countries.
  - b. The projections must be based on study of the inter-relationship of growth rates between countries, operating, in particular, through international trade and payments. Special attention should be paid to the effects of flows of capital and aid, and of factors and policies affecting the terms of trade, on relative income levels and relative rates of growth. An example of work already done on one aspect of international trade is the projection of long-term demand and supply factors for agricultural products. We have had this study before us and hope that this work will be vigorously continued.
  - c. The projections should display those elements in the economic structure of nations which are regarded as strategic for growth. In the under-developed countries, these basic features of the economy might be regarded as including:
    - i. the rates of investment and the capacity to increase investment;
    - ii. the levels and rates of development of primary and industrial output and productivity in relation to gross national product;
    - iii. the distribution of the growing labour force by major economic sectors;
    - iv. the import content of different forms of final expenditure.



Growth policies would be considered in the light of how far or how quickly these basic features of the economy can be changed, taking into account the problems arising from, for example, shortages of qualified manpower at various levels, deficiencies of technical organization, balance of payments deficits, income distribution, land ownership systems and population trends. The work programme should include continuous exploration of the factors, internal and external, determining the maximum feasible acceleration of economic growth in the under-developed countries.

## II. Methodological Studies and Data Requirements

9. The United Nations should be able to make a valuable contribution by stimulating and co-ordinating the collection of data and the study of methods of analysis and projections including the construction of input-output tables and of mathematical models.

10. One basic need is the improvement and extension of national statistics and of their comparability (particularly for national accounts). There has been great progress in this area, in which the international organizations have played a large part; we need only say that the feasibility and usefulness of the programme which we are considering depend very heavily on the accuracy, comparability and completeness of the statistical data available. In most under-developed countries, a considerable additional effort is needed to get basic data for comprehensive planning.

11. A major statistical problem is the difficulty of comparing and aggregating in a meaningful way economic magnitudes in different countries. We would urge, as a long-term proposition, the further development of data on income distribution, expenditure patterns and price structures in different countries. This is needed for many purposes, including (a) clearer evaluation of progress in raising standards of living and economic potential and (b) comparisons of the purchasing power of currencies. On this latter point, we welcome the intention of the Statistical Office of the United Nations to study possible solutions of a highly complex problem of comparison of purchasing power.

12. We feel, further, that it would be desirable to develop a new range of data about important economic and technical relationships which are not now systematically put together. In particular, it should be possible to assemble or to collect comparative technical and statistical data, for particular lines of production, about labour, material and investment inputs. The dissemination of such data for a range of countries would greatly assist those concerned with planning and programming in countries where the information is lacking.

13. One field for international co-operation is the comparative study of methods of factual economic analysis and of economic development models. It seems to us essential that the United Nations should be



equipped to advise on analytical methods, with full knowledge of the work being done in individual countries, whether in official planning organizations or in academic institutions.

14. Studies should also be made, as experience accumulates, of the methodological problems of models for groups of countries or for the world economy as a whole. This calls for much further research into the changing structural patterns of international economic relationships.

15. This field of work should extend to the analysis of the effectiveness of various methods of modifying a country's economic structure. It is important to study, for example, the extent to which a country in a particular situation can achieve growth by import substitution. This kind of exercise requires both theoretical reasoning and intensive analysis of actual experience in individual countries.

16. Such methodological studies, by distilling international experience, will be helpful to experts in all countries. But they will be especially useful for experts in countries with limited resources for conducting this kind of work on their own account.

### III. Collection, Dissemination and Discussion of Data, and Policies

17. To allow the United Nations Projections and Programming Centre to perform the tasks laid down by the General Assembly in Resolution 1708 (XVI), governments must, clearly, be prepared to co-operate by readiness to make available to the United Nations the fullest possible information about their long-term plans and programmes. The dissemination of this information among national planning authorities should itself do much to encourage the technical improvement and greater coherence of national long-term policies. We attach importance to the Secretariat's intention to give greater emphasis to the discussion of national long-term plans in future international economic surveys in accordance with the General Assembly's resolution on this matter. The very process of studying national long-term plans and programmes in relation to each other, which implies viewing the problem as a whole, will offer new and meaningful insights into the problems and feasibilities of development. This could make a genuine contribution to a better balanced and speedier development of the world economy.

18. A task which the Centre might undertake immediately is the preparation of a comprehensive directory containing (a) a list of agencies, organizations and individuals engaged in research on development activities; (b) a bibliography of relevant studies in the field of development<sup>1/</sup>; (c) a list of major development projects carried out in developing countries during, say, the last 10 years and (d) an index of technical information and data relevant for planning.

<sup>1/</sup> Reference was made to the international "Bibliography on Demand Analysis and Projections" published by the FAO (with annual supplements).



19. It is, however, in our opinion desirable, and practicable, to go further than the simple dissemination of information. It seems to us that it would be useful if governments were prepared to take part in reasonably detailed discussion of their long-term economic prospects, both with each other and on a wider international level. One of the functions of the Economic Projections and Programming Centre should be to promote such discussion (in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, specialized agencies, and other inter-governmental organizations) with a view to the gradual convergence, in the mutual interest, of national economic policies. The proposed work on projections of the world economy would afford a useful background for such discussions. The United Nations "family", moreover, should be in a position to help member countries, when required, to study the wider implications of their own plans and programmes.

#### Conclusion

20. It is not suggested that the programme suggested above - for projections, for methodological studies, and for dissemination and discussion of national plans - should proceed in any particular order of priority. These are not neatly separated compartments of study, but interdependent aspects of a single and continuous operation. The need is to develop thinking and action on a broad front.

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ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION  
Thirty-fifth session  
October 1962  
New York

REPORT OF THE NINTH INTER-AGENCY MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL  
CO-OPERATION WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION  
OF WATER RESOURCES

(WMO Headquarters, Geneva, 2 to 5 July 1962)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ninth Inter-Agency Meeting on International Co-operation with respect to the Development and Utilization of Water Resources was held in Geneva, at WMO Headquarters, from 2 to 5 July 1962. It was attended by representatives of the Water Resources Development Centre, the United Nations, the Special Fund, FAO, IAEA, IBRD-IDA, UNESCO, WHO and WMO; a list of the participants is attached (see Annex I).
2. Mr. D.A. Davies, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, welcomed the participants on behalf of WMO, the host organization.
3. Mr. E.S. de Breuvery, Head of the Water Resources Development Centre, and, in his temporary absence, Mr. O.M. Ashford of WMO, acted as chairman, and Mr. J.P. Dumoulin as technical secretary.
4. An annotated provisional agenda had been circulated in advance of the meeting and served as a basis for the exchange of views.

## II. QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

### Economic and Social Council Resolution 876 (XXXIII)

5. The Head of the Water Centre informed the meeting of the views expressed by delegations during the thirty-third session of the Council in their debate of the second biennial report of the Centre (E/3587). During this debate it was generally agreed that the Centre had an important role to play as a catalytic agent and stress was laid on better co-ordination through the Centre and on tightening the links between United Nations Headquarters, the Regional Commissions and the organizations and specialized agencies concerned. It was hoped that the Centre would broaden its activities, and its increasing role in relation to the rapid expansion of Special Fund activities in the field of water resources was noted with appreciation. It was noted that in its

resolution the Council aimed at strengthening the Centre and also the preparation of a priority decade programme in the water resources field.

Revision of the existing arrangements pertaining to the Centre

6. The Head of the Centre brought to the attention of the meeting the points of the Council resolution dealing with the staffing of the Centre and recalled action subsequently taken by ACC in May 1962, including the concrete proposals submitted in its report (E/3625, paras. 123-128) to the Council at its thirty-fourth session. The Secretary-General and the executive heads of the various organizations concerned had been requested by the Council to lend their co-operation, including the secondment of personnel, as appropriate, at their expense. It was noted that, in accordance with ACC's agreements, FAO and WHO, as well as the United Nations, would in the first instance second staff.

7. At the request of some participants, the Head of the Water Centre explained some aspects of the new structure, as well as the future machinery and functioning of this set-up, including the relationship between the Centre and the Inter-Agency Meeting. The latter might be regarded as the "general assembly" of the Centre, which would serve as an executive instrument and focal point for co-ordination both inside the United Nations family and in relation to outside organizations.

8. As regards the staff of the Water Centre, the United Nations would provide for the Director, the Technical Secretary and a senior economist; in addition, it would second specialists, as needed, and make provision for secretaries-clerks, short-term consultants and staff travel for consultations. It was assumed that appropriate consultations would take place with participating organizations when appointing the Director. The FAO representative confirmed that his organization was ready to provide a senior water specialist for two or three months in 1962 and, upon successful experience, for a similar period in 1963, to be followed by full-year secondment by 1964, subject to approval by FAO's Conference. The WHO representative reported that his organization



was prepared to second an engineer in late 1962, and, subject to budgetary provisions and satisfactory experience, would continue such secondment. Other participants, such as WMO, supported the idea in principle and are investigating the possibilities of seconding staff in the future. Meanwhile, short-term assistance by all concerned was stressed, such as in connexion with the preparation of the report to the Council late in 1962, to contain proposals for a water decade programme.

Priority decade programme in the water resources domain

9. The Head of the Water Centre drew the attention of the meeting to the passage of Council Resolution 876 (XXXIII) which requested "that proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade be drawn up by the Centre as soon as possible with the co-operation of the various organs concerned".

10. A preliminary discussion took place regarding the possible contents of the programme report, particular attention being paid to three subjects of interest at the global level, and particularly suitable for promotion and co-ordination through the Centre, namely with regard to (a) international river basins, (b) country surveys of water needs and resources, and (c) systematic ground-water exploration in water-deficient areas. The first two had already been indicated in a general way to the Council (in document E/3613); some reservation was expressed concerning the third subject. All three, and other aspects of water resources development, would need elaboration in the report requested by the Council for its thirty-fifth session, along with adequate background information to give a comprehensive picture of the water field, and action needed in the coming decade, including plans and proposals by interested organisations for separate action within their particular fields of competence. One aim would be to develop methods, approaches and comprehensive "plans of operations", for execution as appropriate.

11. The debate made it clear, however, that further work and thought must be devoted to planning the report. Keeping in mind that the report to the

Council must be completed by the middle of January 1963 and that the seconded staff from FAO and WHO would be needed for this purpose in New York by 15 November 1962, the participants felt that a short meeting at the working group level had to be organised. In that connexion it was recommended that the representatives of FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and the Head of the Water Centre should meet for three days in Paris during the second half of September 1962. Moreover, it would be desirable that interested organisations at present unable to second staff for longer term, be represented for a short time in New York in early December 1962 to help review and revise the first draft of the report to the Council. It was also envisaged that a few consultants would be called in for this purpose.

### III. EXCHANGE AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES

12. It was generally agreed that the continuous exchange and dissemination of information on water projects and water resources development should be improved both between the participating Organisations and in relation to Organisations outside the UN family.

13. The Head of the Water Centre recalled that although it had been agreed two years ago that the Centre should issue three times a year an information bulletin this could not be done because of lack of staff; moreover, it was not expected that this could be done unless adequate secondment of permanent staff to the Centre was arranged.

14. Under this item, a detailed examination was also made of activities connected with Special Fund projects in the water field, which had expanded rapidly as evidenced by a list of relevant projects (approved in 1962) introduced by the representative of the Special Fund. The scope of these activities and their implications were further elucidated through a statement by the Special Fund representative (see Annex II) and an exchange of views on these various aspects.

15. The Head of the Centre recalled that a common agreement had been reached in October 1961 for the communication between Organisations concerned



and the Centre of comments on government requests to the Special Fund. The Centre had systematically communicated to the organizations concerned a copy of its evaluations, comments and suggestions submitted to the Special Fund and it was agreed that the organizations concerned would similarly provide such information to the Centre.

16. It was observed that one obstacle to adequate commenting and exchange was the lack of sufficient copies of the full texts of requests, and the meeting expressed the view that a wider distribution of full texts would be desirable.

17. Serious concern was expressed about delays in implementation of approved Special Fund projects. All agreed there was need to improve this situation. In this connexion stress was laid on the need for confidence in the technical competence of the executing agencies and for adequate flexibility so that negotiations are not unduly delayed over relatively minor points.

18. The Special Fund was well aware of the workload imposed by its projects on the executing agencies. Thanks to their co-operation the Special Fund had been able to keep its own staff small. Several representatives pointed out that these operational activities, as well as those connected with technical assistance, seriously affected their regular programmes.

19. These programmes, largely reflect important needs of the less developed countries and constitute an essential foundation for operational activities. The meeting therefore agreed that it is absolutely essential that greater support be given to what may be called regular technical activities (compilation of information, analysis, preparation of systematic studies, dissemination, etc.).

#### IV. DEVELOPMENTS OF COMMON INTEREST

##### International river basins

20. The ECAFE representative informed the meeting of the work progress on the Mekong River and gave details on the Mekong Committee programme.

21. The Head of the Centre made a general review of consultations going on

concerning rivers in Africa, particularly the Niger and the Senegal rivers. For the Niger it was explained that a preliminary report on the studies and work already done on this river should be ready about September 1962. As regards the Senegal River basin, the United Nations had been requested to send a mission of experts, the main task of which would be to make an inventory of the available data in the various technical fields connected with the development of the river basin and to establish guide lines for work to be undertaken, possibly including proposals for the establishment of an international technical agency for the development of the Senegal River basin. The meeting was informed in detail of the composition of the mission and on the possibility of a request to be submitted to the Special Fund at a later stage. Arrangements were discussed for assistance by the interested organizations in briefing the prospective mission, possibly at a meeting in Paris in September 1962, and for subsequent co-operation in the project.

Demineralization of saline water

22. At the last Inter-Agency Meeting, the participants had been informed on the preparations of a United Nations study, in accordance with Council Resolution 759 (XXIX), of possibilities for the economic utilization of demineralized sea and brackish water in water-deficient areas. Substantial progress, as reported by the representative of the United Nations Resources and Transport Branch, had been made since that time. A detailed questionnaire had been sent to the participating organizations and a number of developing countries carefully selected on the basis of geographic and other studies. It was now being followed up by extensive field visits. Preliminary field reports indicated great interest in the subject and also substantial possibilities for applications other than irrigation. It was expected that a comprehensive report would be completed in 1963 for consideration by the Council.

23. The representative of UNESCO informed the meeting that his organization was planning to stimulate interest in fundamental physical and chemical aspects of demineralization processes. In this connexion, UNESCO was scheduling an international symposium - to be held in the spring of 1964 in Washington, D.C., in co-operation with the Office of Saline Water in the



U.S. Department of Interior - which would seek to interest scientists in fundamental aspects of demineralization, as distinct from technological and economic aspects. The United Nations study on practical possibilities would be a useful and timely background document for this symposium.

#### Irrigation and drainage

24. The representative of FAO stated that, because of pressure of operational field work, it had not always been possible to pay all due attention to the regular programme activities of his organization. He informed the meeting that steps were being taken to reactivate those activities. Thus, the University of California's Professors on sabbatical leave were engaged to deal with irrigation training and expansion. Good progress was being made on the joint FAO/UNESCO international source book on irrigation and drainage of arid lands in relation to salinity. FAO also intended to intensify work on the economic aspects of irrigation planning. For this purpose, a questionnaire was in preparation on the sale of irrigation water, and will be circulated for comments. Finally, the FAO representative emphasised the need for collecting and analysing data on irrigation and drainage developments in the World as a basis for the formulation of quantitative planning targets - subject to approval by FAO's conference, a new headquarters specialist should be recruited for this purpose in 1964. Close co-ordination would continue to be insured with organizations working in the water field outside the UN family, such as ICID and CCTA.

#### Use of isotope techniques in hydrological problems

25. The representative of IAEA mentioned that the Agency is taking an active interest in hydrology from the point of view of employing various isotopes, both radioactive and stable, for solving hydrological problems. The world-wide survey of tritium and stable isotopes of water in precipitation in co-operation with WMO was continuing and at present 97 stations all over the world are participating in the sampling programme. Three research contracts on the use of isotopes in hydrological problems had been awarded. A panel of experts was convened last November and discussed all possible aspects of isotope applications in hydrology. A comprehensive technical report from

their meeting was going to be published shortly in the Agency's Technical Report series.

