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Sub-Fonds: Records of President Robert S. McNamara

Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

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Washington, D.C.

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McNamara papers

The World Bank Group
Archives



1771133

A1993-012 Other #: 13

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Contacts with member countries: Netherlands - Correspondence 01

Contacts
Netherlands (1968 - 1975)

Folder 145

DECLASSIFIED
WBG Archives

NETHERLANDS

NETHERLANDS

- 4/26-28/68
(Mont Tremblant
Conference)
- Barend W. Biesheuvel, Member of Parliament, Former Deputy
Prime Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, The Hague
- Christian F. Karsten, Managing Director, Amsterdam-Rotterdam
Bank N.V.
- Pieter Kuin, Director, Unilever N.V. and Ltd.
- Joseph M.A.H. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs
- H.R.H. Prince Claus of the Netherlands
- Herman W. Sandberg, Chief Editor "Het Parool"
1. 5/16/68 Hans Van Mierlo, Member of Parliament and Leader of the
Democrats (D'66)
- 6/3/68 Mr. Dirk Stikker (former Secretary General of NATO)
- 9/18/68 Mr. Dirk Stikker " " " " "
2. 10/2/68 H.J. Witteveen, Minister of Finance
E. van Lennep, Treasurer General, Ministry of Finance
J. Everts, Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Jan Grooters, Counselor, Embassy
- 4/16/69 Prince Bernhard
3. 6/5/69 John Hafkemeyer, Industrial Commissioner for the Netherlands
(in the U.S.)
- 6/6/69 John Müller, Algemeen Handelsblad (with 11 other newsmen)
- 5/9-11/69
(Bilderberg) Prince Bernhard
- " Ernst H. van der Beugel, Prof., International Relations, Leiden Univ.
- " Gerrit A. Wagner, Managing Director, Royal Dutch/Shell Group of
Companies
- " Godfried van Benthem van den Bergh, Lecturer, Inst. of Social
Studies, The Hague
- " Jerome Heldring, Chief Editor, "de Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant"
- " Joseph M.A. H. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs
- " Prince Claus of the Netherlands
- " W.K. Norbert Schmelzer, M.P.
- " Max Kohnstamm, Vice President, Action Committee for the United
States of Europe

4. 7/2/69 Willebrord Nieuwenhaus, TV interview
5. 10/8/69 Dr. Lieftinck, Executive Director
6. 11/4/69 Dr. B. J. Udink, Minister for Aid to Developing Countries
Jan Meyer, Netherlands civil servant
F. Kupers, Economic Minister, Netherlands Embassy
7. 12/10/69 Baron Rijnhard Bernhard van Lynden, Ambassador
- 2/22/70 Dr. B. J. Udink, Minister for Development Cooperation
(Montebello
Conf.)
- 4/10-12/70 P. Meijer, Director-General for International Cooperation
(Ditchley
Conf.)
- 5/20-22/70 Representatives and Observers at OECD Meeting:
(Paris)
J.M.A.H. Luns, Minister of Foreign Affairs
R. J. Nelissen, Minister of Economic Affairs
Dr. B.J. Udink, Minister in Charge of Development Aid
J. Kaufmann, Head of the Permanent Delegation
G. Brouwers, Secretary-General, Ministry of Economic Affairs
J. Meijer, Director-General, International Cooperation, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
J. Everts, Director, Financial Economic Development Aid, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
A. Putter, Director, General Economic Policy, Ministry of Economic
Affairs
J.M.J. Wintermans, Head Administrator, Ministry of Economic Affairs
E.H. Loen, Acting Head, Directorate Economic Cooperation, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
- 6/18-19/70 International Meeting on Development Policy:
(Heidelberg)
J. Meijer, Director-General, Ministry in Charge of Development Aid
Dr. B. J. Udink, Minister in Charge of Development Aid
- 11/19/70 Dr. van Ravesteijn, President, Investment Company for Asia
- 3/12/71 W. J. van der Oord, Acting Executive Agent of the Mekong Committee
- 4/23-26/71 Ambassador Jan Meijer, Director-General for International Cooperation,
(Tide.IV,
Lausanne) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
8. 9/29/71 K. J. Nelissen, Minister of Finance
C.I.J. Oort, Treasurer General, Ministry of Finance
Baron A.W.R. Mackay, Managing Director, De Nederlandsche Bank N.V.
- 10/4/71 J.R.M. van den Brink, Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank (IFC Adviser)

9. 10/28/71 Cornelis Boertien, Minister without Portfolio for Development Aid
J. Meyer, Director-General, Ministry of Development Aid
- 12/3/71 (Meeting of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural
Research)
Baron Reint H. de Vos van Steenwijk, Financial Attache, Netherlands
Embassy
G.W.J. Pieters, Counselor (Agriculture and Emigration), Netherlands
Embassy, Special Adviser
- 4/17/72 Marius Holtrop, Governor, IMF (member Committee on ED Remuneration)
- 7/26/72 Prof. Dr. L. H. Klaassen, President, Netherlands Economic Institute
Mr. Mulder, Head, Overseas Dept.
10. 9/26/73 W. F. Duisenberg, Minister of Finance
(Nairobi) J. P. Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
Dr. C. J. Oort, Treasurer General, Ministry of Finance
A.Ij.A. Looijen, Director, Foreign Financial Relations Dept.
- 12/8,9/73 Jan Meijer, Director General International Cooperation, Ministry
(Tidewater) of Foreign Affairs
- 12/3/73 Mr. Mok, Editor, Elseviers
- 2/24/74 Ambassador van Lynden
11. 2/15/74 Mr. Harry Kockefeer, Social and Economic Editor,
de Volkskrant, Amsterdam
- 3/18/74 Dr. B. J. Udink, U.S./Japanese/European Council (set up by David
Rockefeller)
- 4/22/74 Jan P. Pronk, Minister Without Portfolio for Development
Assistance (Lunch with RMcN at Bank; dinner and O/N at
Tracy Place).
Baron Rijnhard B. Van Lynden, Ambassador of the Netherlands (dinner)
12. 6/14/74 Dr. Johan Kaufmann, Ambassador and Netherlands Permanent Repre-
sentative to the United Nations
- 12/7-8/74 Jan P. Pronk, Minister Without Portfolio (in charge of Development
(Tidewater, Cooperation)
St.Donat, Que.)
- 2/5/75 Paul Arlman, Financial Attache, Netherlands Embassy (to
deliver letter from Minister Pronk)
- 4/25-27/75 Bilderberg:
(Cesme, Johan M. Goudszwaard, Unilever n.v. - Rotterdam
Turkey) Victor Halberstadt, The Economic Institute - Leiden
C. Frits Karsten, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank - Amsterdam
Joseph M.A.H. Luns, Secretary-General, NATO
Jelle Zijlstra, De Nederlandse Bank - Amsterdam
Ernst H. van der Beugel - The Hague

- 6/12-13/75
(Paris-Dev
Cmte) Dr. J. P. Pronk, Minister for Economic Development
Cooperation, Ministry for Foreign Affairs
- 9/23/75
(New York) John Loudon, Chairman of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.
- 9/28-29/75
(Tidewater,
Germany) J. P. Pronk, Minister of Development, Ministry for
Foreign Affairs
13. 11/25/75 Gerrit Wagner and A. P. J. Benard, Royal Dutch/Shell
- 1/6-10/76
(Dev Cmte
Kingston) W. F. Duisenberg, Minister of Finance
14. 1/28/76 Ambassador Lubbers - Ambassador to Norway
15. 10/7/76
(Manila) A. Y. A. Looijen, ED-elect
16. 10/19/76 J. P. Pronk, Minister for Economic Development, Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
Mr. van Gorkom, Director General for International
Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 11/24/76 John Loudon, former Chairman, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co.
- 12/4-5/76
(Tidewater,
Japan) Johannes P. Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation
- 4/5/77
(Amsterdam) Johannes Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation
- 4/27/77 Johannes Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. van Gorkom, Director General for International
Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 5/18/77 John Loudon, former Chairman, Royal Dutch Petroleum
- 6/6-9/77
(Bellagio,
Denmark) Dr. H. Galjaard, Professor of Cell Biology, University
of Rotterdam
17. 9/26/77 Johannes Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
18. 10/31/77 Prince Claus
Mr. van Gorkom, Director General for International
Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Looijen, IBRD ED

