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The World Bank  
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McNamara Papers

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ITINERARY AND APPOINTMENTS

3/13 - Fri. 7:15 PM - Leave Dulles via AF 018

3/14 - Sat. 10:05 AM - Arrive Orly - Guy de Rothschild's car will meet us to drive to his home for lunch and thence to Paris in mid-afternoon

*3/15 Sun*

*1:00  
2:00*

*Armani, Arthur, Julian*

3/16 - Mon.

9:45

- Mr. Olivier Wormser, Governor of the Bank of France

*(9:15 in 4th arr. Arthur)*

*not get conference*

11:00

- Mr. Bouzel; Sec of State for Foreign Affairs (Africa)

12:00

- Mr. Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs

*1:15*

1:00

- Lunch with Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Economy and Finance

3:30

- Mr. Georges Pompidou, President of the Republic

*5:30*

*Arthur at hotel*

~~5:00~~

- Mr. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Prime Minister

8:00

- Dinner at the home of Mr. Simon Nora, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister (stag).

3/17 - Tues.

9:30

- Rene Laree, Director of the Treasury

*10:30*

~~11:00~~

- Manufacturing industries - *Mr. Havelin; Pres Fed. Ind. Assoc.*

*man will try to reach Paris*

*11:00*

*Van Landuyt*

*11:30*

- Lunch given by Mr. Plescoff (stag) for senior officials of the Ministry of Finance

*En. Gen. Ratschint. Linn & DC*

1:00

*Mr. Postel-Vinay*

*Plescoff will try to arrange*

11:30

- Leave Paris via PA 119

5:30

7:25

- Arrive New York

9:00

- Leave New York via shuttle

9:59

- Arrive Washington

*Korasz 704-6072*



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*what intellectuals of Fr. think of future of Eur.*  
DATE: March 9, 1970

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

FROM: M. P. Benjenk *MB*

SUBJECT: Guest List for Dinner on March 16, 1970

*offer of Psk program rel. of 3rd level. to Fr. Africa*

*interested in movement*

The following will be the guests at the dinner given by Mr. Simon Nora, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister of France:

*new South that pro-Europe + Africa anti-USA + L.A.*

*interested in Univ. scene - against violence - must select Univ. students - Am. student*

Mr. Raymond Aron, Professor of Sociology and writer

Mr. Jean-Jacques Servan Schreiber, publisher, writer and now Secretary General of the Radical Socialist party

*interested in streamlining govt*

*Dir. of press channel*

Mr. Pierre Desgraupes, Director General of French Television

Mr. André Fontaine, Chief Foreign Editor of "Le Monde"

*very able knows Africa well reading things + covering of Africa excellent anti de Gaulle*

*Pro African Aid*

Mr. Alain Vernay, Chief Economic Editor of "Le Figaro"

*President of Bank*

Mr. François Bloch-Lainé, Banker, President of Crédit Lyonnais

Mr. Claude Alphandéry, Banker and Chairman of numerous building and savings companies

*young diplomat*

Mr. Sellières, Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. Benjenk

Mr. Plescoff.

*Raul - Gen. Sec.  
Pleand - Pres of Bank*

The eight Parisian guests listed, together with Mr. Nora himself, constitute an excellent choice among leaders of French thought on the matters which concern us. No comment is necessary on Messrs. Aron and Servan-Schreiber. The next three on the list have controlling positions in the three most important communications media in France, namely the State-owned TV, "Le Monde" and "Le Figaro". Mr. Desgraupes is particularly interesting because he has given the State-owned Television, which was previously very domesticated, a new independence and impetus, where opposition

*Participation consumption society*



Mr. Robert S. McNamara

March 9, 1970

views can be heard as frequently as those of the Government. This has been done with the blessing of the Prime Minister, and the controversial programs on TV which have resulted have provoked much dismay in more traditional Gaullist circles.

Mr. Bloch-Lainé, President of Crédit Lyonnais, one of the largest French commercial Banks is probably one of the most influential personalities in French economic life. He comes from the elite corps of Inspecteur des Finances, has held every high financial and banking post which could be bestowed by the French Government, including that now held by Mr. Larre, and has for many years been a kind of Bernard Baruch to French Presidents.

Mr. Alphandery is a financier of large scale construction, a friend of the Prime Minister and is reputed to be an expert on America. He once wrote a book called "Is America too wealthy?".

Both Mr. Bloch-Lainé and Mr. Alphandery can be very useful contacts both for our general purposes and also for eventual raising of funds in France.

*Claude Pierre-Brossat - Secretary right hand man -  
 in Wash as Fin. 1st sec.*

*Jean-Pierre Brunet - Lead of Econ Affairs sec of For. Affairs*

*Patrice Monseau - It may be in } Rhde Paris } lead wants  
 further in } BRD } good source*

*Claude de Kéroulanc - Econ adv + Rhde Paris } strong point  
 min) ad*

MPB:ab



HEADQUARTERS:  
WASHINGTON D. C. 20433

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**DECLASSIFIED**

March 4, 1970

**APR 01 2013**

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CONFIDENTIAL

Dear William,

I have seen the list of people that Georges Plescoff has suggested for unofficial meetings with Mr. McNamara. It's a good one. Amongst the civil servants on the list, he should take particular note of:

Claude Pierre-Brossolette, who is Giscard's right hand man, an up-and-coming 42 year-old. Was at the Washington Embassy in the late fifties as Financial First Secretary.

Jean-Pierre Brunet, Head of the Economic Affairs Section in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. A former deputy Permanent Representative to the Common Market Commission.

Simon Nora, Chaban Delmas's Economic Adviser. See my earlier note.

I would have added to the list:

Pierre Moussa

Inspecteur des Finances. Currently Joint Managing Director of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas. Former Director of Africa Department, IBRD, (1962-64).

Claude de Kémoullaria

Inspecteur des Finances. Former Chef de Cabinet to Paul Reynaud, P.A. to Dag Hammarskjold, currently Economic Adviser to Banque de



Mr. W. Clark

- 2 -

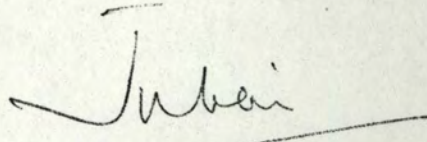
March 4, 1970

Paris et des Pays Bas and Paris-based Special Adviser to Paul Hoffman. Great friend of Mrs. Washington Post Graham. He met McNamara at dinner with her not so long ago.

For a non-governmental view of what's going on in the aid field, these two are hard to beat. Both real "live-wires".

All best wishes,

Yours ever,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Julian Grenfell", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Julian Grenfell

Mr. William Clark,  
Director of Information and Public Affairs,  
I.B.R.D.  
1818 H Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20433  
U.S.A.



POMPIDOU, Georges Jean Raymond. President of the French Republic. Honorary Rapporteur to the Council of State. Former Prime Minister. Former Deputy.

Born: July 5, 1911 at Montboudif (Cantal).

Parents: Léon Pompidou, Spanish teacher, and Mrs. Pompidou, née Marie-Louise Chavagnac.

Married: October 29, 1935 to Miss Claude Cahour (1 child: Alain).

Education: Lycée d'Albi and Lycée Louis-le-Grand at Paris. Ecole Normale Supérieure.

Degrees: Agrégé des lettres. Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

Career: Teacher of literature in the Lycée Saint-Charles at Marseilles (1935-1938) then at the Lycée Henri-IV at Paris (1939-1944). Assignment to staff of General de Gaulle (1944-1946). Deputy Commissioner General for Tourism (1946-1949). Rapporteur (1946), then Honorary Rapporteur (1957) to the Council of State. Certificate of the Center for Advanced Administrative Studies (1947). General Manager of Rothschild Frères (1956-1962). Director (until 1962) of the Compagnie franco-africaine de recherches pétrolières (FRANCAREP) (Franco-African Oil-Prospecting Company), Director of the Compagnie du chemin de fer du Nord (Northern Railroad Company), Director of the Société Rateau, Director of the Société de gérance et d'armement (SAGA), (Management and Equipment Company). President (until 1962) of the Société d'investissement du Nord (Northern Investment Company). Vice President (until 1962) of the Compagnie du chemin de fer de Paris à Orléans (Paris/Orleans Railway Company). Directeur du



cabinet of General de Gaulle (Prime Minister June 1, 1958 - January 7, 1959). Member of the Constitutional Council (February 1959 - April 1962). Prime Minister (April 16, 1962). Submitted the resignation of his Government to the President of the Republic (October 5, 1962) following the adoption of a motion of censure by the National Assembly. Requested to remain in office by the President of the Republic until November 27, 1962. Again appointed Prime Minister (November 28, 1962, January 8, 1966, April 6, 1967. Ceased duty on July 10, 1968). Elected Municipal Representative of Cajarc (1965). Deputy under the 5th Republic for Cantal (2nd District: Saint-Flour, Mauriac) (March - May 1967). Again UDR Deputy for Cantal (2nd District) June 23, 1968. Elected President of the Republic on June 15, 1969.

Publications: Study on Britannicus (1944). Publication of extracts from Origines de la France contemporaine (Origins of Contemporary France) by Taine (1947) and from Pages choisies, romans d'André Malraux (Selected Pages from the Novels of André Malraux) (1955). Anthologie de la poésie française (Anthology of French Poetry) (1961).

DECORATIONS: Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Distinctions: Gold Medal of the American Legion.

Official Address: Palais de l'Elysee, Paris (8).

Private Address: 24 quai de Béthune, Paris (4) and la Maison blanche 78-Orvilliers and 46 Cajarc.



*Georges Pompidou*  
*President of the French Republic*



Georges Pompidou was born on July 5, 1911 in Montboudif in the canton of Condat-en-Féniérs, in the north of the Cantal Department and just at the edge of the Puy-de-Dôme Department.

His father's family was entirely of peasant stock; his grandfather had a small farm in southern Cantal in the canton of Maurs.

His mother's family consisted of peasants and tradespeople; the latter generally sold their wares outside Auvergne where they returned for vacations and to retire.

On both sides, his family was all from Auvergne, except a great grandmother who came from the Lot Department.

His father had been noticed by the village schoolmaster who persuaded his parents to let him study, with the aid of a scholarship. Placing first in the entrance examination to the Ecole Normale d'Instituteurs of Aurillac and graduating first in his class, he worked to become a teacher of French and Spanish. Meanwhile, he was named a teacher in Murat (Cantal). It was there that he met Marie-Louise Chavagnac who had also left the farm and a background of tradespeople to prepare for the Ecole Normale de Jeunes Filles, and who had also just been appointed a teacher in Murat.

Georges Pompidou was born in the house of his mother's family just when Léon and Marie-Louise Pompidou were appointed respectively to the advanced primary schools for boys and for girls in Albi (Tarn).

Mrs. Léon Pompidou taught science there until her delicate health compelled her to retire early. As for her husband, he taught Spanish there until 1936.

In the meantime, World War I broke out. Léon Pompidou was drafted as a noncommissioned officer in the infantry and was seriously wounded in the early fighting during the French attack on Mulhouse. After recovering, he took part in the battle of the Somme and then was sent to the army of the East — Salonika, Vardar, etc. He did not return to Albi until 1919.

Throughout that period, Georges Pompidou's mother had continued to teach in Albi, and the young boy went to the neighborhood primary school. His teachers — Mme Wolfer and Mlle Durand, gave him a solid foundation in the primary education of that time — reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic. He entered the Albi lycée where he was a good student. He finished by winning first prize in Greek translation in the Concours Général — an annual nationwide competition between secondary school students in France. This was a big event for a small provincial lycée, which at the time had fewer than 300 students.

After earning his "baccalauréat" in Latin, Greek and philosophy, Georges Pompidou was led as a matter of course by the family atmosphere to prepare for the entrance examination to the Ecole Normale Supérieure on the rue d'Ulm. He spent his first preparatory year — the "hypokhâgne" — at the Toulouse lycée, where Professor Gadrat inspired him with a passion for history, and then went to Paris for his second year — the "khâgne" — at the Louis-le-Grand lycée.

Until then Georges Pompidou had led an uneventful life — school, reading (he devoured a book a day), tennis and rugby on Thursdays and Sundays, and a few escapades that gave him a reputation as a brilliant student, but a bit rowdy. In the summer, he spent his vacations in Montboudif with his family, his maternal grandmother, uncles, aunts and cousins and a few friends from the town. He went fishing for crayfish, and trout caught by hand, and went on excursions to Lake Pavin, to Sancy, to Puy-Mary and Besse-en-Chandesse.

His arrival at Louis-le-Grand lycée marked a special date. Some of the friends he made there were to have brilliant futures, particularly Léopold Sedar Senghor, the future President of



Senegal. He also either attended class with or was preceded by people who were to become famous — Thierry Maulnier, Bardèche, Brasillach and Petitbon, who was killed in 1940. The young man from the provinces, who still had his southern accent, did not enter the most famous "khâgne" without some apprehension. But, to everyone's surprise, he placed first in French composition. From then on, he was considered a probable future student at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. He passed the written part of the exam but failed the oral. The following year he was elected "sekh," that is, president of his class. The second time he took the exam, he placed eighth in the oral part and ninth in the written (and not first as some people have claimed). This success was a great joy for his family.

His years at the Ecole Normale Supérieure — 1931 to 1934 — were among the most fruitful ones of his life. He read all the time, and not only poetry. He went often to the movies, talked for hours in sidewalk cafes, and one year organized the school dance. He represented his school at the dinner given by the Revue des Deux Mondes, where he met Guillaume Gillet, the future architect, and exchanged a few words with Paul Claudel and Paul Valéry. In short, he led the life of all students, interested in Parisian life, literature, the theater and painting, dabbling — without plunging — in politics through the socialist student organization, eager to learn and to know and devoting only the necessary time to exams. He made many friends, with whom he has remained close and whom he was to still see much later, even as Premier and as President at informal luncheons.

For instance, at the Ecole Normale Supérieure he met Jacques Soustelle, two years ahead of him and René Brouillet, today Ambassador to the Vatican and a very close friend. Included in his class were René Billères, the future radical-socialist leader and, among the science students, the future university rector Jean Capelle, today Deputy for the Dordogne Department.

In 1934, he came first in the "agrégation" oral exam in literature, after having placed second in the written part. It is said that the examiners were somewhat surprised at giving first place to a candidate known to be not a very hard worker. The same year, he earned his diploma from the School of Political Sciences.

After one year of military service spent as a reserve officer in St-Maixent first, then in the 92nd Alpine Infantry Regiment in Clermont-Ferrand, he was named a professor at the lycée St-Charles in Marseilles. He spent three years there, devoting much time to his students, but also taking many walks in Provence and along the coast. It was at that time that he discovered the St-Tropez peninsula, which was not yet a tourist attraction, and where the nature of Provence extends to the sea in all its primitive beauty.

It was during a short stay in Paris that the teacher from Marseilles met Claude Cahour, a young first year student at the Faculty of Law. Though their meeting was by chance, it was no less decisive; soon after they informed their families, they were married in a small town in Mayenne. All of Georges Pompidou's friends attended the ceremony.

Appointed to the Henri IV lycée in Paris right before the war, Georges Pompidou was recalled in August 1939 to the 141st Alpine Infantry Regiment in Marseilles, and attached to the army of the Alps. But in October, he was sent to Lorraine and during the months of the "phony war" was assigned to outposts located in front of the Maginot line, in Lorraine itself, then in Alsace. In April 1940 his regiment was assigned to leave for Norway; however, soldiers and officers had to volunteer for this mission. He spent a few weeks in the Brest region, waiting to leave. But at the last minute the Germans attacked on May 10, 1940. The light division prepared for Norway was quickly sent to the Somme in Ham. Thanks to its leaders and the light and complete



armament with which it had been supplied for Norway (tanks and artillery), it fought the entire battle of France, falling back in good order and ending up in the Limoges region where it had withdrawn speedily to avoid being surrounded.

Demobilized in August 1940, cut off from everything, Georges Pompidou joined his young wife in Paris where he spent the war as a teacher at the Henri IV lycée.

In touch with resistance fighters, he sheltered them, acted on occasion as a liaison agent and, at the Henri IV lycée, sometimes engaged in imprudent propaganda. In July 1944, a Communist colleague warned him he might be arrested. After he had lived a few weeks in partial hiding, Paris was liberated. Among hundreds of thousands of Parisians, he watched General de Gaulle come down the Champs-Élysées.

Through his contacts with resistance groups, he had met Emile Laffon, Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior, who named him head of the liaison service with the Commissioners of the Republic in the various provinces. But René Brouillet, with whom he had never lost touch, called him to the rue St. Dominique, and thus he joined the staff of General de Gaulle.

True, his position there was modest. But, from then on, the way was marked out. Always a Gaullist in heart and mind, he devoted himself to serving the man who embodied France for everyone. Gaston Palewski, director of the staff, thought highly of him and gave him his friendship. On Christmas day of 1945, the day his mother died, he learned that General de Gaulle's government had approved his nomination as "maître des requêtes" at the Council of State, which became effective after General de Gaulle's departure by a decree signed by Georges Bidault and Pierre-Henri Teitgen.

For more than seven years, he worked at the Council of State, in the Disputes section, where he came to know the ins and outs and the men of the administration and at the same time acquired a legal training. He also continued to lecture at the Institute of Political Sciences.

Meanwhile, General de Gaulle had created the Rally of the French People (RPF). On the advice of his aides and particularly of Gaston Palewski, he called on Georges Pompidou to head his staff—a staff of which he was in fact the sole member. Thus he became the daily and direct collaborator of General de Gaulle, associated with the political struggle with the discretion imposed on him by his position at the Council of State. It was thus that, on the General's instructions, he did not become a member of the RPF. Besides, he did not want to get involved in direct political activity and in 1951 he refused to be a candidate in the legislative elections.

As the years passed, and especially from 1951 onward — which marked the partial electoral failure of the RPF, Georges Pompidou became the General's closest aide. When, in 1953, the General questioned the efficiency of the RPF, which had been split apart and had lost strength in parliament, Georges Pompidou advised that he withdraw. This was the decision the General made and announced publicly to the country.

As for Georges Pompidou, he did not hesitate. His work at the Disputes section did not satisfy his desire for activity. It was useless to request an active administrative position. He did not want one, nor would one be given to him. He had already left his position at the Department of Tourism where he had worked part-time for three years. Even a position in an administrative section of the Council of State was considered out of the question for a "collaborator of the General." This was made known to him. Therefore, he decided to resign and to seek a position in the private sector.

But he did not know many people and made his problem known. "Come with me" was the immediate answer of René Fillon, also an "agrégé" and one of the important members of the Rothschild group. Georges Pompidou accepted and was presented to the owners of the bank



whose new director, Guy de Rothschild, was trying to rouse it from the lethargy into which it had fallen. For several months, he examined various possibilities. Under consideration was a Rhine navigation company, in Strasbourg, a company with overseas interests, which led him to make a trip to Africa: Senegal, Guinea, Liberia, Cameroon, Gabon, the Congo. Then, he was offered the direction of the bank's commercial subsidiary, which he accepted.

He remained in that position for only a short while. Very quickly, that activity seemed to him doomed by the evolution of international trade and he had it closed down. Then he was offered a post in the bank itself.

He took part in the creation or development of companies, such as Miferma and Cofimer. Little by little he became the direct collaborator of the partners and held the role, though not the title, of director general.

However, he remained in personal contact with General de Gaulle, whom he visited regularly on the rue de Solferino and sometimes in Colombey. And when events in Algeria shook the Fourth Republic in 1958, the General warned him: "I am counting on you." Indeed, when all the parties, with the exception of the Communists, called on de Gaulle to save France and the Republic, Georges Pompidou agreed to direct the General's staff. In this capacity, he took part in the formation of the government, then, for several months, at the Hôtel Matignon, resumed his work as de Gaulle's close aide.

Though little known to the public, he nonetheless played a role in the government's action, particularly in the preparation of the Constitution and the financial recovery plan. In January 1959, when General de Gaulle drove from the Place de l'Etoile to the Elysée, Georges Pompidou was at his side.

But political life still did not attract him. He had promised himself he would return to private activities. He refused to join Michel Debré's government, accepting only to be a member of the Constitutional Council, and returned to the bank where he officially became director general, thus thinking he had cut off all ties with active politics.

However, de Gaulle called on him in 1961 to make contact in Switzerland with the representatives of the National Liberation Front, contacts which led to the Evian conference. And, at the start of 1962, he was summoned to the Elysée to be told: "One phase of my action is over. Thus I must have a new Premier. I am going to call on you and you have no right to refuse."

So, in April 1962 he broke off all ties with private activity and made his public debut as Premier. From then on, his life has been inseparable from political activity, even though he has saved a few moments to himself for poetry, painting and his friends—his old ones from the university—and the new ones, political figures, writers, painters, artists, high officials, businessmen, newsmen known during a particularly varied existence. Similarly, he continued living in his apartment on the quai de Béthune, on the Ile Saint-Louis, overlooking the Seine. Some people were surprised by this, but it did help him to maintain a certain opening onto the world and an emotional and intellectual balance which he sometimes needed in the troubled hours of government life.

Elected municipal councillor of Cajarc in the Lot Department, where he bought and modernized a small farm, in 1967 and 1968 he was elected Deputy for Cantal in the St. Flour district which gave him 80% of the votes.

On June 15, 1969, Georges Pompidou was elected President of the French Republic by 58.2% of the valid votes cast, one of the largest majorities by which a chief of state has been elected in the recent past.



CHABAN-DELMAS, Jacques Pierre Michel. Name assumed by DELMAS. Prime Minister, Inspector of Finances, former President of the National Assembly. Municipal Judge.

Born: March 7, 1915 at Paris.

Parents: Pierre Delmas, company director, and Mrs. Delmas, née Georgette Barrouin.

Married: for the second time on May 23, 1947 to Mrs. Geoffray, née Marie-Antoinette Ion (4 children: Valérie, Christian, Clotilde, and Jean-Jacques).

Education: Lakanal Lycée at Sceaux. Faculty of Law at Paris.

Degrees: Diploma of the School of Political Sciences. Majored in Law.

Career: Journalist on l'Information (1933). Attached to the Ministry of Industrial Production (1941). Inspector of Finances (April 1943). Member of the Military Delegation of the Provisional Government of the French Republic (October 1943). National Military Representative responsible for military coordination throughout the Territory (1944). Brigadier General (June 1944) Chief of the Army Inspectorate (1944). Secretary General of the Ministry of Information (1945 - 1946). Honorary Brigadier General (June 1946). Deputy for the Gironde (1946, re-elected in 1951 and 1956). Mayor of Bordeaux (since 1947). Former Chairman of the Social Republican Group in the National Assembly. Minister of Public Works (Pierre Mendès France administration, June 19, 1954). Resigned and reassumed his post. (September 9,



1954 - February 23, 1955). Minister of State (Guy Mollet administration, February 1956 - June 1957). Minister of Defence (Félix Gaillard administration, November 6, 1957 - April 15, 1958). Member of the Central Committee of the Union for the New Republic (UNR) (1958). Re-elected UNR Deputy for the Gironde (2nd District: Bordeaux III and IV) (November 30, 1958, November 18, 1962, March 12, 1967 and June 23, 1968). President of the National Assembly from 1958 to 1969. Prime Minister since June 1969. Chairman of the Committee on the Regional Economic Development (Coder) of Aquitaine (1964). Chairman of the Municipal Council of Greater Bordeaux (since 1967).