26. The last experiment in the Greece/Special Fund/FAO project had been carried out. A similar experiment was planned for the Special Fund project in the Antalya region, in Turkey, executed by FAO. The analysis of samples from such experiments were done in the Agency's laboratory in Vienna. In co-operation with FAO, plans for employing natural tritium in several Special Fund projects concerning ground water have been worked out.

27. A unit for analysis of natural tritium in water was under consideration in the Agency's laboratory.

28. Special missions visited Pakistan and India and made recommendations on the application of isotope techniques to ground-water problems in these countries, and similar missions are planned for Latin American countries in 1963.

29. A symposium on radioisotope applications in hydrology was planned to be held in Tokyo in March 1963.

#### Waste disposal of radioactive material

30. The representative of IAEA mentioned that a panel convened to discuss the disposal of radioactive waste into fresh water had completed their work and a report will be issued soon. Another panel will meet in September 1962 to discuss radioactive waste disposal into the ground which is of concern in the preservation of ground-water resources.

#### Activities undertaken by IBRD-IDA

31. The representative of the IBRD and its affiliate IDA informed the participants that although these two international agencies had no programme as such for water resources development, they were most concerned with all aspects of water projects and particularly in the field of power, irrigation and water supplies. Water supply schemes and their financing were of interest to IDA; some had been financed and others were under consideration. The IBRD had already been selected by the Governing Council of the Special Fund for



several water projects in various parts of the World. The IBRD had, through its International Institute for Economic Development organized last year a summer course for FAO agricultural personnel and this year a course for French-speaking African countries at which the Head of the Water Resources Development Centre was invited as speaker. The representative of the IBRD and IDA supplied the participants with figures on loans and credit to less developed countries for their water resources development.

32. The participants expressed unanimously their interest in the statement made by the representative for these two international institutions and appreciation for their increasing financial impact in the water resources development.

#### Water resources terminology

33. The representative of UNESCO reported that the work on the ground-water section of the multi-lingual water resources terminology (in five languages) was approaching a satisfactory outcome. A first draft on ground-water terminology containing 500 terms and definitions in French with their English equivalents was presented to the meeting. Additional terms were being added and the translations into Spanish, German and Russian were going on, with a view to arriving at a restricted draft to be circulated by the end of 1962. Comments and suggestions were requested from the participants who took note with satisfaction of the first results achieved. The WMO representative stated that his organization had great interest in this document in relation to its Meteorological Vocabulary, at present under preparation. The IAEA representative mentioned that, considering the various disciplines involved, many experts of several fields of science were eager to find a practical and useful common language in water terminology.

#### Scientific hydrology

34. The representative of UNESCO informed the meeting of plans being drawn up for a long-term programme of scientific hydrology. The first proposals in this direction had been made during a meeting of scientists held in Athens in

September 1961 and followed up with a resolution of the UNESCO Executive Board in November 1961.

35. An expert committee of the forthcoming UNESCO General Conference in November 1962 was to discuss the preparations now under way to define the general scope of the programme and the machinery for its implementation. The essential part of this programme is to be an international concerted plan of research agreed upon by the Governments, following a pattern bearing some resemblance with the International Geophysical Year. For the drawing up of this plan, it was envisaged to hold a meeting of experts in Paris early in 1963, so that their report could be available for possible consideration by the Fourth Congress of WMO in April 1963 in view of WMO's special interest in the matter. Subsequently an intergovernmental meeting would be organized in the spring of 1964 for the adoption of the long-term programme. In parallel with this intergovernmental co-operation, it was envisaged that UNESCO itself might start a programme in scientific hydrology from 1963 onwards dealing mainly with exchange of information and training with a view to prepare the ground for the long-term programme.

36. The UNESCO representative stressed that all preparations would be made in close consultation with all interested parties, including especially WMO and the International Association of Scientific Hydrology. He further emphasized the wish of his Organization in having all Inter-agency participants concerned associated with the preparation and execution of the programme, and they confirmed their willingness to assist UNESCO in its undertaking.

37. It was also agreed that the long-term programme of scientific hydrology did not as such bear direct relations with the UN Development Decade but that some reference to it might be made as appropriate in the introduction to the report to the Council which is mentioned under paragraph 10 above.

Progress in the arid and tropical humid zone programmes

38. The UNESCO representative reported on the main achievements relating to water resources under these programmes since the previous meeting. He stressed that a close co-operation had been maintained with other interested Agencies,



particularly FAO and WMO, through joint meetings. He also mentioned in this connection the fruitful co-operation with ECAFE in the organization of the joint ECAFE/UNESCO Seminar on ground-water resources and development held in 1962.

39. The UNESCO representative pointed out that the arid zone research programme would come to an end as a "major project" at the end of 1962, but would be continued on a modified basis and without the previous geographical limitation. Emphasis would be laid on Latin American countries, inter alia, through a conference on the arid zone problems of Latin America scheduled to be held in Buenos Aires in September 1963. Under the regular programme which would be somewhat reduced, symposia and seminars would continue to be organized, as would the preparation and distribution of publications and newsletters. Under the Technical Assistance programme, projects related to arid zone research were expected to increase and a first Special Fund project on irrigation with saline water had been approved in Tunisia. In addition, UNESCO would encourage intergovernmental co-operative research on specific projects such as the study of the artesian basins of Northern Africa.

40. As regards the humid tropics research programme, the meeting was informed that, except for activities concerning the deltaic areas, the future programme was rather marginal to water resources development. The UNESCO representative mentioned that the approach in both programmes was scientific research and training of specialists and that one of their most important achievements was to draw the attention of governments on the one hand, and of scientists, on the other, to the specific problems of these areas which had been so far neglected.

#### Water pollution problems

41. The representative of WHO drew attention to the menace of increasing water pollution and to new types of pollutants. New methods must be found to deal with them. There was also need for work on terminology in this field and on legal and administrative implications, on which effective co-operation had already been established.

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With the Compliments of Father de Breuvery,  
Head of the Water Resources Development Centre.

Geneva, July 10, 1962



Community water supply

42. The field of water supply, in its various aspects, had become a major activity of WHO, as part of its programme of environmental health. It included such aspects as organization, management and fiscal policies, both through publications and field operations. This programme was bound to increase since population growth in urban areas was reported to be in the order of five per cent a year while the rate of water supply construction was lagging seriously behind. WHO had concentrated on the fundamental aspects of the problem, such as training of engineers and establishment of water supply organizations based on sound financial foundations. The Community Water Supply Programme was now being accelerated with the objective of meeting the increasing needs and handling the huge backlog of needs now existing.

Hydrological meteorology

43. The WMO representative mentioned that all seven working groups, established by the first session of the Commission for Hydrological Meteorology, were working at their programmes and had made good progress. The main result expected from their activities was a Guide on Hydrological Meteorology, consisting of several chapters dealing with different kinds of hydrological and meteorological work, for instance, instruments and observing practices, network design, collection and publication of data, methods of analysis of data, hydrological forecasting, etc. It was hoped that a draft of this Guide would be ready for the Commission which would be held in 1964, instead of 1965, as previously planned.

44. The increasing interest of the WMO regional associations in hydro-meteorological problems was also mentioned. At sessions of these bodies, such questions as the regional study of evaporation problems, the establishment of regional networks of hydrometeorological stations and regional activities in the field of hydrological meteorology in general are being discussed.

45. The meeting noted the close WMO collaboration with ECAFE, in particular the Second Joint ECAFE/WMO Hydrological Seminar, held last year. WMO and ECAFE were preparing the next hydrological seminar, planned for 1963.

46. Finally, the activities of WMO as an executive agency for Special Fund projects were mentioned. At the beginning of this year a team, established jointly by WMO and FAO, had prepared a report which contained proposals for a comprehensive hydrometeorological survey of the Lake Victoria catchment, for submission by the governments concerned to the Special Fund.

Recent and prospective developments in the areas of the Regional Commissions

47. In the absence of a representative for ECLA, the Head of the Water Centre reviewed activities in the field of water resources in this region based on a report supplied by ECLA. Emphasis was made on the surveys of water needs and resources on a national basis and on the positive results already obtained, such as programming for technical assistance and preparation of requests to the Special Fund. The meeting expressed its deep concern at the absence of a representative of ECLA and hoped that this Commission would be regularly represented at future Inter-Agency Meetings on Water Resources. In relation to a need expressed in the ECLA statement for a small nucleus of key experts (for water resources country surveys) on a long-term basis, the meeting supported the suggestion that a water resources development specialist be assigned, by FAO, on a permanent basis to its regional office in Latin America.

48. As to ECA activities in the water domain, the Head of the Water Centre informed the meeting on recent developments in some of the African countries.

49. The ECAFE representative distributed a comprehensive document summarizing water resources development activities during the last year in the area of this Commission, and emphasized **the** need of promotion of more basic studies on the physical as well as the socio-economic aspects related to the water resources development projects through his experiences in the past. Among various exchanges on views relating to ECAFE activities, two items received particular attention, namely a projected symposium on flood and drainage problems of deltaic and coastal regions and the preparation of a manual on standards and criteria for planning of water resources projects.



50. Concerning the first item the representative of UNESCO mentioned that his organization was planning an interdisciplinary symposium on deltaic problems in the humid tropics to be held in a Far Eastern country in October 1963. It was felt that in order to permit attendance at these two closely related meetings, programmes and dates should be co-ordinated between ECAFE and UNESCO.

51. As to the second item, the participants considered that this manual of standards could be of international importance and therefore expressed the wish to secure a copy of the draft before publication for comments and suggestions.

52. The representative of ECE made a comprehensive statement on activities of the Secretariat in the field of water utilization, with emphasis on the problems related to water pollution control. Details were given at the meeting on possible studies to be undertaken on water pollution legislation on a national and international level.

52. He also reported on problems relating to the navigability of European rivers and on the study concerning the creation of a unified European waterway system. In the field of hydro-power resources development, ECE was continuing its regular programme on water storage potentials in Europe for which questionnaires were sent to the countries interested as well as on the inter-regional diversity of hydro-power resources in terms of frequency. It was planned to present the first results of these studies in the form of a tentative list of suggestions, to the Working Groups on Committee on Electric Power Programmes.

53. Appreciation was expressed on the contribution in the field of hydro-power experience and methods made by ECE to the other regional commissions and in particular to ECAFE and ECLA.

V. PLANS FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS CONCERNING REGIONAL  
PROJECTS, INCLUDING SEMINARS, SYMPOSIA AND  
CONFERENCES

54. The participants submitted as tentative lists their respective organization's programme concerning the planned regional projects and seminars, symposia and conferences. A general discussion took place and co-ordination was effective.

55. The participants agreed to supply periodically to the Water Centre their revised lists of regional projects, seminars, symposia, conferences and other meetings concerning the water resources field.

VI TIME AND PLACE OF THE TENTH INTER-AGENCY MEETING

56. On behalf of his Organization, the representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency suggested that the Tenth Inter-Agency Meeting be held at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna.

57. The meeting expressed unanimous wish that this invitation be accepted and recommended to ACC that the meeting should last **four** days and be held during the last week of June 1963.



ANNEX I

9th Inter-Agency Meeting on Water Resources

2 - 5 July 1962

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

Father E.S. de Breuvery	Head of the Water Resources Development Centre.
Mr. J.P. Dumoulin	Technical Secretary of the Water Resources Development Centre.

UNITED NATIONS

RESOURCES AND TRANSPORT BRANCH

Mr. K.E. Hansson	Head Research and Co-ordination Unit, United Nations Resources and Transport Branch.
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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR ASIA  
AND THE FAR EAST

Dr. Koichi Aki	Chief, Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development.
----------------	--

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Mr. E.M. Chossudovsky	Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary.
Mr. K.W. Cuperus	Chief, Section Water Resources and Water Pollution Control.
Mr. A. Dilloway	Economic Affairs Officer, Energy Division.

SPECIAL FUND

Dr. Walter Weissel	Chief, Engineering Section.
--------------------	-----------------------------

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION

Mr. J. de Mèredieu                      Surface Water Development Specialist,  
Land and Water Development Division.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Mr. J.F. Honstead                      Officer, Health, Safety and Waste  
Disposal Division.

Dr. Erik Eriksson                      Senior Officer, Division of Isotopes.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Mr. E. Lopez-Herrarte                Representative

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC  
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. M. Batisse                      Chief, Natural Resources Division,  
Natural Sciences Department.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Dr. Mark D. Hollis                    Director, Environmental Health Division.

Mr. Paul Bierstein                    Chief, Community Water Supply Programme.

Mr. B.H. Dietrich                    Environmental Health Division, Consultant.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Mr. O.M. Ashford                    Chief, Investigations Section.

Dr. P.I. Miljukov                    Chief, Hydrological Meteorology Section.

Miss N. Maksimow                    Technical Assistant, Hydrological  
Meteorology Section.

---



ANNEX II

Statement by the representative of the Special Fund

The Special Fund representative expressed the Fund's appreciation of the co-operation extended by the various organizations concerned in the preparation and execution of Special Fund projects. He emphasized that the role of these organizations was a different one in the various stages of a project; while the preparatory stage was the sole responsibility of the organizations, the evaluation of a project request submitted by a government was conducted by the Special Fund itself. When approved by the Governing Council, the project again became the responsibility of the organization designated as Executing Agency.

The Special Fund fully recognized the efforts made by the various organizations in advising governments on the preparation of project requests. The representative suggested that the closest co-operation be established already in the earliest stage of preparation of a request; this would benefit all parties concerned and would facilitate the evaluation of the request and finally its execution.

In the evaluation stage, the Special Fund solicited comments and for this purpose it circulated summaries of project requests among the United Nations organizations possibly concerned. Only those closely connected with the field of a project request received a complete copy. Taking the comments of the various organizations into consideration, the Managing Director selected, after discussion with the Consultative Board, the projects to be recommended to the Governing Council for approval. Simultaneously, he proposed to the Governing Council the designation of the executing agency.

Already before formal approval of the project, the proposed executing agency was invited to prepare a draft plan of operation. When the draft plan was found satisfactory by the Special Fund, the executing agency negotiated the plan with the government and prepared it for signature by the three bodies: the government, the Special Fund and the executing agency. Although it was intended to have a project operational very shortly after its approval by the

CO-ORDINATION

English  
Annex II  
page 2

Governing Council, experience had shown that major delays occur. The average time from project approval to signature of the plan of operation was approximately 8 months. It was the Managing Director's intention to reduce this period considerably so as to arrive at an average of 3 or 4 months only. Full co-operation of the executing agencies was necessary to help in this respect.

The Special Fund was fully aware of the importance of water resources investigations in the economic, social and technical development of a country, particularly at the time of the beginning of the United Nations Development Decade. The Managing Director of the Special Fund was interested in receiving project requests for international river basin development and in this connexion fully recognized the importance of overcoming the particular difficulties arising in the development of regional projects involving several governments.

---



*Liam Ross*

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Messrs. Rosen, Hall, Paterson and Dodd

**FROM:** G. C. Wishart *GCW*

**SUBJECT:** 1961 World Economic Survey

**DATE:** July 2, 1962

1. The press has summaries and comments on the 1961 World Economic Survey, prepared for consideration by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and released for press comment on July 1. There is circulated herewith advance release of the Introduction and also of Chapter 1, Industrial Development in the Underdeveloped Countries; we do not appear to have had advance releases of any of the other chapters.

2. The Introduction is of interest and summarizes the findings in the report. In regard to Chapter 1, you may be interested in reading from page 79 to the end, which sets out the problems in the choice of industries for countries seeking an expansion of industrial development.

Attachments-2

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Richard H. Demuth

DATE: June 12, 1962

FROM: S. Aldewereld

SUBJECT: Ninth Inter-Agency Meeting on the Development and Utilization  
of Water Resources to be held from 2 through 5 July, 1962 in Geneva.

I am returning the letters of April 26 and May 24 with attachments. These papers were sent to TOD on June 7. The Provisional Agenda contains, inter alia, the following item: "(a) International river basins: Informational statements by the representative of ECAFE regarding progress in the Mekong programme, by the representative of IBRD concerning application of the Indus agreement, and by the Head of the Centre, with particular reference to rivers in Africa."