- 12/15/77 Jan P. Pronk, Minister for Development Cooperation
1/9/78 Louis Emmerij - Rector of the Netherlands Institute of Social Studies. [Education Panel lunch]
19. 3/23/78 Dr. W. F. Duisenberg, former Minister of Finance
Dr. Wolfson
4/19/78 Dr. W. F. Duisenberg, former Minister of Finance
4/19/78 John Loudon (at dinner at the Geyelins)
20. 9/5/78 Former Prime Minister and Mrs. Den Uyl, CKW
10/27/78 Mr. Jan de Koning, Minister of Development Aid
Mr. Vangorkum, Director-General of Development Assistance
Mr. Meyer (Mr. Vangorkum predecessor)
Mr. Looijen
Messrs. Cargill, Stern
11/9/78 J. R. M. van den Brink, Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank
(At lunch for IFC Advisers)
21. 9/22/78 Frans Andriessen, Minister of Finance
Messrs. Hoekman, van Ittersum, Looijen
11/20/79 Dirk Jongeneel (Introduced by Soedjatmoko)
11/30/79 Dirk Jongeneel
22. 9/29/80 Jan de Koning, Minister for Development Cooperation
Annual Messrs. van der Stee, Minister of Finance
Meeting van Ittersun, Dir., Foreign Financial Relations
van Schaick, Dir-Gen., Ministry of Finance
Mr. Looijen, E.D.



1



GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE

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Biographic data on Mr. Hans Van Mierlo, a participant in the Foreign Visitors Exchange Program sponsored by the United States Department of State. Program arranged by William A. Maxwell 67 L
Mr. Van Mierlo is from the Netherlands.

NAME: Hans Van Mierlo (pronounced Mere-lo)

POSITION: Member of Parliament
Leader of the Democrats '66 Party (D'66)

BORN: Breda, Netherlands, August 18, 1931

ADDRESS: Herengracht 26, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

MARITAL STATUS: Married--two children ages 2 and 5.

LANGUAGES: English, French, Dutch

ACADEMIC TRAINING: Law Degree, University of Nijmegen

PAST POSITIONS: Political Editor Algemeen Handelsblad

PUBLICATIONS: Political articles

TRAVELS ABROAD: Extensive Western European travel

SPECIAL INTERESTS: Swimming, theatre, and visiting museums

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON D'66:

D'66 is a new political party in Holland which made a somewhat spectacular entry into Dutch politics in the February 1967 elections, by winning seven seats in the 150-member Parliament. This first-try success is unprecedented in Dutch politics. (There are 12 parties represented in Parliament, the largest of which has 39 votes.)

The major objective of D'66 is, "...to make Dutch politics more responsive to the popular will." To achieve this, D'66 calls for adjustments in the political system which include, "...a prime minister directly elected by the voters and parliament representation on a district-basis rather than by proportional representation. These changes in the party system would decrease the number of parties in parliament and would present the voters with clear alternatives at the elections."

OBJECTIVES OF UNITED STATES VISIT:

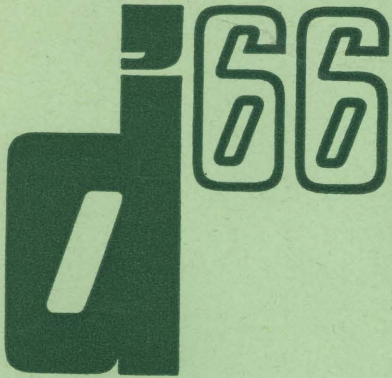
Mr. Van Mierlo is interested in coming to a better understanding of the American political system. This includes an interest in techniques utilized in election campaigning; the methods used to alert the people to issues, to involve them in the decision-making process; and the efforts to secure a form of balance between the various social, ethnic, religious, and economic groups.

Furthermore, Mr. Van Mierlo is interested in American thinking on the War in Viet Nam as well as on racial and urban problems in the U.S. He also wishes to discuss the technological gap and the possibilities of a common approach by the United States and Western Europe to East-West relations.



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- **Holland's political party
Democraten '66**



- **What is it?**
- **What does it stand for?**

What is D'66 ?

In the fall of 1966 a group including journalists, lawyers, students and teachers founded the political party D'66, short for "Democrats '66". This group - with a common interest in the reform of Dutch politics and with essentially no prior experience in politics - became within six months a major force towards political reform in Holland. With unprecedented success this new political party polled at the general election of February 1967 4.6 % of the vote, and won seven seats in the 150-seat Dutch Second Chamber (comparable with the House of Representatives in the U.S.). Those unfamiliar with Dutch politics may consider this a modest result, but it should be borne in mind that in the Dutch parliament twelve parties are represented, the biggest of which has only 39 seats. The D'66 call for "greater political clarity" and "break-up of the present party system" has since acquired general support in Holland: even the leaders of older political parties have become convinced of the need for change of the political system. D'66 has thus served as a catalyst for political reform, today topic number one in any political discussion in Holland. In a country where voting has traditionally taken place along religious or narrow ideological lines, this new influence has led to a split in the largest party. A recent public opinion poll, moreover, has indicated that D'66 has gained the support of about 10 % of the Dutch electorate.

What does D'66 stand for ?

Fundamentally D'66 represents a call for modernization in Dutch politics. This new party whose voters are mostly in the under 40 years age-bracket stands for a new, more rational approach to politics. According to D'66, traditional political thinking in terms of "left" and "right" no longer offers alternatives for solving the fundamental issues of today and tomorrow.

D'66 calls for a radical democratization of political, social and economic life. Specifically it proposes a major change in the Dutch electoral system in order to make Dutch politics more responsive to the popular will: a prime minister directly elected by the voters and parliament representation on a district-basis rather than by proportional representation. These changes in the party system would decrease the number of parties in parliament and would present the voters with clear alternatives at the elections.

Its foreign policy aims at securing the detente between East and West in Europe and elsewhere. It calls for a European Security Conference, the ultimate recognition of Eastern Germany, closer contact between Western and Eastern Europe, the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, a strong European parliament, and the entry of the United Kingdom into the European Common Market. Special reference is made to a substantial increase in foreign aid to developing countries and a new multilateral approach to the problems of these countries.

The purpose of the visit

D '66's parliamentary representation is led by former newspaperman HANS VAN MIERLO who is currently visiting the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Government. During his visit he will study the U.S. system of government. He is in particular interested in the American thinking on the war in Vietnam and the racial and urban problems in the U.S.. VAN MIERLO wants to discuss with Americans the possibilities of a common approach by the United States and Western Europe to the East-West Relations. He will discuss the growing doubts among the younger generation in Western Europe about the development of the relations of the Atlantic nations with the Soviet Union, Communist China and the developing countries.

VAN MIERLO who is 36 years old and has a law degree at Nijmegen University, lives with his wife OLLA and his two year old daughter MARIEKE in Amsterdam.



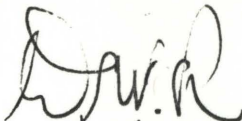
Mr. McNamara - to see please.
WBS 10/10

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Rainer B. Steckhan

DATE: October 9, 1968

FROM: Denis Rickett

SUBJECT: Annual Meeting - 1968 - Records of Interviews

I attach below notes on the talks between Mr. McNamara and the Finance Ministers of the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom, and the Managing Director of the Bank for International Settlements and the Governor of the Bank of England.