Decorations: Commander of the Legion of Honor Companion of the Liberation Military Cross (Croix de guerre) 39-45. Rosette of the Resistance. Commander of the Virtuti Militari of Poland, of the Legion of Merit of the USA, of the Order of Léopold II of Belgium, of the Order of Isabella the Catholic of Spain.

Sports: Tennis (Finalist in the men's doubles in the French championships in 1965); rugby (former international).

Official address: Hôtel Matignon, Paris, 18 (1) and Municipal offices  
Bordeaux, 33-Bordeaux.

Private address: 4 avenue Raymond-Poincaré, Paris (16).



SCHUMANN, Maurice. Journalist. Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Born: April 10, 1911 at Paris.

Parents: Julien Schumann, merchant, and Mrs. Schumann, née Thérèse Michel.

Married: November 13, 1944 to Miss Lucie Daniel (3 children: Christine, Laurence and Béatrice).

Education: Janson-de-Sailly, Henri-IV Lycées and Faculty of Letters of Paris.

Degrees: Majored in literature.

Career: Attached to the Havas Agency at London and then at Paris (1935 - 1939). Political Editor of the daily newspaper l'Aube. Rejoined General de Gaulle in 1940. Radio spokesman for Free France in London. Member of the Provisional Consultative Assembly (1944 - 1945). One of the founders of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP). Deputy and Chairman of the MRP Parliamentary Group (1945). Chairman (1945 - 1949) and subsequently Honorary Chairman (since 1949) of the MRP. Representative of France at the Fifth United Nations General Assembly (1950). Deputy for Nord (1945 - 1958). Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Pleven, E. Faure, Pinay, R. Mayer, J. Laniel administrations, August 1951 - July 1954). Chairman of the French Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly (1953). Re-elected Deputy for Nord (10th District: Armentières) (November 1958 - March 1967). Member of the Democratic Center Group in the National Assembly. Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National



Assembly (January 1959 - April 1962 and again from December 1962 to March 1967). Minister of Territorial Planning (G. Pompidou administration, April 16 - May 15, 1962, when he resigned from the Cabinet together with all the MRP Ministers). President of the Union of Frenchmen Abroad (Union des Français de l'étranger) (1960). President of the League for the Self-determination of Peoples (1962). President (1964) of the European Center for Public Opinion Surveys (Ceros). Chairman of the Principal Officers of the International Movement for Atlantic Union (since 1966). Cantonal representative for Tourcoing-Nord (1965 - 1967). Deputy for Nord (10th District: Armentières) (March - May, 1967). Minister of State for Scientific Research and Atomic and Space questions (4th G. Pompidou administration, April 7, 1967 - May 31, 1968). Deputy affiliated with Republican-Democratic Union (UDR) for Nord (10th District) (June 23 - August 12, 1968). Minister of State for Social Affairs (May 31 - July 10, 1968 and from July 12, 1968 in the Couve de Murville administration).

Publications: Le Germanisme en marche (Germanism on the March) (1938) Mussolini (1939). Honneur et Patrie (Honor and Homeland) (1945). Le Vrai Malaise des intellectuels de gauche (The true Malaise of the intellectuals of the Left) (1957). Numerous articles and studies in La Vie catholique, le Temps présent and L'Aube under the pseudonym of André Sidobre. Two novels: Le Rendez-vous avec quelqu'un (Rendezvous with Some-



one) (1962) and La Voix du couvre-feu (The Voice of the Curfew)  
(1964).

Decorations: Knight of the Legion of Honor. Companion of the Liberation.

Military Cross (Croix de guerre) 39-45.

Official address: 37. quai d'Orsay, Paris (7). (7).

Private address: 53 Avenue du Maréchal-Lyautey, Paris (16).



# *Maurice Schumann*

## *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

Maurice Schumann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born on April 10, 1911 in Paris. He is married and has three children.

After graduating from the Paris Faculty of Letters, he entered the field of journalism; in 1939 he became assistant foreign editor for the Havas News Agency, where he had worked for seven years, and in that capacity he traveled all over the world.

In 1939 he enlisted as a volunteer and became a liaison officer with the British Expeditionary Corps. After being taken prisoner and escaping in 1940, he joined General de Gaulle in London. From 1940 to 1944, as a spokesman for Fighting France, he broadcast to occupied France every evening.

On D-Day, June 6, 1944, he resumed his place in the fighting. He was successively awarded the Croix de Guerre with three citations, the Croix de la Libération—which General de Gaulle awarded him personally—and the Croix de Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He is a Grand Officer of the Order of Léopold.

A Christian Democrat since the age of 21, prior to the war Maurice Schumann was a member of the executive committee of the Catholic "Jeune République" organization, which Marc Sangnier had founded in 1912. Immediately after the Liberation, he was appointed national chairman of the Popular Republican Movement (MRP), created clandestinely by his long-time political friends.

Mr. Schumann was a delegate to the Consultative Assembly (1944-45) and was elected a Deputy for the Nord Department to the two Constituent Assemblies (1945-46). Since 1946 he has been regularly re-elected to the National Assembly, most recently in March 1967 and June 1968 on the Union for the Defense of the Republic ticket. He served as chairman of that Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee most of the time between October 1957 and March 1967.

He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from August 1951 to June 1954 under five successive Cabinets of René Pleven, Edgar Faure, Antoine Pinay, René Mayer and Joseph Laniel. In that capacity, he represented the French government at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II and headed the French delegation to the UN General Assembly in 1953. He was a member of that delegation from 1962 to 1966. In addition to fulfilling other missions, notably to South America



and the Middle East, Mr. Schumann has been a frequent visitor to the United States. Mr. Schumann has also been a delegate to the European Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg.

In April 1962 Mr. Schumann was appointed Minister Delegate to the Premier for Town and Country Planning in the Pompidou Cabinet, but resigned a month later. On April 7, 1967 Mr. Schumann was Minister of State in Charge of Scientific Research, Atomic and Space Affairs in the fourth Pompidou Cabinet. He held that post until his appointment on May 31, 1968, as Minister of State for Social Affairs in the fifth Pompidou Cabinet. He retained that portfolio in the Couve de Murville Cabinet named on July 12, 1968; in that capacity, he was in charge of the delicate task of implementing the Grenelle wage agreements. On June 22, 1969 Jacques Chaban-Delmas named him Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Alongside his political life, Mr. Schumann gained prominence in the literary field. As a journalist he contributed to a great number of publications: *L'Europe Nouvelle*, *Sept*, *Temps Présent*, *La Vie Intellectuelle*, *La Lumière*, *L'Aube* and others. After the war he succeeded Georges Bidault, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, as political editor of *L'Aube*. He also published a monthly column in *Réalités* and contributed to many French and foreign publications: *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Annales*, *Figaro*, *Figaro Littéraire*, *Nouvelles Littéraires* and others.

As a writer, he has published various books on politics and history: "*Le Germanisme en marche*" (1938), "*Mussolini*" (1939), "*Honneur et Patrie*" (1945) with a preface by General de Gaulle, "*Le Vrai malaise des intellectuels de gauche*" (1957), a novel, "*Le Rendez-vous avec quelqu'un*" (1962), "*Talleyrand*" (1962) and "*La Voix du couvre-feu*" (1964). He is also co-author of "*La France veut la liberté*," "*La tradition française et l'homme de couleur*" and "*Mazarin*."

In addition, he is president of the Union of Frenchmen Abroad and chairman of the French Committee for the World Campaign Against Hunger; he is also a member of the French Committee for Pan-European Union, vice chairman of the steering committee of the National Council for the International Movement for Atlantic Union and a member of the bureau of the International Diplomatic Academy.



GISCARD d'ESTAING, Valéry. Inspector of Finance. Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs. Deputy.

Born: February 2, 1926 at Koblenz (Germany).

Parents: Edmond Giscard d'Estaing, Inspector of Finance, Member of the Institute,\* and Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing, née May Bardoux.

Ancestors: His grandfather Jacques Bardoux (1874 - 1959) was a Senator and Member of the Institute; his great-great-grandfather, Agenor Bardoux (1829 - 1897) was Minister of Education (1877 - 1879), Senator and Member of the Institute.

Married: on December 23, 1952 to Miss Anne Aymone de Brantes (4 children: Valérie-Anne, Henri, Louis-Joachim and Jacinte).

Education: Janson-de-Sailly Lycée at Paris.

Degrees: Former student of the Polytechnic School (Ecole polytechnique).

Career: Student of the National School of Administration (ENA) (1949). Assistant Inspector of Finances (1952), Inspector of Finances (1954). Assistant Directeur du cabinet to Edgar Faure (Prime Minister, June - December, 1954). Elected deputy for Puy-de-Dôme (for the constituency of his grandfather, Jacques Bardoux, who did not stand for re-election) on January 2, 1956. Re-elected in the District of North and Southwest Clermont (November 30, 1958). Member of the French Delegation to the 11th session of the United Nations General Assembly (November 1956 and November 1957). Conseiller général (Cantonal representative) of the canton of Rochefort-Montagne (1958,

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\* T.N.: The Institute comprises the 5 major academies of France, i.e. French Academy, Academy of Sciences, etc.



re-elected in 1964). Under Article 23 of the Constitution he assigned his seat as the Deputy to his alternate Guy Fric in order to enter the Michel Debré administration as Secretary of State for Finance (January 8, 1959). Minister of Finance (Michel Debré administration, January 19 - April 14, 1962). Again Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs (G. Pompidou administration, April - November 1962). Deputy for Puy-de-Dôme (November - December, 1962). Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs (Second G. Pompidou administration, December 6, 1962 - January 8, 1966). President of the National Federation of Independent Republicans (since 1966). Again deputy for Puy-de-Dôme (Second District - North and Southwest Clermont) (March 5, 1967, re-elected June 23, 1968). President of the Committee on Finance, General Economic Affairs and Planning of the National Assembly (April 1967 - May 1968). Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance since June 1969. Mayor of Chamalières (since 1967). Co-founder (1968) of the Infi-Press Association.

Decorations: Military Cross (Croix de guerre) 39-45; Knight of the Order of Malta. Member of the Polo Club of Paris.

Private address: 11 rue Bénouville, Paris (16).

Official address: Ministry of Finance, rue de Rivoli, Paris (8).



IBRD LANGUAGE SERVICES DIVISION	
CONTROL No. E-167/70	DATE: February 19, 1970
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE: French (France)	
DEPT. EMENA	TRANSLATOR: JHH:jm

UPDATED EXTRACTS FROM "WHO'S WHO IN FRANCE"

NORA, Simon. Inspector of Finances. Adviser to the Prime Minister.

Born: February 21, 1921 at Paris.

Parents: Gaston Nora, physician, and Mrs. Nora, née Julie Lehman.

Divorced from Mrs. Nora, née Marie-Pierre de Cossé-Brissac (2 children: Fabrice and Constance).

Remarried on May 2, 1955 to Miss Léone Georges-Picot, daughter of General Georges-Picot (3 children: Sylvie, Dominique and Olivier).

Education: Faculty of Law and Letters of Grenoble and Paris.

Degrees: Majored in law and letters; Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

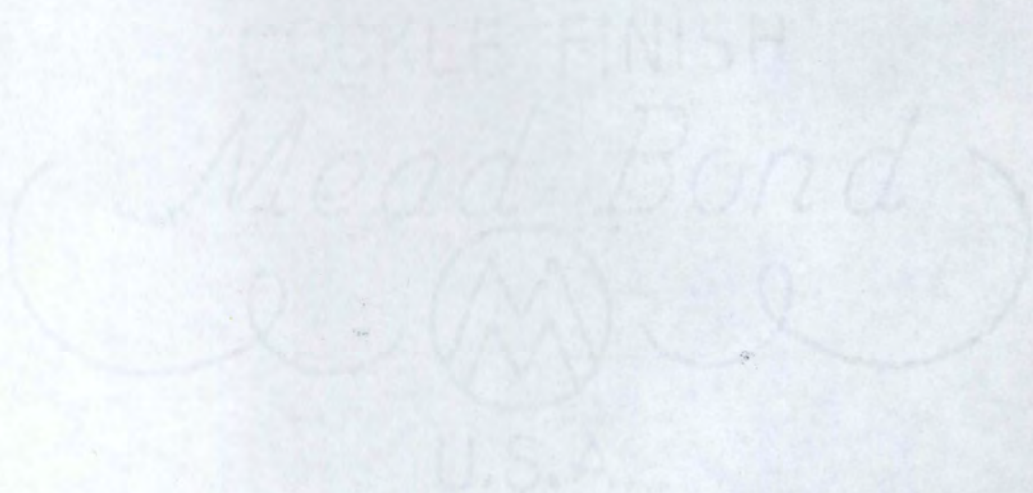
Career: Student at the National School of Administration - ENA (1946-1947). Assistant Inspector of Finances (1947) and subsequently Inspector of Finances (1949). Assignment at Ministry of Finance headquarters (1951). Secretary General of the National Audit and Budget Commission (1954). Member of the Committee on Labor of the Central Planning Department (Commissariat général au Plan) (1953). Technical Adviser on the personal staff of Edgar Faure (Minister of Finance) (June 1953 to June 1954, Joseph Laniel administration). Technical Adviser on the personal staff of Pierre Mendès France (Prime Minister, June 1954 - February 1955). Deputy Director at the Ministry of Finance (1955). Director General of the Economics and Power Department of the European Coal and Steel Community



(1960 - 1963). Reinstated in the Inspectorate of Finances  
(1963). Interdepartmental Representative for Color Television  
(since 1967). Member of the Supervisory Council of the Mining  
and Chemical Authority (since 1967). Adviser to the Prime  
Minister since June 1969.

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor, Military Cross (Croix de  
guerre) 39-45, Medal of the Resistance.

Private address: 1 avenue de l'Observatoire, Paris (6).





WORMSER, Olivier Boris. Ambassador of France. Governor of the Bank of France.

Born: May 29, 1930 at Jouy-en-Josas (S-et-O).

Parents: André Wormser, Banker, and Mrs. Wormser, née Olga Boris.

Married: June 29, 1946 to Miss Simone Colomb (2 children: Vincent and Julien).

Education: Janson-de-Sailly Lycée and Faculty of Law of Paris.

Degrees: Doctor of Law, Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

Career: Attaché to the French Embassy at Rome (Quirinal) (1933), on the staff of the French Minister for Overseas Affairs (1934), on the staff of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1936). Professor at the Faculty of Law of Dijon (1938 - 1939). Assignment with the Delegation of the French Committee of National Liberation at London (1943). Secretary of Embassy at London (1945). On the staff of headquarters (Economics Department) (1948). Head of branch (1950). Secretary (Foreign Service) (1951). Counsellor (Foreign Service) (1952). Minister Plenipotentiary, Director of Economic and Financial Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1954). Former permanent representative of France at the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC). Member of the Petroleum Board. Member of the Board of the Bank of France (1963 - 1966). Member of the board of ERAP (Organization for Petroleum Research and Undertakings) (in 1966). Ambassador to the USSR (October 1966 - November 1968). Promoted to



Ambassador of France (June 1968). Governor of the Bank of  
France, 1969.

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor, Commander of the National  
Order of Merit, Medal of the Resistance, Commander of the  
National Economy.

Official address: Bank of France, Paris. *Exrs. 27 rue d'Orsay, Paris*

Private address: 72 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris (6).



JOBERT, Michel. Commissioner of Audit. Secretary General to the  
Presidency of the Republic.

Born: September 11, 1921 at Meknès (Morocco).

Married: Miss Muriel Frances Green (1 child: Marc).

Education: Lycée de Meknès.

Degrees: Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

Career: Student at the National School of Administration (ENA)  
(1947 - 1948). Probationary Auditor at the Audit Office  
(1949). Technical Adviser on the staff of the Minister of  
Labor and Social Security (1952 - 1954). Assigned to the  
staff of the Secretary of State for Finance (1952)  
Commissioner of Audit (1953). Technical Adviser on the  
staff of Pierre Mendès France (Prime Minister, June 1954 -  
February 1955). Technical Adviser on the staff of the  
Minister of Labor (1955 - 1956), and subsequently on the  
staff of Pierre Mendès France (Minister of State, February -  
May, 1956). Directeur du cabinet to the High Commissioner  
of the Republic in French West Africa (1956 - 1958).  
Directeur du cabinet to R. Lecourt (Minister of State -  
1959 - 1961). Deputy Directeur du cabinet (1963 - 1966)  
and subsequently Directeur du cabinet (1966 - 1968) on the  
staff of G. Pompidou (Prime Minister). Secretary General  
to the Presidency of the Republic since June 1969. Director  
of Sofirad (1964 - 1967) and of the Havas Agency. Member  
of the Board (since 1964) and Chairman of the Finance  
Committee (since September 1968) of ORTF (French Radio and



Television Service). President of the Board of the National  
Bureau of Forests (since 1966).

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor. Croix de guerre (Military  
Cross) 39-45.

Private address: 21 quai Alphonse-Le Gallo, 92-Boulogne-sur-Seine.



SERVAN-SCHREIBER, Jean-Jacques. Journalist and politician.

Born: February 13, 1924 at Paris.

Parents: Emile Servan-Schreiber, journalist (1888 - 1967 - see Who's Who in France, 8th Edition), and Mrs. Servan-Schreiber, née Denise Bresard.

Married: For the first time on September 18, 1947 to Miss Madeleine Chapsal (divorced). For the second time on August 11, 1960 to Miss Sabine Becq de Fouquières (3 children: David, Emile and Franklin).

Education: Janson-de-Sailly Lycée at Paris. Grenoble Lycée.

Degrees: Former student of the Ecole polytechnique.

Career: Journalist. Foreign policy editor for Le Monde (1948 - 1953). President and Managing Director of the Press Group controlling the three companies: Presse-Union (L'Express), Technic-Union (Magazines and technical reports) and Liste-Union (Handling of data retrieval systems) (since 1953). Director of the Société Française d'éditions économiques (SOFECO) (French Economics Publishing Company) (1963). Secretary General of the Radical Party since November 1969.

Publications: Lieutenant en Algérie (Lieutenant in Algeria), le Défi américain (The American Challenge) (1967). Le Réveil de la France (The Awakening of France) (1968).

Decorations: Military Cross for Valor (Croix de la valeur militaire).

Founder-President: (1958 - 1965) of the National Federation of Veterans of Algeria.

Official address: L'Express, 25 rue de Berri, Paris (8).



SÉRISÉ, Jean Georges. Directing staff, higher civil service.

Born: April 28, 1920 at Bordères (B.-P.).

Parents: Thomas Sérisé, Comptroller of Direct Taxes, and Mrs. Sérisé née Marie Bonnecaze-Debat.

Married: February 8, 1945 to Miss Georgette Forgues (3 children: Geneviève, Françoise and Pascale).

Education: Lycée du Havre and Lycée Louis-le-Grand at Paris.

Career: Appointed to the Internal Revenue Department (Direct Taxes) (1939 - 1946). Student of the National School of Administration (ENA) (1946 - 1947). Senior civil servant in the Finance Department (1947). Head of Branch (1953). Assistant Director in the Department for Economic and Financial Studies (1959). Technical Adviser on the staff of V. Giscard d'Estaing (Minister of Finance, April - November 1962). Directeur du cabinet to V. Giscard d'Estaing (Minister of Finance, 1964). Director of Public Accounting (1966). Subsequently Director of Estimates (since 1967) at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. Member of the Board of the Bank of France (since 1968). Director of the Société Nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine and Director of Assurances générales de France (since 1968). Directeur du cabinet to V. Giscard d'Estaing, Minister of Finance since June 1969.

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor, Officer of the National Order of Merit, Croix de guerre (Military Cross) 39-45. Medal of the Resistance.

Hobby: Mycology.



Official address: 93 rue de Rivoli, Paris (1).

Private address: 90 rue de Rennes, Paris (6).

ROCKLE FINISH

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U.S.A.



PIERRE-BROSSOLETTE, Claude. Inspector of Finances.

Born: March 5, 1928 at Paris.

Parents: Pierre Brossolette, professor, journalist, Hero of the Resistance (1903 - 1944) and Mrs. Brossolette (née Gilberte Bruel).

Married: June 16, 1953 to Miss Sabine Goldet (2 children: Sylvie and Diane).

Education: Lycée Henry-IV and Faculty of Law at Paris.

Degrees: Majored in law. Diploma of the Institute of Political Studies of Paris.

Career: Student at the National School of Administration (ENA) (1950 - 1952). Deputy Inspector of Finances (1952). Inspector (1955). Assistant Chef de cabinet to R. Lacoste (Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, 1956). Assigned to the personal staff of Paul Ramadier (Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, 1956) Aide to the Financial Counsellor of the French Embassy at Washington (1957). Assignment with the Department of External Finance (1958). Technical Adviser on the staff of W. Baumgartner (Minister of Finance, 1960 - 1962). Assistant Directeur du cabinet of V. Giscard d'Estaing (Minister of Finance January - November, 1962). Assistant Director (1963), Deputy Director (1964) of External Finances. Subsequently Departmental Chief in the Treasury (1966). Secretary General of the Credit Board (Conseil du crédit) (since 1967).

Decorations: Knight of the National Order of Merit and of Academic Palms. Medal of the Resistance.



Official address: 1 rue La Vrillère, Paris (1).

Private address: 37 avenue d'Iéna, Paris (16).



LARRE, René Joseph. Inspector General of Finances.

Born: February 21, 1915 at Pau (B.-P.)

Parents: Jean Larre, company director and Mrs. Larre, née Louise Borne.

Widower: formerly married to Mrs. Larre, née Monique Bailac (3 children: Marjorie, Bénédicte and Saubade).

Remarried on October 25, 1961 to Mrs. Thérèse Alègre.

Education: Saint-Louis-de-Gonzague School and Faculty of Law of Paris.

Degrees: Majored in Law. Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

Career: Inspector of Finances (1942). Chef de cabinet to the Director General of Economic Affairs and Finance of the Military Government of the French Occupation Zone in Baden-Baden (1945). Assignment with the Office of the Commissioner General for German and Austrian Affairs at Paris (1948). Attached to the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee on Questions of European Cooperation (1949). Chief of the Department of Customs and of Foreign Trade Legislation in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, (1950). Deputy Executive Secretary to the International Conference on Raw Materials (1951). Chief of the Department of French Supplies in the United States (1954). Technical Adviser on the staff of Pierre Pflimlin (Minister of Finance, February - December, 1955). Directeur du cabinet to Jean Filippi (Secretary of State for the Budget, February 1956 - May 1957). Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) at Washington (May 1957).



Directeur du cabinet to P. Pflimlin (Minister of Finance, 1957 - 1958, subsequently Prime Minister, May 14 - 31, 1958).  
Financial Counsellor at the French Embassy in Washington (1961 - 1967) and Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund (1964 - 1967). Director of the Treasury at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (since 1967). Auditor of the Bank of France (since 1967). Director of Elf-Entreprise pétrolière (Elf Petroleum Company) and of Air France. Vice President (since 1967) of the National Telecommunications Fund (Caisse nationale des télécommunications).

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Official address: 93 rue de Rivoli, Paris (1).

Private address: 31 Boulevard du Commandant-Charcot, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine.



FAUVET, Jacques Jules Pierre Constant. Journalist.

Born: June 9, 1914 at Paris.

Parents: Pierre Fauvet, publicist, and Mrs. Fauvet, née Andrée Meunier-Pouthot.