As I told you on the phone yesterday, it seems to me that an appearance of a Bank staff member at the conference to talk about the application of the Indus Agreement is inadvisable. I think the best way to reply to the invitation is that unfortunately pressure of work makes it impossible for us to attend the conference.

cc: Sir William Iliff



*Secrecy*  
*Yda*

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PALAIS DES NATIONS, GENÈVE

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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

TÉLÉPHONE: 33 10 00 33 20 00 33 40 00  
REF. NO. GM/um

31 May 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

I write to inform you that the second session of the Advisory Panel of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee will be opened in Geneva on 2 July 1962. The session is expected to last for three or four days but may possibly extend up to six days.

The Advisory Panel will consider a number of matters relating to the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, including the proposed programme of meetings and the papers to be accepted for presentation.

I shall advise you at a later date of the matters for discussion at this session and of the precise place of meeting in Geneva.

Would you be good enough to let me know whether you wish to be represented at the session and, if so, the name of the person who will be designated as your representative?

Yours sincerely,



Alfred G. Katzin  
Executive Secretary  
United Nations Conference  
on Science and Technology

Mr. Eugene R. Black,  
President,  
International Development Association,  
1818 H Street, N.W.,  
WASHINGTON, 25, D.C.

TO E. MA. 1-101  
1962 JUN -7 AM 2:01

CORRESPONDENCE  
GENERAL LINES  
RECEIVED

*ack Jun 7*

*Handwritten initials*

RECEIVED  
GENERAL FILES  
CORRESPONDENCE

1962 JUN -4 AM 9:07

WASHINGTON, D.C.  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
International Development Association  
President  
Mr. Eugene B. Black

ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
WILLIAM G. KAUFMAN

*Handwritten signature*

Yours sincerely,

designated as your representative;  
represented at the session and, if so, the name of the person who will be  
would you be good enough to let me know whether you wish to be

this session and of the precise place of meeting in Geneva.

I shall advise you at a later date of the matters for discussion at

for presentation.

including the proposed programme of meetings and the persons to be accepted  
the preparation of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology.

The Advisory Panel will consider a number of matters relating to

your case but may possibly extend up to six days.

Geneva on 5 July 1962. The session is expected to last for three or  
of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee will be opened in

I write to inform you that the second session of the Advisory Panel

Dear Mr. Black,

REF. NO. *CM/1111*  
TELEPHONE: 33 10 00 33 30 00 33 70 00

31 MAY 1962

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS  
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CONTE ADDRESS • UNATIONS' GENÈVE • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

UNION DES NATIONS' GENÈVE

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

*Handwritten signature*



*Liam E. Coase*

May 31, 1962

Dear Mr. Mosak,

In response to a letter of May 10 addressed by Mr. Martin Hill to Mr. Black, I would like to inform you that we have designated Mr. J. P. Hayes of the Economic Staff of the Bank to represent us at the meeting of experts which you are convening in New York from June 18 to 29 to consider long-term economic projections.

Sincerely yours,

John C. de Wilde  
Acting Director, Economic Staff

Mr. Jacob L. Mosak  
Director, Division of General Economic  
Research and Policies  
United Nations Secretariat  
New York, N.Y.

JCdeWilde:eb

cc: Mr. Demuth  
Mr. Hayes (with draft agenda)

*Léon Cassa*

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NEW YORK

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FILE NO.:

EC 322/3(1)

24 May 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

.....

With reference to Mr. de Breuvery's letter of 26 April 1962 on the subject, I enclose herewith the annotated provisional agenda for the Ninth Inter-Agency Meeting on the Development and Utilization of Water Resources, which is to convene in the morning of 2 July 1962 at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva. Owing to a likely interruption of one day, caused by the scheduling of Council debates, the meeting may have to be extended beyond 5 July.

Yours sincerely,

*Martin Hill*

Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary  
for Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President  
International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development  
1818 H Street  
Washington 25, D.C.

1205 MAY 28 AM 2:55

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GENERAL FILES  
CORRESPONDENCE

1962 MAY 28 AM 9:22

Washington 22, D.C.  
1878 H Street  
Economic and Development  
International Bank for  
Mr. Eugene W. Black, President

FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS  
DEPT. UNDER-SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON

*Handwritten signature*

Yours sincerely,

to be expected beyond 2 1/2 years.  
concerned by the scheduling of COMSTAT reports, the meeting may have  
organization in general. Owing to a timely inter-division of one day,  
of 2 1/2 years later at the headquarters of the World Meteorological  
Organization of Water Resources, which is to convene in the morning  
agenda for the inter-division meeting on the development and  
ideas on the subject. I enclose herewith the annotated draft of  
with reference to Mr. de Bievre's letter of 20 April  
Dear Mr. Black,

\*\*\*\*\*

FILE NO:

EC 355/3(T)

27 MAY 1962

UNITED NATIONS - ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE

NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

*Handwritten notes*

24 May 1962

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION WITH RESPECT TO THE  
DEVELOPMENT AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES

Annotated Provisional Agenda for  
the Ninth Inter-Agency Meeting

Geneva

2 - July 1962

1. Opening of the meeting and adoption of the agenda.
2. Economic and Social Council resolution 876 (XXXIII):
  - (a) Informational statement by the Water Resources Development Centre on debate at the thirty-third session of the Council on the Second Biennial Report (E/3587) of the Centre.
  - (b) Review of arrangements pertaining to the Water Resources Development Centre:

Statement by the Head of the Centre, referring to the relevant paragraphs of the resolution (copy attached) and to concrete proposals subsequently made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (in document E/3625, paras.123-128), followed by exchange of views and suggestions for further action as appropriate.

- (c) Priority decade programme in the water resources domain:

Exchange of views and planning for the preparation of the Centre report containing "proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade", to be submitted to the Council at its thirty-fifth session in the spring of 1963.

It is envisaged that broad outlines of the substance of the programme will be arrived at during this meeting. Some organizational features to help carry out the programme may also be considered.

- (d) Related questions of co-ordination and organization:
    - (i) Continuous exchange and dissemination of information on water projects between participating organizations.
    - (ii) Activities connected with Special Fund projects.

/...



3. Particular activities and developments of common interest:

11 (a) International river basins:

Informational statements by the representative of ECAFE regarding progress in the Mekong programme, ~~(by the representative of IBRD concerning application of the Indus agreement)~~, and by the Head of the Centre, with particular reference to rivers in Africa.

(b) Demineralization of saline water:

Oral progress report by the representative of the UN Resources and Transport Branch on the survey currently being made concerning the potential market for demineralized water in less developed countries.

(c) Recent and prospective developments in other relevant activities mainly undertaken by the Specialized Agencies and IAEA:

Statements by the various organizations concerned, including for example statements by the representatives of: IAEA on use of radioactive isotopes; UNESCO on its programme of scientific hydrology, on water resources terminology and on arid and tropical humid zone programmes; WHO on community water supplies; and WMO on hydrological meteorology.

(d) Recent and prospective developments in the areas of the Regional Commissions:

Statements by the various organizations concerned, including for example statements by the representatives of: ECA on the establishment of a Standing Committee on Natural Resources and Industry (under ECA resolution 43 (IV)); ECAFE on current work programme (other than projects falling under item 4); ECE on implementation of ECE resolution 3 (XVI) on water resources problems (including the results of the special meeting immediately preceding the Inter-Agency Meeting), on water pollution control problems and hydropower work in Europe; and ECLA on country surveys of water needs and resources and on the role of water surveys in the work of the advisory groups.

4. Plans for the next two years concerning regional projects, including seminars, symposia and conferences:

Exchange of information and views on projects definitely or tentatively planned by the various participants for the next two years, to ensure proper co-ordination as well as to arrange, as appropriate, participation and co-sponsorships. Co-ordination with relevant meetings of organizations outside the United Nations family should also be considered to the extent possible. It is requested that participants prepare relevant lists in writing.

5. Time and place of tenth inter-agency meeting.

6. Others.



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



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E/RES/876 (XXXIII)  
17 April 1962

Thirty-third session  
Agenda item 8

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

876 (XXXIII). Water Resources Development Centre

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre,<sup>1/</sup>

Recalling its resolutions 675 (XXV) of 2 May 1958, 743 A (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959 and 759 (XXIX) of 21 April 1960,

Considering the growing importance of co-ordinated water resources development for developing countries, especially newly independent countries,

Noting the views expressed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the importance of a strong and independent Centre,

Noting also with appreciation the increasing role which the Centre is called upon to play in relation to the rapid expansion of Special Fund activities in the field of water resources,

Bearing in mind the implications of the United Nations Development Decade and the important role that the Centre may play in this context,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the Second Biennial Report of the Water Resources Development Centre;
2. Reaffirms its support of the Centre;
3. Notes with satisfaction the proposal of the Secretary-General to review the present arrangements pertaining to the Centre;

<sup>1/</sup> E/3587.



4. Requests the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to include in its report to the Council at its thirty-fourth session concrete proposals on the measures to be taken to that effect;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to ensure that the Centre is in a position to fulfil its functions, and to lend their co-operation to this end, including the secondment of personnel as appropriate;

6. Further requests that proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the water resources field within the framework of the United Nations Development Decade be drawn up by the Centre as soon as possible with the co-operation of the various organs concerned;

7. Looks forward to receiving a report at its thirty-fifth session containing such proposals.

1204th plenary meeting,  
16 April 1962.

*Licium Person - IDA*

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NEW YORK

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FILE NO.: OR 423/3(3) (34th session)

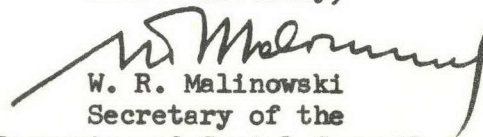
21 May 1962

Dear Sir,

I have been asked by the Secretary-General to inform you, in accordance with rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, that the thirty-fourth session of the Council will open on Tuesday, 3 July 1962, at 11 a.m., at the European office of the United Nations, Geneva. A copy of the provisional ..... agenda (document E/3622) is attached.

The Secretary-General would be glad to receive the names of representatives of your Organization who will attend this session of the Council.

Yours sincerely,



W. R. Malinowski  
Secretary of the  
Economic and Social Council

The President  
International Development Association  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

1962 MAY 25 11:10 AM

CORRESPONDENCE  
GENERAL FILES  
RECEIVED

*ack may 25*



RECEIVED  
GENERAL FILES  
CORRESPONDENCE

1962 MAY 22 AM 10:11

Washington 25, D.C.  
1818 N Street, N.W.  
International Development Association  
The President

Economic and Social Council  
Secretary of the  
N. Y. Committee  
*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Geneva

of the Council.  
Representatives of your organization are still attending this session  
The Secretary-General would be glad to receive the names of  
\*\*\*\*\* exchange (document E/2055) is attached.  
Office of the United Nations, Geneva. A copy of the provisional  
will be on Tuesday, 2 July 1962 at 11 a.m. at the Economic  
and Social Council, that the thirty-fourth session of the Council  
accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure of the Economic  
I have been asked by the Secretary-General to inform you in  
best regards

OR #52\2(2) (24th session)

27 May 1962

UNITED NATIONS DIVISIONS NETWORK - VOICES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS



UNIONS UNIES

104

ROUTING SLIP		Date
NAME		ROOM NO.
<del>Mr. De Wilde</del>		Wm
<del>Mr. Hayes</del>		
Central Files		8A4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To Handle	Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
	Approval	Prepare Reply
	Comment	Per Our Conversation
	Full Report	Recommendation
	Information	Signature
	Initial	Send On
REMARKS		
<p>Answered by Mr. de Wilde on 5/31/62 designating Mr. J.P. Hayes will attend.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>May</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>not received yet June 8</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Richard H. Demuth</i></p>		
From		
<b>Richard H. Demuth</b>		



*Liaison Bureau*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

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FILE NO.: EC 121(11)

10 May 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

Resolution 777(XXX) of the Economic and Social Council authorizes the Secretary-General "to convene such meetings of experts from representative groups of national governments as he deems appropriate for the purpose of further evaluation of techniques of medium and long-term projections, particularly in the economic field". Plans are now being made to hold such a meeting of experts at United Nations Headquarters for the period 18 to 29 June 1962. On behalf of the Acting Secretary-General, I take pleasure in inviting your organization to be represented at this meeting and I enclose a preliminary note and provisional draft agenda for your information.

.....

It would be appreciated if you would, at your early convenience, arrange to have forwarded to Mr. Jacob L. Mosak, Director of the Division of General Economic Research and Policies, any comments on the enclosed draft agenda as well as the name of any representative you may wish to send to the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

*Martin Hill*

Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene Black, President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington 25, D.C.

*ack May 31*

1085 MAY 11 6 30

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CORRESPONDENCE

1962 MAY 11 PM 3:30

Washington 22, D.C.  
1818 H Street, NW  
and Development  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
Mr. Eugene Black, President

18 May 62

Economic and Social Affairs  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Martin Hill

*Martin Hill*

Dear Mr. Black:

and to the meeting.  
I enclose as well as the name of my representative who will meet  
of General Economic Council and Board, and comments on the enclosed  
reference to be forwarded to Mr. Joseph P. Moak, Director of the Division  
It would be appreciated if you would let me know your comments.

.....  
reference for your information.  
at this meeting and I enclose a preliminary note and ~~provisional~~ draft  
General. I take pleasure in indicating your organization to be represented  
for the period 19 to 23 June 1962. On behalf of the voting develop-  
ing nations a meeting of experts of United Nations Headquarters  
will be held in the economic field. It is now  
the purpose of further examination of conditions of medium and long-  
term development of national economies as we deem appropriate for  
the Secretary-General to convene such meetings of experts from repre-  
sentation 111(XXX) of the Economic and Social Council and to

Dear Mr. Black:

EC ISJ(TT)

TO NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS - DIVISION DE NEW YORK - BUREAU DE GENEVE

NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

*18 May 62*



Liaison Presse - 1DA

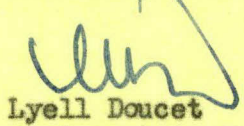
May 1, 1962

Sir:

Attention: Secretary, Economic and  
Social Council

Pursuant to the Agreement between the United Nations  
and the Association, I enclose herewith two copies of the  
Financial Statements of the Association as of March 31,  
1962.

Sincerely yours,



Lyell Doucet  
Assistant to the Secretary

Encs.

Acting Secretary-General  
of the United Nations  
United Nations, New York

LD:neb

*Liaison Person*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.:

EC 322/3(1)

26 April 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

I am writing on behalf of Mr. Martin Hill, who is absent from Headquarters at present, to inform you of the date and place of the Ninth Inter-Agency Meeting on the Development and Utilization of Water Resources. The meeting will be held from 2 through 5 July 1962 at the Headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization in Geneva.

This is by way of advance notice in the hope that it might facilitate arrangements for attendance of a member of your staff. A copy of the agenda will be forwarded about the middle of May.

Yours sincerely,



E.S. de Breuvery  
Head

Water Resources Development Centre

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street  
Washington 25, D.C.



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CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON 25 D.C.  
APR 30 7 53 AM 1962  
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION  
AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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APR 29 1962

*[Handwritten signature]*

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

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NO 333\3(T)

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NEW YORK

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UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
LIMITED

E/L.945/Add.1  
13 April 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-third session  
Agenda item 8

NATURAL RESOURCES

Water Resources Development Centre

Statement of Financial Implications

1. The draft resolution E/L.945 takes note with appreciation of the second biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre and requests the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to ensure that the Centre is in a position to fulfil its functions and to lend their co-operation to this Centre including the secondment of personnel as appropriate.
2. As indicated in paragraphs 12 to 14 of the second biennial report on the Centre (E/3587), the growing activities in the field of water development resources require that the Centre be strengthened and possibly be established with a degree of independence in its operations. This view was endorsed by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its thirty-third session. At this session certain of the specialized agencies (FAO, WHO and WMO) indicated that they would give consideration to the possibility of seconding some of their technical staff to the Centre.
3. The Secretary-General assumes that such secondments would materialize during the latter part of 1962, and that they would be from within the resources available to the specialized agencies concerned. In addition to these, it will be necessary to add two professional posts to the Centre (which has only a Technical Secretary (P-4) at the present time), in order to cope with the Centre's increased responsibilities. The two professional posts contemplated are those of the Head of the Centre (D-1 level) and a senior economist (P-5 level), with specialized



knowledge in the field of water resources development. It will also be necessary to add five general service posts in order to provide secretarial and clerical assistance to the professional and technical staff of the Centre furnished not only from the United Nations regular budget but also seconded from the specialized agencies.