These notes have been cleared with Mr. Aldewereld in those cases where he was present at the talk.

Attachments

President has seen

ANNUAL MEETING - 1968

NETHERLANDS

Mr. H. J. Witteveen, the Netherlands Minister of Finance, accompanied by Mr. E. van Lennep^{Mr. E. van Lennep} and Mr. Grooters, called to see Mr. McNamara at the Bank on Wednesday, October 2 at 12.00 noon. Mr. S. Aldewereld and Sir Denis Rickett were also present.

Mr. Witteveen began by saying how greatly he had been impressed by Mr. McNamara's opening speech to the Governors' meeting and how much he welcomed the active policy of expanding the lending operations of the Bank, which Mr. McNamara had described.

Mr. McNamara referred to the work which the Bank intended to undertake in Indonesia, which he knew was of special interest to the Netherlands Government. There was general agreement that the decision to set up a resident Bank mission in Djakarta would have a salutary effect in strengthening the planning work of BAPPENAS and in securing greater efficiency from the Ministries. The Bank also intended to continue to play an active part in the inter-governmental group. It had made a start in committing IDA funds for Indonesia on a small scale and would hope to do more once the Second Replenishment became effective. Unfortunately, the prospects for action by the Congress at present were not good.

Mr. McNamara then referred to the work of the Pearson Commission and said that he was well aware of the importance of proper liaison between the Pearson Commission and the Committee which was considering under U.N. auspices the prospects for the second development decade. He understood that Mr. Pearson intended to visit Europe before long and he had reason to know that Mr. Pearson would wish to consult with Professor Tinbergen.

Mr. Witteveen then referred to the situation in the Board created by the illness of Dr. Liefstinck. He was glad to say that Dr. Liefstinck was making good progress but it was clear that he would not be able to return to his duties for some time to come. In the meantime, the Netherlands Government would not wish to rely solely on the Yugoslav Alternate Executive Director for reports on the Bank's work. Would it be possible for an additional Netherlands representative to be present at Board meetings?

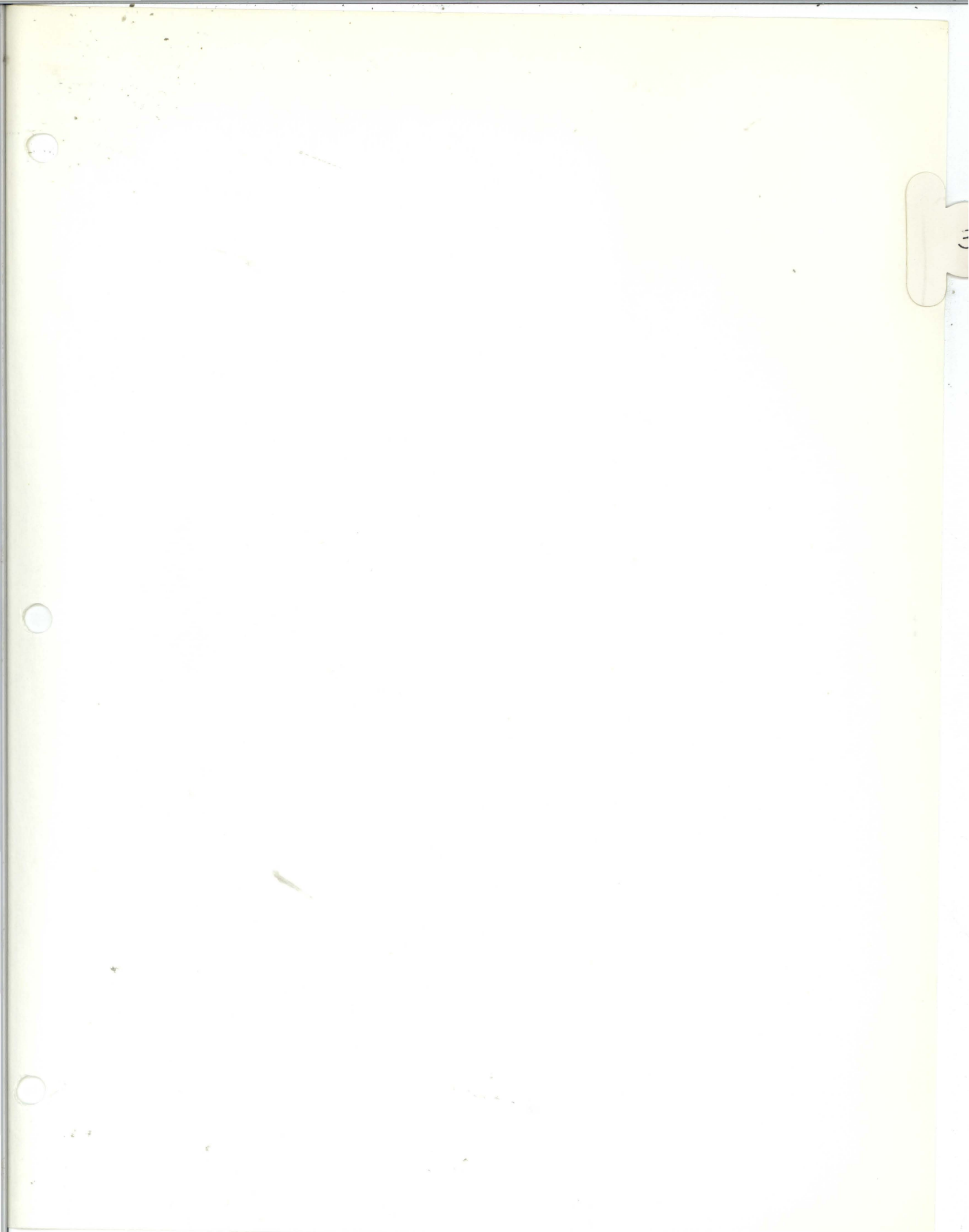
Mr. McNamara said that he could see no reason why an additional Netherlands representative should not attend the meetings, though it would, of course, be necessary in Dr. Liefstinck's absence for Mr. Zagar, the Yugoslav Alternate Director, to occupy the seat at the table. He undertook to confirm this after consultation with the General Counsel.

Reference was made to the recent public issue in the Netherlands market. Mr. Aldewereld said that we hoped to be able to have another public issue before the end of the present fiscal year. Rates were at present somewhat high but we hoped that they would come down and that the Minister would approve the issue.

Mr. Witteveen saw no objection to this in principle and asked that the Bank's representatives should continue their discussions with their bankers in Amsterdam.

DR/mt
10/8/68

Prepared by Sir Denis Rickett



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

May 14, 1969

Mr. McNamara:

Mr. John Hafkemeyer, Industrial Commissioner for The Netherlands in the U.S., would like to talk to you about "the monetary problems within the Atlantic community and American/European trade and economic relations."

Mr. Hafkemeyer is involved in trying to settle American industry in Holland. The request came through a friend of mine, Mr. Lifmann, a Dutch businessman in Washington.

Do you wish to talk to Mr. Hafkemeyer or should I regret on your behalf due to a heavy schedule?

RBS
RBS

5/14
try
week
after
report
Lined

Mr. McNamara:

Do you wish to meet with
Mr. Hafkemeyer?

5/26
ok
Lined

Confirmed for
Thursday, June 5,
12 noon.
mb

RBS 5/26

212-246 1429

12:00
6/5 Thursday



GENERAL BUSINESS SERVICES, INTERNATIONAL
 7401 WISCONSIN AVENUE · WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014
 TELEPHONE: 656-0123

May 6, 1969

May 20

Mr. Rainer B. Steckhan
 Personal Assistant to the
 President,
 World Bank
 1818 H Street N.W.
 Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Rainer:

Enclosed I am sending you the answers to your query re John Hafkemeyer. The attached foreword probably best illustrates his position. He reports directly to the Dutch Minister for Economic Affairs. He is an Economist, very intelligent, and does a very good job. He has been asking me many times whether, through you, I could arrange for a short interview with Mr. McNamara. The subject of discussions would be the monetary problems within the Atlantic community and American-European trade and economic relations. He is involved in trying to settle American industry in Holland and I think the foreword is clear by itself. John Hafkemeyer also could discuss matters relating to Indonesia, if this should prove to be of interest to Mr. McNamara. I will call you at the end of this week and, in the meantime, I remain with kindest regards,

Sincerely,

GENERAL BUSINESS SERVICES, INTERNATIONAL

Edward Lifmann
 Managing Director

Encl.