Married: June 21, 1939 to Miss Claude Decroix (5 children: Jean-Claude, Dominique, Christian, Laurence and Sylvie).

Education: Lycée Saint-Louis and Faculty of Law of Paris.

Career: Editor with l'Est Républicain of Nancy (1937) then successively editor (1945), Chief of the Political Section (1948), Deputy Chief Editor (1958) and then Chief Editor (from 1963 onwards) of the newspaper Le Monde. Joint Managing Editor (1968) and Managing Editor (January 1970) of Le Monde Publications Company.

Publications: Les Partis dans la France actuelle (The Parties in Present-day France) (1947). Les Forces politiques de la France (The Political Forces of France) (1951). La France déchirée (France Rent Asunder) (1957). La IV<sup>e</sup> République (The Fourth Republic) (1959). La Fronde des Généraux (The Insurrection of the Generals) (in association with Jean Planchais, 1961). Histoire du parti communiste français (History of the French Communist Party) (2 volumes, 1964 and 1965).

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor. Croix de guerre (Military Cross) 39-45. Officer of the Black Star, of the National Economy and of Postal Merit.

Distinctions: Laureate of the French Academy. Dumarest Prize (1958)



Laureate of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences  
(1966).

Private address: 5 rue Louis-Boilly, Paris (16) and 7 avenue de la  
Tour-Rouge, 44-La Baule.

COCKLE FINISH

Mead Bond

U.S.A.



IBRD LANGUAGE SERVICES DIVISION	
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ORIGINAL LANGUAGE: French (France)	
DEPT. EMENA	TRANSLATOR: JHH:jm

EXTRACTS FROM "WHO'S WHO IN FRANCE"

ARON, Raymond Claude Ferdinand. Journalist. Professor. Member of the  
Institute.\*

Born: March 14, 1905 at Paris.

Parents: Gustave Aron, Professor of Law and Mrs. Aron née Suzanne  
Lévy.

Married: September 5, 1933 to Miss Suzanne Gauchon (2 children:  
Dominique-Françoise (Mrs. Antoine Schnapper), Laurence).

Education: Versailles Lycée, Condorcet Lycée at Paris. Ecole  
normale supérieure (for training of secondary school teachers  
and university professors).

Degrees: Agrégé (philosophy), i.e. qualified by competitive exam to  
teach in a school or university. Doctor of letters.

Career: Lecturer at the University of Cologne (1930) and at Berlin  
(1931-1933). Teacher at le Havre Lycée (1933-1934). Secretary  
of the Center for social documentation at the Ecole normale  
supérieure (1939). Reader in the Faculty of Letters of  
Toulouse. Chief editor of France Libre in London (1940-1944).  
Senior staff writer for Combat then Figaro (since 1947).  
President of the Association of Editors of Figaro (1965-1966).  
Commentator on radio and TV station Europe No. 1 (since 1968).  
Professor at the Institute of Political Studies and the  
National School of Administration (ENA). Teacher and sub-

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\*T.N.: The Institute comprises the 5 major Academies of France, i.e. the  
French Academy, Academy of Sciences, etc.

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sequently professor of sociology in the Faculty of Letters of Paris (1956-1968). Director of Studies (Section VI) at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (an institution of higher research) (since 1960). Member of the Institute\* (Academy of Moral and Political Sciences) (since 1963). Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (Political Sciences Section) (since 1963).

Publications: Introduction à la philosophie de l'histoire (Introduction to the Philosophy of History) (1938). Sociologie allemande contemporaine, le Grand Schisme (Contemporary German Sociology, the Great Schism) (1948), Les Guerres en chaine (One War leads to another) (1951). L'Opium des intellectuels (The Opium of the Intellectuals) (1955). Espoir et peur du siècle (Hopes and fears of the century) (1957). La Tragédie Algérienne, Immuable et Changeante (The Algerian Tragedy, Immutable and Many-faced) (1959). La Société Industrielle et la Guerre, Dimensions de la conscience historique (Industrial Society and the War, the Scope of Historical Conscience) (1960). La Démocratie à l'épreuve du siècle, Paix et Guerre entre les nations (Democracy on trial, Peace and War amongst Nations) (Prix des Ambassadeurs, 1962). Dix-huit leçons sur la société industrielle (Eighteen Lessons on Industrial Society) (1963). Le Grand Débat (The Great Debate) (1963). La lutte des classes (The Class Struggle) (1964). Essai sur les libertés, Démocratie et Totalitarisme (Essay on the Freedoms, Democracy

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\*T.N.: The Institute comprises the 5 major Academies of France, i.e. the French Academy, Academy of Sciences, etc.



and Totalitarianism) (1965). Trois essais sur l'âge industriel (Three Essays on the Industrial Age) (1966). Les Etapes de la pensée sociologique (Stages in Sociological Thinking) (1967). De Gaulle, Israël et les Juifs, la Révolution introuvable (De Gaulle, Israel and the Jews, the Hidden Revolution) (1968). Les illusions du progrès (Illusions of Progress) (1969), etc.

Decorations: Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Distinctions: Honorary doctor of the Universities of Harvard, Basle, and Southampton and of the Free University of Brussels.  
Doctor of Letters of Columbia University.

Sports: Tennis.

Address: (official) 6 rue de Tournon, Paris 6;  
(private) 34 avenue du Président-Kennedy, Paris 16.



ALPHANDERY, Claude. Company Director.

Born: November 29, 1922 at Paris.

Parents: Pierre Alphandery, Chief Treasurer and Paymaster of a département, and of Mrs. Alphandery, née Sophie Weil.

Married: March 1, 1950 to Miss Nicole Bernheim (2 children: Pierre and Marc).

Education: Carnot Lycée and Faculties of Letters and Law of Paris.

Degrees: Majored in Arts and Law.

Career: Chairman of the Liberation Committee of Drôme (1944).  
Information Officer in the French Embassy at Moscow (1945-1946). Student of the National School of Administration (ENA) (1947-1948). Senior civil servant in the Ministry of Finance holding the post of Chief of the Budget Division (1948-1958). Expert attached to the United Nations (1959). Deputy Managing Director of l'Immobilière-constructions (Real Property Building Company) at Paris (since 1962). Deputy General Manager of the Compagnie française d'investissements immobiliers et de gestion (Cofimeg) (French Real Property Investment and Management Company) (since 1965). Managing Director (since 1963) of the Banque de la construction et des travaux publics (Bank for construction and public works) and (since 1965) of the Société française d'investissements immobiliers et de gestion (Sefimeg) (French Company for Real Estate Investment and Management).  
Director of the Société anonyme de gestion immobilière (Sagi),



(Real Property Management Company), of the Société de la gare routière de Rungis (Sogaris), (Rungis Trucking Station Company), of the Société de banque et de participations, (Banking and Holding Company) and of the Société privée financière et immobilière (Sofim) (Private finance and real property company).

Publications: L'Amérique est-elle trop riche? (Is America too Affluent?) (1960). Pour une politique du logement (Towards a Housing Policy) (1965).

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor. Croix de guerre (Military Cross) 39-45. Medal of the Resistance.

Sports: Skiing and aquasports.

Member of the Jean Moulin Club.

Address: (office) 2 place Rio-de-Janeiro, Paris 8;  
(private) 11 quai Voltaire, Paris 7.



BLOCH-LAINÉ, François. Inspector General of Finances.

Born: March 25, 1912 at Paris.

Parents: Jean Bloch-Lainé, Banker and Mrs. Bloch-Lainé, née Suzanne Lainé.

Widower of the late Mrs. Bloch-Lainé, née Anne-Marie d'Abbadie d'Arrast (4 children: Jean-Michel, Jean-François, Jean-Louis and Olivier).

Education: Gerson School, Janson-de-Sailly Lycée and Faculty of Law of Paris.

Degrees: Doctor of Law. Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

Career: Inspector of Finances (1936). Financial Attaché in China. Financial Counsellor to the High Commissioner of France in Indo-China (1945-1946). Director of the Treasury in the Ministry of Finance (1947). Director General of the Caisse des dépôts et consignations (Deposit and Consignment Office - Custody of Trust Property and Money subject to litigation) (1952-1967). Inspector General of Finances (1963). President (1954-1967) of the Société centrale immobilière (Central Real Property Company), of the Deposit and Consignment Office and (1955-1967) of the Société centrale pour l'équipement du territoire (SCET) (Central Land Development Company). Member of the Board of the Bank of France (since 1947). Auditor of the Crédit National (1947-1967). President of Crédit lyonnais (since 1967).



Director of the Société Nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine (National Aquitaine Petroleum Company), of the Comptoir des entrepreneurs, (bank financing housing, etc.) of the Omnium Nord-Africain (General North African Trading Company), of the Société de l'Ouenza (The Ouenza Company), of the European Investment Bank. President of the Economic and Social Development Studies Society (since 1958). Member of the Higher Planning Board. Vice Chairman of the National Commission for Land Improvement (since 1963). President of the Commission on Urban Development formed with a view to the formulation of the 5th Plan (since April 1964). Managing Director (since 1967) of the Center for Study and Research into Urban Improvement. Professor of the Institute of Political Studies of Paris (since 1948). Member of the Board of the Pasteur Institute (since 1967). Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Finance Committee (since 1967) and member of the Board (since 1968) of ORTF (French State Radio and Television Services).

Publications: La Zone Franc (The Franc Area) (1953), le Trésor Public (The Public Treasury) (1961). Pour une réforme de l'entreprise (Towards a Reform in Company Structure) (1963).

Decorations: Commander of the Legion of Honor. Military cross (Croix de guerre) (1939-1945). Medal of the Resistance. Commandeur des Palmes académiques (Distinction awarded by French Minister of Education).

Address: (office) 19 boulevard des Italiens, Paris 2;  
(private) 67 rue de Lille, Paris 7.



FONTAINE, André Lucien Georges. Journalist.

Born: March 30, 1921 at Paris.

Parents: Georges Fontaine, merchant, and Mrs. Fontaine née Blanche Rochon-Duvigneaud.

Married: June 16, 1943 to Miss Isabelle Cavallé (3 children: Jean-Marc, Agnès and Laurent).

Education: Sainte-Marie-de-Monceau Collège and Faculties of Law and Letters of Paris.

Degrees: Majored in Arts. Diploma of Advanced Studies in Public Law and Political Economy.

Career: Journalist. Editorial staff of Temps Présent (1946-1947) then of Le Monde (1947), where he has been in charge of the foreign desk since 1951.

Publications: Foreign policy editorials, reports of international meetings, reportage and book reviews.

Books: l'Alliance atlantique à l'heure du dégel, (The Atlantic Alliance at the Time of the Thaw), Histoire de la guerre froide (History of the Cold War).

Decorations: Knight of the Crown of Belgium. Knight of the Danebrog. Officer of the Lion of Finland and of the Order of Vasa.

Distinctions: Atlantic Community Prize (1960).

Address: (office) 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9  
(private) 6 rue Gounod, Paris 17.



DESCRAUPES, Pierre Marcel. Journalist.

Born: December 18, 1918 at Angoulême (Charente).

Parents: Léonce Desgraupes, engineer, and Mrs. Desgraupes, née Marie-Louise Berthomé.

Married: December 14, 1951 to Miss Madeleine Blum (known as Madeleine Blomet) (3 children: Michèle, Bernard and Hélène).

Education: Agen Lycée, Pasteur Lycée at Neuilly-sur-Seine, Henri-IV Lycée and Faculty of Letters of Paris.

Degrees: Majored in philosophy. Diploma in Advanced Studies.

Career: Press Section of the Ministry of Former Prisoners of War (1944) then engaged in literary work in radio (1945). Chief Editor of the Radio News (1947-1956). Producer at Radio Luxembourg, at the Europe No. 1 station (1958-1965) and for the French Radio and Television Services (since 1953). Co-producer of the TV series Lectures pour tous (Readings for all) (1953-1968). En votre âme et conscience ( In your own Heart and Conscience) (with Pierre Dumayet) (since 1954) and Cinq colonnes à la une (Front Page Spread), with Pierre Lazareff (1958-1968), then of the Program De nos envoyés spéciaux (From our Special Correspondants) (since 1968). Producer of medical programs (since 1965). Attached to the management and senior editorial staff of Paris-Presse-l'Intransigeant (1960-1962) then of France-soir (1963-1968).

Publications: Two books: Rainer Maria Rilke; Prague, l'été des tanks (Prague, the Summer of the Tanks) (in collaboration with Pierre Dumavet, 1968).



Distinctions: Prix de la Télévision (Television Award) (1954).

Address: (private) 71 Boulevard de Courcelles, Paris 8.



POSTEL-VINAY, André. Inspector General of Finances. Director General of the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (Central Economic Cooperation Fund).

Born: June 4, 1911 at Paris.

Parents: Marcel Postel-Vinay, engineer and Mrs. Postel-Vinay née Madeleine Delombre.

Married: June 6, 1946 to Miss Anise Girard (4 children: Olivier, Daniel, Claire and Cyril).

Education: Buffon Lycée and Faculty of Law of Paris.

Degrees: Majored in Law. Diploma of the Free School of Political Sciences.

Career: Inspector of Finances (1938-1964). Inspector General (1964). Director General of the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (since 1944). Director General of the Institut d'émission des départements d'outre-mer (Central Bank for the French Overseas Departments) (since 1959). Director of the Central Bank of the States of Western Africa and of the Central Bank of the States of Equatorial Africa and of Cameroon. Member of the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank. Director of the Agency for University Inductions and Inter-University Cooperation.

Decorations: Officer of the Legion of Honor. Companion of the Liberation. Senior Officer of the National Order of Merit. Member of the Council of the Order of Liberation.

Address: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 7.







Marty Hillenbrand

①

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

1. Check on Fr. language  
v. Pompidou emphasized  
importance of stabilizing the E.  
lack of enthusiasm for flexible exchange rates  
did not show but feels concern over  
emerging strength of FRG; buoyancy of  
their economy  
may lead them to move to super-nationality  
clear indication of  
movement to monetary unity  
acceptance of ECU in common market  
optimism over ability to deal with their  
internal economic problems.  
the agreement on the "common  
agric policy" takes care of the  
#32 of their pop.  
his sensitivity to the problem of  
social change.  
he is an economic conservative but has  
let his own views on ~~participatory~~  
be predominantly an intellectual &  
interested in the arts instead of econ.  
3. He can accept "bureaucratic" if he can  
construct a center-right party  
4. Less reservation on Eastern Bloc policy -  
i. willingness to accept NATO.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE  
CORPORATION

COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT

- 6. Mid-East  
Fr. would like to move to a drafting of general  
agreed + disagreed pts - esp. fears this would  
open to substantive issues  
on substance US & Fr. not far apart  
Not clear what he meant by multi-racial state  
Ind. possibly a reflection of past glance Arab pts
- 7. What does he believe the role of FRB should  
be in aid -  
have detected a certain emphasis on  
bi-lateralism - possible use of  
aid to advance FRB pos. in world -

- 8. Int interests  
De Koning  
Pollack  
Saussebenberg  
Zothlieb  
Francis

- sup  
Giacomelli  
De Staal  
M. P. Ernst  
Olin



1. I am delighted to have this opportunity to discuss with you the views of your government on the operations of the World Bank.

2. Such a discussion is particularly timely because it permits us to consider both the changes of the past two years and the course for the future, which is currently the subject of international negotiations.

3. Upon taking over as President of the Bank two years ago, I found relations between the Bank and France, one of its major shareholders, were not as close and intimate as one would have expected. Some of the reasons for this state of affairs were obvious: controversy over the use of the French language; disputes over the employment of French citizens; and most importantly, the belief of the French government that the Bank had neglected French Africa.

4. Each of these matters in dispute has since been dealt with: employment of French citizens has increased both absolutely and relatively; simultaneous translation facilities have been installed in the Board Room and all economic reports, all project appraisal reports, all correspondence with French-speaking African countries are in French; and to ensure that French Africa received the attention it deserves, a new West Africa Department was organized in the Bank and Mr. Roger Chaufourier, a French citizen, was put in charge of it.

64-1569-73  
Jan. 19 68  
Feb. 6 1966  
Dec. 13 53  
5. Bank lending to French Africa has dramatically increased: in <sup>FY</sup> 1969, lending totalled \$142 million compared to \$23 million in the prior year; for the five years 1969-73 it should amount to approximately \$865 million, 355% of the 1964-68 level <sup>of 243</sup>; IDA credits for 1969-73 should approximate 400% of the 1964-68 level and French Africa's percentage share of IDA will almost double from 5.8% to 10.6%. (314 or 78)

6. I am facing increasing opposition, from many quarters, to this policy of doubling French Africa's share of IDA (the percentage increase has been at the expense of India and Pakistan whose share has been substantially reduced, and of Latin America which, with a population of more than three times that of French Africa, is receiving 60% less IDA aid). It is for this reason that we so badly need French support of a substantial increase in the level of IDA replenishment.

7. We recognize that France's bilateral aid, in relation to gross national product, is among the highest in the world. But we suggest that it is very much in France's interest to support higher levels of IDA replenishment. The additional burden to France will be small since France's share of IDA is small: the effect on expenditures will not be felt for many years to come since the IDA commitments to be made in 1972, 1973 and 1974 will be disbursed over a six- or seven-year period; and the increased French support of IDA could either be financed by a priority claim on potential increases in French aid as GNP increases or, alternatively, by a diversion from bilateral aid to multilateral aid. (Each \$100 France contributes to IDA results in an increase of \$1.25 in IDA credits to French Africa, and of each \$1.00 of external procurement financed by IDA, \$0.75 is spent in France. <sup>in Fr. Africa</sup>)

8. I would be most interested to hear the French government's view of the FRG's economic aid program. We have detected a movement toward increased emphasis on bilateral aid, associated with the possible use of bilateral aid to advance FRG's position in international affairs. Would it not be in the interest of both the FRG and the rest of the world to encourage a lesser increase in bilateral aid and a greater increase in multilateral contributions?



9. Is there not a similar advantage to be gained with respect to Japan?

10. And will not France's support of higher levels of IDA stimulate greater contributions by the U.S. which, in the long run, must be looked to as the major source of financing of further expansions in the flow of external resources to the developing world? If U.S. aid is to be expanded, it can only be done through expansion of its multilateral aid, and this requires participation by other nations. Moreover, it is only the U.S. multilateral aid that will contribute to the flow of aid to French Africa.

RMcN

3/12/70



## POINTS FOR DISCUSSION IN FRANCE

1. I am looking forward to hearing France's views on development aid and on the World Bank's role in the development process.

2. The President's speech in San Francisco emphasized several points which bear on this topic:

a. He started by asking, "What is this ill of today's youth all about?" And he went on to say that "the current of thought [of the youth] I am referring to . . . challenges the nature and meaning [of the most advanced civilizations]."

b. He went on to say, "Our goal cannot be to deny the necessity of work but to give work meaning."

c. And then he emphasized that the disaffection with the mores of the "industrial society" was not limited to the youth, and he therefore implied we are "in the presence of a real revolutionary movement." And he said, "What is serious about this crisis of youth is that adults feel it is a crisis of civilization."

d. And then he stressed the main theme of his speech when he said, "The present is characterized by an immense inequality among men."

e. He proposed three major steps:

(1) "We must give a meaning to urban and technical civilization . . . economic wealth must remain a means and not become an end in itself."

(2) "We must reduce the inequalities within our respective nations . . . That is the main task facing the leaders of the democracies."

(3) "There is no more evident or more urgent moral obligation than to give the unprivileged peoples greater and effective aid . . . I intend . . . to increase this effort."

3. My objective has been to:

a. Increase the assistance which the Bank can give to bilateral aid programs.

b. Expand the volume of the Bank's multilateral financing. *872 mil in '69; 88 in '70*

c. Shift the emphasis of the Bank's financing:

(1) Geographically -- placing much more emphasis on Africa.

(2) Increasing the volume of lending for agricultural education, projects of particular value to the poorer countries.

(3) Initiating operations and contacts in the Arab world.

d. Both in appearance and fact, change the image of the Bank from an institution dominated by the US to one fully reflecting the interests of all of its members. The percentage of US/UK nationals on the professional staff has been reduced from 50% to 45% in the last 18 months. And I actively opposed such US positions as the recommendation that the 1970 meeting be held in West Berlin.



4. France has been and can continue to be of major assistance in achieving the Bank's objectives:

a. It would have been impossible to achieve the dramatic increase in Bank lending in Africa of the past 18 months without the assistance of FAC.

b. France, which among the major nations of the world already has the largest program of official development assistance in relation to GNP, by its support for an increase in the Third Replenishment of IDA can stimulate support which otherwise would not be forthcoming from Japan, Germany and the US. While this will mean that for each incremental dollar France pledges to the Third Replenishment, amounts in excess of \$1 will be committed to French West Africa, more importantly it will result in substantial increases of economic aid for the whole of the developing world.

c. The increase in concessionary aid represented by the Third Replenishment of IDA is particularly critical today when the burden of debt service on the LDCs is rising so dramatically:

(1) The accumulated debt of 92 developing nations increased four-fold in the decade ending 1967.

(2) LDC debt service has been increasing 17% per year, while export earnings have risen only 5%.

(3) Foreign exchange reserves of the 13 largest LDCs have fallen 60% in the past decade.

Algeria  
Arab world

Ecology  
Turkey  
Zint succession  
French capital market

change in corp-safon image: Paris; 502 7452

1 FC corp with an France in LDC financing  
Their views on: i) role of private corpor as source of power & dir. in society  
ii) role of employees in mgt of corp.



Ladies and gentlemen, I am very moved by the welcome being extended to me here in San Francisco. Your city is remarkable not only for its beauty; it is also, of all the cities in the United States, the one whose name, the world over, conjures up the most visions and, more than any other, incites one to dream. For us French, San Francisco still recalls the journey Westward, the gold rush and the gate opened onto the immense world of the Pacific. But it is also one of the largest cities of modern California, a state whose young face is constantly altering, which we used to picture as covered solely with orange groves, which became the land of stars and of Walt Disney before it appeared as perhaps the most changing and dynamic state of the Union, capable of challenging the traditional East through its industrial, urban, technological and intellectual development. Just today I had living and really impressive proof of this when I visited Stanford University. And I do not forget that, not far from here, the University of California at Berkeley is one of the most advanced scientific centers while at the same time it is a stronghold of contesting youth. That leads me to put to you a problem which, because of my university and intellectual background, like my government experience, I see as both exciting and disturbing yet, in certain respects, very sad.

I am speaking of the agitation that has taken hold of university youth, the effects of which are felt in all countries and which has been particularly manifest over the last two years. The events of May 1968 in Paris were probably the most striking example of this. In any case, it is in France that the political consequences have been the greatest, in keeping with a tradition in our country where student demonstrations have been at the root of several of our revolutions. As you know, our country is especially rich in political revolutions!

What is this ill of today's youth all about? If we believe some theorists, youth is revolting against man's condition in our modern world. The individual, caught up in the pitiless mechanism of a society geared solely toward the production and consumption of material goods, sees himself stripped of his personality, a prisoner of restraints that are all the more serious because he is not always conscious of them, and unable to satisfy his natural instincts and his basic needs. Thus, our world would be one of alienation from which one could escape only by freeing oneself from all social, family, religious or state ties--that is, by destroying everything. We read in the latest novel by one of our writers: what is to be done? And the answer is: "Destroy, she said." "Destroy what?" - "Destroy."