4. The draft resolution also requests the Secretary-General to prepare proposals for a priority programme of co-ordinated action in the field of water resources development for consideration by the Council at its thirty-fifth session. The preparation of such a programme would require the travel of staff for consultation with the specialized agencies as well as with the regional secretariats, the hiring of some expert-consultants for short periods of time (up to five experts for two weeks only).

5. On the basis of the assumptions made above, the costs involved for a full year would be the following:

(i) <u>Staff costs</u>	-	\$74,800
(a) Salary costs for the two professional and five general service posts on a full twelve months' basis	- \$60,000	
(b) Recruitment travel for the two professional posts at \$2,000 per person	- \$ 4,000	
(c) Common staff costs (pension fund and other social security payments)	- <u>\$10,800</u>	
(ii) <u>Consultants</u>		\$ 8,000
(a) Fees for five consultants for an average period of two weeks each to assist in preparing the concerted action programme	- \$ 5,000	
(b) Travel and subsistence for the consultants	- <u>\$ 3,000</u>	

/...



(iii) Travel of staff for consultations with  
Member Governments, specialized agencies  
and regional secretariats

\$ 7,000  
TOTAL      -    \$89,800

6. Depending on the urgency attached by the Council to the new organizational arrangements in respect of the Water Resources Development Centre, it might be necessary to incur expenses during 1962 on some of the items mentioned above. To the extent that this becomes necessary, the Secretary-General would intend to consult the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and seek its concurrence to expenditures being incurred during 1962 in advance of General Assembly action which will be sought later in the year through incorporation of the requirements in the Supplementary Estimates for 1962; the requirements for 1963 will be reflected in the statement of Revised Estimates for 1963 to be submitted to the seventeenth session of the Assembly.

7. Assuming that priority during 1962 should be given to the preparation of the co-ordinated action programme in the field of water resources development, the needs in 1962 would be limited to some travel (say \$4,000) and the use of consultants (\$8,000) for assistance in preparing the action programme. The additional staff requirements will then have to be provided for in 1963.

-----



*Liaison person*

April 20, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary  
for Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of 13 April 1962 with which you sent us three copies of a draft Survey on "Programmes in the Field of Public Administration in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies" which was drawn up by consultants appointed by the Secretary-General in pursuance of an ECOSOC resolution.

We have considered this paper and I will take to Geneva with me some suggestions which, in our view, are pertinent to the report. On arrival in Geneva I will contact Mr. Pierre Juvigny for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

cc: Central files w/incoming

ELH:ml

*Team Boss*

# OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: ~~Mr. E. Lopez-Herrarte~~

DATE: April 19, 1962

FROM: Albert Waterston

SUBJECT: Survey of Programs in the Field of Public Administration  
in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

1. I have briefly reviewed the above-named draft study by Herbert Emmerich, et ano. I agree with you that in both paragraph 62 on page 25, and item (2) on page 70, the authors of the study might wish to note that the kind of pilot studies referred to in their report are already under way in several places, including MIT, the University of Syracuse, and the Division of Industrial Development of the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Perhaps the most ambitious of these studies is, I venture to say, being conducted by the World Bank. Studies of the organizational and other aspects of planning in Yugoslavia and Morocco are to be published at the end of June by Johns Hopkins University Press. We are now working on a third study in the series which will cover organizational and other aspects of planning in Pakistan, and we also expect to complete a comprehensive analysis of the organization of planning in countries throughout the world.

2. You may wish to pass on to the appropriate person in Geneva a copy of the <sup>attached</sup> outline of our Study of the Organization of Economic Planning.

3. Let me know if there is any additional information you would like from me. Thank you for letting me have a copy of the draft study prepared by the U.N. Consultants.

*3 copies*



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*Liaison Bureau  
D. Lopez - Berente  
Please advise me  
what if anything we  
should do about  
this report  
WJD*

FILE NO.: TE 331 (1-2) CONF.

13 April 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

.....

You will find enclosed three copies of a draft Survey on "Programmes in the field of public administration in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies", which was drawn up for the Secretary-General by consultants appointed pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 796 (XXX).

As you know, the question appears in the agenda of the May Session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee.

In order to prepare for an exchange of views and information on the subject during those sessions, one of the consultants Mr. Pierre Juvigny, will be in Geneva from 24 April 1962. Any remarks which you may wish to make regarding the parts of the Survey concerning your Organization, or comments which you desire to express on the findings it contains, may be forwarded to him, c/o Mr. Palthey, European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, before the above-mentioned date. Mr. Juvigny will, of course, be at the disposal of your representative in Geneva, for any discussion which you might think useful.

Yours sincerely,

*Martin Hill*

Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary  
for Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black,  
President,  
International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development,  
1818 H. Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*ack April 20*

*\* sent to Research files*

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*Mr Howell*

*Liaison Secosoc*

(not for public use)

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

DECLASSIFIED

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DEC 07 2020

FROM: The Secretary

April 12, 1962

WBG ARCHIVES

ECOSOC MEETING - April 5, 1962

At the meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in New York on April 5, 1962, the discussion of the Council was followed by brief concluding remarks by Mr. Black. These are attached for information.

Distribution:

- Executive Directors and Alternates
- President
- Vice Presidents
- Department Heads

Mr. President and Members of the Council

I want to express deep gratitude on behalf of the Executive Directors, Managements and Staffs of the Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Development Association, for the many kind words which you have spoken about our operations. It would be hypocritical indeed if I attempted to conceal from you the very real pleasure that I have derived from your generous praise.

But equally I welcome the statements of constructive criticism that some of you have made and I can assure you that all your various suggestions will be carefully considered, for we do not intend that our institutions shall fall into the grave error of complacency. If our organizations are to remain vital and alive in this fast changing world, we cannot afford to stand still. We must constantly adapt our policies and procedures to new situations as they arise, must constantly seek to improve our activities and to strike out in new directions. I am fully aware that what measure of success the Bank and its affiliates may have achieved in these past years is small indeed when measured against what remains to be accomplished.

\* \* \* \* \*

I should like to say a word about the suggestion of the distinguished delegate of Japan that the Bank should lower the 1% commission which has always constituted a part of its loan charges and which goes to building up the Bank's reserves. Both the management and the Executive Directors keep under constant review the appropriate level of the Bank's charges and we shall, I can assure you, continue to do so. Determination of the appropriate level of the Bank's loan charges is no simple matter. It involves not only the size and adequacy of our reserves but also the effect



of every change in our charges upon our ability to raise from private investors the large amounts of loanable funds we need to borrow each year. Furthermore, we need to bear in mind the relationship of the Bank's loan charges to the cost of money in the markets of the world. It is important to avoid, I think, having our charges sharply out of line with the cost of money elsewhere, for that would unfairly penalize those countries which have conducted their affairs sufficiently well to gain them access to the private market.

\* \* \* \* \*

I should like to make a brief comment, too, on the point made by the distinguished representatives of France and Denmark about the need for coordination in this whole business of development assistance. I am thoroughly in agreement on the importance of such coordination -- and I think I am probably as much aware as anyone here about the difficulties involved. There already exist many national programs of development assistance, several regional programs, a number of international ones -- and as more programs are launched, the problems of coordination become ever more complex. To the extent that the establishment of these new programs means that more aid is going to the developing countries, the existence of the coordination problem may be regarded as a sign of progress. But I should like to add this word of caution: to establish new institutions, new programs, new coordinating mechanisms, does not, by itself, facilitate development. It may indeed retard development if it means simply more administrators handling the same amount of resources -- with those administrators having to spend more and more time on problems of coordination and able to spend less and less on the substantive problems of development. Indeed, sometimes

I am tempted to suggest a moratorium on the creation of new development assistance machinery until we have made more effective use and have more fully explored the potentialities of the machinery we already have. The developing countries urgently need more capital, more technical assistance, more training. I don't think they need more assistance agencies competing to provide those things.

\* \* \* \* \*

The distinguished delegate of Denmark suggested, if I understood her correctly, that the Bank should consider providing resources to the International Development Association, either through loans or through transfer of the Bank's net earnings or reserves to IDA. For the Bank to lend funds to IDA would violate an express provision of the Association's charter, which prohibits such financial transactions between these two institutions. And for the Bank simply to transfer to IDA all or a substantial part of its net earnings or reserves would not only be questionable under the Bank's own Articles of Agreement but would be unfair to the holders of our bonds and might even impair the credit of the Bank.

\* \* \* \* \*

I listened with interest to the suggestion of the distinguished representative of India that the Bank undertake a study of the promotion of trade in the light of the long-term needs of the developing countries to expand their export industries. This is a matter of constant interest and concern to us. Indeed the greatest service that the industrialized countries can provide to the developing countries is to open up markets for their exportable goods. Anything which we can appropriately do to promote this objective we will certainly explore sympathetically.



Mr. President, as I said in my opening statement, this is the thirteenth annual discussion by the Council of the Bank's report in which I have been privileged to participate. As always, I have enjoyed and benefited by the debate; and as always the debate will serve as a stimulus to the Bank, IFC and IDA to exert even greater efforts during the decade of development on which we have been involved.

*Laura Reesoc*

April 13, 1962

Chief  
Meetings Service  
Office of Conference Services  
Room 1104  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Sir:

Attached herewith I am sending you duly corrected the Provisional Summary Record corresponding to the meetings of the Economic and Social Council for Thursday, April 5, 1962, (E/SR.1190 and E/SR.1191). The corrections appear on page 3 of both documents and on page 10 of E/SR.1191.

I am sorry to have delayed sending this to you but these documents were not received at the Bank until Thursday, the 12th instant.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

Attachments

ELH:ck:ml



*Liaison Record*

March 30, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Special Representative of  
the Secretary-General to  
the Specialized Agencies  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 27 March 1962, in which you communicate to the Bank the resolution adopted by the Economic and Social Council in August 1961, whereby the Council decides to continue the existence for another year of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Council on Coordination.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

ELH:ml

*Liam Bross*

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FILE NO.:

EC 112/1(7)

27 March 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

I am directed by the Secretary-General to communicate to you the text of resolution 842 (XXXII), adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 3 August 1961, which reads as follows:

"The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 798 (XXX) of 3 August 1960 by which it decided to create, for a period of one year, an ad hoc Working Group to prepare a concise statement of the issues and problems in the field of co-ordination arising from the documents submitted to the Council and calling for its special attention,

Having considered the report submitted by the ad hoc Working Group,

Believing that the report has been of practical value to the Council in fulfilling its responsibilities in the field of co-ordination, and justifies prolongation of the experiment,

1. Decides to continue the existence of the ad hoc Working Group for another year, with the same terms of reference and procedures;

2. Decides further that, for 1962, the members of the Working Group shall be elected at the resumed thirty-second session of the Council."

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

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International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
Washington 25, D.C.  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
and telegrams  
Mr. Robert H. Black

session of the Council.  
Working Group may be elected at the meeting further second  
5. Resolves further that, for 1962, the members of the

and procedures:  
Working Group for another year with the same terms of reference  
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Resolves concerning the report submitted by the Working

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Resolves the resolution 188 (XIX) of 3 October 1960 by

"The Economic and Social Council"

social Council on 3 October 1961 which reads as follows:  
the text of resolution 188 (XIX) adopted by the Economic and  
I am directed by the Secretary-General to communicate to you  
text of resolution 188 (XIX)

EC IS/J(1) 21 March 1962

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*Handwritten signature*



- 2 -

I am further directed to refer to the following extract from the report of the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council, which the Council, on 3 August 1961, decided to annex to its resolutions 837 (XXXII) to 844 (XXXII):

"The Committee expressed its appreciation of the task performed by the ad hoc Working Group on Co-ordination, and the hope that the Group would again lay stress in its report on major programmes calling for Council action, including programmes relating to education and training, industrialization and rural development. It trusts that, in cases where this is found desirable, the conclusions of the Group will be submitted in the form of recommendations to the Council. It also trusts that the Group will be given the fullest possible administrative support."

The Economic and Social Council has elected the following States as members of the above-mentioned ad hoc Working Group to serve for a term of one year: Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Ethiopia, Japan and Poland. It has also decided that the Group should be convened at United Nations Headquarters on 28 May 1962.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Martin Hill".

Martin Hill  
Personal Representative of the  
Secretary-General to the  
Specialized Agencies



*Liaison Officer*

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FILE NO.:

SO 145 (7)

27 March 1962

Dear Mr. Lopez-Herrarte,

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter of 5 March 1962 to Mr. Litteria enclosing the revised copy of the statement of Mr. Ripman to the meeting of the group of experts on housing and urban development. The statement will be included as an Annex to the report of the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

*O. Weerasinghe*

O. Weerasinghe  
Officer-in-Charge  
Housing, Building and Planning Branch  
Bureau of Social Affairs

Mr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

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*Liaison Officer*

March 19, 1962

Mr. Victor Hoo  
Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
in charge of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of 21 February 1962, informing the Bank that the tenth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade will be held at Headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, from 14 to 23 May 1962.

The Bank will be glad to be represented at this meeting and our observers will be Mr. John C. de Wilde, Acting Director of the Economic Staff, and Mr. Antonio Maccone of the same Department.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

cc: Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

Mr. de Wilde  
Mr. Maccone

ELH:ml

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*Faism beaver*  
~~*Mr. Hoffman*~~  
~~*Miss Doherty*~~  
~~*Dr. Lopez*~~

FILE NO.:

TE 225/12

7 March 1962

Dear Mr. Knapp,

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the very informative exposé of the Bank's technical assistance activities contained in your letter of 27 February 1962.

This information will be duly transmitted to the Ad Hoc Committee of Eight and will undoubtedly be of great value to it in its further deliberations.

May I say how much I appreciate your co-operation in sending us such a detailed description of the work of the Bank in this field.

Yours sincerely,



Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. J. Burke Knapp  
Vice-President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.



UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

7 March 1962

TE 232/12

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the very informative report of the Bank's technical assistance activities contained in your letter of 27 February 1962.

This information will be duly transmitted to the Ad Hoc Committee of Eight and will undoubtedly be of great value to it in its further deliberations.

I am glad to hear that you are now in operation in a study on such a detailed description of the work of the Bank in this field.

Yours sincerely,

*Martin Hill*  
Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. A. Bruce Ingham  
Vice-President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*38*

*Juan ECoto*

March 5, 1962

Mr. C. Litteria  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Litteria:

At the request of Mr. Ripman, I am sending herewith a revised copy of the statement made by him as representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association at the recent meeting at the United Nations of Experts on Housing.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

Enclosure

ELH:ml



*Liaison perso*

February 27, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

In accordance with your letter of 10 November 1961, I am pleased to send you herewith a short paper containing the procedures followed by the Bank in the preparation and execution of survey missions.

I hope that this paper will give you the necessary information for the document that you must prepare on this subject for the Administrative Committee on Coordination.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

Enclosure

ELH:ml

### INTERNATIONAL BANK SURVEY MISSIONS

The general survey mission is a principal instrument for assistance in development programming. The Bank has organized 22 such missions, from 1-4 each year since 1949, at the request of the governments concerned.

Such type of mission has been sent by the Bank to the following countries:

Colombia	1949	Nigeria	1953
Turkey	1950	Malaya	1954
Guatemala	1950	Syria	1954
Cuba	1950	Jordan	1955
Iraq	1951	Thailand	1957
Ceylon	1951	Libya	1959
Surinam	1951	Tanganyika	1959
Jamaica	1952	Venezuela	1959
Nicaragua	1952	Uganda	1960
British Guiana	1953	Spain	1961
Mexico	1953	Kenya	1961

While the missions' terms of reference have varied in accordance with the needs of the particular country, the general objective of each mission has been the same: to survey a country's development potential, to become acquainted with its problems and to make recommendations intended to assist the government in framing a long-range development program. The mission estimates the volume of investment which the country can undertake with available resources. It proposes priorities for the allocation of public investment among sectors of the economy and among types of projects within a given sector. Finally, economic and financial policies, as well as administrative measures, required to assure the effectiveness of the proposed



program are suggested. These appraisals, analyses and recommendations are incorporated in a report presented to the government (and also made publicly available). A survey mission does not attempt to formulate a detailed blueprint for a country's economic development. Instead, it outlines development objectives which in its judgment can reasonably be achieved with resources already available or which could become available, and suggests solutions to the economic, financial and administrative problems which must be overcome if those objectives are to be achieved.