30: 8 MA 5-YAN 68

RECEIVED

FOREWORD

The economic growth of the Netherlands is largely dependent on industrial expansion. With this in mind successive Dutch governments have tried to stimulate this expansion. In doing so they were aware of the important contribution that foreign enterprises can make to the industrial growth in the Netherlands, either by setting up subsidiaries here or by co-operating with Netherlands companies.

We realize, of course, that foreign entrepreneurs come here to do business, profitable business. But we also realize that in so doing they render a service to the Dutch economy and strengthen the industrial structure of our country.

For this reason the Dutch authorities have always emphasized that foreign enterprises are heartily welcome. The Netherlands still maintains undiminished its traditional open-door policy with regard to foreign investors. There is absolutely no discrimination against foreign entrepreneurs in favour of Dutch. Indeed, both the authorities and the public in the Netherlands find the establishment of a foreign concern a very agreeable event.

We hope that during the next few years many enterprises, attracted by the exceptionally favourable conditions which the Netherlands can offer as the gateway to Europe, will find their way to this country. The Dutch government will try to interest more and more concerns in the possibility of a Netherlands establishment by providing more details in available facilities.

And that is what this Guide is about.

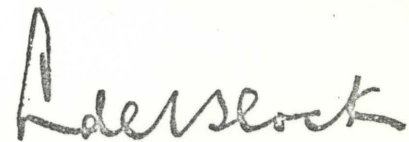
The foreign investor who is interested in examining the possibility of beginning industrial operations in the Netherlands needs specific information about conditions, requirements and general atmosphere relating to foreign investments in this country. Our aim has been to supply this information in as brief a form as possible.

In compiling this Guide we have drawn on the experience and knowledge gained in working out arrangements with, collecting information for, and meeting the requirements of the many foreign enterprises established in the Netherlands, particularly during the last few years.

We realize, of course, that a brief survey like this cannot answer all the questions you will have if you are interested in setting up an establishment in the Netherlands. However, we hope that you will not hesitate to put your questions either to the special division of my Ministry whose address is given below and which has the particular task of providing foreign investors with information and giving them every assistance in carrying out their projects, or to the Netherlands' official representatives abroad, and especially the Economic Division of the Netherlands Embassy in the United States and the Industrial Commissioner for the Netherlands in the United States, whose address is also given below. You may be assured that every official who is involved in any way in this work will consider it not only his duty, but also his privilege, to help you to the best of his ability.

The Minister of Economic Affairs

Address in the Netherlands
Industrial Projects Division of
the Ministry of Economic Affairs
Director: Dr. G. J. Bergen
Bezuidenhoutseweg 30, The Hague
Tel. 070-81.40.11



(Dr. L. de Block)

Address in the United States
John G. Hafkemeyer
Industrial Commissioner for
The Netherlands in the United States
10, Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020
Tel. Circle 6-1429

4

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. McNamara

FROM: David C. Fulton

SUBJECT: Interview with Dutch Television

DATE: June 26, 1969

Following your discussion with Mr. Clark on this subject we have scheduled a 15 minute interview in your office on July 2 at 5 p.m.

You will be interviewed by Mr. W. Nieuwenhuis. He has indicated that he would like to ask you the following questions:

1. What changes have taken place at the Bank? To which countries or continents are you giving most attention now?
2. What does a director of the World Bank expect from highly industrial nations in the field of development?
3. How is the consortium for Indonesia proceeding and what is the role of the World Bank in that effort?
4. What conclusions did you draw from your recent trip to Africa?
5. What kind of means should be used to attract the necessary money for development and in general what should be done to get a better climate for development aid?



DCF:lmt

c.c. Mr. Clark
Mr. Lightowler

*By return
one 7/2*

Notes for Dutch Television

Q. 1. What changes have taken place at the Bank?

A. This year's figures for increased investment and increased borrowing. The Five-Year plan. A greater shift towards development problems, but this is not new, it is a continuance of what the Bank has always been doing. "I don't particularly wish to change the Bank which has a very high reputation, but to make sure that it is acting to its full capacity."

Q. 2. To which countries or continents are you giving most attention now?

A. It is not so much a matter of which continents we are investing most in as what the change of our thrust is. For instance, because more than half the population of the underdeveloped world is in India and Pakistan they are always going to get a large proportion of our loans and credits. They will continue to do so, but as we have increased the amount of money available for loans and credits we have spread it to other new, and newly developed areas. For instance, our loans and credits to Africa have increased by a 135 % this year. We are also doing a good deal more in Latin America than we have in the past. Note also that we have done a good deal more for the French states of West Africa than had been done in the past, and have made our first ever creditsto Indonesia.

additional to Q. 3

We look to them for help in several fields. First we hope that they will become more aware of the vital importance of the development problem, and that they will respond to the needs of the underdeveloped countries in an appropriate and realistic way. Many industrial countries are not now doing their part.

We look to them to increase their bilateral programs of aid, and to provide greater support for multilateral organizations like IDA.

We look to them to exercise more restraint in some of their purely commercial transactions such as suppliers' credits which often place very severe burdens on the economies of poor nations. Speaking specifically about the World Bank, the industrialized countries are the ones where we raise most of the money we lend, through the sale of our bonds. Each time we put out a bond issue we must seek the permission of the country's government to do so. Sometimes that permission has been withheld or substantially delayed. I would like the Bank to have more ready access to capital markets in these countries.

Granted that high interest rates preclude our borrowing in some places at this time, in the long run we will certainly want to expand the list of countries in which we raise funds through sale of bonds.

We have had 5 public issues in Holland totalling 156 mill. Guilders, \$43 mill. The last in '68.

Q. 3. What does a director of the World Bank expect from highly industrial nations in the field of development?

A. We hope that the highly industrialised countries will open their money-markets to us so that we can sell our bonds there and thus have funds for relending to the underdeveloped world. This is a perfectly normal transaction, with only a small concessionary element in it. We have been paying 6 ½ % or more for the money that we have borrowed, for instance in Germany where we have borrowed this year. But we also hope that these richer countries will put at the disposal of the International Development Association funds for lending to the poorest countries at a nominal rate of interest 3/4 % service charge, and repayable over 50 years after a 20-year grace period. These are highly concessional loans, indeed we call them credits to distinguish them from ordinary Bank loans. It has been a great disappointment to me as an American that Congress has taken so long to approve the Second Replenishment of IDA. It has been a very great **pleasure** to me as an international civil servant and President of the World Bank to find that most of the industrialised countries have contributed their share to IDA even though the American delay has prevented the formal coming into force of the International Development Association.

Q. 4. How is the consortium for Indonesia proceeding and what is the role of the World Bank in that effort?

A. We have already got four loans into Indonesia, which is quite speedy considering the Bank has never operated there before, and I only visited it for the first time in June of last year. What these loans are all about The purpose of the Bank **mission** in Indonesia not only giving technical assistance, but filling some of the gaps in the planning procedures of that vast country, which has some very good leadership, but comparatively few trained civil servants.

(Remember the slight delicacy of Indonesia's relationships with Holland where this television show will be screened.)