Thus, from a philosophy of despair there springs forth a kind of faith in the virtue of destruction, from which only a better world could emerge. I say a world, for we are offered no social structure on any level whatsoever--family, community or state. Sometimes, it is true, people yield to a secret penchant for Marxism, closing their eyes to existing Marxist societies, which--it is nevertheless difficult to deny--are both oriented toward production, anguished by their backwardness in terms of consumption, and particularly disinclined to liberation. This neo-Marxism stems from an intellectual confusion due to the existence of communicating vessels between revolutionary currents of very diverse origins. In some places, it is social reaction against unevolved regimes, in others, reaction is anticolonial, elsewhere it is national or racial, sometimes even tribal in origin. But all these movements share the common characteristic of occurring in underdeveloped countries, whereas the current of thought I am referring to has sprung up in the most advanced countries and challenges the nature and meaning of this very advancement. What are we to think of this? What can our attitude be in the face of men who contest the very bases of our civilization and who seek to fulfill their aspirations in a kind of return to nature and who look for their heroes in countries where the industrial revolution has just begun?

Let us observe that this is nothing new. Since Plato, countless philosophers have denounced the evils of civilization, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau said everything that could be said on this subject. He even gave us a manual on natural education which fully satisfies the demands of our students and has only one disadvantage--it requires a teacher for every child and at a time when we recognize the right of all children to education this does not seem very realistic. But I will say right away that the fact that a philosophy is old is not sufficient reason to condemn it. Nor can one condemn by merely replying as Voltaire answered Rousseau that it makes one feel like walking on all fours. After all, this nostalgia for a natural society in which everything would be given and nothing should be acquired by work, in which people could simply reap the harvest without having to plough the earth so that the seed could grow and ripen, what is it if not nostalgia for Paradise lost, the Garden of Eden before original sin? But the facts are there; whether or not one is a Christian, one has to admit that man is fated to work and that those who subsist without work, even if they are hippies, can only do so thanks to the product of the work of others. Our goal cannot be to deny the necessity of work but to give work a meaning. M ✓

Another question--is this ill peculiar to today's youth? There again, I do not think so. At every period of technical, social or political change, youth has been overcome by what the Romantics called "mal du siècle." That was true at the end of the fifteenth century and at the beginning of the sixteenth, at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth and, indeed, it is true today. In a world crossed by deep and obscure currents, in which everything is constantly changing, in which the traditional social units are dissolving, in which ancestral beliefs are being shattered, in which truth appears to be everywhere and nowhere, young people are bewildered and, eager to take advantage of the present yet anxious about the future, they vacillate between thirst for enjoyment and despair. That is particularly true of students, for they have both



the time and the means. Young working people are busy earning their daily bread and this explains the gap that suddenly appeared in France, for example, during the May 1968 events between the students and the workers. But there again, the argument is not conclusive--most of the initiators of great revolutionary movements were born in the well-to-do classes.

Are we therefore in the presence of a real revolutionary movement or of just another "mal du siècle?" If only youth were involved, I would opt for the second explanation. For, its criticism remains negative, so much so that with many it leads only to nothingness, to destructive or self-destructive gestures. Doesn't it remind one of Hamlet rather than of Karl Marx? To die, to sleep.... To sleep... perchance to dream.... Suicide or senseless murder or even drug-induced dreams.... Isn't that what we are seeing?

Are we to conclude from this that all that is necessary is to intensify the fight against drug traffic, to keep a closer watch on hippy gatherings, to shave off beards and reform universities? Or again that one need merely let it pass and that a generation which believes it was "born too late in a world that is too old" will be succeeded by a more vigorous and more balanced generation? I simply do not think so. The very fact that we are speaking of this today proves that we all feel this to be a real problem. If it were but a crisis of youth, all that would be necessary would indeed be to wait for the youth to grow up. What is serious about this crisis of youth is that adults feel it is a crisis of civilization. True, we are used to the society in which we live, we accept its contradictions more easily, we often forget to wonder where what we call progress is leading us. But perhaps, as Baudelaire used to say, it is the dulling of our senses alone which prevents us from appreciating the environment in which we live.

Our duty in the face of this malaise which is reflected--sometimes so inadequately--in the behavior of a part of today's youth is therefore above all to open our eyes to the present, to question ourselves about the future.

The present is characterized by an immense inequality between men. There is injustice everywhere, both in our societies where, however developed they may be, huge areas of poverty subsist and among peoples some of which have an average per capita annual income of under \$100.

The future will depend on an answer being found to the question that Baudelaire also asked: "And now what is there left for the world to do beneath the sun?" and it must be seen whether, as he predicted, "We will perish through that by which we thought to live." In a word, we must give a meaning to urban and technical civilization to which we are inexorably committed.

Faced with the injustice of the human condition, our duty is especially clear. We must reduce the inequalities within our respective nations, eliminate poverty and give to each according to his needs.



In the face of the Communist countries that, undoubtedly, is, in this century, the decisive test for our civilization which is, on the whole, liberal even if we are all, including you Americans, far from the classical liberalism of Adam Smith.

Until now the West's economic system with its sometimes considerable differences has, on the whole, won the race in the standard of living by a long head. But it has not reduced all inequalities, nor has it eliminated the shame of what we call "bidonvilles"--which you call urban ghettos--not to mention many other, less known miseries. That is the main task facing the leaders of the democracies.

Also, there is the poverty of others, I mean of that immense underdeveloped world in which millions battle starvation daily. For us, who have been taught that all men are born equal whatever their race, color or social origin, there is no more evident or more urgent moral obligation than to give the underprivileged peoples greater and effective aid. France, as a result of her longstanding bonds with many of these countries and, I think I can say by natural vocation, at present devotes a greater percentage of her national income than any other country to what I consider a strictly humanitarian duty. I intend in the coming years and as our own economic development makes this possible to increase this effort. I know that this is one of the main concerns of your government and I am glad of it particularly since you have tremendous resources. For, let us make no mistake, the battle against underdevelopment is not only a moral obligation, it is also in the real interest of the whole of mankind. For, if we do not fight it, the day will inevitably come when rich and poor will confront one another.

Lastly, I mentioned the future. Yes, we must restore a meaning to men's actions, a meaning that is not only materialistic and utilitarian. If the exploit of your astronauts who went off to conquer the moon filled all mankind with enthusiasm, it was because it seemed both unbelievably difficult and totally disinterested. For the man in the street, its only purpose was to prove the greatness of the human mind. Let us remember this reaction for it will enlighten us on the ills of our century. We all know that one needs money in order to live, that one needs money to build universities and laboratories as well as hospitals and libraries and that science, art and health depend to a large extent on economic wealth. But that is precisely the point, economic wealth must remain a means and not become an end in itself for society or for the individual. Just as machines must be subservient to man and serve to free instead of to condition him, so our collective effort should aim at freeing man from the bonds of nature or from the more recent ones of the machine age and at putting forward ideals that will sustain and surpass him. We need faith more than reason, a community spirit more than individualism, hope more than negation.

Whoever seeks the answer to the question that modern man is asking himself in a social, economic or political revolution will not find it, because the question is a metaphysical one and the ills engendered by uncertainty are moral ills. That is why, ladies and gentlemen, even at the risk of trying your patience, I took the liberty of lecturing to you a little.



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: March 9, 1970

FROM: M. P. Benjenk *MP*

DECLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIALSUBJECT: Visit to France

APR 01 2013

WBG ARCHIVES

Please find below some thoughts on a possible approach to the French leaders on your forthcoming visit.

1. Psychology of present leadership - It is quite clear that the present leaders of the French Government (i.e. Messrs. Pompidou, Chaban-Delmas, Giscard d'Estaing) are a group of essentially pragmatic men, free of the obsessions of geopolitical "grandeur" which characterized General de Gaulle. All three men can be described as modern, progressive conservatives, whose principal ambition is to transform France into an efficient industrial nation which can hold its own in competition with neighboring Germany and the U.K. They are all tough politicians who will make no concessions on "law and order" or on violent dissent. For purposes of the public image of the Government, Mr. Pompidou has so far made the tougher public statements with regard to the dangers of communist "subversion" whereas Mr. Chaban-Delmas and his brain-trust of left-of-center intellectuals have taken upon themselves to draw the labor unions away from communist influence, through concessions and profit-sharing schemes. The French leaders share with most Frenchmen a strong desire to ensure the spread of French culture to as much of the world as possible. Of late this desire has been matched by equally strong efforts to promote the penetration of French business interests all over the globe.

The adjectives most frequently used about Mr. Pompidou have been "shrewd", "cunning", "peasant common sense", "horse-trader", etc. whereas those applied to Mr. Chaban-Delmas are "suave", "youthfully dynamic", "pragmatic". Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been described as "ambitious", "technocratic" and "self-satisfied". All are said to have very retentive memories, and Mr. Pompidou and Giscard d'Estaing are known to have a very great absorptive capacity for figures and their meaning.

What characterizes these men, as opposed to General de Gaulle, is that emotionally, culturally and politically they feel part of the Western World, whereas the General was obsessed by a historical vision which soared above notions of East and West. What they have in common with the General, is that their actions are

*Topics: Turkey  
Intervention in Congo; Senegal; Tunisia 1..2  
P.M. Ecology  
Algeria*



Mr. Robert S. McNamara

March 9, 1970

motivated exclusively by what they believe to be the interests of France. It so happens that they believe it to be in the interest of France to provide a generous degree of aid to selected parts of the globe. It should be the purpose of your trip to convince them that it is possible, and also in the interests of France, for them to play an increasing role in the affairs of the Bank group, with all the financial implications which follow from this for the channeling of part of their aid through multilateral channels.

2. Introduction to the conversations - An appropriate way to start off the talks and lead into more specific matters might be as follows: upon taking over as President of the Bank, you found that the relations between France and the Bank were not as close and intimate as would have been normal between the Bank and one of its most important shareholders. France had seemed somewhat distant as seen from Bank Headquarters and no doubt the Bank might have seemed remote and not very "relevant" to the French authorities. Some of the reasons for this state of affairs were obvious and steps were taken in 1968 and 1969 to give attention to matters to which France had said she attached importance. Hence, the rapid increase in our lending to francophone Africa, both North and South of the Sahara, the more broadly based recruitment of Bank staff, the promotion and appointment of French nationals within the staff to key posts in the Bank, the relative ceiling placed on the allocation of IDA funds to India and Pakistan.

The Bank's rapidly increasing activity in Africa in the past two years had led to a very close cooperation and a happy relationship between the Bank staff and French aid agencies such as Caisse Centrale and FAC, which did not exist previously. The close cooperation in Africa has produced a number of useful by-products, such as a better knowledge on the part of the Bank of France's potential for procurement of Bank-financed industrial goods, and many contracts for French industries, experts and consulting firms. To summarize the results of the past two years as they affect the French, these have been a) more aid to francophone Africa b) close technical cooperation with French aid agencies c) more contracts for French industry d) more Frenchmen in key Bank positions.

3. The purpose of your visit - Building on this recent record of good day-to-day cooperation on African matters, the purpose of your visit might be described as being aimed at taking cooperation one step higher from a circumscribed area to a more general one and from the technical level to the policy (and political) level.



Mr. Robert S. McNamara

March 9, 1970

After reading the passages on development aid in President Pompidou's speech in San Francisco, you have no doubt as to the importance France attaches to the development of poor countries. Your aim is therefore to ascertain the views of France on the most effective ways to assist the developing world, to tell the French authorities how you see the opportunities and dangers in the area of development assistance in the next few years and, above all, to explain how the Bank group can be an effective channel for distributing an increasing volume of funds raised in, or contributed by, the principal donor countries. You will wish to make it clear that France, by contributing in an increasing measure to multilateral aid, could achieve certain results (see below) which would complement rather than compete with bilateral aid. However, it is clear that France can only obtain tangible benefits from an increasing financial participation in the Bank group, if it also participates in the thinking that goes into policy making and if there are frequent and effective channels of communication at the policy level. Your visit is the first step to ensure that a more effective basis is established for this close and more policy-oriented relationship.

4. What are the gains which France can achieve through greater multilateral involvement?

a) Africa. Some of the obvious future gains can be described as "more of the same", namely even more Bank aid to francophone countries, more contracts for French industries and more French staff in the Bank, and especially the kudos of telling those concerned that it has been achieved thanks to the French Government's influence (cf. Mr. Pompidou's reply to President Senghor).

b) Diversification of French aid. The French have tried to transfer some of their aid to non-African areas, but their success has been relative and the bulk of their assistance has remained in Africa in view of the political imperative of keeping these countries stable and pro-French. Since there is no pro-aid constituency in France, the possibility of increasing the total of French aid is limited, though not non-existent. What is probably limited, however, is the yearly amounts which many francophone countries could usefully absorb, if France continued its present contributions and if the Bank and IDA increased their own flows year after year. Now that there is a meeting of minds between us and FAC, CCCE and FED and that no one believes any longer that our presence will endanger French influence and work methods, France may be content to have IDA finance a larger proportion of these countries' needs, and



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France a slightly reduced one. France's predominant position would, in any case, be maintained through its political, economic and military ties with these countries. France could thus be in a position to save some money on Africa and devote it to other parts of the world.

c) A share in the Bank's influence. The French are realists and, as such, respecters of power and influence. The world-wide influence exercised by a Bank group lending at the rate of \$2.5 billion per year or more is incomparably larger than that of the institution which was lending at a rate of 800 million dollars per year. Whatever the level of replenishment of IDA, the Bank group is now, or will soon be No. 1. in the big league of aid givers, having for long been a poor No. 3, after the U.S. and France. While such a comparison may not be completely appropriate, since the grant element in our assistance is much smaller than that of the other two, it will not have escaped the French that the World Bank group will, in increasing measure, substitute its assistance for that of the U.S. The "rise" of the Bank group has been so rapid that Messrs. Pompidou and Chaban-Delmas (but not the Finance Minister) may not be aware of the exact figures and it may be well to stress them. As trustees for these increasingly large amounts, we should avoid "the arrogance of power" by keeping very close to our principal shareholders, such as France. Similarly, France should be encouraged to share in this increasing influence by closer contacts with the Bank and by "buying into the firm".

572 me  
v2 in this

5. Tactics on specific topics:

a) IDA replenishment. It might be advisable to handle this matter more directly with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, and more tangentially with Messrs. Pompidou and Chaban-Delmas. By this, I mean that you might wish to tell Mr. Pompidou that you have talked with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing about the matter, briefly explain why a large figure is required, but add that, since negotiations are still in progress, you are not asking the President for a statement on a specific figure, but that you hope he will keep an eye on the progress of negotiations. You might add that in case the negotiations look as if they might lead to a figure which would be too low to permit an effective job to be done, you might wish to appeal to him again later in the spring.

You might also wish to ask Mr. Pompidou to be an advocate for IDA among the other Common Market countries. He might be surprised and flattered.



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b) Country problems. Such problems, i.e. Algeria, might be raised with the Foreign Minister and then again referred to in lesser detail with the President. The latter will, of course, pick up those subjects which he wishes to go into more deeply.

6. The Aftermath - If all goes well, the visit should result in: a better understanding by the French Government and leaders of opinion of what the Bank group stands for, a better insight into the personality of the President of the Bank and into the direction in which he is leading the institution, an appreciation of the Bank's willingness to take into account the interests of France and of the advantages to be obtained by being more closely involved in it. This dialogue may have immediate consequences on IDA's replenishment and will, if pursued, certainly yield dividends in the medium and long term. We must therefore ensure that informal channels become available to us, both in Mr. Pompidou's office and in that of the Prime Minister and this idea should be mentioned towards the end of each conversation. In the case of the Prime Minister, the obvious liaison will probably be Mr. Nora, your host at dinner on Monday. With the President, it may be the Secretary General of the Presidency or one of his deputies. You may then have to lay down some ground rules on how these channels are used in the future.

*Talk about B + Senegal could not have afforded lending \$205. help  
Propose IFC coop. with Air France on total financing  
& development*

*Discuss their views on the role of the private corp.  
as a source of power + direction in society  
-> the formula for participation of the  
employees in the control of the priv. corp.*

MPB:ab

*Mention Algerian problem to Schuman  
their view of Paris off.*



## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara  
FROM: M. P. Benjenk *my*  
SUBJECT: Your Visit to Paris

DATE: February 6, 1970

DECLASSIFIED

APR 01 2013

WBG ARCHIVES

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Carrière invited me to lunch today to give me his ideas of the possible items for discussion during your forthcoming visit to Paris. These items are as follows:

1. IDA Replenishment.
2. The Bank's work in French speaking countries south of the Sahara.
3. The Bank's activities in North Africa.
4. The Bank's activities in the Middle East.
5. Access by the Bank to the French capital market.

Mr. Carriere commented upon each of the possible items in the following way:

1. IDA Replenishment

He re-stated the French position on this matter to the effect that France wished to consider as part of the same picture the different contributions she would have to make to the Bank group i.e., the cost to her of both IDA replenishment and any proposed capital increase. The French are not sure of your intentions and timing with regard to the general capital increase. Mr. Carrière thought that the March 11 meeting on IDA replenishment would not yet yield any significant results, since he felt that this was still too early in the negotiations for any country and particularly France, to make decisions on the total amount it wished to contribute. Mr. Carrière once again stated the French view that, in making a final decision on IDA levels, the size of France's large bilateral aid program should be taken into account and that, therefore, France might be expected to contribute less than others to a multilateral institution such as IDA. Mr. Carrière answered this last point himself by saying that your reply to this might well be that by contributing a larger share, France might exercise more influence in IDA.



In view of his belief that the March 11 meeting would not make too much progress, bearing in mind the fact that some very complicated legal questions would be discussed at that meeting, he felt that your visit, a few days later, should be used as an opportunity for you "to put your cards on the table" and explain to the highest French authorities what was at stake, the more so since a number of other countries might be depending on a rather restrictive French position to keep their own total amount low while at the same time voicing more sympathetic views in public with regard to a higher IDA target. Mr. Carrière predicted that in April or early May, some figure would emerge from the negotiations, which would be too low to be acceptable to you, and which you would then reject and there would then be last-minute hectic negotiations, in which the contacts established by you in Paris would be very useful, and out of which might come a final figure not too far removed from what you yourself desired.

2. The Bank's work in Africa south of the Sahara

Mr. Carrière said that this had been France's principal preoccupation and source of dissatisfaction in earlier years but the situation had improved tremendously in the last 18 months and the French authorities were delighted with the much increased activities of the Bank and IDA in that region and in particular, with the close cooperation between the Bank's staff and the French aid agencies. He said that the French authorities would no doubt urge us to do even more in francophone Africa, but matters were well under way and he did not foresee any major issue arising during your visit.

3. The Bank's activities in North Africa

France had restored its traditionally excellent relations with Morocco and Tunisia and intended to participate more actively in the Consultative Group for these countries. A major problem, however, still remained with regard to Algeria. The respective approaches of France and the Bank to Algeria would probably come up for discussion during your visit. Mr. Carrière recognized the need for some clarification on these respective positions. Algeria was an extremely important element in France's policy towards the underdeveloped world and in its Mediterranean policy, particularly in view of Algeria's recently much improved relations with Morocco and Tunisia and the emergence of a more solid North African bloc. There was thus the paradox of France giving considerable aid to Algeria while having, at times, recommended to the Bank to withhold its own loans from that country for reasons of uncompensated nationalization. The Bank had come under attack for this on the part of Algeria and he felt this was a proper subject for talks in Paris.



4. The Bank's activities in the Middle East

Mr. Carrière felt that the Bank's activities in the Middle East or, in some cases, the lack of activities, was followed very closely in Paris and were of particular interest to Président Pompidou and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In particular, he said that the delays in the processing of the U.A.R. credit and its withdrawal from the Board's agenda, had caused considerable dismay in Paris and he was frequently queried on the matter.

5. The Bank's access to French capital market

Mr. Carrière said that this was a very important point for the future, particularly if France's balance of payments position continued to improve, as had been the case in the last two months. Although Mr. Carrière did not feel that the Minister of Finance, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, would give his consent to immediate borrowing on the French market, he felt that possibly a conditional promise for some future date, say in the autumn, might be obtained. Although the cost of money would be high, Mr. Carrière felt that it would be very good for the general relations between France and the Bank for such a placement to be made in due course.

In this general area of activity, Mr. Carrière thought it would be very important for you to call upon M. Olivier Wormser, Governor of the Bank of France, so as to encourage the Bank of France to purchase larger quantities of two or four-year Central Bank bonds and also because M. Wormser is extremely influential on economic matters. I have since confirmed to him that you will call upon M. Wormser.

Mr. Carrière also suggested to me a number of names of non-ministerial personalities which you might be interested in meeting. It is a long list from which one should pick some names. I am familiar with the personalities concerned and should be grateful if your secretary can fix a time for me to come and see you so that I can briefly comment on this list and a selection can be conveyed to the French. ✓

Conclusion

From this conversation and my earlier talks with Mr. Plescoff and Ambassador Lucet, I should like to make the following suggestions in connection with this visit:



First, I should like to caution against giving the French the impression that this visit is entirely concerned with the problems of IDA replenishment. Naturally, replenishment will be the most important item on the agenda, but the theme of your visit should be your desire to discuss with the French Government, at the summit, the whole broad range of issues now facing the Bank and IDA, our plans for the coming years and your wish to ascertain France's views on development aid and on the Bank group's role in it. This is the first visit by a President of the Bank to the President of France and the opportunity should not be lost by our having too much of a fund-raising approach.

Second, the visit should be used to broaden the base of our contacts in France, which have been focused in a much too narrow way around the Treasury division of the Ministry of Finance. My recent unofficial contacts have given evidence of that and I have some reason to believe that Mr. Carrière's suggestion to Paris, that an invitation be extended, would have ended up on a shelf in the middle échelons of the Finance Ministry, but for the subsequent intervention of Ambassador Lucet, who took a personal interest in the matter and whom - as a personal friend - I was able to prod gently on it. I therefore think it extremely important that you meet important personalities on the political, economic, journalistic and, possibly, cultural scene. In particular, there are a number of very able and influential people working with Prime Minister Chaban Delmas, whose own influence on economic matters is increasing rapidly. Mr. Plescoff agrees that this would be most desirable and would be willing to help arrange such meetings, socially or by appointment, if you agree and can spare the time on Saturday and Sunday. Hence the list of possible influential contacts, including people like Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, author of the "American Challenge" and editor of "L'Express".

Finally, and while one should not pander to prejudice, I would suggest that the "Anglo-Saxon" profile of your accompanying group should be low.

Mr. Carrière has asked me to let him know whether the items suggested by Mr. Carrière for discussion in Paris are acceptable and whether we wish to add additional ones of our own.

MPBenjenk:ab



CONFIDENTIAL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT


## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

*I am not sure as to what  
Bourges  
is/uk Proj staff*

TO : Mr. William Clark

DECLASSIFIED

DATE: March 2, 1970

FROM : Julian Grenfell 

APR 01 2013

SUBJECT : France: some indications of high-level governmental attitudes to development assistance.

WBG ARCHIVES

Bilateral aid to the former French possessions, bilateral aid to other developing countries, and multilateral aid contributions are the three main elements of the French aid programme whose competing claims colour high-level attitudes to aid as a whole.