Members of the missions are drawn both from Bank staff and from experts outside the Bank. In its outside recruitment, the Bank has consulted with and received cooperation from the United Nations and from a number of the specialized agencies. The mission to Tanganyika, for example, included a member of the United Nations' staff; the FAO has nominated agricultural experts for a number of missions; technicians in the fields of public health and education have been recruited with the help of WHO and UNESCO, respectively. Mission members on their way to the field stop in at headquarters of the specialized agencies for consultation and briefing. Interested agencies are given an opportunity to comment upon relevant chapters of the mission reports at an early stage of preparation, and their comments are reflected in the completed report.

The usefulness of the survey mission device is to be measured by the extent to which the mission's recommendations are given serious consideration by the government to which they are addressed, the extent to which they are incorporated into the program finally adopted, and most important of all the extent to which they are implemented. It is hardly to be expected that a mission's recommendations would ever be accepted in their entirety or



precisely as formulated, particularly since they are necessarily projected over a period normally of 5-10 years, during which their validity and feasibility may be affected by unforeseen, and in any event immeasurable, economic and political events. Governments are therefore urged to study the recommendations carefully and to modify them as appropriate; in addition, they are cautioned that any program derived from the recommendations should be periodically reviewed. In a number of instances the Bank has made available the services of members of its staff or consultants to help governments in considering a mission report and in giving effect to them. It is gratifying, in the circumstances, that this kind of technical assistance has proved to have so significant an influence on the approach of recipient countries to development programming and development problems, and that in so many instances governments have accepted and acted upon the proposals made in survey mission reports, for example, by making them the basis of a long-range program and by organizing or reorganizing planning machinery or development institutions.

Moreover, the mission reports are in themselves a most effective vehicle for the coordination of future technical assistance. Mission recommendations, since they cover all the major elements of a development program, indicate the areas in which further technical assistance would be desirable and the degree of urgency which should attach thereto. They suggest to the governments specific projects of research and investigation, and frequently propose that the government seek the assistance of the United Nations or a specialized agency for a particular undertaking. A random sampling of survey mission reports reveals a broad range of proposals for development assistance, as well as suggestions that WHO or FAO or UNESCO, for example, be approached



to undertake a proposed project, to help in recruiting staff or to provide technical advice.

Laurin Scarre

February 27, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

*See letter from Spec Fund  
Mr. Hester att'd of April 12/62  
filed UN Spec Fund - Gen.*

Dear Mr. Hill:

I am replying to your letter (TE 225-11) of January 31 to Mr. Black, requesting answers to a List of Questions prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee of Eight.

It appears that the Committee, in formulating the questions, had primarily in mind organizations which (a) participate in the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance (EPTA), (b) are members of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and (c) maintain field establishments. The Bank and its affiliates meet none of these criteria and accordingly only a few of the questions are specifically applicable to them. However, as you know, technical assistance, and in particular assistance in development programming and project execution, is a major component of the Bank's activities. Since we wish to be as helpful as possible to the Ad Hoc Committee of Eight, we have concluded that it might be useful if, with the questions as a point of departure, we described in some detail the nature of the Bank's technical assistance and the techniques employed in providing it.

1. Assistance in Development Programming

A principal instrument for Bank assistance in development programming has been the general survey mission. The Bank has organized 22 such missions, from 1-4 each year since 1949, at the request of the governments concerned. While the terms of reference have varied in accordance with the needs of the particular country, the general objective of each mission has been the same: to survey a country's development potential, to become acquainted with its problems and to make recommendations intended to assist the government in framing a long-range development program. The mission estimates the volume of investment which the country can undertake with available resources. It proposes priorities for the allocation of public investment among sectors of the economy and among types of projects within a given sector. Finally, the mission indicates the economic and financial policies and administrative measures which should be adopted if the proposed program is to be effective. These appraisals, analyses and recommendations are incorporated in a report presented to the government (and also made publicly available). A survey mission does not attempt to formulate a detailed blueprint for a country's economic development. Instead,



it outlines development objectives which in its judgment can reasonably be achieved with resources already available or which could become available, and suggests solutions to the economic, financial and administrative problems which must be overcome if those objectives are to be achieved.

Members of the missions are drawn both from Bank staff and from experts outside the Bank. In its outside recruitment, the Bank has consulted with and received cooperation from the United Nations and from a number of the specialized agencies. The mission to Tanganyika, for example, included a member of the United Nations' staff; the FAO has nominated agricultural experts for a number of missions; technicians in the fields of public health and education have been recruited with the help of WHO and UNESCO, respectively. Mission members on their way to the field stop in at headquarters of the specialized agencies for consultation and briefing. Interested agencies are given an opportunity to comment upon relevant chapters of the mission reports at an early stage of preparation, and their comments are reflected in the completed report.

The usefulness of the survey mission device is to be measured by the extent to which the mission's recommendations are given serious consideration by the government to which they are addressed, the extent to which they are incorporated into the program finally adopted, and most important of all the extent to which they are implemented. It is hardly to be expected that a mission's recommendations would ever be accepted in their entirety or precisely as formulated, particularly since they are necessarily projected over a period normally of 5-10 years, during which their validity and feasibility may be affected by unforeseen, and in any event immeasurable, economic and political events. Governments are therefore urged to study the recommendations carefully and to modify them as appropriate; in addition, they are cautioned that any program derived from the recommendations should be periodically reviewed. It is gratifying, in the circumstances, that this kind of technical assistance has proved to have so significant an influence on the approach of recipient countries to development programming and development problems, and that in so many instances governments have accepted and acted upon the recommendations made by the survey mission, by making the report the basis of a long-range program, by organizing or reorganizing planning machinery or development institutions, by adopting legislative and administrative measures, and in other ways.

Moreover, the mission reports are in themselves a most effective vehicle for the coordination of future technical assistance. Mission recommendations, since they cover all the major elements of a development program, indicate the areas in which further technical assistance would be desirable and the degree of urgency which should attach thereto. The reports suggest to the governments specific projects of research and investigation, and frequently propose that the government seek the assistance of the United Nations or a



specialized agency for a particular undertaking. A random sampling of survey mission reports reveals a broad range of proposals for development assistance, as well as suggestions that WHO or FAO or UNESCO, for example, be approached to undertake a proposed project, to help in recruiting staff or to provide technical advice.

Assistance in development programming has not been confined to the organization of general survey missions. The Bank has on occasion assigned staff members to spend periods of a year or more working directly with a government in drawing up and in implementing a development program. It has stationed small missions or a single representative in several countries to advise on economic and financial policies and action to be taken in promoting economic development. It has sponsored, jointly with FAO, a number of missions to analyze the agriculture of member countries and to formulate recommendations for an increase in agricultural production; these missions have gone to Chile, Pakistan, Peru and Uruguay. Other countries which have been the recipients of programming assistance of one kind or another, apart from the general survey mission, include Colombia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines and Thailand.

## 2. Assistance in Project Selection and Execution

The Bank's loans are made for specific projects, as a means of assuring that they will be used for the most productive purposes, and the Bank endeavors to finance those projects which have the greatest potential for strengthening the economy of the borrowing country. To this end, before making a loan it analyzes both the economic position of the prospective borrower and the relation of individual projects to development needs. It may happen that its investigations lead it to conclude that some projects which have not been proposed for financing have a higher priority than others for which it has been asked to lend. The Bank discusses with the government concerned its views and the reasons for its conclusions. When it is satisfied that a project is of a sufficiently high economic priority, it then takes account of financial, technical and administrative plans for the project. If these appear unsatisfactory in any respect, it helps the prospective borrower to work out appropriate modifications to reduce a project's cost, to increase its efficiency, or to adapt it better to the country's needs. It may make suggestions concerning the administrative or organizational arrangements (on occasion helping to find management personnel), or suggestions for financing the project, including the raising of local capital.

The Bank follows the progress of projects it has helped to finance with the object of anticipating or at least discovering as early as possible any difficulties which may arise in the course of the execution of the project and enabling it to work out effective solutions in cooperation with the borrower. The Bank also gives continuing attention, throughout the life of its loans, to general economic and financial conditions in borrowing countries.



### 3. Development Advisory Service

The Bank has recently established a Development Advisory Service to enable it more effectively to assist those less developed member countries in need of economic and financial advice, particularly concerning the preparation and execution of development programs. The development advisers who are members of the Service will be available for assignment to such positions as chief or senior economist of a general survey mission; resident economic or financial adviser to a government; member of, or adviser to, a planning office; administrator, or adviser to the administrator, of a development program; or adviser on current economic and financial problems. Members of the Service will be prepared to offer advice on such major policy problems as the organization of government machinery to deal with development; the allocation of resources; and the formulation of economic and financial development policies. Establishment of the Service is a response to the recent increase in requests for this type of technical assistance.

### 4. Other Assistance in Planning and Programming

The Bank's Economic Development Institute has conducted seven six-month sessions to date, attended by 143 officials from 50 of the Bank's member countries. The purpose of the Institute is to improve the quality of economic management in government by offering an opportunity to senior officials from the less developed countries to study the practical problems that arise in preparing and carrying out development projects and programs. In the seminar discussions and group meetings in which the officials participate, and in the lectures they attend, attention is concentrated on actual situations and policies concerned with those sectors of the economy which are of special development importance. To acquaint participants with economic methods and practices, visits are organized to financial, industrial, commercial and agricultural institutions. Extended field trips in Mexico, Southern Italy and Jamaica have given participants an opportunity to examine at close range methods of handling of development problems on a national and regional scale. Participants in the program are selected with a view both to their current level of responsibility in the field of development and to the likelihood that they will remain in government service upon their return.

The Bank also conducts training programs designed to give junior career officials a better understanding of economic development problems and techniques. The trainees undertake studies of development experience in a number of countries and consider the possible application of that experience to their own countries; they also make case studies of Bank projects. This general training program is now in its twelfth year and 111 persons from 58 countries have participated in it.

Other advisory work undertaken by the Bank has been directed to assisting in mobilizing local capital for important development projects, including the organization, reorganization and financing of development banks. It



has also been able to help governments to find qualified personnel for development posts and competent technical experts, sometimes through assignment from its own staff, sometimes by recruitment of outside experts.

#### 5. Surveys and Studies

The Bank is now giving increased attention to the preparation of studies of development projects and sector programs where there appears to be a possibility of Bank or International Development Association (IDA) financing. "Project studies" are directed to individual projects which, while appearing prima facie to be of high economic priority, are nevertheless not being carried forward or not being carried forward properly by the government concerned. "Sector studies" are directed to analysis of an entire sector of the economy, with a view to preparing a coordinated program for that sector, identifying priority projects within the sector and bringing one or more of these to the point of readiness for financing. Not only does the Bank help member countries to find qualified consultants for this work, it is willing in appropriate cases to facilitate and accelerate the execution of the studies by organizing them and meeting part of their cost. It has recently agreed to participate in the financing of two studies, one of the water supply system operating in the Greater Manila area of the Philippines and one of the port at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Other requests for assistance of this character are being reviewed.

The Bank has served, or is now serving as Executing Agency for a number of U.N. Special Fund projects: two in Argentina, one of electric power needs and potential and one of transportation needs, including preparation of a long-range program; a survey of the Niger Dam in Nigeria; a mineral survey in Surinam; surveys of the ports of Georgetown in British Guiana and Bangkok in Thailand; a study of the power and irrigation potentialities in Guatemala; a survey of natural resources, power and highways in Central Peru; and a survey of hydroelectric resources in Brazil. Subject to approval of the project by the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Bank has also expressed its willingness to serve as Executing Agency for a survey of coal resources in Colombia, an electric power survey in the Sudan and a regional telecommunications survey in Central America.

#### 6. Liaison with the United Nations

For a number of years the Bank and the United Nations have exchanged information and coordinated their technical assistance and other developmental activities through an informal liaison committee. Early in 1961, this committee was given formal status, by a provision of the relationship ~~committee~~ <sup>agreement</sup> between the U.N. and the IDA. The committee is composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the Executive Director of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board and the President of the Bank and IDA, or their representatives. In fact, the committee functions on the staff level and meets every few months.



February 27, 1962

7. Resident Representatives

Question 23 is specifically addressed to the Bank. It asks whether the Bank is ready to provide information to Resident Representatives on its technical assistance activities along the lines contemplated in paragraph 3(9) of the ACC decision reported in E/AC.49/1. That paragraph provides that Resident Representatives should be fully informed, beginning with the "request" stage, of all programs of technical assistance comparable to those carried out by organizations participating in the EPTA and that the cooperation of the Resident Representatives should be sought in ensuring full coordination between these programs and programs under the EPTA. Although, as the Bank has had occasion to note before (see Mr. Black's letter to you dated December 1, 1961), the nature of the Bank's operations and its relationship with its members is such that it cannot agree that Resident Representatives of the United Nations should be able to speak for or on behalf of the Bank, and although our technical assistance is not initiated by any formal "request" procedure, our missions and staff members are under standing instructions to keep Resident Representatives fully informed, at an early stage, of our activities in fields of common interest and concern.

I hope that this information will be useful to the Ad Hoc Committee.

Sincerely yours,

J. Burke Knapp  
Vice President

SEBoskey/ml

*Leusin Kross*

February 27, 1962

Mr. Karl Lachmann  
Fiscal and Financial Branch  
United Nations  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Lachmann:

During the visit which Mr. Flasschaert and I recently paid to the Fiscal and Financial Branch we promised to send some documents; this letter serves to fulfill our promise, to the extent possible.

First of all you expressed an interest in the report on India and Pakistan of the so-called Three Wise Men, which report was released for publication in the course of 1960. A copy is enclosed. You also inquired about publications respecting the consortia for India and Pakistan. There exists on these a number of press releases. A copy of them, obtained from our Office of Information, is enclosed also.

Mr. Bloch asked during our visit a question about the report of the Lieftinck-Mission to Peru, dealing with the reorganization of its Finance Ministry, etc. I understand that this report has been presented directly to the Peruvian Government by Dr. Lieftinck on a strictly confidential basis and that Dr. Lieftinck therefore has no freedom to make it available to others. In our Bank there is only one typewritten copy. The only possibility for Mr. Bloch to obtain a copy of the report would therefore seem to be to ask the Government of Peru.

I also promised Mr. Naidu to see whether we could send him a copy of the important Bank mission report on India (Hoffman-Mission) of 1960, which is a restricted document. Here I was told that restricted documents of our Bank can be made available to UN staff only in exceptional cases following a special request. This does not sound very promising.

I am sorry I cannot be more helpful in these matters but as you see I have at least tried.



Mr. Karl Lachmann

- 2 -

February 27, 1962

We found our visit to the UN useful and hope there will be a possibility of some further contact at a later occasion.

Yours sincerely,

Marinus van der Meel  
Economist, Economic Staff

Enclosures.

MvdM:kd

CC: Mr. Kahabka  
Mr. Plasschaert

Paule

I came across these in one  
of my files and think that you should  
have had them a long time ago.

Muriel

June 1963  
RL



*Liaison Officer*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

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FILE NO.: EC 121(13)

26 February 1962

Dear Mr. Lopez-Herrarte,

I am replying to your letter of 13 February to Mr. Martin Hill concerning the report by the Consultative Group on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament.

The Consultative Group has decided to include in Part Two of its report, along with the replies of Governments, excerpts from communications to the Secretariat by the Specialized Agencies. We therefore propose, if you agree, to add your paragraph concerning IDA to Part Two of the report.

The Group's report itself was in practically final form at the time your letter was received, and it was not possible to re-open the discussion. However, the report does, I think, take into account the point you have made concerning absorptive capacity, although it is couched in rather more general terms than the first draft prepared for the Group by the Secretariat.

Sincerely yours,

*Jacob L. Mosak*

Jacob L. Mosak, Director  
Division of General Economic  
Research and Policies

Mr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

RECEIVED  
BANK MAIL ROOM  
1962 FEB 27 PM 12:57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

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UNITED NATIONS



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NEW YORK

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*Judge Magak  
Jack Black  
Laurin Bessie*

FILE NO.:

EC 245/12(10th)

21 February 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

I have pleasure in informing you that the tenth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade will be held at the Headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, from 14 to 23 May 1962.