Q. 5. What conclusions did you draw from your recent trip to Africa?

A. Impressed by the good work that has been done by the French, especially in the matter of education. Impressed by the efforts of the European community through the Yaounde Convention. But there is a very great deal more that can be done; investment if carefully considered can bring very considerable benefits to these countries. The special problems of the Congo, vast mineral resources but problems of training Congolese workers and management. (Is this safe to say?) This trip convinced me that we were right in emphasizing the importance of agriculture and education as essential parts of the Bank's investments in development. Note that we have increased our loans in these sectors very considerably in the past year.

Q. 6. What kind of means should be used to attract the necessary money for development and in general what should be done to get a better climate for development aid?

A. You are very successful at that in Netherlands, and I think it is because you have kept your people informed of what you do. Need is, above all, to prove that it is successful, not money down a rat hole. Recognise the vast nature of problem and that we cannot succeed in short time.

But look at our colossal increases in G.N.P. in the West. That shows the power of our economy; developing the LDC's is not beyond our capacity.

We do need careful planning in partnership. We must not suppose we in the West know everything. They must develop in their way, with our help.

Need for much more study of process of development which is not fully understood e.g. after the green revolution, what? What about excessive urbanization etc.

317 To Mr Clark

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: March 7, 1969

FROM: William Clark *WC*SUBJECT: Request for Dutch Television Interview.

I have spoken to Mr. Nieuwenhuis and am most impressed by him.

Dutch television is very widely watched all over Northern Europe including a lot of Germany. If you could spare the time it would not be time wasted at all. I hope you will consider it.

I would prefer to do this, if at all, somewhat closer to 6/30.

RMW

*July 2 (T)
5:00*

Willebrord Nieuwenhuis

Radio, Television
K.R.O. - Holland

305 East 40th Street Box 239
New York 10016, N.Y. U.S.A.

New York, March 1, 1969

Mr. David C. Fulton,
Chief Public Information,
World Bank
1818 H Street,
WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Mr. Fulton,

During my pleasant visit to your office in the beginning of February you suggested to me to write you in the beginning of March.

I would like to ask your help again in obtaining an interview with the director of the World Bank, Mr. Robert McNamara.

The debate on development and especially development aid is a rather emotional issue in The Netherlands. The big question that comes up all the time is what should we as a developed nation do for the developing countries. (Peace Corps, bilateral or multilateral aid, aid via international organisations, technical assistance and student grants)

At the end of this month Mr. McNamara will have completed his first year at the bank and we would be highly pleased if he could avail himself for about twenty minutes during the month of March to grant us an interview. This interview will be used in Holland in prime time nationwide.

The questions will be more or less the following.

What changes have taken place at the Bank? To which countries or continents are you giving most attention now?

What does a director of the World Bank expect from highly industrial nations in the field of development?

Willebrord Nieuwenhuis
Radio, Television
R.O. - Holland

305 East 40th Street Box 239
New York 10018, N.Y. U.S.A.

2

How is the consortium for Indonesia proceeding
and what is the roll of the World Bank in that effort?
What are the conclusions mr. McNamara draws from his
recent trip to Africa?

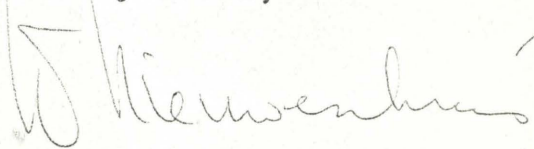
What kind of means should be used to attract the
necessary money for development and in general what
should be done to get a better climate for development aid.

For the interview we would like to use the studio
facilities of USIA in the Old Post Office Building,
12th street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

In order to reserve that studio it would be good to
get a confirmation for the interview a few days in advance.
If mr. McNamara would be unable to come to the studio
- it is there that we can make the best technical product-
there remains always the possibility to film in one of
the rooms at the World Bank.

Thank you very much for your cooperation and attention.

Sincerely Yours,



05

Kay, Mack - 10/8/69

Peter inserted sentence in speech of Fin as in a favorable attitude toward capital markets.

With an increase of Fund quotas, should consider what to do re FRK capital. Within 3 to 4 yrs FRK may reach a volume of borrowing that requires capital increase to maintain proper ratios & a fair capital structure. Do not know what will happen in the capital markets - have been fortunate but every change + in order to maintain a high rate of funding would benefit from capital increase.

200 to 300 million per yr, FRK inc, for 5 yrs would be desirable. Since he & his ministers oppose SDR link, a capital inc. may help satisfy those who believe SDR's should stimulate development.

Timing: should not wait too long, prepare now but don't push until know what Fund will do (by approx 11/5 or 11/30). Submit something early to Govt & proposals.

A stronger case for tying FRK inc. to the Selective Increase because the Selective Increase means the country has become stronger.

But favor FRK inc = 2 Fund general + special = 30 ± 2

Under present conditions should we insist on the 22% point - would require a change in articles but this change should be popular.

Voting: should stick to principle that voting power in FRK is linked to subscriptions & he would make no special concessions in this respect - but would split Special Increase between 10 + 20 - 10 to maintain present ratio - this would be difficult on the FRK.

3rd Ruffin - at an early date should have a Bd discussion on whole

financing problem of IDA & lending practices -

terms: he favors 50 yrs & present conditions - he does not favor "divinizing" of Govts loan to IDA instead of providing grants, terms should be the same as IDA terms - some govts could raise funds at market rate & budget only the interest differential.

Personnel re: re suit is completely unrealistic - In next few yrs IDA replenishment will not exceed 500m. Altho might start at 500 the first yr & step up to 600 the 2nd & 700 the third.

would be difficult for Bd to process 1 billion a yr of IDA projects but if that the money should slowly adjust the processing capacity to it. should set the target so that US will take its share, other countries will not increase their share, certainly not by more than 5 percent - the US must put up 40% or somewhat less.

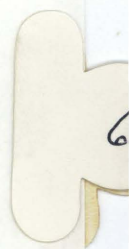
Don't settle with the US before contacting the European countries.

In order to obtain the support how could we make IDA more palatable. On the whole IDA has done the right thing but if contributors don't think so, we should consider changes. Most perhaps should invite the EC's to ck with their govts as their views on how to make IDA more attractive will probably increase their multilateral share but they feel strongly that Part 2 countries should contribute on GDP basis & if they don't this will affect Dutch share.

Personnel - by time Bd considers them should have a frank discussion as to what we would like the Bd to be. The new want to make this

Fk the central bank agency in the world. This goes beyond what he thinks the Fk was set up to be. Fk should do more than street banking but could endanger itself by taking in political matters i.e. broad policy recommendations & goals.

Discussion should not be vague & general but perhaps stating the reasons vis a vis those relating to the Fk's banking functions & those which tend to go beyond these limits.



November 17, 1969

Meeting in Mr. McNamara's Office, November 4, 1969

Present: Dr. B.J. Udink, Minister Without Portfolio in Charge of Aid to Underdeveloped Countries, Mr. Jan Meyer, Civil Servant, Mr. F. Kupers, Economic Minister at The Netherlands Embassy, and Mr. McNamara

Dr. Udink expressed his pleasure with the Pearson Report. Mr. McNamara thanked the Minister for his support in getting the Report translated into Dutch and Indonesian. Dr. Udink remarked that the latter edition could be read also in Malaysia and Singapore and thus would reach a population of 150 million.

Mr. McNamara said the next step was to translate the report into action. He pointed out that new leadership was needed in the field of development finance, particularly with respect to IDA replenishments and the increase in the Bank's capital. It was evident that the U.S. Government would not provide this leadership for the time being, perhaps not for the next two-three years; nor could it be expected that such initiatives would be taken by Germany or Japan. Mr. McNamara suggested that the "middle powers" might provide new leadership in this respect. Canada seemed responsive to this idea and perhaps others, such as The Netherlands, might join with Canada in bringing about a meeting of like-minded leaders in the developed countries to propose immediate action. These proposals should specify which practical steps should be taken and should be expressed in a language which finance ministers could understand. Since it was clear that bilateral aid was not going to be given up by the developed countries, there was no use in talking about multilateral aid undertaking the major responsibility in development finance. Perhaps some more modest proposals might be suggested, for example, which specific measures developed countries would undertake to raise the percent of multilateral aid from 10% to 20% of total official assistance, the target proposed in the Pearson Report.