Yvon Bourges, the Secretary of State for Cooperation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is the champion of the first of these elements, which is his particular responsibility. Bourges is a puritan (used to be much in Mme. de Gaulle's favour) who won unpopularity as de Gaulle's Minister of Information presiding over the government's blatant manipulation of French radio and TV. (Pompidou has pretty well liberated O.R.T.F.) He is known as a brilliant administrator.

A structural reform in May 1969 placed the responsibility for preparation of the budget for bilateral assistance to the former French possessions (the Cooperation budget) under the overall control of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Maurice Schumann. Schumann is therefore Bourges' boss. The majorities of both the National Assembly's Finance Committee and its Production and Exchange Committee deplore the fact that the Cooperation budget is now (for the first time in 1969) presented as an annexe to the Foreign Ministry's budget.

Schumann defends this on the grounds that aid to the francophone countries is "an essential element of our foreign policy". Bourges says that his office is still in full control of the actual cooperation operations, but the fact that the reform did take place and that at the same time the cooperation budget for 1970 is very slightly down on 1969, suggests to critics that Schumann thinks it high time that France started spending its bilateral assistance more widely over the Third World in those non-francophone countries where it might be in France's best interest to assist.

The indications are that this is exactly what Schumann does think, but it is doubtful that there will be any quick, major shift in that direction. Bourges had a poll taken of a cross-section of the electorate which showed that 78% of those questioned were in favour of continuing cooperation with the francophone developing countries and 61% wanted it strengthened. A former Governor of a large chunk of the then Equatorial African possessions with whom I spoke - and who happens to be in favour of spreading French aid more widely - said he thought it would be ten years before France effectively weaned itself of its overriding preoccupation with the francophone areas and adopted a truly global aid policy.



Nonetheless the trend within the Government seems to be moderately towards Schumann's viewpoint; Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas in his first "State-of-the-Union" address to the National Assembly, June 1969:

"The ties which have linked us for so many years to certain overseas countries, will lead us, as we seek to improve the efficiency and coherency of the international aid system, to pursue to mutual advantage a policy of cooperation which will be a constant feature of our foreign policy. The presence of a Secretary of State in the Foreign Affairs Ministry underlines this concept. But still, the "special relationship" (liens privilégiés) which we have with these countries does not rule out a broadening and more marked differentiation in our policy of cooperation. We shall be bound to pay attention to those countries which have shown, are showing, and will show a desire for closer relations with France, and in particular the countries of Latin America."

It should not be assumed, however, that a gradual shift towards a more global aid policy is necessarily going to be accompanied by any major increase in aid. Aid is not a popular word in France. President Pompidou, who is pro-aid, practically never speaks about it; he did, in his speech at the Hague Common Market Summit, call on the Community to get a European Third World private investment insurance scheme going; but no mention of public aid at all. Chaban-Delmas in his "State-of-the-Union" devoted much less than two minutes to development assistance in a speech one hour, twenty minutes long. When French Ministers do speak about it, they stress the "part-of-our-foreign-policy" concept rather than proposing any moral justification.

All Ministers recall with a shudder the fate of one of de Gaulle's Ministers of Cooperation, M. Charbonnel, when seeking re-election three years ago to the Assembly as the deputy for Brive which is in the Corrèzes Departement. He was solidly defeated (and thus lost his Ministerial post) by a candidate who plastered the town with stickers reading "Corrèzes avant le Zambèse". The French electorate feel they have sufficient "development" problems of their own at home. And they are proudly reminded that they are devoting more of their GNP to aid than the other donors. No wonder the Government hesitates to push this issue further.

Bilateral aid as a tool of foreign policy - does this leave much room for a rise in France's multilateral assistance? Not much, the mistrust of all UN organizations remains strong and they are seen as money-drains. In this fiscal year's Assembly debate on the Finance Bill, frequent reference was made by speakers (including the Minister of Foreign Affairs) to France's proud role as the UN member that most persistently chases after these agenciés for their wastefulness.



But this is not the complaint they have against the Bank. Their quarrel with the Bank is that it is still too Anglo-Saxon oriented. It is wrong to assume that because de Gaulle has gone, the French Government is somehow now altogether less nationalistic. I am assured that this is not the case. The language question still grips men like Pompidou, Chaban-Delmas and even Giscard who is a good deal less nationalistic than his Gaullist predecessor Debré. A person who knows all of them, and knows the Bank as well, told me that nothing would do more to improve the Bank's relations with France than to put French on an absolutely equal footing with English in the Bank, i.e. simultaneous issue in French and English of all office documents. Surprising as it may seem, this really is a serious issue with them, and the attraction of passing more of its multilateral aid through a more francophone channel such as the FED in Brussels is not lost on the Government. This is not a fading hang-over from the de Gaulle era; it is strongly felt by the new Government. ✓

Note: I am most reliably informed that Chaban-Delmas, who has a much stronger influence over his Ministers than might appear, relies very heavily on his own Economic and Financial Adviser, Simon Nora. We now have an opening to him here in Paris and will get to know him well. The President does not have an equivalent in his immediate entourage.

Incidentally, Chaban-Delmas is a recent and passionate convert to the "environment question". How to maintain the quality of life in this technological age is a favourite conversation topic with him these days.



C



WILLIAM CLARK FROM JULIAN GRENFELL

Questions that might be raised by French Press

How large is Bank Group assistance programme to Israel and the front-line Arab States?

In view of McNamara's recent comments on arms spending versus aid spending is Bank taking into consideration heavy arms purchases in the Middle East when formulating lending programmes in the area?

Noting Pompidou's expressed intention to raise level of French aid while Peterson Report rejects Pearson target of one percent of GNP, what pressure can McNamara put on U.S. to shoulder its fair share?

Noting considerable expansion of Bank Group's assistance to Francophone Africa, is this part of a deliberate Bank policy to relieve France of some of its traditional burden there, allowing her or even pressuring her to move towards a more global aid policy?

What size of contribution is expected from France to the current IDA replenishment?

If France were to channel significantly more aid through the Bank Group, would she not have the right to expect a greater part in the direction of Bank affairs?

Have you discussed the possibility of access to the French capital market?

Who or what is holding up a resumption of Bank Group assistance to Algeria?

Is the Bank Group's lending programme in Chad seriously affected by the conflict there involving the French military?

What emergency plans if any has the Bank for reconstruction assistance in Nigeria?

Would the Bank be willing to assist in financing post-war reconstruction in South Vietnam whatever the nature of the eventual government there?

It is possible that in addition some of the familiar subjects such as the interest rate, population, the Bank and Eastern Europe may be raised.

Could you let me know urgently to which Government office Plescoff wants Press queries on visit directed?



France is a major shareholder of the  
Bk - I came to discuss 2 or 3 new  
our present policies & future long  
Review initiatives: 1. How good; shift in  
ges in business;  
(Fr. Govt  
14/11/37  
IDA share nearly  
doubled)  
not shift.

Possible line of remarks to any Press in France. Not a prepared written statement.

I have been looking forward for some time to talking to French leaders about the Development problems in which your Government and the World Bank have common concern.

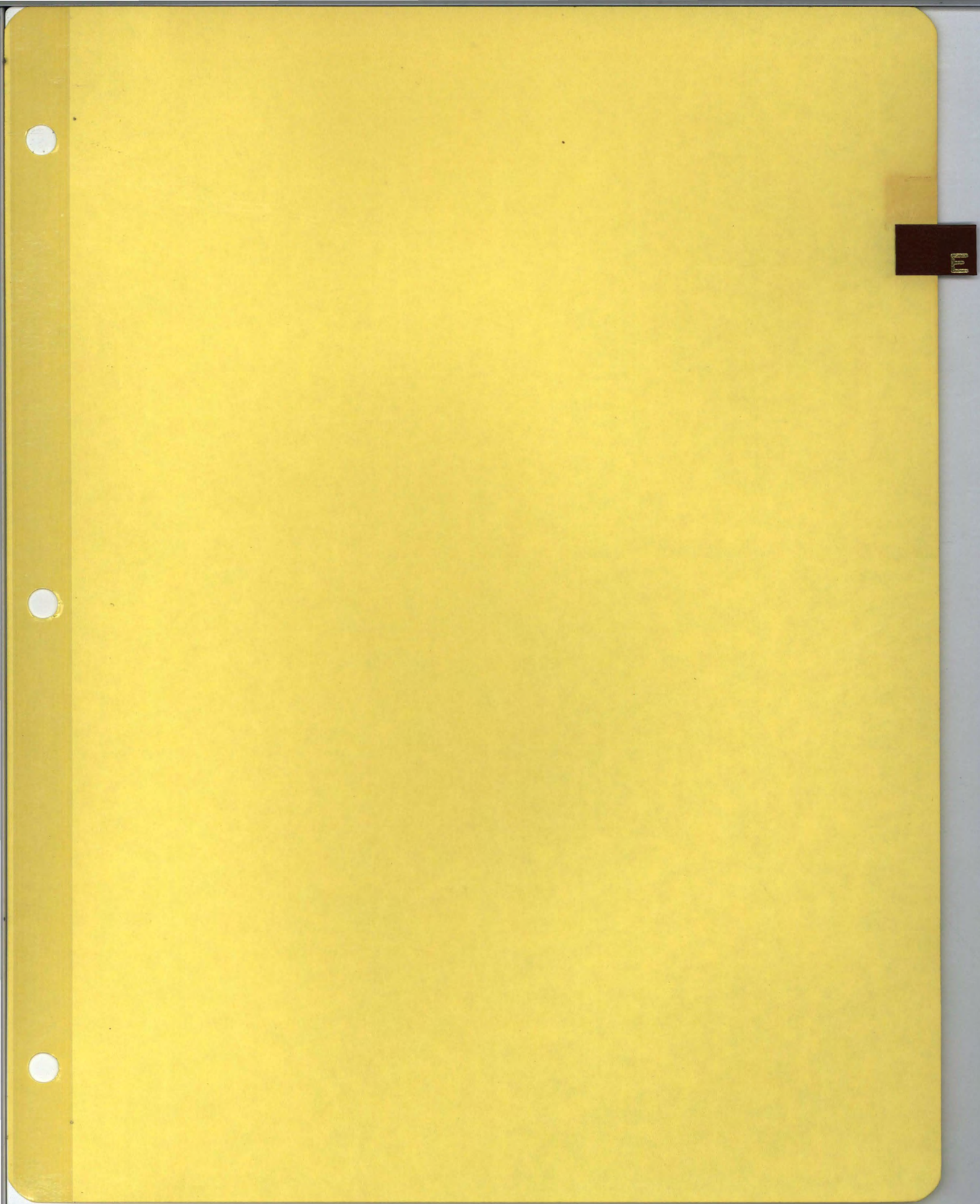
Since I came to the Bank two years ago I have been trying to expand its work in several directions to meet the urgent needs of the Developing countries. I am particularly glad to be able to talk over these matters with the Government of France which is, of course, one of the largest shareholders in the Bank Group, and one of the most active participants in all our work.

I am aware of course of the special interest and immense effort made by France in Africa; and last year when I visited Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal I was much impressed by some of the results of that effort.

We at the World Bank are also playing an increasing role in Africa. In the last fiscal year we increased our aid to Africa by 150%. In the fiscal year ending next June we hope to increase yet again by X%. An increasingly large proportion of this aid is flowing to Francophone countries, where in fact our levels of assistance for the Bank and IDA, have more than doubled (?).

Naturally we wanted to talk over our cooperation in these fields, as well as the broad strategy of our approach to Development throughout the Third World.







## IDA Replenishment - The Attitude of the French Government

The indications which we have had so far of the probable attitude of the French Government to the Third Replenishment of IDA have not been encouraging. They were slow in responding to the request to appoint a Deputy and in agreeing to be represented at the First Meeting of the Deputies in Paris before Christmas. They argued that it was impossible for them to agree to take part in negotiations however preliminary until they knew what the attitude of the Bank's Management was towards the question of a possible addition to the Bank's paid-in capital.

Mr. McNamara, in a letter to the French Minister of Finance dated December 19, 1969, said that he agreed that these two questions were closely related and that for that reason he was proposing to the Executive Directors that those two questions, together with a third and related question, namely, that of future policies regarding the transfer of Bank profits to IDA, should be discussed together in the course of the Third Replenishment.

In spite of this explanation, the French representatives at the meeting of the Deputies in Paris reverted to it twice and pressed for additional explanations. M. Deguen, the Deputy to M. Larre, took the question up again in a discussion with Mr. Karasz recorded in his memorandum of January 9. He reported that Deguen had said that a replenishment of IDA could be facilitated if it were accompanied by a gentleman's agreement that the question of the Bank's capital structure would not be brought up during the replenishment period.

Mr. McNamara has agreed that if the French, or any other delegation, raises this subject in future meetings of the Deputies, the Bank Group representatives should reply on the following lines: "In view of the fact that a number of countries have indicated that a decision to proceed with a general increase in the Bank's capital would prejudice the resources which they could make available to IDA, it has been felt preferable to defer such an increase and to concentrate attention upon securing the largest possible replenishment in IDA resources". Provided that a Third Replenishment can be secured of the general order of magnitude already proposed by certain countries, the Management will not take the initiative in proposing any general increase in paid-in capital which would require payments from Part I countries before the end of the commitment period of the Third Replenishment. The Management must, however, reserve the right to raise the question in the Bank's Board of future policy in regard to Bank profits transfer. They would hope that a sufficient addition to the resources of the Bank could be obtained by deciding that Bank profits should be transferred to IDA in the future only after the contributions of Part I countries have been called." ck

At the first meeting of the Deputies in Paris the French representatives advanced a further line of argument. This was that the present scale of contributions to IDA takes insufficient account of the bilateral aid programs of the contributing governments and of the extent to which they have achieved the internationally recommended target of a net capital flow equivalent to 1% of their GNP together with the related DAC target of giving official development assistance amounting to .7% of GNP. Since the French Government has a large bilateral aid program (\$817 million in 1968)



and since their official development assistance in that year amounted to .72% of GNP, they argue that further increases in official assistance should not be expected from them and that, therefore, they can only make a substantial increase in their contribution to IDA if they make a reduction in their bilateral assistance.

Two criticisms of this argument can be made: (i) while it may not be reasonable to expect any increase in the percentage of French GNP devoted to official assistance, French GNP is expected to continue to grow rapidly during the 70s. Past experience provides no evidence that French bilateral aid will grow equally rapidly. Indeed, if the virtual stagnation of French bilateral aid which we have seen during the past 12 years continues, the scope for an increase in the French contribution to multilateral aid within the 0.70% target is very large indeed. For example, if French GNP grows at 8.2% annually (current prices) through 1975 while bilateral aid expands only modestly, official disbursements on multilateral aid could increase from \$38.05 million in 1968 to \$468.0 million in 1975 and this would be consistent with a fall in the percentage of GNP represented by total official aid (bilateral and multilateral) from .72% in 1968 to .70% in 1975; (ii) the contention that it is not practicable for France to reduce bilateral aid is not borne out by the facts. The 1961-1968 period shows a dramatic decrease (in current absolute terms) of French official bilateral assistance to North Africa and a slight decline of aid to African States and the Malagasy Republic. These developments were only partly offset by a substantial increase in aid to French overseas dependencies and a larger allocation to countries outside the French Franc area. It is the declared policy of the French Government to pursue further the geographical diversification of its aid. This should result in a further reduction of its aid flows towards African countries traditionally associated with France where, on the other hand, IDA is likely to expand its activities.

Nevertheless, further discussions in the Deputies' meeting <sup>may lead</sup> to the conclusion that there is some substance in the French case and it may become clear that they would have greater difficulties than other governments in contributing to the Third Replenishment at a substantially higher level. If this proves to be the case it might be possible to reach agreement on a higher level of replenishment by reducing somewhat the French contribution from their present share of 8.1%. If the French share were reduced in this way, it may prove possible to make up the deficit by securing an increased share from other countries, e.g. Japan, and by securing contributions from countries other than Part I countries, e.g. Switzerland, Ireland, Spain, etc.

The most satisfactory solution would be one in which sufficient additional contributions could be obtained not only to enable some reduction to be made in the French share but also to enable a pro rata reduction to be made in the shares of all Part I countries other than those increasing their percentage share of contributions. This might make it possible for a purely token reduction to be achieved in the percentage share of the United States below the present level of 40% without arousing opposition from other countries since many of them would be securing a similar token reduction.



Whether this solution is practicable clearly depends on the amount of additional contributions which can be secured. In the meantime, it would be desirable not to commit ourselves too far to the French Government at this stage particularly since we do not know to what extent their present position contains an element of bargaining. For example, in a note from Mr. Karasz dated January 26, he reported that Rene Larre, during a brief conversation, had taken a less intransigent line and had said "we cannot take the lead because of our bilateral obligations but, if the others agree on a new total amount for IDA, we shall probably not say no".

In discussing these matters with President Pompidou a certain amount will depend on the extent to which he will show himself familiar with the topic. If, as is quite likely, he proves to be well-briefed, there would be advantage in a full discussion. Otherwise it may be preferable to discuss it with him in general terms appealing to him for the greatest possible degree of cooperation on the part of the French Government. More detailed questions could then be pursued with M. Giscard d'Estaing.

In discussion with him it might be possible to say, if he presses for it, that we will use our good offices with the other contributors to secure some reduction in the French share provided always that we can find other contributors who are willing to increase theirs.

A further argument which could be used with M. Giscard d'Estaing would be to point to the increases in IDA credits to French-speaking territories in Africa which would be made possible by a high level of IDA replenishment. Tentative estimates show that, subject to availability of projects and satisfactory economic performance, French Africa can be expected to receive an increased share of the Third Replenishment which itself is likely to be substantially larger than previous replenishments. If lending programs materialize as now envisaged, the increase in IDA allocations to French Africa, at a replenishment level of \$1000 million, would be one and one-half times the increase in the French contribution necessary to allow this level of replenishment. a/

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a/ Assuming that France will reduce its share from 8.1% for the Second Replenishment to 7.0%. If at the same level of replenishment the French share was maintained at 8.1% (reduced to 6.0% respectively) the increase in IDA allocation to French Africa would be 1.34 (1.81 respectively) times the increase in the French contribution necessary to allow this level of replenishment.



*dois Denis  
Agree*

The Benefits to France from a High Level of IDA Replenishments

The attached table takes as a starting point the assumption that France will agree to a replenishment of IDA, but that, at present, they believe that the level of the new replenishment should be about the same as under the Second Replenishment. The main purpose of the table is to look at the marginal effect of raising annual replenishment levels above the \$400 million per year which France may have in mind. It reviews three such possibilities: at \$600 million, at \$800 million and at \$1 billion. It tries to show the incremental benefits to France both in terms of increased lending to French Africa as well as to larger procurements in France.

The analysis is based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The French share of contribution to the Third Replenishment will remain the same as that of the Second Replenishment (8.1%).
- (b) Replenishments of \$400 million, \$600 million, \$800 million and \$1 billion annually would result in IDA credits to French Africa of \$45 million, \$65 million, \$90 million and \$110 million, respectively.
- (c) The share of Part I countries in identified foreign procurement under IDA credits can be taken as an index of their share in total procurement (i.e., including their share in unidentified procurement and in procurement out of foreign exchange made available to the borrower for local purchases).
- (d) Alternative (A) assumes that France's share in identified foreign procurement under credits to each region remains in the future as it was through September 30, 1969, namely, 3.677% of credits disbursed to India, 1.251% to Pakistan, 1.755% to East Asia, 0.223% to the Western Hemisphere, 75.051% to French Africa, 4.913% to Other Africa, and 6.841% to other countries.
- (e) Alternative (B) assumes that France maintains its regional procurement share in all regions except French Africa, where it is assumed to fall from 75.051% to 50%.

*Human  
share  
share  
be*

*at Part 2  
12/1/68  
19-77  
Human  
share  
movement*

*basis  
for  
assumption*

The table brings out clearly the large benefits which France would gain from supporting a higher level of IDA replenishments.

First At the higher levels of IDA replenishments, the incremental allocation to French Africa would in all cases be larger in absolute amounts than the corresponding increases in French contributions to IDA.

Second France will also benefit from IDA procurements at a rate equal to or above the incremental cost to France of supporting a higher level of IDA replenishments.



THIRD IDA REPLENISHMENT

French contribution, allocation to French Africa, and procurement in France at various levels of annual replenishment (in \$ millions)

	Repl. of <u>400</u>	Marginal effect of raising annual replenishment from		
		<u>400</u> to <u>600</u>	<u>400</u> to <u>800</u>	<u>400</u> to <u>1,000</u>
French contribution (8.1%)	32.4	16.2	32.4	48.6
Allocated to Franc-zone Africa (incl. Morocco & Tunisia)	45.0	20.0	45.0	65.0
Procurement in France (A) <sup>1/</sup> of total IDA operations (B) <sup>2/</sup>	49.8 38.5	21.0 16.0	46.1 34.8	67.4 51.1
Dollars allocated to Franc-zone Africa (incl. Morocco & Tunisia) per dollar of French contribution	1.389	1.235	1.389	1.337
Procurement in France per dollar of French contribution (A) <sup>1/</sup> (B) <sup>2/</sup>	1.537 1.188	1.296 0.988	1.423 1.074	1.387 1.051

*Large demand*

<sup>1/</sup> Alternative A assumes that French share of procurements from IDA credits under Third Replenishment period will be equal to its share of total procurements under credits up to September 30, 1969.

<sup>2/</sup> Alternative B assumes the more conservative estimate of only 50% for the French share of procurements for credits to French Africa. The other regional shares remain the same as in Alternative A.



I.D.A. REPLENISHMENT

NOTE FOR VISIT OF M. POMPIDOU

1. The International Development Association (IDA), which is the affiliate of the World Bank which grants credits to developing countries on concessionary terms, relies for its funds on appropriations by governments, principally the governments of Western Europe, Japan, and the United States.

2. IDA is presently operating on funds received under the terms of the Second Replenishment. This provides \$400 million per year (of which the US share is 40%) for commitment during the fiscal years 1968, 1969 and 1970 -- all funds to be received under the terms of the Second Replenishment will have been committed by June 30, 1971.

*The Pattern has will be shift for support of some 9 months - 1 or 2 years. For this + then assume.*

3. The US Government has accepted that it is of the utmost importance that a Third Replenishment of IDA should be agreed upon by governments and brought into effect no later than July 1, 1971. To provide for the necessary legislative action, this requires that the executive branches of the governments involved complete their negotiation of the Third Replenishment agreement by June 30, 1970.

4. The US Government has said that it favors a substantial increase in the amount of funds to be provided in the Third Replenishment above the \$400 million per year level of the Second Replenishment. Such an attitude is in accordance with the President's statement to Congress in May 1969 endorsing an expansion in multilateral aid.

5. For the US, the advantage of giving aid through the IDA is that since the US contributes 40% of the total, for every dollar which it makes available, other countries will contribute \$1.50.

6. Negotiations between governments have recently begun to determine the amount and conditions of the Third Replenishment of IDA. The discussions which have taken place so far have not yet led to a consensus on the amount. A number of governments, however, (including those of Canada, the Scandinavian countries, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) have indicated in informal discussion that they would favor a figure of the order of \$1 billion annually or something closely approximating that level.

7. The French Government has shown little enthusiasm for the replenishment of IDA and appears to wish to keep the figure as close as possible to the level of \$400 million a year of the Second Replenishment. They argue that the present scale of contributions to IDA takes insufficient account of the bilateral aid programs of the contributing governments and the extent to which they have already achieved the target of giving official development assistance amounting to .70% of their GNP. The French Government does have a large bilateral aid program (\$817 million in 1968) and they point out that their official development assistance in that year amounted to .72% of GNP, compared to .38% of GNP for the US.