Following the practice adopted at its previous sessions, the Commission has proposed (paragraph 138 of its report, E/3497) that the agenda of the tenth session provide for statements by other bodies concerned with international commodity trade referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of Economic and Social Council resolution 557 F (XVIII). The Secretary-General would be glad to know if your Organization wishes to make a report to the Commission under this general item.

If the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development wishes to be represented at this session, the Secretary-General would also be glad to be informed of the name of your Representative.

Yours sincerely;

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "V. Hoo".

Victor Hoo  
Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
in charge of the Department of Economic  
and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*ack March 19*

UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK



UNITED NATIONS NEW YORK - ADDRESS TELEGRAPHIQUE

21 February 1962

EC 245/12 (10th)

FILE NO.

Dear Mr. Black,

I have pleasure in informing you that the tenth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade will be held at the Headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, from 14 to 23 May 1962. Following the practice adopted at its previous sessions, the Commission has proposed (paragraph 138 of its report, E/CN.4/TD/C.1/10) that the agenda of the tenth session provide for statements by other bodies concerned with international commodity trade referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of Economic and Social Council resolution 2577 (XVIII). The Secretary-General would be glad to know if your organization wishes to make a report to the Commission under this general item.

If the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development wishes to be represented at this session, the Secretary-General would also be glad to be informed of the name of your representative.

Yours sincerely,

Victor Hos  
 Commissioner for Technical Assistance  
 in charge of the Department of Economic  
 and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
 President  
 International Bank for Reconstruction  
 and Development  
 1818 H Street, N.W.  
 Washington 25, D.C.

1962 FEB 27 PM 3 20

RECEIVED

25



*Luciano Leosse  
D. Lopez*

*1 copy filed FAO*

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

VIALE DELLE TERME DI CARACALLA ROME ITALY

CABLE ADDRESS: FOODAGRI ROME

CCP AIRGRAM No 1

ROME 27 FEBRUARY 1962

quote: CCP 62/AIR 1

FOR MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS CCP (FAO COMMITTEE COMMODITY PROBLEMS) GIVING BELOW  
PRELIMINARY ADVANCE NOTICE DATES AGENDA CCP THIRTYFIFTH SESSION AND RELATED  
MAJOR COMMODITY MEETINGS ROME APRIL/MAY 1962:

PRIMO CCP THIRTYFIFTH SESSION OPENING 25 APRIL ADJOURNING 4 OR 5 MAY STOP  
INVITATIONS AND PROVISIONAL AGENDA WILL BE MAILED SHORTLY MEANWHILE  
PLEASE NOTE FOLLOWING PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE FOR SESSION AGENDA BASED  
ON DECISIONS CCP LAST SESSION AND FAO CONFERENCE NOTE THAT ALL AGENDA  
ITEMS AND PROPOSED TIMETABLE ARRANGEMENTS ARE PROVISIONAL UNTIL CONFIRMED  
BY COMMITTEE AT OPENING OF SESSION STOP OPENING DISCUSSIONS 25 AND 26  
APRIL AFTER ORGANIZATIONAL ITEMS I TO IV (ELECTIONS AGENDA RECORDS) WILL  
COVER ITEM V KEYNOTE STATEMENTS WORLD AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY SITUATION  
AND ITEM VII/I MAIN REVIEW INDIVIDUAL COMMODITY PROBLEMS (INCLUDING  
REPORTS CCP GROUPS RICE AND COCONUT) STOP ON 26 TO 28 APRIL PROBABLY  
ITEM VII/2 INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES SPECIAL ASPECTS INCLUDING BRIEF  
CONSIDERATION OF (a) GRAINS RECENT CONSULTATIONS (b) DAIRY PRODUCTS SEE  
DETAILS NEXT SENTENCE (c) MEAT ECLA REQUEST FOR FAO STUDY WORLD MEAT  
MARKET (d) COCOA ACCOUNT OF CONSULTATIONS (e) TOBACCO CCP TO CONSIDER  
POSSIBILITY WORLD TOBACCO STUDY (f) PEPPER OTHER SPICES PROSPECTS  
PROBLEMS (g) JUTE/ALLIED FIBERS ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROPOSED JOINT FAO/  
ECAFE ADHOC MEETING (h) HARD FIBERS ARRANGEMENTS FOR ADHOC MEETING STOP  
DAIRY PRODUCTS ITEM VII/2/b PROBABLY STARTING AFTERNOON TWENTYSEVENTH  
CONTINUING SATURDAY TWENTYEIGHTH APRIL TO CONSIDER (i) BUTTER SITUATION  
(ii) NATIONAL DAIRY POLICIES ANNUAL REVIEW (iii) PROGRESS REPORT STUDY  
MEANS LONGTERM ADJUSTMENT WORLD DAIRY SUPPLY/DEMAND (iv) FILLED MILK  
STUDY STOP VII/3 AND 4 AFRICAN EXPORT CROPS AND MEDITERRANEAN EXPORT  
CROPS POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SPECIAL STUDIES 27 OR 30 APRIL STOP  
ITEM VI FOODAID AND SURPLUS UTILIZATION 30 APRIL STOP ITEM VIII NATIONAL  
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY POLICIES 30 APRIL TO 2 MAY TO CONSIDER VIII/1  
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRICE STABILIZATION SUPPORT POLICIES PRINCIPLES  
ANNUAL REVIEW VIII/2 POLICIES FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION VIII/3 MAIN  
DEVELOPMENTS INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY STABILIZATION MEASURES INCLUDING  
ACCOUNT OF STUDIES CONSULTATIONS COMPENSATORY FINANCING FLUCTUATIONS  
COMMODITY EXPORT EARNINGS STOP IX RELATIONS FAO COMMODITIES WORK WITH  
UN GATT OTHER BODIES POSSIBLY SECOND MAY STOP X CONFERENCE REQUEST TO



CONSIDER POSSIBILITIES CONCERTED ATTACK ON COMMODITY PROBLEMS AND XI MAIN CONCLUSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS OF SESSION 2 TO 4 MAY STOP PROVISIONAL ADOPTION REPORT AND ADJOURNMENT SESSION 4 OR 5 MAY STOP

- SECONDO JOINT CICT/CCP SESSION (UN COMMISSION INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE AND FAO COMMITTEE COMMODITY PROBLEMS) WILL BE HELD ROME FROM 7 TO 14 MAY UN/FAO INVITATIONS AND AGENDA WILL FOLLOW STOP MEANWHILE NOTE THAT PROVISIONAL AGENDA (NOT QUOTING VERBATIM) INCLUDES ITEM I LONGTERM PROJECTIONS WORLD SUPPLY/DEMAND PRIMARY COMMODITIES INCLUDING QUESTION FOOD SUPPLY/DEMAND IN RELATION TO PROBLEM OF HUNGER ITEM II NATIONAL MARKETING BOARDS AND STABILIZATION FUNDS METHODS OF OPERATION ITEM III PROPOSALS FOR COMPENSATORY FINANCING IN RELATION TO FLUCTUATIONS OF PRIMARY COMMODITY PRICES AND POSSIBLE APPLICATION PROPOSALS TO INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES STOP
- TERTIO CCP THIRTYFIFTH SESSION/CONCLUDING MEETING HALFDAY ON SATURDAY 12 MAY OR 14 MAY AFTERNOON TO CONSIDER MATTERS ARISING FROM JOINT CICT/CCP SESSION AND FINAL ADOPTION CCP REPORT CLOSURE THIRTYFIFTH SESSION STOP
- QUARTO CICT TENTH SESSION UN COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE CICT WILL HOLD TENTH SESSION ROME FROM 14 MAY AFTERNOON TO 23 MAY STOP NOTE THIS IS NOT AN FAO MEETING NOTICE INCLUDED HERE FOR REFERENCE ONLY STOP
- QUINTO CCP COMMODITY GROUPS AND MEETINGS PLEASE NOTE FAO COCOA STUDY GROUP FIFTH SESSION MONTREUX SWITZERLAND 22 TO 28 MAY STOP FAO GRAINS GROUP SEVENTH SESSION ROME SECOND HALF JUNE STOP FAO CITRUS GROUP SECOND HALF 1962 PLACE NOT YET DETERMINED STOP PROPOSED FAO/ESCAPE ADHOC MEETING JUTE/ALLIED FIBERS BANGKOK SECOND HALF 1962 STOP HARD FIBERS ABACA SISAL HENEQUEN ADHOC MEETING SECOND HALF 1962 INVITATION FOR HARD FIBERS MEETING RECEIVED BY DIRECTORGENERAL FROM TANGANYIKA GOVERNMENT STOP
- SEXTO DOCUMENTS CCP THIRTYFIFTH SESSION AND JOINT CICT/CCP SESSION ALL INFORMATION AND PAPERS WILL FOLLOW STOP
- SEPTIMO ROME HOTEL ACCOMMODATION APRIL/MAY DELEGATIONS ADVISED MAKE THEIR OWN BOOKINGS STOP EARLY ADVANCE BOOKINGS DESIRABLE BECAUSE APRIL/MAY IS PEAK TOURIST SEASON STOP

BLAU SECRETARY CCP/FOODAGRI ROME



*Lain Escoc*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

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FILE NO.: TE 331 (1-2)

13 February 1962

*Confidential*

*WWS*

*9.30*  
*Piccoli -*

Dear Mr. Ripman,

Mr. E. Lopez-Herrarte has informed us that you would be prepared to make appointments for us in Washington on 28 February with persons interested in our survey. For your information we enclose a copy of the letter and note which Mr. Martin Hill wrote Mr. Black on 19 December 1961, concerning the Survey Report that had been requested under Resolution 796 under Economic and Social Council (XXX), on the subject of Public Administration in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.

.....

We have just returned from Europe where we visited Specilized Agencies in Geneva, Rome and Paris and we are glad to have the opportunity to come to Washington and confer with you and other members of the Bank as you may suggest, to obtain information and suggestions in regard to the report.

Yours sincerely,

*Herbert Emmerich*

Herbert Emmerich  
Senior Consultant  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

*Pierre Juvigny*

Pierre Juvigny  
Special Consultant  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. U. B. Ripman  
Division of Technical Operations  
International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*A memo on TOD*  
*4th floor*  
*28th*  
*9.30 - 10.30*

*Ripman + T.O.D.*  
*M. Hoffman - EDI*  
*A. Walster - Planning*  
*Ops*  
*J. DeWilde - Survey*  
*Murray etc.*

28

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BANK MAIL ROOM

1962 FEB 15 PM 3:25

TO: [Faint text]  
FROM: [Faint text]  
SUBJECT: [Faint text]

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.....

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Same letter sent to:  
Mr. Per Jacobsson  
Chairman of the Executive Board  
and Managing Director,  
International Monetary Fund,  
19th and H Streets, N.W.  
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Black,

As you know, it was agreed at the last meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination that the members of the Survey Group preparing the report on the programmes in public administration requested by the Economic and Social Council by its Resolution 796 (XII) would visit the headquarters of the Specialized Agencies in order to review jointly the questions raised by the preparation, the contents and the conclusions of that report.

On account of the relatively short time available for the preparation of the report by the Survey Group, I have deemed it useful, in order to prepare for these visits, to send you at this time a memorandum prepared by the Survey Group for the Specialized Agencies, and which gives, inter alia, an interpretation of the terms of the Resolution, and, at the same time the possible structure of the report, the nature of the information needed for its preparation and also points concerning the "review of the programmes", appreciation of their "adequacy", the formulation of the measures "designed to improve the effectiveness of international action" in the field of public administration, and the conditions precedent to an eventual "concerted action".

The members of the Group (Messrs. R.K. Gardiner, H. Emmerich and P. Juvigny) will contact you early in February in order to fix a date for a visit during that month that would be convenient to you.

Mr. Eugene R. Black,  
President,  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development,  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

cc: Mr. Martin Hill  
Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner  
Mr. H. Emmerich  
Mr. P. Juvigny

.....

The Survey Group would be grateful if you could place at its disposal, if this appears possible to you, a documentation and a preliminary study of such aspects set forth in the attached note as may interest your Institution.

U

I am convinced that the information, suggestions and viewpoints that you will give to the Group will constitute a valuable contribution to the Report, which, according to the spirit and the letter of Resolution 796 (XXX), and pursuant to our discussions at the Administrative Committee on Coordination is to be prepared in cooperation with the Specialized Agencies.

Yours sincerely,

Martin Hill  
Deputy to the Under-Secretary  
for Economic and Social Affairs



4 December 1961

PRELIMINARY NOTE REGARDING THE  
REPORT TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
ON THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMMES

Resolution 796 (XXX) of the Economic and Social Council (3 August 1960) requests the Secretary-General, "in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Coordination and with such outside experts as may be appropriate, to review the various public administration programmes and to report to the Council ... on the scope and adequacy of those programmes and on measures designed to improve the effectiveness of international action in this field, including the desirability at this stage of developing a programme of concerted action".

The Survey Group charged with preparing the Report considers, in the preliminary stage of its work, that it is necessary to review the programmes and activities - including technical assistance - of both the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies in the field of Public Administration.

Up to now, the Survey Group has not yet undertaken to define in an exhaustive way, the concept of "public administration" as understood in Resolution 796 (XXX).

However, in order to facilitate the meetings to be held with representatives of the interested institutions and the supply by these institutions of the documentation needed for the preparation of the Report, the Group has already noted certain aspects that it believes should be studied.

"Public administration" includes not only the problems related to the Civil Service - in particular its personnel - but also those related to the institutions and the administrative structures in the various fields which constitute the public sector, at national, regional and local levels.

This interpretation excludes the elements of the special scientific or technological nature pertaining to each activity. In other words, the Report obviously could not deal with the substantive aspects of the programmes



of the Specialized Agencies in their fields of competence, but should select such aspects of programmes and activities that belong by their nature, to the field of public administration, for instance : the organization of the ministries or services of health, labour, employment, education ....

Similarly, research work, the setting of standards, as well as projects of specific action, in the field of teaching public administration and of training and improving public personnel of the various departments, appear to belong in the "review" that the Survey Group is charged with making.

From another point of view, a series of "functions" belongs to "public administration", regardless of various fields of governmental activity: This is true in the case of a number of legal, administrative and financial relationships (control, supervision, coordination ...) between the central power and decentralized authorities, the public enterprises, even including public interest associations which contribute to the carrying out of economic and social policies.]

(2) The Survey Group must also examine the "scope" of the programmes.

It follows that the description of the above mentioned aspects should include, whenever possible, quantitative information - at least indications as to the general size of the programme and some comments of a qualitative nature. The scope of application - global, regional and national - of the programmes and activities should also be indicated.

(3) The Economic and Social Council's resolution invites an evaluation of the "adequacy" of the programmes.

The general character of this term gives rise to possible answers based on various approaches.

The difficulties met in formulating programmes having public administration implications or in carrying out programmes, difficulties that may be caused by their inadequacy - might be explored.

Moreover, it appears in line with the spirit of the resolution that the difficulties met at the stages of formulation and carrying out of the various substantive programmes of the specialized agencies, due to the inadequacy of the administrative structures in a specific region or country, should



be emphasized. Indeed, it appears that the concept of "inadequacy" can be understood in a broad and realistic way only in relation to the needs.

Those needs can themselves be evaluated only within the context of economic and social development.

It follows that particular attention will have to be paid to the limitations or obstacles giving rise to the quantitative and qualitative inadequacies of the administrative structures, and their lack of adaptation to the demands of development.

The experience acquired by the Specialized Agencies concerning this type of realm of ideas both in the planning of some of their programmes and in carrying out concrete activities in the various economic and social sectors, would contribute to the determination of priorities based on real needs, mainly met in developing countries within the sector of public administration in general.

(4) These conclusions would assist the authors of the Report, not only in the evaluation they must supply of the "adequacy" of the public administration programmes, but also in the suggestion of "measures designed to improve the effectiveness of international action in this field".

(5) Moreover, the factual data needed to prepare the "balance sheet", relating to "scope" and "inadequacies", are not the only ones that the Survey Group wishes to receive from the Specialized Agencies.

The Group must also express itself on "the desirability ... of developing a programme of concerted action". In the conferences that will take place at the headquarters of the Specialized Agencies, the members of the Survey Group would like to take the opportunity to collect all possible suggestions regarding the desirability and the fields and the forms of a possible programme of concerted action". The problems and the methodology of such coordination are obviously among the topics that could be taken up and threshed out during these conversations.