Dr. Udink then asked Mr. McNamara whether he proposed to announce a target figure for the volume of IDA replenishments needed. Mr. McNamara said that he would welcome the Minister's advice on this point. It was his own preliminary conclusion that it would be unwise for him to set such a target figure. It would seem far more useful if the interested governments would be the ones to specify the level needed. Perhaps Canada and The Netherlands together could take the initiative. Minister Udink said he fully agreed with Mr. McNamara's position on this point. He then asked when the IDA replenishment exercise should be initiated. Mr. McNamara said that it was important to move quickly. Under no circumstances should other countries wait for the U.S. Government to agree to the target figure, since it was itself waiting for the report of the Peterson Commission some time in early 1970.

Minister Udink thought it would be important to link the IDA replenishment proposal and the proposed increase in the Bank's capital into the framework for the UN Second Development Decade. It was imperative to show the developing countries that some progress was being made. Perhaps one should concentrate on two immediate objectives. First, countries should show progress in untieing bilateral aid. He noted that President Nixon had moved in this direction in his recent speech on Latin America. Second, proposed efforts to reach the 20% multilateral aid target should be spelled out in detail. These two objectives would be extremely useful in the UN context.

Dr. Udink said he would be very interested in meeting with Canadian officials to see whether they could take joint initiative in this field. They could perhaps also urge Germany to take an active role in this exercise. Mr. McNamara said that he would support the Minister's suggestion. Experience suggested that progress was best ensured if these recommendations were promoted through governments rather than the IBRD President.

Dr. Udink then turned to the problem of IDA disbursements. He mentioned that initially there had been a willingness in The Netherlands to increase the Second IDA Replenishment beyond the agreed levels. However, in light of the slow disbursements under the Second Replenishment, it might be difficult to maintain the momentum of this support. He wondered whether disbursements could be speeded up by more program lending. Mr. McNamara said that the Board was very reluctant to approve program loans. The Articles of Agreement stated that this could only be done in exceptional cases and the Board appeared very much divided on this point. Minister Udink said he was aware that the Dutch representative on the Board did not favor program lending. The heads of states in several Latin American countries had brought this point to his attention on earlier occasions. Mr. McNamara said that, while he personally favored some program lending, he would wish to avoid a sharp split among the Board members and he would therefore prefer not to bring this issue to a formal vote. Instead he intended to raise the level of project lending in order to increase capital flows to ldc's. One way of avoiding the difficulty mentioned by Minister Udink was to clarify the gap between commitment levels and disbursement volumes. He said staff studies in the Bank showed that it took about 10 years to disburse commitments extended during a three-year period. Dr. Udink found this interesting and asked if these studies would be available outside the Bank. Mr. McNamara answered that he would be very happy to let the Minister have full access to these materials.

Minister Udink then mentioned the recommendation in the Pearson Report asking the Bank to initiate an international meeting of aid donors. Mr. McNamara said at present he thought it would not be proper for the Bank to take the initiative on this point. He might be willing to do so if specifically requested by the UN Secretary-General. In any case he would wish to wait until the Jackson Report was published. Minister Udink thought that the Tidewater Conference in England next spring might be a useful forum to promote these ideas.

Leif E. Christoffersen

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: October 31, 1969

FROM: William Clark *WCL*SUBJECT: Udink's Visit to You

You may care to know that he allocated money to translate the Pearson Report into Dutch and to make it widely available (originally a critic of the duplication with the Tinbergen Report he is now enthusiastic for Pearson).

He has also offered to pay for an Indonesian translation.

Udink may raise the question of attending "Tidewater III" which will be hosted by U.K. April 10-13, 1970.

He will be accompanied by Jan Meyer who is a very level headed civil servant and very pro-development.

WDCClark:sf

President has seen

7

Baron (Rijnhard Bernhard) van Lynden, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, 57 years, studied law in the Netherlands and economics at the London School of Economics.

The Ambassador is a career diplomat; within the Dutch Foreign Ministry he was Director of the Europe Department, and Director of Protocol.

He has served abroad in:

Paris 1939-40, Berne 1940-45, Rome 1947-50, Pretoria 1950-54;
was Ambassador in Brussels 1954-59, and lastly, as from 1964, Ambassador in Athens, which he left only a few months ago.

Source: my personal copy of Dutch Foreign Service Guide.

WN WNijs:hg
November 20, 1969
EME&NA Dept.

President has seen



MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: The Netherlands

Mr. K.J. Nelissen, Minister of Finance of The Netherlands, called on Mr. McNamara at 8:00 a.m. on Wednesday, September 29. The Minister had with him Mr. Oort, Treasurer General of The Netherlands, Baron McKay of the Nederlandsche Bank, and Mr. Rinnooy Kan. Mr. Aldewereld and Sir Denis Rickett were also present.

At the outset of the meeting the Minister handed to Mr. McNamara the official communication authorizing the World Bank to borrow f.16 million in the Netherlands market.

Mr. McNamara thanked the Minister and said that the cooperation of the Netherlands Government with the World Bank Group had been of the utmost value. Not only had they given the Bank permission to borrow in their market, but they had also made a voluntary contribution to the International Finance Corporation. They had been one of the first governments to support a high figure for the Third Replenishment of IDA and their assurance that they would make an advance contribution as soon as Parliamentary approval had been received had undoubtedly influenced the action of other governments.

The Minister said that he, for his part, had been greatly impressed by what Mr. McNamara had done since he had taken office as President of the Bank and by the remarkable expansion in the operations of the Bank Group.

Mr. McNamara said that he felt that it was important that the Bank should play as large a part as possible when other sources of finance, such as bilateral aid programs, were expanding less rapidly than in the past. He had felt that IDA lending to Indonesia was of particular importance. For understandable reasons, the Bank Group had never lent to Indonesia until 1968. The IDA credits to Indonesia had encouraged the Japanese and U.S. Governments to do more in that country. The part played by the Netherlands Government in the intergovernmental group had been most important. Indonesia was facing serious problems in improving the level of administration. He had, nevertheless, been impressed by the progress they were making particularly by their success in checking inflation. There was a lack of skilled administrators but the five or six economists at the head of the government had shown great energy and devotion to the task of improving the condition of the country. Relations with the Netherlands seemed to be excellent.

The Minister agreed and said that in addition to trade links, technical assistance from the Netherlands in the commercial field was growing.

Mr. McNamara said that the action of the Netherlands Government and that of the intergovernmental group had encouraged Japan to play a greater role in Indonesia. The Japanese Government had been very cooperative in supporting the World Bank. The Bank had borrowed some \$500 million in Japan in the past 21 months. Japan had increased her percentage share in the Third Replenishment of IDA and had made an advance contribution. In all this the lead given by the Netherlands Government had been extremely important.

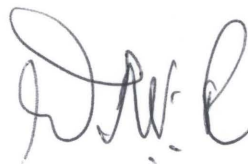
President has seen

The Minister said that the Netherlands Government would continue to support the World Bank Group. There had been no change in their position as a result of the election. If anything, the present government would support the Bank even more strongly.

The Minister then talked of the economic needs of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles for increased technical assistance. Mr. McNamara said the situation could be studied further in the light of the report of the Bank mission which was to visit those countries in the second half of October. He saw no reason why the Bank should not follow up that report with further technical assistance and advice. The Minister said that this would be of great help in getting the local governments to take the right sort of action.