8. These developments repeat to some extent the history of the negotiations for the Second Replenishment. At that time, George Woods, the President of the World Bank, proposed a replenishment of IDA at a level of \$1 billion a year. The US agreed to support replenishment at the rate of \$600 million, \$800 million and \$1 billion in the three years of the period and the US proposal was supported by



the governments of Canada, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. France strongly argued the replenishment should not exceed \$375 million annually and eventually persuaded a number of others to support her position, with the result that the Second Replenishment was finally set at \$400 million per year.

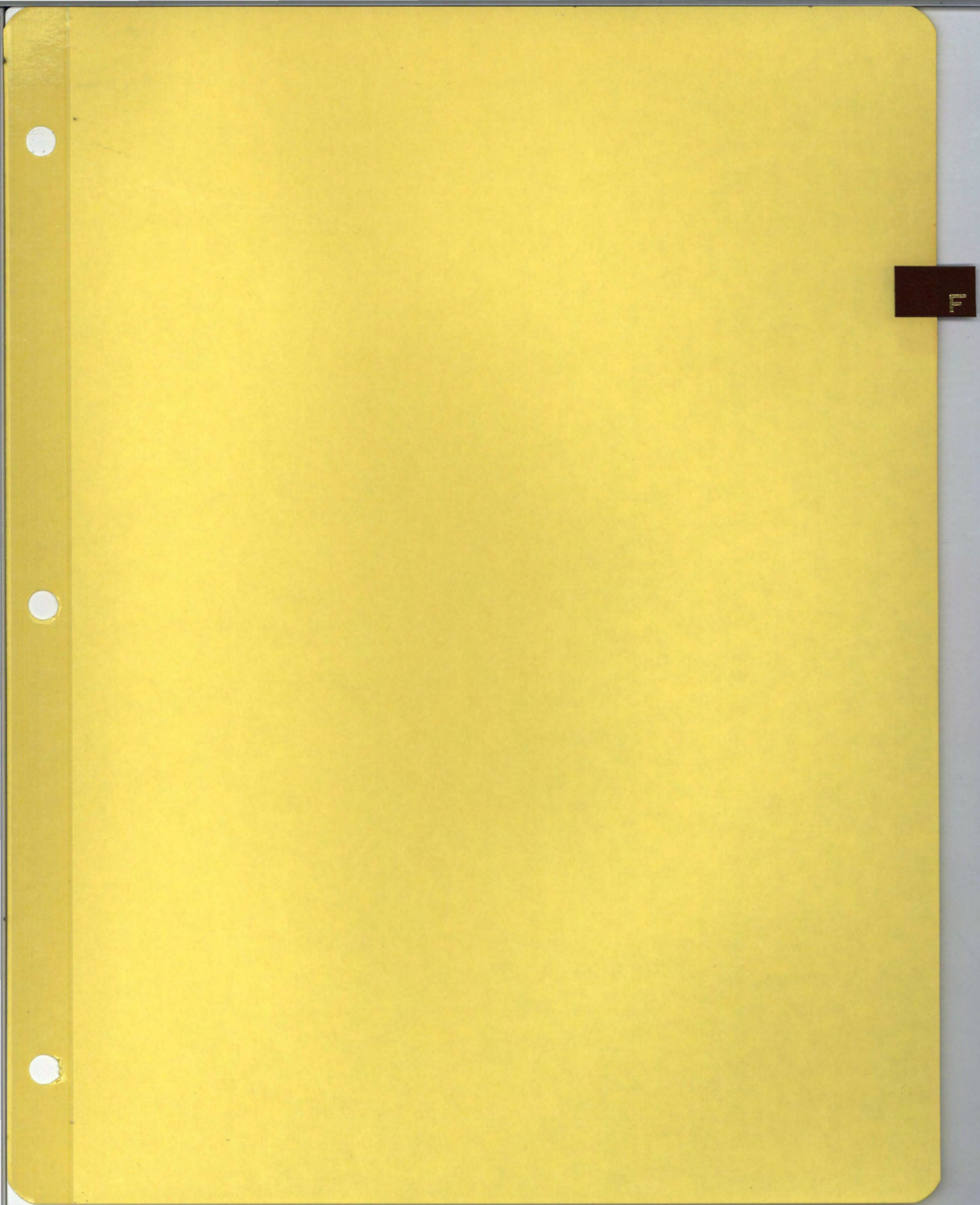
9. It is too soon to predict where the consensus will be found to lie in the present negotiations, though there are grounds for believing that the majority of governments on this occasion are ready to accept a substantial increase in the level of replenishment of the resources of IDA. The main difficulty lies in the attitude of the French Government.

10. It would clearly be unjustifiable that the views of the French Government should determine the level on which the governments of the other 17 donor countries will finally agree to contribute. It should indeed be recognized that there is some substance in the French case and that because of their large bilateral program they would have greater difficulty than other governments in contributing to a Third Replenishment at a substantially higher level. It might be possible to reach agreement on a high level of replenishment if it were possible to reduce the French contribution from their present share of 8.1% of the total to a somewhat smaller figure. It is possible that if the French share were reduced in this way, the deficit could be made up by securing an increased share for some other country or countries. There have, for example, been indications that the Japanese Government, with a present share of 5-1/2%, would be prepared to accept a larger share if its voting power in IDA were increased accordingly.

11. It is quite clear that to embark on any extensive revision of the percentage shares contributed by the various governments would be extremely dangerous for the success of the negotiations. The United Kingdom Government, for example, has indicated informally that, while they might accept some reduction in the French share, if there were to be changes in the shares of any other important contributors, they would be compelled to press their claim for a reduction in the UK share which is already disproportionately large. It is likely that a similar attitude would be adopted by other countries. The whole scale of contributions would thus be thrown into the melting pot and a prolonged delay in reaching agreement would result.

12. It can be seen that the French Government could very easily provide a major stumbling block to the success of the Third Replenishment negotiations. It is, therefore, suggested that an attempt be made to convince President Pompidou that the French Government should accept a high level for the Third Replenishment of IDA, on the order of \$1 billion annually, provided that the US Government agrees to use its best endeavors with the other contributing governments to secure some reduction in the French share, a reduction to be offset by increases in other shares.







## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

FROM: A. Broches

SUBJECT: France - Selective Increase

DATE: March 6, 1970

1. This afternoon I talked to Mr. Plescoff inquiring, among other things, about the French intentions with respect to the selective increase in France's subscription to the Bank's capital. Plescoff said that the French felt that before making up their mind on the selective increase they would like to be reassured as to possible further appeals for funds, whether through a general increase in the Bank's capital or through a call of the twenty percent uncalled portion of one-half of the subscribed capital. Plescoff said that if you gave Larre and Giscard "some tranquilizers", you would be told that France will take up its selective increase. I said that Denis Rickett was prepared to answer questions of this kind at the London meeting of the Deputies on the Third Replenishment, and that I thought that these would reassure the French. From the further conversation it seemed to me that Plescoff (and possibly Rene Larre) had in mind an assurance that the question of an increase in the Bank's usable resources would be put off for two years or so, rather than thinking in terms of the time at which payments under some scheme for increasing the Bank's resources would be required.

2. I feel that in view of Denis' brief the assurance Plescoff has in mind is not inconsistent as a practical matter with the assurance that no contributions for the Bank would become payable until after the end of the commitment period under the Third IDA Replenishment. Presumably both forms of assurance would be equally conditional upon IDA replenishment at a satisfactory level.

3. If the French decide to take up their selective increase this will be handled through the budget for calendar 1971. This budget is prepared in August, submitted in the fall and should be voted upon before the end of calendar 1970. Plescoff thought that no further legislative action would be required or taken.

4. I casually mentioned the Indian decision to exercise its preemptive rights in connection with the increase in authorized capital of the Bank. Plescoff said that he did not understand why the Indians went to this trouble since even with this action they would lose their fifth position.

*AB*



C



IBRD PROFESSIONAL STAFF

<u>Date</u>	<u>Total Bank</u>	<u>Total French</u>	<u>% of Total Bank</u>	<u>Part I Countries</u>	
				<u>Total</u>	<u>% French</u>
May 31-60	283	17	6.0	248	6.8
May 31-61	318	18	5.7	283	6.4
<u>April 30</u>					
1962	342	21	6.1	300	7.0
1963	396	24	6.1	349	6.9
1964	441	29	6.6	385	7.5
1965	487	33	6.8	418	7.9
1966	604	36	6.0	511	7.0
1967	691	41	5.9	568	7.2
1968	718	43	6.0	577	7.5
1969	878	57	6.5	705	8.1
<u>January 31</u>					
1970	1,102	71	6.4	862	8.2

Personnel Division  
March 4, 1970



Translation

	'63	'64	'65	'66	'67	'68	'69
Q to French from Eng (pages)	810	751	1700	5567	4507	6400	5150

Presently 7 translators

All economic reports & project reports are translated into French within 4-5 weeks of the time the English is available.  
 30 per 1000 words of cost.

All correspondence in French

All memos in French

with only <sup>very</sup> rare exceptions missions pers. speak French.

Procurement

Identifiable procurement by BE & IDA borrowed in France thru 12/31/69 totalled 449.2 million, more than the amt of France's aid in capital (105m) and IDA credit (212m).



Nationality Distribution of Consultants: 1969

Regular Operations

During the calendar year 1969 351 consultants were retained for a total of approximately 834 man-months in connection with regular Bank Group operations. A breakdown by man-months is as follows:-

PART I IDA Countries			PART II IDA Countries		
Country	Man-Months	% of Total	Country	Man-Months	% of Total
Australia	24.4	2.9	Argentina	4.9	.6
Belgium	2.6	.3	Brazil	8.0	1.0
Canada	20.7	2.5	Burma	12.0	1.4
Denmark	7.7	.9	Chile	6.0	.7
France	35.8	4.3	China	15.6	1.9
Germany	12.0	1.4	Colombia	2.0	.2
Italy	4.3	.5	El Salvador	3.6	.4
Japan	13.9	1.7	Greece	2.4	.3
Netherlands	73.5	8.8	Guatemala	2.6	.3
New Zealand	21.0	2.5	India	13.7	1.6
Norway	15.5	1.9	Ireland	11.0	1.3
Switzerland	.3	.0	Israel	2.5	.3
United Kingdom	97.5	11.7	Korea	3.0	.4
United States	<u>364.7</u>	<u>43.8</u>	Lebanon	6.0	.7
			Pakistan	9.6	1.2
			Peru	5.0	.6
			Philippines	4.0	.5
			Singapore	4.0	.5
			Sudan	3.6	.4
			Thailand	2.6	.3
			Turkey	5.0	.6
			U A R	5.8	.7
			Uruguay	3.6	.4
			Venezuela	<u>3.9</u>	<u>.5</u>
Total Part I	<u>693.9</u>	<u>83.2</u>		<u>140.4</u>	<u>16.8</u>

*\* 58 man yrs  
 3 million*

This list does not include three consultants who have agreed to serve occasionally without remuneration.



2. By way of contrast, the man-months available from the normal professional staff of the Bank Group totalled approximately 12, 185 in 1969. Thus, consultants provided only about 6.4% of the total man-months available for regular operations. It is also significant that in 1969 378 appointments were made to the regular staff. Assuming that each will serve at least one year from the date of his appointment, this represents a minimum of 4,536 man-months or more than five times the man-months provided by the consultants retained in the same year.

Bank Technical Assistance Projects

3. Eight technical assistance projects financed by the Bank were in progress or completed during 1969. In each case one or more consulting firms was employed in their execution. The nationality distribution of the consulting firms by the approximate value of the contracts involved (all in foreign exchange) is:-

<u>Nationality of Consulting Firm(s)</u>	<u>Approximate Dollar Value of Contract(s)</u> \$	<u>% of Total</u>
U.S.	1,013,500	59.2%
France	549,000	32.1%
Italy	<u>150,000</u>	8.7%
Total	\$1,712,500	

The above figures exclude five small studies which the Bank undertook in cooperation with other organizations, the total cost to the Bank of all five studies being well under \$100,000.



UNDP Projects

4. Thirty-seven UNDP projects for which the Bank is Executing Agency were in progress or completed during 1969. In each case one or more consulting firms was employed in their execution. The nationality distribution of the consulting firms by the approximate foreign exchange value of the contracts involved (the costs of which are borne in full by UNDP) is:-

<u>Nationality of Consulting Firm(s)</u>	<u>Approximate Foreign Exchange Value of Contract(s)</u> \$	<u>% of Total</u>
U.S.	6,104,000	21.5%
France	4,866,000	17.1%
U.K.	3,683,000	13.0%
Italy	3,619,000	12.7%
Denmark	3,439,000	12.1%
Canada	2,412,000	8.5%
Belgium	1,839,000	6.5%
German	1,005,000	3.5%
Netherlands	1,245,000	4.4%
Norway	<u>210,000</u>	<u>0.7%</u>
Total	28,422,000	100.0%

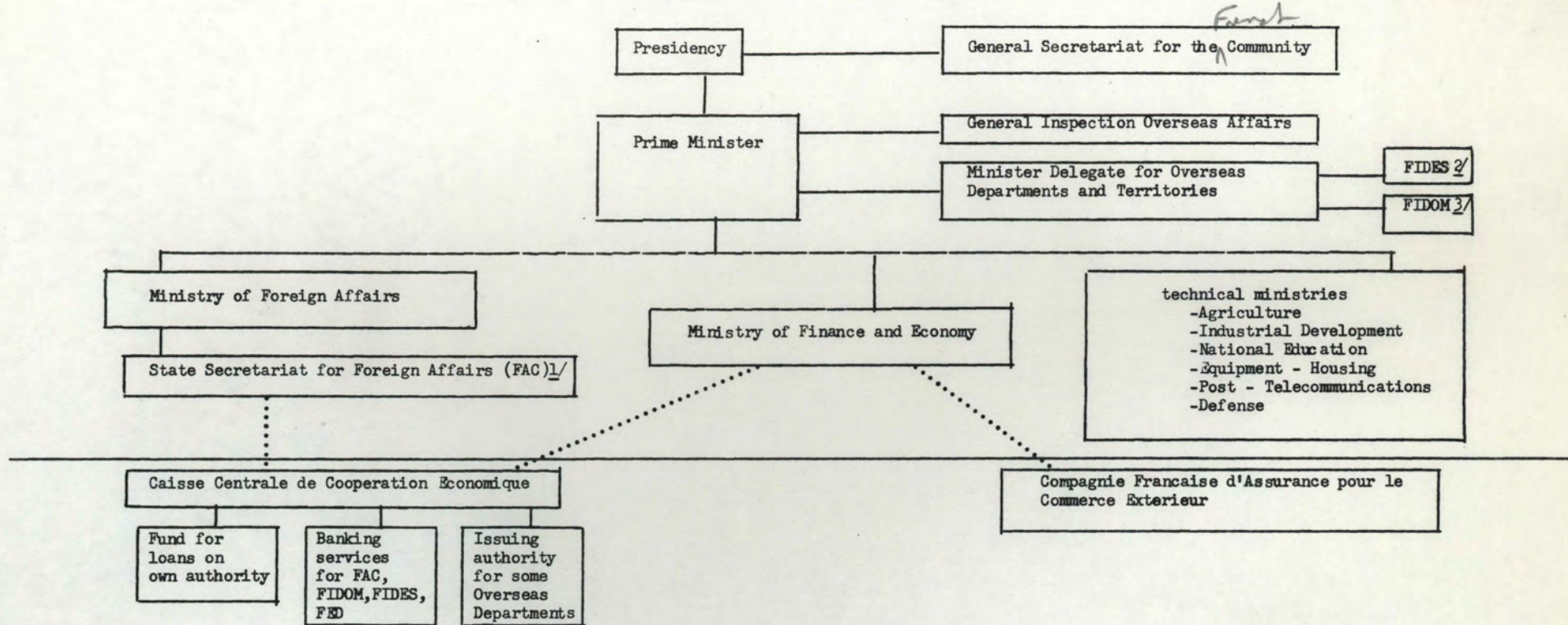
One major contract, value \$3,623,000, was awarded jointly to a French-American consortium. The precise breakdown between the parties is not available and this contract is therefore not included in the above table.

Personnel Division  
Administration Department  
March 11, 1970



H





- 1) Bilateral Aid Fund for sub Sahara French-speaking Africa administered by State Secretariat
- 2) Fund for investment aid to Overseas Territories
- 3) Fund for investment aid to Overseas Departments

Western Africa Department  
March 6, 1970



Institutions

Responsibilities

Presidency of the Republic

- 1- General Secretariat for the Community and African and Malagasy Affairs (Sec. Gen. J. Foccart)

Liaisons between French presidency and Africa + Madagascar

Prime Minister

- 1- Attached to his office: General Inspection for Overseas Affairs (Dir: J. Debay)
- ii- Minister delegate for Overseas Departments and Territories (H. Rey)
  - (a) General Secretariat for Overseas Departments
  - (b) Directorate Overseas Territories

Inspections in France, Overseas Departments and Territories and sub Sahara French-speaking Africa and Madagascar

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (M. Schumann)

- A) -i- Directorate for African and Malagasy Affairs
- ii- Directorate for Political Affairs
- iii- Directorate for Economic and Financial Affairs
- iv- General Directorate for cultural, technical, scientific relations
- B) State Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (FAC) (Y. Bourges)

Ouyane, Reunion, Guadeloupe, Martinique (economic, financial aid through FIDOM)  
New Caledonia and dependencies, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Afars et Issos (ex French Somalia), French Antarctica (political, economic, financial aid through FIDES)

Political affairs re: sub Sahara French-speaking Africa and Madagascar

Re other foreign countries (including Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia)

Re other foreign countries (including Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia)  
.in consultation with Ministry of Finance (Treasury)

Re other foreign countries (including Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia)

All financial and technical assistance for sub Sahara French-speaking Africa and Madagascar

FAC Board has representatives from Min. of Finance and Economy (veto power)  
Economic Social Council  
National Assembly  
Caisse Centrale CE  
Technical ministries on decisions which concern them

State Secretariat is represented on the Board of a great number (about 15) of special public institutions (scientific, research, technical, state corporations, consultative firms) active in the field of development aid

Ministry of Finance and Economy (Giscard d'Estaing)

A) Finance

Treasury (R. Larre)

Treasury advances loan guarantees to sub Sahara French-speaking Africa, Overseas departments and territories

Official loans to all other foreign countries (including Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) in consultation with Foreign Affairs

Monetary relations with Franc zone countries

Contribution to multilateral institutions

Representative on Boards of financial aid institutions (FAC-CCCE-FIDOM-FIDES; also EIB and through the French permanent representation at the European Communities of FEU)

B) Economy

Director for Foreign economic relations

Commercial relations; Export credit insurance regarding all foreign countries; Multilateral Institutions, technical assistance

Technical Ministries having a directorate or service dealing with development aid questions

Ministry of Agriculture  
Defense  
Industrial Development and Scientific Research  
National Education  
Equipment and Housing  
Post and Telecommunications

Management of some expenditures in the overseas departments

Some forms of direct aid to French-speaking sub Sahara Africa and Madagascar

Participation in FAC decisions where relevant

CCCE (Dir. Gen.: Postal Vinay)  
(Deputy: Roland Billecart)

-Loans on its own authority to  
- French-speaking sub Sahara Africa  
- Overseas Departments - Territories  
- Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam  
- Other countries (with specific approval Ministry of Finance and Caisse Board)

-Advise to Treasury on use of proceeds guaranteed bond issue floated by French-speaking sub Sahara Africa

-Paying agent for FAC, FIDOM, FIDES, FED

-Participation decisions FAC, FIDOM, FIDES, COFACE, (re French-speaking sub Sahara Africa suppliers credits only)

-Issuing authority for some Overseas Departments

COFACE (Pres. Dir. Gen.: Levy)

-Export credit insurance



## I. FRENCH AID PROGRAMS AND ORGANIZATION

### Introduction

1. Historically France has been in the forefront among the advanced countries in providing assistance to less developed countries. Although in terms of GNP the total net flow of resources to LDCs declined from 2.06% in 1956 to 1.17% in 1968, France still occupied in the latter year a high rank (3rd-4th) in terms of per capita aid contributions among DAC countries (see Table A). Moreover it ranked highest in terms of grant element and net transfers, and shared first place in terms of official development assistance.

2. The basic characteristics of French development assistance are:

- (i) the overwhelming importance of bilateral aid over multilateral aid;
- (ii) the preponderance of grants over loans;
- (iii) the very large share of technical assistance in official aid;
- (iv) the large concentration of official aid in Africa and in French Overseas Departments and Territories; and
- (v) the increasing importance of private financial funds;

### The Structure of French Aid Programs

3. Bilateral aid accounts for almost 95% of total official aid. This total also includes aid provided to dependent overseas departments and territories which alone absorb roughly 35% of total public aid. The remainder is mainly channelled towards independent Franc-zone countries:<sup>1/</sup>Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia absorb together about 15% and the African independent states south of the Sahara roughly 35%. The countries without special ties with France received only about 15% of official bilateral aid.

4. Traditionally a very high proportion of French aid has always gone to the Franc-zone area. However, the proportion has declined over time. In the early 1960's almost all official bilateral assistance went to the Franc-zone area, whereas in 1968 the proportion was 85%. The proportion of total bilateral aid going to the Franc area declined from 74% in 1964 to 64% in 1968. These trends reflect in part the increasing share of total aid represented by private flows (which are more geographically diversified) as well as, within official aid, by larger amounts expended on technical assistance outside the Franc area. Aid going to countries outside the Franc area in 1968 was about 25% official and about 75% private.

5. The bulk (about 85%) of French official aid is provided in the form of grants, reflecting the awareness of French authorities that the developing countries should limit increases in their indebtedness. The aid structure is further characterized by the high percentage devoted to technical assistance which absorbs over 50% of the total public aid figures. Expenditure in this category finances an important number of technical and cultural cooperation programs, the training of foreign students in France or in other countries as well as some aid to consulting firms and research institutions. The main purpose of this is to facilitate the transition in the new independent states from a colonial administration to an autonomous one.

<sup>1/</sup> Franc (zone) area is here defined as French overseas Territories and Departments, independent French (sub-Saharan) African and Malagasy states, and Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.



A large number of teachers (about 32,000 in 1967) serve in Franc-area countries, especially the three Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia). Another sector in which French technical assistance is important is agriculture, but increasing emphasis is being placed on industrial technology.

6. Loans represent about 15% of total official aid allocations. About 40% of these go to countries outside the Franc area. The main reason for this is that the French authorities do not consider most Franc area countries as having the capacity to service loans in large amounts. The expected low economic return of most infrastructure projects is another consideration, as well as the rather insignificant effect these are presumed to have on foreign exchange earnings. Loans to Overseas Departments and Territories are granted mainly to finance tourism, industry and agriculture.

7. The grant element in official commitments exceeded 80% between 1964 and 1968. In 1968 grants were about 88% of the total net official disbursements. The proportion has remained at about that level during the past several years, but it will decrease in the future when disbursements will reflect the present decreasing share of grants in official commitments. In 1968 grants represented 71% of total commitments.