This procedure of direct contact is in complete harmony with the views expressed during the discussion of this question in the Administrative Committee of Coordination. It also conforms to the global character of the study requested

-4-

by the Economic and Social Council.

On the other hand, it has seemed practical to hold these conversations during the initial phases of the work. This procedure would make it possible to ascertain in sufficient time, beginning with the month of January - the nature of the information that the Specialized Agencies would supply to the Survey Group and would make it possible to explore the other questions which, under the terms of the resolution, have to be treated in the Report in question. This method should leave to the Survey Group enough time, during the following phases, to develop its Report gradually during part of February and the month of March in continuing cooperation with the Specialized Agencies by correspondence.

The next stages would consist of the examination of the draft Report in April by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, followed, in May, by a revision of the draft in the light of the discussions in the Administrative Committee on Coordination.



*Liaison Bureau*

February 13, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

On behalf of Mr. Black, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of 29 January 1962, attaching a preliminary draft report prepared by the United Nations Secretariat for the Consultative Group on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament.

We have considered this draft carefully and wish to offer for your consideration the following comments which seem to be of specific interest.

1. United Nations Capital Development Fund

Page 88 (paragraph 6-20) of the report refers to the General Assembly resolution of 1953 in which member states pledged to contribute to development assistance a portion of the savings achieved through world-wide disarmament. Since the passage of this resolution, the International Development Association has been formed which incorporates certain features of such a multilateral development fund. A reference in the body of the report to the possibility of expanding IDA would appear to be warranted. The proposed comment, to be inserted between paragraphs 6-22 and 6-23, follows:

"Because of these growing difficulties experienced in servicing outstanding debt, member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1960 organized a new effort for providing development assistance on a multilateral basis. The purpose of this new organization, the International Development Association, is to finance important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments of borrowing countries than would assistance in the form of conventional loans. The Association is authorized to finance any project which will make an important contribution to the development of the country concerned, irrespective of whether the project is revenue producing or not, including, for example projects in the field of water supply, sanitation, housing and education. At present, subscriptions to the Association amount to over \$900 million of which over \$750 million are in convertible currencies. (Figures to be revised in later stages of the draft when membership of IDA is complete.) The members have agreed that the



Mr. Martin Hill

- 2 -

February 13, 1962

adequacy of the Association's resources will be regularly reviewed. Evidently, a considerable portion of the funds that would be made available for development assistance in the wake of general and complete disarmament could usefully be channeled through the Association which has available for selection of its projects the considerable technical resources and accumulated experience of the International Bank."

## 2. Absorptive Capacity

While there is recognition of the problem (for example paragraph 6-23) it seems the report gives insufficient emphasis to the limitations of technical and organizational skills which are likely to impede an acceleration of economic growth even if enlarged capital resources were to become available. It is largely for this reason that the estimated capital inflow requirements of the underdeveloped countries cited in the text (paragraph 6-5) are so small relative to the potential savings from disarmament. We feel the report might usefully discuss some of the measures that would be required to enlarge the absorptive capacity of the underdeveloped countries if economic growth is to be accelerated such as a vastly greater program of technical training and assistance through such agencies as UNTAA and UNESCO and expansion of the program of preinvestment surveys through the U.N. Special Fund.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

ELH:ml



*Samson Kocovic*  
*IDH*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

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FILE NO.:

OR 423/3(3) (33rd session)

8 February 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

I have been asked by the Secretary-General to inform you, in accordance with rule 7 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, that the thirty-third session of the Council will open on Tuesday, 3 April 1962, at 11 a.m., at United Nations Headquarters, New York. A copy of the provisional agenda (document ..... E/3567) is attached.

The Secretary-General would be glad to receive the names of representatives of your Organization who will attend this session of the Council.

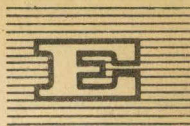
Yours sincerely,



W. R. Malinowski  
Secretary of the  
Economic and Social Council

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President  
International Development Association  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

*ack Feb 14*  
*filed IBRD*



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
GENERAL

E/3567  
26 January 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-third session  
Item 2

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION OF  
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the provisional agenda for the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Council contained on page 2 below which was considered by the Council at its 1183rd and 1184th meetings during the resumed thirty-second session.
2. Any further items proposed for the thirty-third session in accordance with rule 13 will be reported by the Secretary-General to the Council for consideration at the first meeting of the session when the Council adopts its sessional agenda.
3. The thirty-third session of the Council will be convened on Tuesday, 3 April 1962, at Headquarters.



PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION  
to be convened at Headquarters on 3 April 1962

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1962
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation
4. Report of the International Monetary Fund
5. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation  
(c) Report of the International Development Association
6. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development
7. Procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme
8. Natural resources
9. Travel, transport and communications
10. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights
11. United Nations Children's Fund
12. Non-governmental organizations
13. Elections
14. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council
15. Financial implications of actions of the Council
16. Consideration of preparations for a meeting of the Council at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session
17. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items



ANNOTATIONS TO THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

1. Election of President and Vice-Presidents for 1962

The election takes place under rule 20 of the rules of procedure.

2. Adoption of the agenda

Under rule 14 of the rules of procedure, the Council is required to adopt its agenda for the session on the basis of the provisional agenda considered by it at the resumed thirty-second session under rule 11, and of any items on the supplementary list referred to in rule 13.

As requested by the Council at its 1184th meeting on 21 December 1961, the Secretary-General, after consultation with delegations and specialized agencies, will circulate a paper on the arrangement of business at the session.

3. Question of a declaration on international economic co-operation

The Council will have before it the replies received from Governments pursuant to Council resolution 812 (XXXI).

The Council will also have before it under this item paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI).

4. Report of the International Monetary Fund

The Council will have before it the annual report of the Fund for the period ended 30 April 1961 (E/3569) and a summary of Fund activities since that date.

5. (a) Report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The Council will have before it the sixteenth annual report of the Bank covering the period ended 30 June 1961 (E/3570) and a supplementary report containing a summary of principal activities of the Bank since that date.

(b) Report of the International Finance Corporation

The Council will have before it the fifth annual report of the IFC for the period ended 30 June 1961 (E/3571) and a supplementary report containing a summary of activities of the Corporation since that date.



(c) Report of the International Development Association

The Council will have before it the first annual report of IDA covering the period 24 September 1960 to 30 June 1961 (E/3572).

6. Report of the Committee for Industrial Development

The Council will have before it the report of the Committee for Industrial Development on its second session which is scheduled to convene in March 1962. At that session the Committee will consider, inter alia, the progress report on the implementation of the work programme on industrialization, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 597 A (XXI), and a progress report on concerted action in the field of industrialization, prepared pursuant to Council resolution 839 (XXXII).

7. Procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) the Council is called upon in co-operation with the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization to review and to take appropriate action on the procedures and arrangements for the World Food Programme recommended by the United Nations/FAO Inter-governmental Committee. The Council will have before it the report of the Inter-governmental Committee which is scheduled to convene in Rome from 12 to 19 February 1962.

Under a resolution adopted by the General Conference of FAO on 24 November 1961 the procedures and arrangements drawn up by the Inter-governmental Committee are to be reviewed and approved in concurrent sessions of the Council of FAO and the United Nations Economic and Social Council in New York in April 1962. The Council of FAO is to meet at United Nations Headquarters on 16-19 April 1962.

8. Natural resources

Under this item the Council will have before it:

(a) the second biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre established pursuant to Council resolution 675 (XXV);

(b) a report on the work being done in the field of non-agricultural resources, to be prepared by the Secretary-General under Council resolution 345 (XII);



(c) the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General, pursuant to Council resolution 779 (XXX), on the proceedings and results of the United Nations conference on new sources of energy held in August 1961;

(d) a study on the methods of financing and the capital requirements of petroleum exploration, to be prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to the recommendation of the Committee for Industrial Development (E/3476, para. 107) endorsed by the Council in its resolution 817 (XXXI).

9. Travel, transport and communications

Under this item the Council will have before it:

(a) a report containing recommendations concerning the nature, scope and location of the projected conference on international travel and tourism, prepared pursuant to resolution 813 (XXXI) by the Secretary-General in consultation with a group of experts;

(b) progress reports of the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and of the Group of Experts on Explosives, both convened pursuant to Council resolution 724 C (XXVIII).

10. Allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights

In conformity with Council resolutions 277 (X), 351 (XII) and 474 (XV), the Secretary-General will put before the Council any allegations regarding infringements of trade union rights relating to States not members of the International Labour Organisation which are received by him before 13 February 1962.

Two such communications have been received to date (E/3564).

11. United Nations Children's Fund

The Council will have before it the report of the Executive Board on its session held in December 1961 (E/3568) and a report covering the activities of UNICEF during the past year.



12. Non-governmental organizations

The Council will have before it:

(a) a report of the Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations on applications and re-applications for consultative status submitted in accordance with Council resolution 288 B (X). The Committee is scheduled to meet on 20 February 1962;

(b) reports of the Council Committee on Non-governmental Organizations on hearings and applications for hearings under rules 84, 85 and 86.

13. Elections

Under this item the Council will be required:

(a) to elect seven members of the Commission on International Commodity Trade, the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

(b) to elect one member of the Social Commission;

(c) to elect six members of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), paragraphs 13 to 15;

(d) to elect six additional members of the Technical Assistance Committee, pursuant to Council resolution 863 (XXXII);

(e) to elect ten members of the Executive Board of UNICEF.

In addition the Council, at its 1184th meeting on 21 December 1961, decided to establish at its thirty-third session a committee to assist it in considering the candidates for election at the thirty-fourth session to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

14. Confirmation of members of functional commissions of the Council

The Secretary-General will submit to the Council for confirmation the names of the representatives of members of functional commissions nominated or renominated since the close of the thirty-second session.

15. Financial implications of actions of the Council

The Council will have before it a summary of the financial implications, if any, of its actions during the thirty-third session.



16. Consideration of preparations for a meeting of the Council at the ministerial level at the thirty-fourth session

Pursuant to its decision of 21 December 1961 (E/SR.1184), the Council will have before it a working paper prepared by the Secretary-General as a basis for its discussion of this question.

17. Consideration of the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session and establishment of dates for opening debate on items

Under rule 11 of the rules of procedure, the Council is required to consider the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session in the light of the basic annual programme established at the resumed thirty-second session in accordance with rule 9.

Pursuant to Council resolution 830 K (XXXII), the Council will also give consideration to having a combined plenary debate on world economic trends and the world social situation at its thirty-fourth session. In this connexion, it will have before it General Assembly resolution 1675 (XVI), paragraph 4.

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BANK MAIL ROOM

1962 FEB 12 AM 9:05

*Liaison ON General  
SOC. Council - IDA*

August 15, 1961

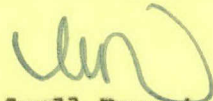
The Honorable Dag Hammarskjold  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations, New York

Attention: Secretary, Economic and  
Social Council

Sir:

Pursuant to the Agreement between the United Nations  
and the Association, I enclose herewith two copies of the  
Financial Statements of the Association as of June 30, 1961.

Sincerely yours,



Lyell Doucet  
Assistant to the Secretary

Encs.

LD:neb



*Liaison Bureau*

UNITED NATIONS            NATIONS UNIES

NEW YORK

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FILE NO.:

TE 225/11

31 January 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

At its January 1962 meetings, the ad hoc Committee of Eight, established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII), addressed the ..... enclosed List of Questions to the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Managing Director of the Special Fund.

On behalf of the Committee, I am sending you this List with the request that you will be good enough to furnish written answers to the questions in so far as they are applicable to your Organization.

It would be appreciated if your replies could be received by 15 March 1962, if possible.

Yours sincerely,

*Martin Hill*

Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President  
International Bank for Reconstruction and  
Development  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

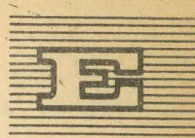
*ack Feb. 27*



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WBG ARCHIVES



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.  
RESTRICTED

E/AC.49/R.1/Rev.1  
25 January 1962

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC COMMITTEE OF EIGHT  
ESTABLISHED UNDER COUNCIL  
RESOLUTION 851 (XXXII)

CONSOLIDATED LIST OF QUESTIONS RAISED BY THE COMMITTEE

Information to  
be provided  
mainly by:

	UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
1. What is the nature of the assistance normally given to requesting Governments by the United Nations (including the regional economic commissions), the specialized agencies, the IAEA, and the Resident Representatives:	X	X	X
(a) In drawing up development plans or programmes;			
(b) In selecting projects to be helped by international assistance;			
(c) In relating the assistance from the United Nations system into the Government's overall development objectives and plans; and			
(d) In executing these projects?			
2. What steps have been, or are being, taken to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 786 (XXX) and what are the results of such steps?		X	

✓  
✓  
✓  
✓

I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD

A. Substantive Questions

1. What is the nature of the assistance normally given to requesting Governments by the United Nations (including the regional economic commissions), the specialized agencies, the IAEA, and the Resident Representatives:
  - (a) In drawing up development plans or programmes;
  - (b) In selecting projects to be helped by international assistance;
  - (c) In relating the assistance from the United Nations system into the Government's overall development objectives and plans; and
  - (d) In executing these projects?
2. What steps have been, or are being, taken to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 786 (XXX) and what are the results of such steps?



Information to  
 be provided  
 mainly by:

(I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD,

A. Substantive Questions cont.)

3. To what degree are Resident Representatives able to assist in co-ordinating the programmes of the United Nations system?
4. What measures are taken to ensure that in countries which have not yet been able to establish adequate institutions and to train competent personnel for developing a comprehensive country plan, there is a closely co-ordinated approach by the United Nations organizations to avoid fragmentation of programmes and projects and to make sure that funds are not allocated to relatively low priority requirements in one functional area while relatively high priority requirements in other areas remain unfunded?
5. Is there any reason for an organization not to use Resident Representatives for its technical co-operation activities financed outside EPTA to the same extent that it uses Resident Representatives for EPTA projects (i.e. to apply to its regular technical assistance programmes the decisions taken by the ACC last October as regards EPTA activities)?
6. Has any organization found specific difficulties in or any objections to asking Resident Representatives to represent it for all administrative matters?
7. Has any organization found specific difficulties in or any objection to asking Resident Representatives to represent it on technical matters?
8. What would you consider to be a Resident Representative's authority and functions with respect to the development of country plans and programmes and the formulation by the Government of programmes and projects designed to meet priority needs within the framework of over-all country objectives?

UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
	X	X
X	X	
X		
X		
X	X	X

✓  
+  
✓  
✓



*Supplement  
 Role of Res. Rep.*

Information to  
 be provided  
 mainly by:

(I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD,  
 A. Substantive Questions cont.)

9. Suggestions as to the desirable relationship between Resident Representatives and agency representatives?
10. How many countries have effective co-ordination machinery for co-ordinating requests for assistance from different sources, as well as the assistance actually received? How many Governments have set up committees with representatives of the various multilateral and bilateral aid programmes, how often do such committees meet, and how useful have they proved to be?
11. To what extent do agencies charged with the execution of projects, either under EPTA, the Special Fund or their own regular programmes, find it expedient to make field surveys in connexion with such projects?  
 When surveys are undertaken what arrangements are there for:
  - (a) Ensuring that all or part of the data which the survey team is designed to produce may not already be available from some other sources;
  - (b) Ensuring that a team with a specific mandate from one agency could not simultaneously, possibly by a suitable adjustment of its staff and terms of reference, do parallel work for another agency;
  - (c) Making the results of surveys available to all through the office of the appropriate Resident Representative or by some other means?
12. Describe one or more cases where the international technical assistance programme is well integrated in the national development plan and programmes and where agencies' co-ordination is satisfactory. Describe one or more cases where the situation is unsatisfactory.

UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
X	X	X
	X	
X		
	X	



Information to  
 be provided  
 mainly by:

(I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD,  
 A. Substantive Questions cont.)