Mr. McNamara then outlined a number of directions in which he would welcome the advice and help of the Netherlands Government. During the next twelve months he intended to work out and submit to the Executive Directors proposals for the level of Bank lending over the next five years. He might be in a position to report to Governors at the next Annual Meeting though it was possible that because of the preoccupation of governments with the discussions on the international monetary system there might be a certain delay. In addition to a program of lending, he had arranged for an extensive study to be made of possible sources of funds including the major capital markets. Central banks were an important further source of borrowing and he would very much welcome the advice of the Netherlands authorities as to the best method of developing central bank lending. We needed to know at what level we should aim, in what currencies World Bank bonds should be denominated, and whether anything could be done to improve their liquidity and hence make them a more welcome asset for central banks to hold. We would also be interested in the Netherlands view on the possibility of a link between liquidity creation in the form of SDRs and the finance of development.

The Minister said that he would be glad to discuss the Bank's program of lending for the next five years. The official position of the Netherlands Government on the question of "the link" might not be very helpful to the World Bank but he would certainly be glad to suggest directions in which studies of this question could be developed. The Netherlands Ministry of Finance and the Nederlandsche Bank would be glad to help in any way possible.



D. H. F. Rickett
September 30, 1971



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

FROM: Richard H. Demuth *RHD*

SUBJECT: Mr. McNamara's Meeting with Mr. C. Boertien

DATE: November 1, 1971

Mr. C. Boertien, Minister of Development Aid in the Dutch government, asked to meet Mr. McNamara during his visit at the United Nations on October 28. The meeting was arranged for immediately before the ECOSOC session. The Minister's purpose was primarily to get to know Mr. McNamara. He pointed out to Mr. McNamara the importance which he attached to the Intergovernmental Group for Indonesia, of which he was now the Chairman. He hoped Mr. McNamara would use his influence to assure that the Group (and Indonesia) were given full support, not only by the Bank Group but by the United States and Japan. Mr. McNamara replied that the Bank Group was doing all it could to help Indonesia and might well increase the amount of its financing there. He was sure that, subject to the availability of funds, the same attitude would be taken by AID. As for Japan, Indonesia was one of the items which he intended to discuss in Tokyo on his forthcoming visit.

Mr. McNamara expressed to the Minister his appreciation for the support which the Dutch had given to the IFC, as well as for its advance contribution to IDA. He said that IFC might well need an increase in its capital in the next few years and he hoped that the Dutch would be favorably inclined to that. He also referred to the Bank's own lending program for FY 74-78, which he intended to present to the Executive Directors in the next several months and which he also hoped the Dutch would support. The Minister replied that the Dutch government planned to increase its aid program substantially over the coming five years and that his government was strongly in favor of multilateral institutions.

Mr. J. Meyer, Director-General of the Ministry of Development Aid, and I were also present throughout this meeting.

RHD:tf

cc: Mr. Christoffersen ✓
Mr. Gaud
Sir Denis Rickett
Mr. Goodman

President has seen



MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

THE NETHERLANDS - Discussions with Part I Countries

The Minister of Finance, Mr. Duisenberg, and the Minister for Development, Mr. Pronk, called to see Mr. McNamara on Wednesday, 26th September, at 3:30 p.m. The Ministers had with them Dr. Conrad Oort, Mr. Looijen, and Mr. Rinnooy Kan. I was also present.

Mr. McNamara thanked the Netherlands Ministers for their contribution to the Fourth Replenishment which had been of the greatest help in enabling final agreement to be reached. In reply to a question ^{from} Mr. Duisenberg, he said that Mr. Shultz would like to see the IDA Replenishment approved but did not wish to promise more than he could perform. Mr. Duisenberg said the Netherlands would have no difficulty in making advance payments if the agreement did not become effective by July 1, 1974. He asked whether Congress would approve the total of \$1500 million or not at all. Might the total be cut? Mr. McNamara explained the stages through which the legislation must pass. It was impossible to know whether or when it would be approved. The Bank and Fund meeting had been useful in its effect on the visiting Congressmen. Much could still be done to mobilize support in Congress.

Mr. McNamara then referred to the proposed meeting on October 16th in Paris on aid for S.E. Asia. It was not certain whether the meeting would take place. He was trying to discover whether sufficient support for it existed. Asked whether North Vietnam would be included, Mr. McNamara said they were not yet members of the Bank. This could be overcome as in the case of Bangladesh. The North Vietnamese were, however, suspicious and did not understand the working of international organizations. We would help them if they wanted us to. He agreed with the Netherlands Ministers that North Vietnam was less hesitant about bilateral aid. There might be a consultative group on aid to Indochina. This would probably not include aid for the Revolutionary Government in South Vietnam though he recognized this was a delicate question. Before aid could be given to South Vietnam the economy would have to be studied. A preliminary mission had already visited the country. There were serious economic problems. South Vietnam was "a Honda economy" with a large preponderance of luxury imports.

The Netherlands Minister said that his country was interested in being at the meeting. They were thinking of giving aid through the Mekong Committee.

President has seen

Mr. McNamara doubted whether this would be practicable. The Committee was responsible only for a limited number of pilot projects. They were carrying out feasibility studies but had no pool of funds. He was glad to hear that the Netherlands would participate in a meeting in Paris.

He then referred to the possible setting up of a consultative group on river blindness in the sub-Saharan countries. This had led to a serious loss of arable land, particularly in Upper Volta. Research work had suggested methods of controlling the vector of the disease (the black fly) and a technical plan had been outlined with the support of FAO, WHO, and UNDP. A group would be organized to supply pesticides and to let contracts. It would be difficult to form such a group and it might be best to start with a small nucleus of countries to undertake work costing \$10 million in total. Would the Netherlands accept responsibility for \$2 million and provide commitment authority by January? In reply to Mr. Duisenberg, Mr. McNamara said that the project called for a 20-year program, with a first phase to get control of the disease followed by the redevelopment of the areas which had been abandoned. Not much work on that part of the project had been done yet. Some 25 million people were affected of whom 40 to 50 thousand were completely blind.



D. H. F. Rickett
Vice President

September 28, 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

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D. H. F. Rickett
Vice President

September 28, 1973



3459
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara (through William Clark) DATE: March 6, 1974

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Request for Interview with Mr. Harry Lockfeer, Social Economic Editor
of de Volkskrant Amsterdam

3/11

Mr. Lockfeer, Social Economic Editor of de Volkskrant Amsterdam, will be in Washington March 11-16 and has requested an interview with you (through the Paris Office). He says that during last October's ECOSOC session in New York he sat next to you at lunch and you invited him to come for an interview whenever he was in Washington. Mr. Lockfeer is coming here for a number of reasons (a) an interview with you, and (b) a possible profile of the World Bank, which he might use as an introduction to the Dutch edition of your speech book "One Hundred Countries, Two Billion People" -- subject to clearance by you and this Department.

Mr. Lockfeer has the reputation of being a highly perceptive, intelligent writer, with strong leanings to the left. Judging from his correspondence I suspect we may have some slight difficulties with respect to the background rule. He does seem to want direct quotations. I would strongly recommend that we impress upon him the traditional off-the-record, cleared back quotes rule, which we have used with other journalists. He has indicated in his letter to the Paris Office (dated February 12) that "it is most probable that I will quote him (i.e. McNamara)".

Mr. Lockfeer has given the following background data. He is Dutch, born in 1938, a student of the University of Tilburg with a degree in social and economic politics. He has worked with the newspaper de Volkskrant since 1965. He has been primarily concerned with domestic economic policy, and has only recently become interested in Third World countries. He was in Santiago for the recent UNCTAD meeting, and has been interested in "new approaches" to the problems of developing countries.

The de Volkskrant (daily circulation 250,000) is the third national morning paper in Holland, with a wide readership amongst politicians, students, scientists, universities, and labor union members. It is "progressive".