8. Generally, the terms of official loans depend upon whether the recipient is in the Franc area or outside. To countries outside the Franc area these carry relatively hard terms: 3% to 4% interest rate and 10 to 20 years maturity. The terms of loans to various countries inside the Franc area are more varied, with both the interest rate and maturity falling within the ranges of 1% to 6% for interest rates, and 5 to 25 years for maturity.

9. With respect to multilateral aid, French contributions to the European Development Fund (FED) represent the largest component. When contributions are taken as a basis for comparison, it is noted that the average annual contributions to the Second and Third FED are about \$50 million and about \$60 million respectively, whereas contributions to the First and Second Replenishment of IDA are about \$21 million and \$32 million respectively.

*ck  
FED  
no IDA  
+ Africa*

10. During discussions in the National Assembly in November 1969, it was observed that French official aid to developing countries as a percentage of GNP had been cut down from 1.45% in 1961 to 0.76% in 1967<sup>1/</sup> and with a 12% reduction in absolute value. Africa absorbs about half of this amount and it was questioned in the Assembly whether France did not disperse its official aid too widely in view of prevailing budgetary constraints. The question was raised whether it would be desirable to concentrate more aid on Africa in order to increase its effectiveness. The IBRD's action in Africa was specifically mentioned in this debate and it was observed that closer cooperation between the IBRD and the French aid agencies (FAC, CCCE) may develop, and the latter may be called upon to finance part of the foreign exchange component of joint projects, rather than taking care of a significant portion of local expenses as is now the case.

Relations Between France and French-speaking Africa South of the Sahara

11. The relations between France and its former colonies in Africa are governed by cooperation agreements which cover a wide range of subject matters (military, finance, education, technical cooperation, defense, etc.). The agreements signed by the 14 ex-French colonies (this group does not include Guinea as relations between that country and France have been broken) do not necessarily cover all of

<sup>1/</sup> Revised GNP figures would make these 1.41% and .71% respectively (Table



the above subject matters. In recent years, some non-French African countries (Congo K, Rwanda, Burundi) have also signed cooperation agreements.

12. Responsibility for the implementation of the agreements and for the relation with the 16 African countries plus Madagascar is borne by different government services.

- (a) Political relations are the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (b) Matters related to development aid in French-speaking Africa are the responsibility of the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, with authority over the Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation (FAC) which is ultimately responsible to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Secretariat is headed by a Secrétaire d'Etat with ministerial rank (Yvon Bourges).
- (c) The execution of technical assistance agreements is mainly the responsibility of technical ministries.

13. French budget allocations for cooperation agreements have in the last decade varied between \$210 million-\$250 million. The 1970 budget for cooperation has been established at \$218 million (at the new exchange rate). Average annual expenditure may be summarized as follows:

(in \$ million)

Operations at Headquarters and Travel	20
Permanent Missions Overseas	5
Technical Assistance	100
Military Assistance	25
Budget Subsidies (average 66/69)	8
Other	<u>2</u>
Total Current Expenditures	160
<u>Capital Investment</u>	<u>70</u>
Total	230

14. There is a marked tendency towards an increase of allocations for current expenditure and a gradual reduction of allocations for capital investment. While the total aid budget has been almost stagnant since 1963, a gradual reduction has taken place in the capital aid part of the budget (\$75 million in 1963 compared with \$55 million for 1970).

15. Discussions which took place in the French National Assembly on the "cooperation" budget for 1970 demonstrated the parliamentarians' uneasiness about this erosion. Technical assistance in Africa has had to be cut down in recent years as a result of increased personnel cost (1,000 posts out of 11,000 were to be abolished in the period 1968/70) and the declining purchasing power of the capital investment fund severely limits FAC's operations. Assembly members expressed the fear that FAC increasingly would have to limit itself to action in the agriculture sector, whereas the European Development Fund would gradually take over in the industrial and infrastructure sectors, which are politically and economically the most important. The only reason why Assembly members finally agreed to this was said to be because of the Government's concern for balancing the French budget.



## II. Aid Management and Institutions

16. During recent years the institutional set up of French aid has been streamlined, but it remains somewhat complex. The following paragraphs focus on official aid, but references are made to agencies operating in the field of private flows.

17. At the policy level the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance plays a leading role. It defines aid policy and coordinates its goals, and is instrumental in drawing up the budget which includes both allocations for bilateral aid and contributions to regional or international institutions. This Ministry in practice also administers the assistance, other than technical and cultural assistance, to countries other than French-speaking countries south of the Sahara.

18. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also plays an important role in establishing the broad policy lines, and lays down the general lines of technical cooperation policy. The administration of a large proportion of the technical and cultural assistance program falls within the broad scope of the latter Ministry.

19. The State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs is however specifically responsible for the relations with French-speaking African countries south of the Sahara.<sup>1/</sup> It formulates financing programs and negotiates agreements with those countries. For the determination of the requirements of the beneficiaries, coordination in different sectors in the countries and a check on the effectiveness of aid, the Secretariat is assisted by local aid and cooperation missions which are responsible to it. The overwhelming proportion of budget allocations for Africa south of the Sahara goes to the Secretariat (86% in 1969). The channel for assistance to these countries is the Fund for Aid and Cooperation (FAC: Fonds d'Aide et de Cooperation).

20. Financial and technical assistance to Overseas Departments and Territories is administered through the Minister Delegate attached to the Prime Minister's office. Certain kinds of technical assistance are administered by different technical Ministries, such as Education, Transportation, Housing, Interior, etc.

21. Another major agency in the aid field is the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (CCCE) which extends loans from its own resources to African and Malagasy States and the Overseas Territories and Departments. It also serves the FAC, as well as the Investment Fund for the Overseas Departments (FIDOM), the Fund for Investment and Social Development (FIDES). *short in text*

There are in addition numerous specialized agencies largely financed from public funds, which engage in research and project implementation activities chiefly in agriculture, industry, transport and mining.

22. In the field of private flows, the two major agencies are those which operate in connection with suppliers' credits and "buyers" credits: COFACE which insures export credits granted by French banks; and the Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur (B.F.C.E.) which grants credits of over eight years to foreign purchasers of capital goods.

<sup>1/</sup> Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (B), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Congo (K), Rwanda and Burundi.



The State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs

(a) Financing of Investment Expenditure

23. Every year the 17 African countries having cooperation agreements with France submit a list of their needs in fields of technical assistance and capital investment for discussion to the Secretariat. An appraisal of the request is made and submitted to the Secretariat's Steering Committee, which includes representatives of technical ministries, the National Assembly and the Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique. Financing of all technical assistance items is in grant form, capital investments are mostly financed by grants. In exceptional circumstances, however, very soft loans can be made. While there is no predetermined key as to how FAC funds should be allocated among the African countries, certain rules of equity have to be respected and political motivation plays a major role. Procurement normally has to take place in Franc-zone countries.



(b) Technical Assistance

24. Technical assistance is provided in the form of personnel attached to the administrative or technical services of African governments. In total roughly 10,000 persons are now stationed overseas in advisory or executive capacities. 16,000 are in the education sector. Most of these are teachers or professors. Expenditure for this category of technical assistance amounts to roughly 60% of total technical assistance expenditure.

25. Technical assistance is also provided in scientific, research, cultural, social and health fields through training, scholarships, studies by specialized French agencies, etc. The State Secretariat controls, through representatives it has on boards of such institutions, an important number of public agencies and research institutes, all of them operating overseas and some of them directly subsidized by FAC.

26. In the past, coordination was provided by an informal committee consisting of the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Finance, and the Secretary General for African and Malagasy Community Relations (Jacques Foccart).

27. In the framework of its cooperation programs with African countries, the French Minister of Finance is entitled to attach a French Government guarantee to bond issues offered on the French capital market. Though this guarantee is motivated by political considerations, it is only provided to countries which are considered to be creditworthy and which can at the same time submit an adequate program for the use of the proceeds of such a bond issue. Countries considered creditworthy in this respect were: Cameroon, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar and Senegal, though each of these will not be allowed to enter the French capital market with the same frequency.



(c) Caisse Central de Cooperation Economique (CCCE)

28. The Caisse is an autonomous public institution which makes loans, on its own authority, to independent states with the approval of the French Ministry of Finance and its own board. The Caisse also acts as an advisor for other French agencies such as the Export Credit Organization (COFACE). It participates in the management of public French aid funds with a geographic competence such as FAC (for independent states) and FIDES and FIDOM (for dependent territories).

29. Loans on the Caisse's authority are now provided to independent French-speaking states in Africa, to the Maghreb and to dependent French overseas territories and departments. Theoretically, the Caisse can make loans without the specific approval of the French Government. Its articles of agreement allow the Caisse to expand its activity in other countries with the approval of the Ministry of Finance and its board. Its own funds derive mainly from its capital resources and reserves (each \$5 million equivalent), from loans from the French Treasury and French savings institutions (roughly \$50 million) and from the surplus of the repayments it receives over its outstanding obligations.

(about \$900 mill.)

Magnitude of the Caisse's lending activities

	<u>Commitments in US\$ Millions</u>	
	<u>1946-68</u>	<u>1968</u>
Total	1,054	118
Loans to Africa and Malagasy:		
Public Sector	463	46.5
Private Sector	169	16.0
Subtotal	632	62.5
Participation in Share Capital of:		
Public Enterprises	18	.4
Private Enterprises	4	
Subtotal	22	.4
Total Africa and Malagasy	654	62.9

Almost 70% of its normal lending operations has a maturity of over 10 years. Interest rates for loans are generally below 4½%, loans to the private sector are usually higher.

30. A steadily increasing number of loans to Africa is being made through local African development banks. In most of these the Caisse retains an equity share. Normally, the Caisse needs a guarantee of the recipient government for its loan operations, but, particularly when major investments of an international character are involved, it is prepared to go without such a guarantee.



(d) COFACE

31. The Compagnie Francaise d'Assurance pour le Commerce Exterieur (COFACE) insures commercial and non-commercial risks related to exports of goods and services. It is a commercial company under private law, and covers short-term commercial risks on its own account. On account of the Government, and under its guidance and supervision, it covers medium- and long-term commercial risks, and non-commercial risks, which include political risk, exchange risk, risk of increase in costs and risks related to the penetration of foreign markets (i.e., non-amortization of promotional expenses).

32. All exports made by France on credit of more than two years after delivery are insured by COFACE, since without insurance exports credits may not be rediscounted with Credit National and the Bank of France.

33. Short-term insurance usually applies to consumer goods, and insurance contracts normally cover the whole turnover of an exporter, on a revolving basis. Medium- and long-term insurance applies to capital goods and to public works abroad. An individual policy is written for each transaction. Short-term insurance and medium- and long-term insurance cover respectively 7% to 8% and 10% to 11% of total French exports.

34. Like all other export credit insurance institutions in other countries, COFACE tends to be restrictive when it has misgivings on the creditworthiness of a country. Restrictions may take various forms such as global ceilings on commitments, limitation of cover to short-term, reduction of the percentage of the risk covered, total suspension of coverage.

35. COFACE traditionally insured "suppliers credits," i.e., credits extended by the exporter, and usually financed by a commercial bank up to the amount insured. In 1966 it introduced a new scheme allowing the insurance of "buyers credits," i.e., credits extended by banks directly to foreign buyers. This new procedure is particularly helpful in case of joint financing associating World Bank loans and French commercial credits, since all negotiations can be carried out by the Bank with the French banks and financial institutions.

36. Medium- and long-term export transactions covered during the year 1968 amounted to Francs 8.1 billion (around \$1.65 billion) of which Francs 3.1 billion (\$630 million) on long-term credit (more than five years after delivery). Buyers credits, nearly entirely on long-term, accounted for Francs 647 million (\$130 million). The following main importing countries accounted for 50% of the total: Mexico, South Africa, Iran, Pakistan, Algeria, USSR, Poland, Peru, Turkey and Thailand (in order of decreasing importance).



III- Major Trends in Development Aid

1. The aid issue has been the object of considerable discussion in France over the last ten years. In 1963 the French Government established a Committee to review the policy of cooperation with developing countries. The Committee represented a broad cross section of high civil servants, trade union representatives, businessmen and university professors. Its report dominated the thinking of official policy makers under the regime of President de Gaulle. President de Gaulle himself had found a sufficient area of agreement with its findings to order its publication. I attach a summary of the report which we prepared some years ago. It summarizes well the issues which concerned a broad spectrum of French public opinion. It is still relevant today.

2. Two features continue to characterize the aid policies of the French Government: the predominance of bilateral aid and the desire to diversify aid, both bilateral and multilateral. The preference for bilateral aid is particularly strong with respect to technical assistance. It is a fairly common belief, among French Government officials, that the effectiveness of technical assistance is greatest when it is given by one country in the form of a homogeneous team, with a common experience and common approach, and a profound familiarity with local conditions. Technical assistance to French-speaking Africa is regarded in French Government circles as more effective than foreign technical assistance which is generally unfamiliar with the environment. In fact, differences of views with Bank experts resulting from mutual misunderstanding of approach and objectives have been in the past a source of friction with the French Government. This is no longer a serious problem, but there is still a strong belief in bilateral technical assistance as a superior form of aid.

3. The second tendency is that of diversification of aid. The desire to reduce gradually the proportion of French aid going to French-speaking Africa, while never officially announced as a policy, was in fact slowly realized. The traditional priority given to the franc zone is less marked today, the percentage declining from 74 per cent in 1964 to 67 per cent in 1966 and 64 per cent in 1968. Aid to sub-Sahara Africa followed the same trend, although the decline has been more gradual. Whether the trend will continue is difficult to say, but indications are that it will. Three personalities at the Ministerial level, have a direct say in aid decisions: Minister of Finance, Giscard d'Estaing, Secretary Bourges and Secretary Foccart. The Minister of Finance, through the budget, controls the total amount of aid available; through his participation in the coordinating committee of FAC, he has an influence on aid allocations. Under President de Gaulle, Secretary Foccart as a representative of the Elysée exercised considerable influence in aid decisions. Indications are that the balance of power has somewhat shifted in favor of the Treasury and the Minister of Finance, because of budget constraints, will probably continue to favor the trend of a gradual reduction of aid to Africa. IDA policies which would facilitate this trend are likely to be welcome on his part. In all these matters, however, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be largely guided by what he thinks are likely to be the internal repercussions of his policy decisions. The aid issue is secondary to his domestic preoccupations.

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1  
Giscard  
Foccart

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4. The preference for a diversification of multilateral aid instead of a concentration through IDA is motivated in part by the desire to persuade European partners to share the burden of African development through participation in the European Development Fund. Such a policy would both contribute to the speeding up of African development and allow France to undertake selective aid operations in other areas which political and economic consideration would require. A strong body of opinion in the French Government has felt that the channeling of multilateral aid through the European Economic Community organizations would give the Community a leverage which would help balance the preponderant position held by the U.S. in the field of foreign aid through its direct aid and through its participation in the World Bank Group. Not only does France have a strong voice in the Community as compared to the Bank but there has also been the feeling for a long time that the positions held by Frenchmen in the Bank did not correspond in number and importance to the French contributions. This feeling has been alleviated by the recent efforts at recruitment. Finally, there has been the widespread feeling that IDA resources were too highly concentrated on India and Pakistan with the resulting distortion of procurements being disproportionately beneficial to the U.K. in relation to its contribution.

5. Furthermore, an additional pressure has been added by budget and balance of payments considerations. The French Government has made the point that, France having met its target in terms of total aid effort which it has difficulty maintaining because of budgetary constraints, an increase in its multilateral aid can only be achieved at the expense of a further reduction in bilateral aid.

6. At this juncture, the various forces within the Government in matters of aid runs generally counter to an increase of France's contribution to IDA; Foreign Affairs (Bourges) and the President's Office (Foccart) either because of their interests in maintaining the level of aid to French-speaking Africa or because of the political leverage of bilateral aid; the Ministry of Finance (Minister Giscard d'Estaing and his advisers Larre, Deguen) because of budgetary considerations, and because of their desire to channel bilateral aid to other areas of the world.

The following considerations are, therefore, worth keeping in mind in the discussions of IDA replenishment.

a) Increased IDA lending to African countries with historical ties to France should largely dispose of the argument that because of the concentration on India and Pakistan in the past France did not feel its interest in French-speaking Africa was sufficiently recognized in relation to its contribution to IDA. French officials point to the fact that IDA commitments in French-speaking Africa through 1969 have been running well behind France's contribution to IDA. The fact that present projections show that about 10 per cent of IDA funds would go to French-speaking Africa while France's contribution is unlikely to be much in excess of 8 per cent, indicates that the trend is reversed. In FY 1969 alone IDA financing to



French-speaking Africa amounted to \$39.4 million as compared to an annual rate of contribution to IDA by France of some \$33 million. At a level of replenishment of 600 million, IDA disbursements to the same countries could amount to \$65 million, as compared to a contribution of \$48 million; at a level of 1 billion, the respective amounts would be \$110 against 80. All this shows that French and World Bank aid together can do more for French-speaking Africa, at a higher level of replenishment than can be done at the current level and proportionately more than the increase in France's contribution. This is an important argument for France to use in its discussions with French-speaking Africa. The new emphasis on IDA lending to Africa, can help France achieve its objectives of gradual disengagement while at the same time making it possible to increase the total flow of resources to French-speaking Africa. France's leverage would remain high for some time to come.

*calculate  
for every  
\$ in IDA  
for contrib  
to IDA  
fr. Africa  
relatives  
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b) The argument of distorted procurement patterns argued in the case of India and Pakistan in the early years of IDA allocation loses its force. Procurement in France, under cumulative IDA financing in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa through September 30, 1969, shows that 80 per cent of the identified contracts placed abroad were awarded to French firms (cf. attached table on IDA). Although there may be a greater diversification in the future, the return of IDA flows in the form of orders to French firms will be rising sharply in the future. The substantial financing of local expenditure in these French-speaking sub-Saharan African countries, adds to the exchange reserves of the franc zone, and because of the existing patterns of trade also adds to procurement in France. It is therefore most likely that procurement in France under IDA financing should reach 10 per cent of total procurement, that is a figure probably in excess of France's contribution. Taking into account the fact that with a 22 per cent contribution the European Development Fund France has obtained 50 per cent of the orders, France will, in the future, obtain good mileage from its contribution to multilateral institutions.

c) The direction of our lending with increased emphasis on agricultural diversification should also help strengthen the economy of countries which are heavily dependent on French financial assistance. Increased technical assistance, through IDA, including teachers training will help the formation of African technicians thereby reducing the dependence on French technical staff, without markedly reducing the influence which France can exercise through the presence of this staff, since it will remain substantial for some time; moreover it does not represent a substitution of other foreign experts, but of African personnel.

d) Another area where our action should coincide with the objectives of the French Government, is in our attempt to improve the financial performance of the borrowing countries, thus reducing the need for direct French budget support. The efforts we have made in this area, which we consider essential to ensure an adequate mobilization of local resources and make it possible to support larger investment programs, have been welcomed by the French authorities.



7. Current IBRD-FAC Relations

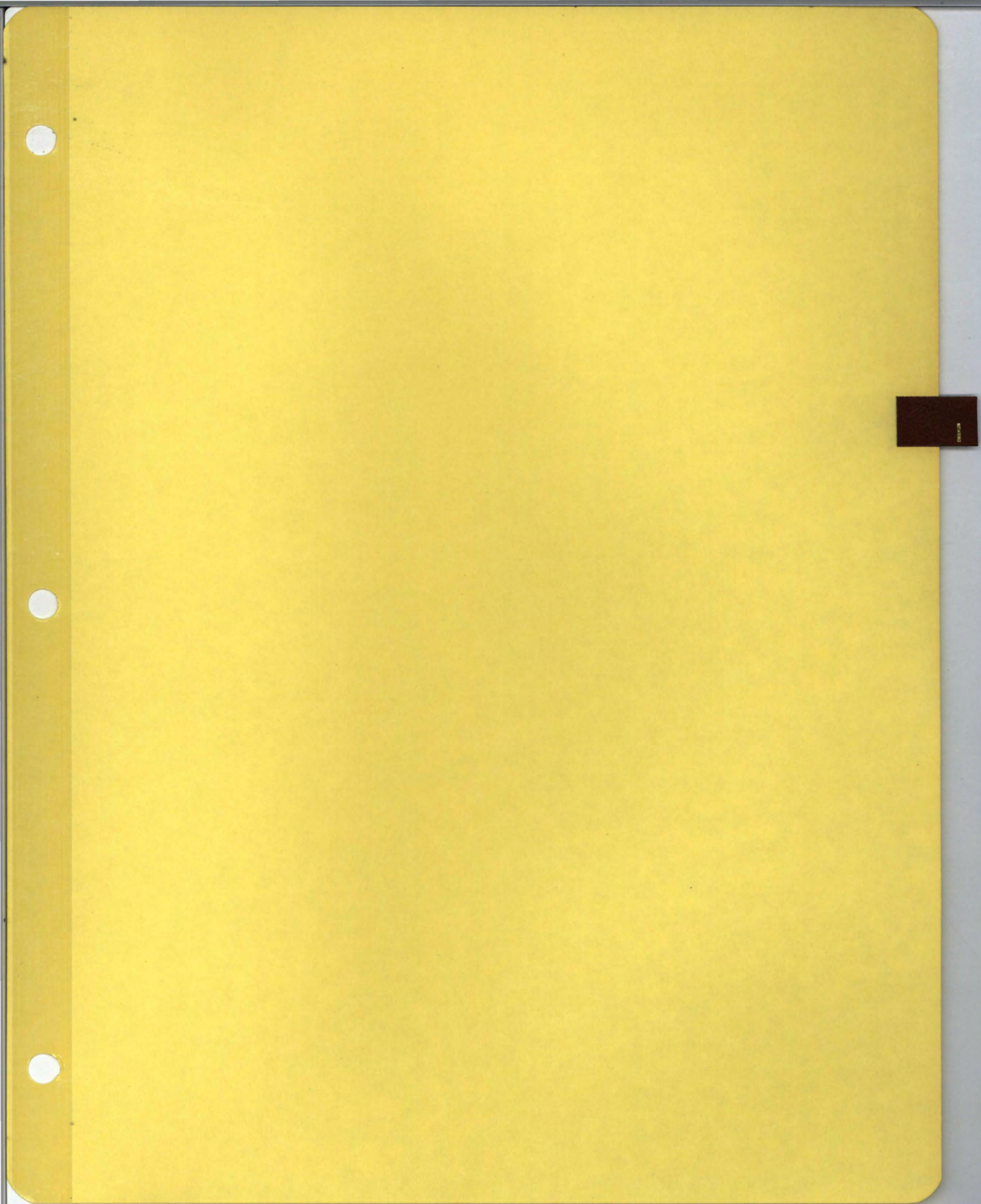
A very close cooperation now exists with FAC; it provides for consultation on economic and operational matters. Minister Yvon Bourges has given his personal support to this cooperation, and FAC Director Mr. Hauswirth and his deputy, Jean Audibert, have spared no effort to facilitate it. FAC is providing the Bank with technical assistance in sector work and it uses its good offices to obtain sector specialists for Bank work. There is no question that our ability to increase substantially the pace of our operations in French-speaking Africa is due to the speed and effectiveness with which assistance is granted by FAC in the preparation of projects. This also shows that our complementary roles have relieved FAC from some of the burden of financing capital investments. The combination of FAC and Bank Group resources have permitted us to do more in Africa with a lesser financial exposure on the part of FAC. This was also made possible by a variety of jointly financed operations.