13. What views have been expressed by the recipient Governments on means of improving co-ordination of technical co-operation programmes of the United Nations organizations?
14. Is there any estimate of the desirable future level of assistance on the basis of past experience?
15. Is it desirable, at a future time, to establish more objective criteria for the granting of technical assistance, such as the priority given to economic development projects, projects emerging from economic development plans, etc.?
- B. Field Establishment: TAB, UN, UNICEF, specialized agencies and IAEA
16. Indicate what are the organizations' field establishments (including project personnel), country by country:
- (a) Number of persons; duration of their appointments (temporary or permanent);
- (b) Functions (expert, administrative or other; functions limited to a country or extending to a region) - NOTE: In replying to this question, indicate whether your organization has formally or informally designated a Resident Representative as your representative in the country.
17. Give indications regarding:
- (a) Visits of officials from Headquarters, regional or area offices during 1961 (number, length and purpose of visits); and

	UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
		X	
		X	X
	X	X	
	X	X	
	X	X	
	X	X	X



Information to  
 be provided  
 mainly by:

(I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD,  
 B. Field Establishment, cont.)

- (b) What is being done to co-ordinate the timing of the visits of agency representatives or experts to a country and to inform the Government in advance of such visits?
18. Do you contemplate increasing your own field network and, if so, what are the advantages and disadvantages of representation on a regional rather than country basis? How could an increase in the field network be undertaken with a minimum increase in administrative costs?
- (Question addressed to FAO: How many requests for country representatives to be financed under EPTA has your organization so far received since the relevant resolution was adopted by the FAO Conference)
19. How will designation of Resident Representatives as representative of the agencies be affected by the contemplated expansion of the agencies' own field networks?
20. In countries with large programmes would you consider having deputy Resident Representatives who are experts in particular fields and would be financed under the TAB budget? For example, an agricultural expert might be designated as a deputy to the Resident Representative by the FAO but paid for under the administrative budget of the TAB.
21. In how many countries or regions has it been possible to accommodate Resident Representatives and representatives of the specialized agencies in the same office building?

UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
X	X	
X		
X		
X		
	X	





Information to  
be provided  
mainly by:

(I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD,  
B. Field Establishment, cont.)

	UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
22. Give the percentage proportions, for the cost of field networks (non-project personnel only) compared with the cost of their programmes of all kinds and financed from all sources, and a global figure showing what proportion of over-all programme costs is represented by the total expenses of field networks of all kinds. In both cases show how much of the total programme is devoted to technical assistance and how much to other activities.	X	X	X
23. Question addressed to IMF and IBRD: Is your organization ready to provide information to Resident Representatives on its technical assistance activities along the lines contemplated in paragraph 3 (g) of the ACC decision report in E/AC.49/1?  <u>Resident Representatives</u>	X		
24. Provide detailed information on professional and general qualifications and experience of Resident Representatives, and geographical basis for recruitment of Resident Representatives and their staff.		X	
25. What use has been made of nationals of the recipient countries as deputy Resident Representatives?		X	
26. To what extent does the workload of Resident Representatives include matters not directly related to technical co-operation programmes? Who ensures direction and supervision of such activities (for example, public information functions)?		X	
27. What would you consider to be the basic qualifications of a Resident Representative?	X	X	X



Information to  
be provided  
mainly by:

(I. CO-ORDINATION IN THE FIELD,  
Resident Representatives, cont.)

	UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
28. Is there to be an increase in the TAB field establishment? What priority is to be set in establishing new offices? What policy considerations have led to the establishment of a small number of large offices (Afghanistan, Libya) against many small ones? Any suggestions as to the functions and staffing needed for Resident Representatives' offices?		X	
29. How is the work of Resident Representatives directed and supervised?		X	X
30. If regional meetings with Resident Representatives, the Managing Director, the Executive Chairman and the regional commissions are being held, how often are they convened?		X	X
31. What co-ordination exists between the units of the United Nations Secretariat which are concerned with the implementation of EPTA projects, those which administer the regular programme, and those which are in charge of the execution of Special Fund projects?	X		
II. CO-ORDINATION AT HEADQUARTERS			
32. To what extent are the administrative staffs of the Special Fund and EPTA integrated? What further improvements in common administrative services might bring about economies in the cost of administration and enhanced operating efficiency?		X	X
33. What is the influence on the effectiveness and co-ordination of technical assistance programmes of the fact that TAB is located at some distance from the secretariats of many of the participating agencies?	X	X	X



Information to  
be provided  
mainly by:

## (II. CO-ORDINATION AT HEADQUARTERS, cont.)

	UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
34. What connexion exists between the TAB and Special Fund programming sections? Specifically, is there any machinery to ensure that sound project requests will not be pigeonholed or rejected for lack of such machinery, or for purely "formal" reasons? Have there been requests which were rejected by the Special Fund because they were too small, and at the same time were not acceptable to TAB because they were too big?		X	X
35. Are initial requests for assistance sent directly by Governments to the participating agencies concerned through the Resident Representatives, or directly to TAB?	X	X	
36. Is TAB informed of projects to be financed outside EPTA (e.g. regular technical assistance programmes) when it approves the Programme? Has TAB an over-all view of all requests for technical assistance addressed to the United Nations and specialized agencies?	X	X	
37. Are the agencies establishing and implementing distinct programmes for EPTA and regular technical assistance activities and, if so, how are Government requests distributed between EPTA and other programmes?	X		
38. What control is exercised by TAB and TAC over the programming and implementation of projects carried out by the organizations? Could measures be taken to render this control more effective?	X	X	
39. Give the percentage proportions for Headquarters administrative costs (non-project personnel only) compared with the cost of programmes of all kinds and financed from all sources, and a global figure showing what proportion of over-all programme costs is represented by the total expenses of Headquarters. In both cases, how much of the total programme is devoted to technical assistance and how much to other activities?	X	X	X

/...



Information to  
 be provided  
 mainly by:

(II. CO-ORDINATION AT HEADQUARTERS, cont.)

40. Any suggestions as to the format and timing of reporting requirements to ensure availability of comprehensive data on country programmes, to allow for sound programme review judgements at all stages of the programming cycle? How can comprehensive data on programme implementation be obtained regularly on a country basis?
41. What co-ordination exists at present between the Expanded Programme and the regular programmes of technical assistance? What would be the advantages or disadvantages of merging the Expanded Programme and the regular programmes of technical assistance? What would be the advantages or disadvantages of merging the Expanded Programme and the Special Fund?
42. Are agencies - in so far as they will act later as executing agencies - associated in the preparation of Special Fund requests, or at least kept informed of their development? If not, could this be arranged, as it might conceivably speed up the preparation of Plans of Operation?
43. Are there, or have there been cases in which the work performed by an individual expert under the technical assistance programme led to a request to the Special Fund? More generally: is use made of technical assistance missions as an exploratory step towards the preparation of Special Fund projects?

UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
X	X	
X	X	X
X		X
X	X	X
X		

III. EXPERTS

44. What are the method and machinery for recruitment; plans for modifying existing procedures and arrangements for making greater use of National Committees?

/...



Information to  
 be provided  
 mainly by:

(III. EXPERTS, cont.)

45. How is the level of experts' salaries determined by the participating organizations?
46. What is the number of experts who have been in the same country for up to one year, two years, three years, five years, and over five years?
47. What is the proportion of experts having OPEX-type functions? Quite apart from the official OPEX programme, it is often the case that experts appointed under Expanded Programme and Special Fund projects in fact perform operational or executive functions in addition to giving advice or engaging in training activities. A particularly clear example is that of the teachers who are provided under Special Fund projects who are concerned with the establishment of training institutes. Would it be possible to give any estimate of the overall proportion of experts employed under the various programmes who to a marked degree carry out such OPEX-type functions?
48. How is the work of the experts supervised not only by TAB and the agencies, but also by Governments of the recipient countries themselves?
49. Is an evaluation made of the performance of experts before reassignment?
50. Would an increased emphasis on fellowships and institution building rather than on experts be to the advantage of less-developed countries?

	UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
45.	X		
46.	X		
47.	X		
48.	X	X	
49.	X		
50.	X	X	



Information to  
be provided  
mainly by:

UN and/or Agency	Ex. Ch. and/or Res. Rep.	Man. Dir. and/or Res. Rep.
X	X	X

#### IV. EQUIPMENT

51. What are the methods and machinery for procurement of equipment and supplies for the projects of EPTA and the Special Fund?

---

It was also noted that the Executive Chairman would report to TAC when the relevant material is available, on the two following questions:

(a) Could an estimate be given of the proportion of longer to shorter term projects which seem likely to be established under the new Expanded Programme programming procedures?

(b) Could also an estimate be given as to how many of these longer term projects are likely in total to cost \$100,000 or more?

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(g) Resident representatives should be fully informed, beginning with the 'request' stage, of all comparable programmes of technical assistance carried out by a participating organization, and their co-operation sought in ensuring full co-ordination between these programmes and programmes under EPTA.



*Liam Keenan*  
*D. D. Hoopes*  
*E. M. Derr*

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES  
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS · UNATIONS NEWYORK · ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

FILE NO.: EC 121 (13)

29 January 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

I attach a copy of a preliminary draft report prepared by the Secretariat for the Consultative Group on the Economic and Social Consequences of Disarmament. This draft report (ST/SG/AC.3/R.13) has been prepared in accordance with the outline (ST/SG/AC.3/R.2) which was sent to you with my letter of 27 September 1961. 11

As the draft report is a working document for the Consultative Group, its distribution is restricted, and it is not being distributed outside the Secretariat and the Consultative Group, except to the Specialized Agencies.

The draft has been prepared as a basis for the Consultants' work in their Second Session (23 January to 16 February 1962) and is therefore tentative and incomplete. Nevertheless, I would welcome any comments you may wish to offer at this stage concerning any aspect of the report.

Sincerely yours,

*Martin Hill*  
Martin Hill

Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Eugene Black, President  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street, NW  
Washington 25, D. C.

*ack Feb 13*

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Washington 25 D. C.  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
and development  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
Mr. Eugene Black, President

Economic and Social Affairs  
Division Secretariat for  
Latin America

*[Handwritten signature]*

Director General

of the report.  
and comments you may wish to offer at this stage concerning any aspect  
of the report's content and findings. We would be most grateful if you could  
return this report by the end of the month (21 January 1962) and  
the draft has been prepared as a basis for the Committee,

dissemination of the report.  
outside the Secretariat and the Committee Group, except to the  
Group, its distribution is restricted, and it is not being disseminated  
as the draft report is a working document for the Committee

which was sent to you with my letter of 21 September 1961.  
has been prepared in accordance with the outline (SI/AS/VC.3/B.5)  
consequences of disarmament. This draft report (SI/AS/VC.3/B.13)  
Secretariat for the Committee Group on the Economic and Social  
I attach a copy of a preliminary draft report prepared by the

Dear Mr. Black

EC JSJ (13)

25 JANUARY 1962

UNITED NATIONS - DIVISIONS DE TRAVAIL - UNIONS INTERNATIONALES

NEW YORK

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*[Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right corner]*



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① ~~Dr. Lopez-Herrate~~  
② ~~Mr. Young~~  
③ ~~Mr. Graves~~  
File

26 January 1962

FILE NO.:

EC 132/2(2-2)

Dear Mr. Demuth,

I am writing to thank you for your letter of 19 January 1962 addressed to Mr. Martin Hill. I am very grateful for the comments included in the attachments to your letter. We have made the corrections to our paper "Report on the Capital Development Needs of the Under-Developed Countries" suggested in your attachment A, and we propose to use your attachment B, with a few minor alterations, in the final draft of the report.

Sincerely yours,

*Jacob L. Mosak*

Jacob L. Mosak, Director  
Division of General Economic  
Research and Policies

Mr. Richard H. Demuth  
Director  
Development Services Department  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
1818 H Street N.W.  
Washington 26, D. C.

This carefully worded reply presumably means that UN will ignore the main criticism of our reply - the lack of balance in the paper due to the inordinate space given to the Special Fund. Altogether a grubby performance. G.R.Y.

RECEIVED  
BANK MAIL ROOM

1962 JAN 29 AM 10:18

Handwritten notes and stamps, including a circular postmark, are visible in the upper right quadrant of the page.

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Handwritten text, possibly a name or title, is located below the center of the page.

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PRINTED FOOTER OR ADDRESS INFORMATION, including a circular logo or stamp.



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: January 15, 1962

FROM: Enrique Lopez-Herrarte *see*

SUBJECT:

Today, Mr. Litteria of the United Nations Housing Division of the Economic Department called to invite the Bank to participate in a meeting at Headquarters from February 7 to 21, 1962. This meeting is called in accordance with the terms of the resolution which requests the Secretary General to appoint a group of experts to advise the UN on:

- (a) Place of Programs for extension of housing and basic community facilities within national development programs;
- (b) Relationships between these programs and national programs for urban development; and
- (c) Successful techniques for mobilizing national resources for the extension of low-cost housing as well as the appropriate method for expanding and effectively utilizing international resources which may become available for housing purposes.

I have informed Mr. Ripman of this and he has expressed interest on behalf of the Bank in this meeting. He will advise us in due course who will attend at least part of the meeting.

cc: Mr. Ripman

*Liaison Officer*

January 8, 1962

Mr. Martin Hill  
Deputy Under-Secretary for  
Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hill:

On behalf of Mr. Black I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for your letter of 19 December 1961, regarding resolution 813 (XXXI) on Development of International Travel and Tourism, adopted by ECOSOC in April 1961.

We appreciate your bringing to our attention this resolution, as well as the invitation to attend a meeting of experts in Geneva on Monday, 29 January 1962, in Geneva to discuss this resolution and make recommendations to the council; however, it will not be possible for the Bank to be represented at this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
Liaison Officer  
Development Services Department

ELopez-Herrarte:ml



ROUTING SLIP		Date 1/29/62
NAME		ROOM NO.
<del>Mr. Armstrong</del>		<del>313</del>
Dr. Lopez-Herrarte		503
	To Handle	Note and File
	Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
	Approval	Prepare Reply
	Comment	Per Our Conversation
	Full Report	Recommendation
	Information	Signature
	Initial	Send On
REMARKS		
<p>Attached are documents regarding the meeting on housing and urban development to be held at UN Headquarters from 7 to 21 February. Will you please let me know as soon as possible whether anyone from TOD will be able to attend at least part of the session?</p> <p><i>I have retained the documents - Nobody can attend MJA</i></p>		
From Enrique Lopez-Herrarte		

*Liam Basso*

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FILE NO.:

SO 145 (7)

26 January 1962

Dear Mr. Lopez-Herrarte,

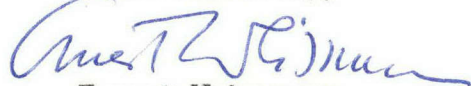
This letter refers to the meeting of a group of experts on housing and urban development which is being convened in accordance with resolution 830 C (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council.

..... As requested, attached please find:

- Working Paper No. 1                      Provisional Annotated Agenda
- Working Paper No. 2                      Long-range Programme of Concerted International Action in the Field of Housing and Related Community Facilities
- Working Paper No. 3                      The International Programme in Housing, Building and Planning
- Working Paper No. 4                      The Role of Housing and Urban Development in National Development Programmes
- Working Paper No. 5                      Housing and Urban Development Programmes in Relation to Regional Development

Arrangements have been made for the meeting to be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7 to 21 February 1962. I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know whether a representative from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely,



Ernest Weissmann  
Assistant Director  
Bureau of Social Affairs

In charge of the Housing, Building and Planning Branch

Mr. Enrique Lopez-Herrarte  
International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development  
1818 H Street N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

*Taken up by telephone with Mr. Litteria of Housing Div. U.N.*





INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Feb 7 - 21st -

2162  
M. Hitteria

Outsides

Bombome - Chairman of Europe - Housing Committee Eco Com

Kamo - Jafa - President - Housing Corporation

Doudai - Iriai - Head of Planning & Engineering Ministry

Stefanovic - Ministry

David Vago Costi - Person Institute de la

Schulca - Tunisian Public Works Mrs



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RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Blotkine - USSR -  
Academy of Sciences

Mr. Okigbo - Nigeria -  
Sec-Adviser to

Boschid - Burma - Minister  
of Burma

U.S. - Charles Abrams -  
MIT - Visiting Lecturer  
on Housing

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Advise a. n.

1. Place of programs for extension  
of housing & basic comm. &  
facilities under national dev. prog.  
to 2013

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

2. Relationships between these programs + national programs for urban development
3. Successful techniques for mobilizing national resources for the expansion of low cost housing -  
as well as the appropriate methods for expanding + effectively utilizing international resources which may become available for housing &



317.95  
285.76  
32.19