As stated above Mr. Lockfeer is under the impression that he has an invitation to meet with you. The Paris Office recommends the interview. I recommend you agree to see Lockfeer at the end of next week, preferably on March 14 so that we may have time to work with him on the following day regarding any quotes of your's he may want to use. I shall speak with him earlier in the week (on March 11 or 12) to (a) get an idea of his objectives, (b) make clear our quotation rules, and (c) make any positive recommendations to you that may be necessary.

cc: Mr. Carriere (Paris Office)
Mr. Strobl (" ")

JEM:rgw

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Interview with Mr. Harry Lockfeer

DATE: March 14, 1974

You have agreed to see Mr. Harry Lockfeer, Social and Economic Editor of de Volkskrant Amsterdam at 5:40 p.m., Friday, March 15, in your office for a short interview. I shall accompany Mr. Lockfeer.

On March 12 I spoke with Lockfeer about his interests. He would like to interview you on the general outline of your policies towards the developing world, emphasizing the following:

1. The oil crisis and its impact on the LDC's.
2. The consequences of the U.S. defeat of 4 IDA.
3. The problems for industrialized nations in making development assistance possible.

We had a general discussion of the problems of the developing world. Lockfeer showed himself to be an interested and intelligent observer of economic affairs and extremely interested in the views of the Bank.

I carefully explained to him your basic rules for an interview, i.e. all information is on background; quotes must be cleared back. He accepts this and we have suggested that a tape recorder be in the room so that copies of the interview may be available to each of us for subsequent editing work. Lockfeer indicated he was willing to accept an interview on these terms and without difficulty. I would suggest that no more than 15 minutes will be needed.

With your permission we plan to set up a tape recorder in your office in advance of the interview.

Speech Book

Lockfeer has also been approached by the United Nations Association in Holland to do a draft introduction of your speech book. He believes, however, that this may be inappropriate since you have already done a preface and that a production on the Bank as seen through a second man's eyes would be superfluous. I think this shows good judgment on Lockfeer's part and I cite it as further recommendation for your seeing him.

JEM:rgw

President has seen



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: June 18, 1974

FROM: Hans-Eberhard Köpp, Division Chief
EMENA Region, Division 1DSUBJECT: Visit of Dr. Johan Kaufmann, Permanent
UN Representative of the Netherlands

6/18

On June 14, 1974, Ambassador Kaufmann, accompanied by Mr. Rinnooy Kan, paid a courtesy visit to Mr. McNamara. During this brief visit, the Ambassador referred to the recent decision of the UN Special Assembly to establish a UN Emergency Fund and to the working group which had been set up by Mr. Prebisch to advance the implementation of this decision. In response to Mr. Kaufmann's questions, Mr. McNamara explained that the Bank was reluctant to comment directly on the advantages or disadvantages of creating new international funds; the Bank's main concern was to do everything possible to maximize the flow of funds to the developing countries. In this connection, Mr. McNamara pointed to his memorandum to the Bank's Executive Directors, dated June 4, 1974, on the "Revision of IBRD/IDA Program, FY74-78", in which a considerable increase of Bank lending was proposed. Mr. Kaufmann said that it was too early to comment on the prospects of the UN Emergency Fund; it might well be that this new Fund would become only a bookkeeping exercise to record the activities of other bilateral and multilateral donors; it remained to be seen to what extent Mr. Prebisch's efforts to ascertain possible commitments of funds would be successful.

cc: Mr. McNamara's Office (2)
Mr. Knapp
Mr. Ljungh
Mr. Bart (for Mr. Benjenk)
Mr. Votaw
Mr. Wapenhans
Mr. Köpp

HEKöpp:orp

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara (Through: Mr. Bart, *MB*
Acting Regional Vice President, EMENA Region) DATE: June 14, 1974
FROM: Gregory B. Votaw, Director, *GBV* Country Programs,
EMENA Region
SUBJECT: Netherlands: Meeting With Dr. Johan Kaufmann,
Ambassador and Netherlands
Permanent Representative to the
United Nations, at 6 p.m.,
Friday, June 14

6/14
In preparation for your meeting at 6 p.m. with Ambassador Johan Kaufmann, Netherlands Permanent Representative to the United Nations, please find attached his curriculum vitae made available to us by Mr. Rinnooy Kan. We do not know the purpose of Ambassador Kaufmann's visit. He will, however, be meeting with Mr. Rinnooy Kan later today, and Mr. Rinnooy Kan is expected to accompany him to the 6 p.m. meeting. Mr. Köpp, Division Chief in EMENA, will also attend the meeting, and we will advise you in the late afternoon if there is any further information on the purpose of Ambassador Kaufmann's visit.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Rinnooy Kan

CURRICULUM VITAE

Dr. Johan Kaufmann
Ambassador, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of
the Netherlands to the United Nations.

Born April 20, 1918, Amsterdam.

M.A. Economics and Statistics, Amsterdam.
Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Genève.
Dr.ès Sciences Economiques, Université de Genève.
Netherlands Economic and Financial Mission, Washington 1945-46.
Netherlands Embassy Washington 1946-53.
Netherlands Embassy Mexico 1953-56.
Netherlands Permanent Mission to the U.N. 1956-61.
Netherlands Permanent Representative to the Office of the U.N.
and other International Organizations, Genève 1961-69.
Netherlands Permanent Representative to the OECD, Paris 1969-74.
Netherlands Permanent Representative to the U.N. 1974-

Publications:

Quelques Problèmes Economiques d'une Société Collectiviste,
(Genève 1945).
How United Nations Decisions are made (Leiden and New York 1962).
Trade Policies for less developed countries (in: H.B.Chenery, J.
Tinbergen, et al., Towards a Strategy for Development Cooperation,
Rotterdam 1967).
Conferency Diplomacy (Leiden/New York 1968).
East-West Relations in Europe in the European Community in the
World (Ph.P.Everts ed., Rotterdam 1972).

Married to the former Marianna Loeté.
One daughter.

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

At their request, Messrs. Gerrit Wagner and Andre Bénard (Royal Dutch Shell) met with me over dinner on November 25. They wished to explore their great concern over the inability of international oil companies to continue their practice of assuming the risks of exploring for oil in the developing countries. They pointed out that with unacceptably low margins and the ever-present risk of "expropriation at net book value" before amortization of the initial investments, such exploration now accounts for no more than 20% of their exploration budget. Using Chad as an example, a country in which they hold a 50% interest in the oil concession, they state an investment of \$1 billion would be required by them to prove and support production of approximately 250,000 barrels per day. Although they have already drilled three widely-separated and highly successful wells, they are unwilling to go ahead because, in contrast to the 20¢ per barrel recovery permitted under the OPEC formula, they need \$2.50 per barrel and an assured operating period of at least 10 years to recover the investment.

Their purpose, of course, was to explore the extent to which the World Bank could reduce the risks of oil exploration in the developing countries. I stated there was little, if anything, we could do to help a country as unstable politically and as undeveloped economically as Chad to undertake a \$1 billion investment, but that I would be willing in a more advanced area such as Egypt to try to find a formula to integrate their interests and the interests of the developing country. They will further consider the problem and perhaps we will talk again.

RMcN
11/26/75

WAGNER, Gerrit Abram; Kt. Order of Netherlands Lion, 1969; President, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., since 1971, and Chairman, Committee of Managing Directors, Royal Dutch/Shell Group, since 1972; b. 21 Oct. 1916; m. 1946, M. van der Heul; one s. three d. Educ: Leyden Univ. Law degree, 1939. After a period in a bank in Rotterdam and in Civil Service in Rotterdam and The Hague, joined Royal Dutch Shell Group, 1946; assignments in The Hague, Curacao, Venezuela, London and Indonesia; apptd. Man. Dir, Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd; Mem. Presidium of Bd. of Directors of Shell Petroleum N.V., 1964; Director of various other cos. belonging to Royal Dutch/Shell Gp., 1964, and subseq. years. Hon. CBE (Gt Britain) 1964; Order of Francisco de Miranda (Venezuela), 1965. Address: 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hauge, The Netherlands.