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8. Our relations with the Caisse Centrale have been very close for quite some time. Its Director, Mr. Andre Postel-Vinay, has been a liberal and influential voice in the aid field; he is listened to in high government circles. He has been one of the forces behind the multilateral approach and in favor of cooperation with the Bank Group. The Caisse's management, although bound to favor French business in its operations, has shown great understanding for the Bank's policy of international procurement and has been forthcoming in accommodating the Bank on several occasions. But we also know that on many issues, such as local currency financing, program lending, financing of current inputs, Mr. Postel-Vinay is at odds with the hard liners in the Ministry of Finance, and is often regarded with some concern as a mystic crusader for the cause of development. Apart from cooperation on specific operations (Ivory Coast oil palm, Cameroon oil palm and water supply), the Caisse is often consulted by Bank staff on matters of general policy on Africa and is a valuable source of information for the Bank. The Caisse which finds it difficult to maintain rules of financial orthodoxy in the African institutions it sponsors, has welcomed association with the Bank in joint ventures.

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DISBURSEMENT TO AFRICAN FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES BY TYPE OF AID AND RECIPIENT COUNTRY (1960-1967) <sup>a/</sup>

(\$ millions)

COUNTRY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>FRENCH DEPENDENCIES</b> <sup>b/</sup>								
French official bilateral	27.4	28.3	37.8	43.3	68.6	61.3	86.3	98.2
Other official bilateral						0.1		
Total official bilateral	27.4	28.3	37.8	43.3	68.6	61.4	86.3	98.2
Net change in guaranteed private export credits		0.8	-0.1	-0.1	0.1			
Total Bilateral	27.4	29.1	37.7	43.2	68.7	61.4	86.3	98.2
Multilateral	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.8	3.3
Total Disbursement	<u>27.5</u>	<u>29.3</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>44.8</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>88.1</u>	<u>101.5</u>
<b>NORTH AFRICA ALGERIA</b>								
French official bilateral	354.1	435.9	357.6	239.4	182.1	135.1	97.7	92.0
Other official bilateral	1.0	2.0	38.7	40.0	44.0	8.9	23.4	15.1
Total official bilateral	355.1	437.9	396.3	279.4	226.1	144.0	121.1	107.1
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	0.2	0.3	-0.4	7.9	10.5	8.4	3.2	-3.4
Total Bilateral	355.3	438.2	395.9	287.3	236.6	152.4	124.3	103.7
Total Multilateral	49.8	-4.9	-3.7	-3.3	16.2	-3.8	-4.6	-5.3
Total Disbursement	<u>405.1</u>	<u>433.3</u>	<u>392.2</u>	<u>285.0</u>	<u>252.8</u>	<u>148.6</u>	<u>119.7</u>	<u>98.4</u>
<b>MOROCCO</b>								
French official bilateral	-0.1 <sup>c/</sup>	12.5	29.6	43.0	59.9	40.5	31.3	14.9
Other official bilateral	60.0	98.1	49.5	50.5	39.7	63.6	49.5	48.3
Total official bilateral	59.4	110.6	79.1	93.5	99.8	104.1	80.8	63.2
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	0.4	3.6	9.7	-1.5	2.6	8.7	13.8	23.4
Total Bilateral	59.8	114.2	88.8	92.0	102.4	112.8	94.6	86.6
Total Multilateral		0.8	0.3	3.4	3.8	9.7	12.1	6.8
Total Disbursements	<u>59.8</u>	<u>115.0</u>	<u>89.1</u>	<u>95.4</u>	<u>106.2</u>	<u>122.5</u>	<u>106.7</u>	<u>93.4</u>
<b>TUNISIA</b>								
French official bilateral	<sup>c/</sup>	15.1	15.8	28.7	20.0	20.1	14.4	8.9
Other official bilateral	51.2	77.1	53.8	53.1	47.5	66.9	50.1	89.8
Total official bilateral	51.2	92.2	69.6	81.8	67.5	87.0	64.5	98.7
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	1.1	5.3	13.8	1.9	5.0	12.8	21.1	7.1
Total Bilateral	52.3	97.5	83.4	83.7	72.5	99.8	85.6	105.8
Total Multilateral	0.5	1.7	0.4	3.0	4.6	5.2	5.9	5.6
Total Disbursements	<u>52.8</u>	<u>99.2</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>86.7</u>	<u>77.1</u>	<u>105.0</u>	<u>91.5</u>	<u>111.4</u>
<b>AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA</b> <sup>d/</sup>								
<b>CAMEROON</b>								
French official bilateral					17.2	9.6	18.0	17.1
Other official bilateral					3.6	9.8	7.1	8.2
Total official bilateral					20.8	19.4	25.1	25.3
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)				.1	0.3	2.6	0.8	2.5
Total Bilateral					21.1	22.0	25.9	27.8
Total Multilateral	.1	.7	4.4	5.2	6.8	12.9	14.6	13.2
Total Disbursements					27.9	34.9	40.5	41.0
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC</b>								
French official bilateral					9.0	9.8	9.9	14.6
Other official bilateral					6.2	1.9	1.0	0.8
Total official bilateral					15.2	11.7	10.9	15.8
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)				.3	-0.1	0.3	5.4	4.1
Total Bilateral					15.1	12.0	16.3	19.9
Total Multilateral		.4	1.1	1.8	1.6	4.1	4.8	4.4
Total Disbursements					<u>16.7</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>24.3</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Disbursements include: Official bilateral flows i.e. Grant-like flows (Net) plus Net official grants, reparation and indemnification, plus Net official lending; and net change in guaranteed private export credits, but exclude net private investments, this latter item being not available country by country.

<sup>b/</sup> Include: French Somaliland, Comoro Island and Reunion.

<sup>c/</sup> In 1960 grants to Morocco and Tunisia amounted to \$29.2 million. Detail by country is not available.

<sup>d/</sup> Detail of official bilateral flows for these countries is not available before 1964.



DISBURSEMENT TO AFRICAN FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES BY TYPE OF AID AND RECIPIENT COUNTRY (1960-1967) <sup>a/</sup>

(\$ millions)

COUNTRY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>CHAD</b>								
French official bilateral					11.1	12.1	12.3	10.1
Other official bilateral					1.2	1.5	1.8	3.7
Total official bilateral					12.2	13.6	14.1	14.8
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)							1.0	6.0
Total Bilateral					12.2	13.6	15.1	20.8
Total Multilateral	3.3		5.5	5.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	5.4
Total Disbursements					<u>16.6</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>26.2</u>
<b>CONGO (B)</b>								
French official bilateral					10.5	10.0	12.7	8.5
Other official bilateral					0.7	1.3	1.5	2.3
Total official bilateral					11.2	11.3	14.2	10.8
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)		-0.3	.2	1.2		9.8	7.7	-2.1
Total Bilateral					11.2	21.1	21.9	8.7
Total Multilateral	.2		3.1	4.5	6.5	4.6	3.8	9.4
Total Disbursements					<u>17.7</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>25.7</u>	<u>18.1</u>
<b>DAHOMEY</b>								
French official bilateral					12.0	12.8	8.8	8.1
Other official bilateral					2.7	1.5	1.8	5.5
Total official bilateral					14.7	14.3	10.6	13.6
Total guaranteed private exports credits (net change in)				1.2	-0.4	7.5	-0.1	-3.8
Total Bilateral					14.3	21.8	10.5	9.8
Total Multilateral	.5		1.7	1.9	3.4	3.6	4.6	6.1
Total Disbursements					<u>17.7</u>	<u>25.4</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>15.9</u>
<b>GABON</b>								
French official bilateral					7.8	6.5	7.8	7.5
Other official bilateral					2.5	2.3	1.6	3.2
Total official bilateral					10.3	8.8	9.4	10.7
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)				.1	0.3	4.7	4.8	10.0
Total Bilateral					10.6	13.5	14.2	20.7
Total Multilateral	9.3	15.4	9.3	1.9	2.4	7.3	7.3	2.0
Total Disbursements					<u>13.0</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>22.7</u>
<b>IVORY COAST</b>								
French official bilateral					25.7	24.2	18.6	24.4
Other official bilateral					7.1	3.6	15.1	3.6
Total official bilateral					32.8	27.8	33.7	28.0
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	.1	-3.6	.8	4.0	19.7	18.6	4.6	0.7
Total Bilateral					52.5	46.4	38.3	28.7
Total Multilateral	.1	2.4	7.0	6.2	7.1	11.1	9.7	6.7
Total Disbursements					<u>59.6</u>	<u>57.5</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>35.4</u>
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>								
French official bilateral					31.5	30.8	24.4	27.4
Other official bilateral					3.2	7.1	6.4	3.0
Total official bilateral					34.7	37.9	30.8	30.4
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)					0.9	0.1	6.1	-0.3
Total Bilateral					35.6	38.0	36.9	30.1
Total Multilateral	2.6	1.4	4.0	6.9	12.9	12.9	11.6	13.0
Total Disbursements					<u>48.5</u>	<u>50.9</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>43.1</u>
<b>MALI</b>								
French official bilateral					5.9	7.8	5.0	7.9
Other official bilateral					2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6
Total official bilateral					8.8	10.7	8.7	10.5
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)		6.2	.2		2.6	0.5	2.9	-0.2
Total Bilateral					11.4	11.2	11.6	10.3
Total Multilateral	.1	.4	6.6	3.2	8.4	10.9	12.2	7.3
Total Disbursements					<u>19.8</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>22.8</u>	<u>17.6</u>

a/ Disbursements include: Official bilateral flows i.e. Grant-like flows (Net) plus Net official grants, reparation and indemnification, plus Net official lending; and net change in guaranteed private export credits, but exclude net private investments, this latter item being not available country by country.



DISBURSEMENT TO AFRICAN FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES BY TYPE OF AID AND REGIPIENT COUNTRY (1960-1967) <sup>a/</sup>

(\$ millions)								
COUNTRY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>MAURITANIA</b>								
French official bilateral					9.1	6.5	3.7	7.7
Other official bilateral					0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total official bilateral					9.2	6.7	3.8	7.8
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)		.8	2.1	-1.5	-0.3	-0.5	0.1	3.9
Total Bilateral					8.9	6.2	3.9	11.7
Total Multilateral		16.3	33.8	20.6	2.8	2.6	0.2	0.3
Total Disbursements					<u>11.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>12.0</u>
<b>NIGER</b>								
French official bilateral					11.1	13.1	12.7	11.4
Other official bilateral					1.3	1.4	3.4	4.0
Total official bilateral					12.4	14.5	16.1	15.4
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)			.8	-3	1.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3
Total Bilateral					14.0	14.2	15.6	15.1
Total Multilateral		2.0	3.4	2.3	2.4	4.7	6.8	6.3
Total Disbursements					<u>16.4</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>21.4</u>
<b>SENEGAL</b>								
French official bilateral					41.8	32.0	26.9	29.7
Other official bilateral					7.6	2.2	3.5	5.2
Total official bilateral					49.4	34.2	30.4	34.9
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)			.1	4.3	-2.5	3.2	2.1	0.1
Total Bilateral					46.9	37.4	32.5	35.0
Total Multilateral	.1	.2	6.5	6.2	7.9	13.3	13.7	13.8
Total Disbursements					<u>54.8</u>	<u>50.7</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>48.8</u>
<b>TOGO</b>								
French official bilateral					4.5	4.6	7.0	3.1
Other official bilateral					7.4	5.2	1.6	7.5
Total official bilateral					11.9	9.8	8.6	10.6
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)		1.1	-5	1.2	3.2	1.4	0.7	-1.6
Total Bilateral					15.1	11.2	9.3	9.0
Total Multilateral	.1	.6	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.7
Total Disbursements					<u>18.2</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>12.7</u>
<b>UPPER VOLTA</b>								
French official bilateral					9.7	10.0	8.7	12.9
Other official bilateral					1.2	1.1	1.5	3.3
Total official bilateral					10.9	11.1	10.2	16.2
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)						0.1	-0.1	0.6
Total Bilateral					10.9	11.2	10.1	16.8
Total Multilateral	.2	1.4	3.4	3.0	4.5	6.5	6.7	3.5
Total Disbursements					<u>15.4</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>20.3</u>
<b>OTHERS</b>								
<b>BURUNDI</b>								
French official bilateral							0.5	
Other official bilateral	7.5	6.7	10.1	6.2	5.9	3.4	6.5	8.6
Total official bilateral	7.5	6.7	10.1	6.2	5.9	3.4	7.0	8.6
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)								
Total Bilateral					5.9	3.4	7.0	8.6
Total Multilateral			.3	.2	2.1	1.2	2.0	2.1
Total Disbursements					<u>8.0</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>10.7</u>
<b>CONGO (K)</b>								
French official bilateral							1.7	3.2
Other official bilateral	71.2	60.2	114.3	104.4	107.3	136.2	87.7	89.2
Total official bilateral	71.2	60.2	114.3	104.4	107.3	136.2	89.4	92.4
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	1.7	1.6	-.2	.2	13.4	11.1	7.7	-4.0
Total Bilateral					120.7	147.3	97.1	88.4
Total Multilateral	18.6	26.3	1.7		13.8	13.1	0.2	1.8
Total Disbursements					<u>134.5</u>	<u>160.4</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>90.2</u>

a/ Disbursements include: Official bilateral flows i.e. Grant-like flows (Net) plus Net official grants, reparation and indemnification, plus Net official lending; and net change in guaranteed private export credits, but exclude net private investments, this latter item being not available country by country.



DISBURSEMENT TO AFRICAN FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES BY TYPE OF AID AND RECIPIENT COUNTRY (1960-1967) <sup>a/</sup>

(\$ millions)

COUNTRY	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<u>GUINEA</u>								
French official bilateral						-1.8	-1.1	-1.4
Other official bilateral					12.5	25.0	14.7	9.3
Total official bilateral					12.5	23.2	13.6	7.9
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	3.4	2.2	2.3	-3.5	14.3	2.7	3.5	-2.4
Total Bilateral					26.8	25.9	17.1	5.5
Total Multilateral	.1	.3	.5	.1	.6	.8	1.3	1.7
Total Disbursements	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>26.7</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>
<u>RWANDA</u>								
French official bilateral							.3	
Other official bilateral	7.5	6.7	10.1	6.4	5.4	6.9	9.8	11.7
Total official bilateral	7.5	6.7	10.1	6.4	5.4	6.9	10.1	11.7
Total guaranteed private export credits (net change in)	.1	.2	-.3			.3		0.3
Total Bilateral					5.4	7.2	10.1	12.0
Total Multilateral	.8	.7	1.0	.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1
Total Disbursements	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>14.1</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Disbursements include: Official bilateral flows i.e. Grant-like flows (Net) plus Net official grants, reparation and indemnification, plus Net official lending; and net change in guaranteed private export credits, but exclude net private investments, this latter item being not available country by country.



Table III: Commitments by Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique  
In million dollars<sup>X)</sup> and Calendar Year

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
<u>Africa<sup>XX)</sup> and Madagascar</u>									
<u>Loans</u>									
Public Sector	26.4	30.8	30.0	40.4	23.8	33.9	34.2	40.0	46.5
Private Sector	8.8	1.1	11.4	14.3	4.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	16.0
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>54.7</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>62.5</u>
<u>Participation</u>									
Public Sector	--	--	--	1.1	0.5	0.1	--	0.2	0.4
Private Sector	1.8	2.4	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
<u>Total Aid to Africa and Madagascar</u>	<u>37.0</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>55.8</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>62.9</u>
<u>French Overseas Territories and Departments</u>									
<u>Loans</u>									
Public Sector	10.1	15.4	20.3	19.5	29.0	28.7	34.2	37.1	31.3
Private Sector	4.1	8.6	10.4	7.6	21.6	8.9	12.4	12.4	24.5
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>24.0</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>27.1</u>	<u>50.6</u>	<u>37.6</u>	<u>46.6</u>	<u>49.5</u>	<u>55.8</u>
<u>Participation</u>									
Public Sector	--	--	--	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.1	--	--
Private Sector	--	0.7	0.1	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Subtotal</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
<u>Total Aid to French Overseas Territories and Departments</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>52.6</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>46.7</u>	<u>49.5</u>	<u>55.8</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>51.2</u>	<u>59.0</u>	<u>72.9</u>	<u>83.4</u>	<u>81.6</u>	<u>72.7</u>	<u>81.9</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>118.7</u>

Source: CCCE annual reports

X) exchange rate: 4.9

XX) Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (B), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, and since 1963 also Burundi, Congo (K), Ethiopia and Rwanda.

Western Africa Department  
February 19, 1970



FRANCE: CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE  
 1965-68 FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN AFRICAN STATES AND THE MALAGASY REPUBLIC <sup>a/</sup>  
 (\$ millions; Exchange rate \$1 = F4.9)

	Disbursements During Year												Outstanding Bal. of Loans, Face Value of Total Equity Investment, and Total Contribution as of December 31, 1968-							
	1965			1966			1967			1968			Loans to		Equity	Total				
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Investment	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Investment	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Investment	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Investment	Contributions				
Cameroon				3.34			3.34	1.90		.04	1.95	3.64				3.64	64.56	5.69	5.58	75.82
C.A.R.				.87		.06	.93	4.32			4.32	1.31				1.31	15.84	.19	.56	16.58
Chad				1.49			1.49	1.17			1.17	.90				.90	16.77		.58	17.36
Congo (B)				5.14			5.14	.76			.76	2.63	6.23	.04		8.90	29.46	6.72	.54	36.72
Dahomey				.12			.12	.08			.08	.30			.02	.32	14.22		.37	14.59
Gabon				2.73			2.73	3.12		.06	3.19	1.80			.06	1.87	20.83	12.84	1.25	34.91
Ivory Coast				4.43		.03	4.46	6.48			6.48	8.88	.39	.37		9.65	74.20	5.07	1.58	80.86
Malagasy Rep.				2.83			2.83	3.11			3.11	4.81				4.81	61.27	.19	1.55	63.00
Mali				.80			.80	.51			.51	.05				.05	25.31		.09	25.40
Mauritania				.52	.43	.07	1.02	.03			.03	1.82				1.82	11.76	28.36	.28	40.40
Niger				.72			.72	.67			.67	2.33				2.33	11.52		.32	11.84
Senegal				1.96	.49		2.45	3.60	.02		3.62	2.30	.01			2.31	50.41	11.18	1.53	63.12
Togo				1.44			1.44	.85		.03	.88	.74			.01	.75	8.98	5.85	.24	15.08
Upper Volta				.48			.48	.37			.37	.72				.72	13.01		.41	13.42
Unallocated				<u>1.55</u>	<u>.02</u>	<u>.03</u>	<u>1.59</u>	<u>2.28</u>			<u>2.28</u>	<u>1.47</u>				<u>1.47</u>	<u>10.79</u>		<u>1.42</u>	<u>12.22</u>
TOTAL				<u>28.41</u>	<u>.94</u>	<u>.19</u>	<u>29.54</u>	<u>29.24</u>	<u>.02</u>	<u>.13</u>	<u>29.40</u>	<u>33.73</u>	<u>6.63</u>	<u>.51</u>		<u>40.87</u>	<u>428.95</u>	<u>76.07</u>	<u>16.30</u>	<u>521.32</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Operation of CCCE on its own resources, i.e. excluding operation made for the account of the French Government (FAC).



Net Change in French Guaranteed  
Private Export Credits, 1960-1967  
(in millions of U.S. dollars)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
Africa North of Sahara <u>/a</u>	-1.2	3.1	5.4	7.3	17.2	47.6	49.0	19.5
Middle East <u>/b</u>	21.2	22.4	-6.6	-32.5	12.0	-19.7	17.2	57.8
Europe <u>/c</u>	-10.0	71.7	24.2	36.5	36.9	51.1	39.2	21.7
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Europe, Middle East & North Africa	10.0	97.2	23.0	11.3	66.1	79.0	105.4	99.0

/a Includes: U.A.R., Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia

/b Includes: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia,  
South Arabia Federation, Syria, Trucial States and Yemen

/c Includes: Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Less  
Developed Countries, OECD, Paris, 1960-1967



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FRANCE: Amounts of Export Transactions with Medium and Long-Term Credit  
for which Individual Guarantees Against Non-Commercial Risks  
were Delivered During the Year (Cal. 1965-68)

(\$ Millions)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
North Africa <sup>a/</sup>	130.0	112.7	132.7	113.1
African States and <sup>b/</sup> Malagasy Republic	67.6	69.4	61.2	51.0
Other developing <sup>c/</sup> countries	506.5	819.2	943.1	1,011.6
Developed countries	262.4	214.7	270.4	208.8
TOTAL <sup>d/</sup>	<u>966.5</u>	<u>1,216.0</u>	<u>1,407.4</u>	<u>1,384.5</u>

<sup>a/</sup> Includes: Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

<sup>b/</sup> Includes: Cameroon, C.A.R., Chad, Congo (B), Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

<sup>c/</sup> Including Yougoslavia

<sup>d/</sup> Excluding: Eastern Europe, Mainland China, North Korea and North Vietnam.

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TABLE 4

## COMPARATIVE AID-GIVING PERFORMANCE IN 1968

Countries ranked in order of Per Capita GNP	GNP <sup>(1)</sup> PER CAPITA		TOTAL OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE FLOWS			OFFICIAL FLOWS		OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE		NET TRANSFER		GRANT ELEMENT	
	\$	Rank	\$	% GNP	Rank	% GNP	Rank	% GNP	Rank	% GNP	Rank	% GNP	Rank
United States	4380	1	28.9	0.66	11	0.41	9	0.38	8	0.37	8	0.34	7
Sweden	3230	2	16.3	0.50	15	0.28	11	0.28	9-11	0.28	11	0.26	12
Canada	3000	3	14.8	0.49	16	0.34	10	0.28	9-11	0.32	10	0.28	9-10
Switzerland	2790	4	39.3	1.41	1	0.11	16	0.11	16	0.11	16	0.11	16
Denmark	2540	5	15.1	0.59	14	0.21	14	0.23	13-14	0.23	13	0.22	13
France	2510	6	29.5	1.17	3-4	0.68	1-2	0.68	1-2	0.65	1	0.65	1
Norway	2360	7	15.1	0.64	13	0.26	12	0.28	9-11	0.25	12	0.28	9-10
Australia	2330	8	15.6	0.67	10	0.56	4	0.57	3	0.56	2	0.57	2
Germany	2190	9	27.5	1.26	2	0.45	6-7	0.42	5-7	0.38	7	0.33	8
Belgium	2150	10	25.2	1.17	3-4	0.45	6-7	0.42	5-7	0.45	6	0.41	5
Netherlands	1980	11	21.7	1.09	5	0.53	5	0.53	4	0.52	4	0.43	4
United Kingdom	1850	12	13.8	0.75	7	0.42	8	0.42	5-7	0.35	9	0.40	6
Austria	1550	13	10.0	0.65	12	0.24	13	0.20	15	0.21	14	0.13	15
Japan	1410	14	10.4	0.74	8	0.57	3	0.25	12	0.34	3	0.27	11
Italy	1360	15	10.4	0.73	9	0.20	15	0.23	13-14	0.17	15	0.15	14
Portugal	540	16	5.1	0.94	6	0.68	1-2	0.68	1-2	0.48	5	0.46	3
Total D.A.C.	2770		21.0	0.77		0.43		0.39		0.40		0.35	

(1) At market prices