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McNamara Correspondence,

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McNamara correspondence - 1971

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Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President
The World Bank
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
USA

November 26, 1971

Dear Mr McNamara,

Referring to earlier correspondence I have the pleasure of sending you the unpublished Memorandum and Tentative list of Institutes from the Nobel Rockefeller Foundations Workshop at Villa Serbelloni, Italy, on October 11 to 16, 1971.

If you have questions or remarks please do not hesitate to write to me.

Yours sincerely,

Sam Nilsson

Sam Nilsson
Secretary General

Mailing address:
Dr. Sam Nilsson
The Nobel Foundation
Sturegatan 14
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Encls: Memorandum
List of Institutes

President has seen

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MEMORANDUM

Nobel and Rockefeller Foundations Workshop

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Contacts, Co-ordination and Collaboration

October 11 - 16, 1971

Villa Serbelloni, Bellagio, Italy

I. Introduction

Under the auspices of the Nobel and Rockefeller Foundations, a group of some twenty individuals (Appendix 1), acting in their personal capacities, came together at the Villa Serbelloni October 11 to 16, 1971 in order to discuss the problems of contacts, co-ordination and collaboration of existing, as well as projected institutions for development, the latter word considered in its widest sense.

Economic development was for instance compared to the supporting structure of a building made livable only by cultural development. Science serves as a tool for economic development, but is also an important instrument for that fulfilment which is a feature of culture. Progress in a country requires a balanced growth of both areas - economic as well as cultural development.

It was felt that if organizational structures are conceived in this context there is an obvious need for both problem-oriented laboratories and centers active in the fundamental sciences. Existing universities and institutes may have been able to satisfy those needs before the world problems reached their present level of size and complexity, and before the new nations emerged. New structures for transdisciplinary contacts and for intellectual catalyses are, however, now needed.

II. General Considerations

Any new structures to facilitate international collaboration should be flexible enough to accommodate both goal-oriented endeavors and initiatives in fundamental sciences. They should be organized in such a

fashion that creative new methods aimed at furthering the development process are not only generated, but also subjected to unbiased evaluation.

Specialized institutes will probably come to play an important role in the above context, but the creation of new institutions is usually a slow process. As indicated by presentations to the Serbelloni group on the urbanization process as well as conclusions drawn from the "Club of Rome" study, time is getting short. Even if the long-range goal could well be a truly transnational university involving global participation, certain immediate steps should be taken toward the establishment of flexible networks for collaboration. Such organizations could be governmental or non-governmental, discipline-oriented or trans-disciplinary.

III. Background for Special Considerations

The group studied the report of the UNESCO Director General on the "Establishment of an International University" IU (16 C/72; 16th October 1970), the progress report (E/L 1441; 12th August 1971) of the Panel of Experts appointed by the Secretary General for assisting him in the same matter and heard a summary of the UNESCO feasibility study (ED/WS/257; 1 September 1971). The group also considered the experience gained by transnationally oriented national institutes and universities and discussed the lessons to be learned from several international efforts like the International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, the International Rice Research Institute (description to be published and circulated separately) and the World University project of the World Academy of Art and Science.

After studying also a proposal to establish an International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS), the steps taken to create an International Foundation for Science (IFS), documentation on the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE) (description to be published and circulated separately) and international co-operation in microbiology, the Serbelloni group made specific observations with regard to:

- A. An International University System (IU)
- B. An International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS)
- C. The International Foundation for Science (IFS)

IV. Specific Observations

- A. An International University System
 - 1. Subject to the reservations mentioned under 3 below, the Serbelloni group was in sympathy with the initiative to establish an international university system as a mechanism for generating, retrieving and applying knowledge to the benefit of Mankind.
 - 2. Under the assumption that an international university system is established, it was felt that this should:
 - a. help to mobilize the intellectual community for the overall development effort and in particular for outlining the strategy and tactics required to attain a healthy and dignified life for everyone;
 - b. provide both the transdisciplinary channels and adequate resources for attacking the urgent world problems;
 - c. alleviate the dangers of permanent scientific and technological dependence of one country upon another;
 - d. complementing existing efforts aimed at educating specialists for the economically underdeveloped nations;
 - e. develop greater public understanding of the nature and role of science and technology in the modern world.
 - 3. It is essential that the initial components of an international university system meet the highest quality standards and that the considerations of professional excellence and performance records rather than on political, geographic, racial or other types of bias. If such principles cannot be assured, the establishment of an international university might actually be a disservice.
 - 4. The Serbelloni group believed that the proposed general approach was excellent: A decentralized structure, but with a strong

center for co-ordination, programming and specialized studies. The center should have a goal-oriented group of scholars. It should be provided with such facilities for information processing and comprehensive planning needed to facilitate co-operation among different disciplines and among institutional components of the global system. It should be operated in such a trans-disciplinary manner that it would attract the participation of individuals known for their operational capability in their own field, intellectual quality and independence of thought as well as for their global concern.

5. The proposed decentralized structure would ensure an essential flexibility and accommodate the innovative elements which would have to be added in the course of growth. The group welcomed the statement (Document E/L 1461: 12 August 1971) that this would follow a pragmatic, step-by-step course, and the Workshop participants expressed their willingness to lend whatever service they could to further this process.

6. In connection with the IU discussion, and in view of the timeliness of a related initiative, the Serbelloni group expressed the appreciation with the spirit of co-operation expressed in article X (1) of the draft treaty on disarmament in the biological warfare area (Conf. of Committee on Disarmament, UN document CCD/353, Sept. 28, 1971): "The States Parties to the Convention undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes. Parties to the Convention in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing individually or together with other states or international organizations to the further development and application of scientific discoveries in the field of bacteriology (biology) for prevention of disease, or for other peaceful purposes."

The Serbelloni group expressed the hope that the nations would not fail to seize the opportunity, at the current UN General Assembly, to advocate a redeployment of the facilities for military microbiology towards civil functions. If those facilities

could form part of a laboratory network for international collaboration in applied microbiology, a very significant activity would be added to the general efforts which further the development process for all countries.

A working party should be established to elaborate a concrete action program for the envisaged international co-operation in microbiology. This should involve participation both of the Panel of Experts on the Establishment of an International University, the informal interagency coordination group for microbiology and ICSU.

B. An International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS)

The Serbelloni group believed that the first step in the realization of some of the goals of an International University (within or outside the UN system) could be met by an International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study (IFIAS). Such a Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study would be valuable in itself and the proposal put forward in 1969 (Appendix 2) was therefore reviewed independently of that of an International University. The IFIAS proposal envisages the bringing together some of the existing Centers of Advanced Study around the world, pre-eminent in their specialized disciplines of pure, applied and social sciences and humanities. These institutes should be brought together by a common desire to take immediate action in attacking some of the worlds most burning problems.

After a thorough discussion of the proposed IFIAS, the Serbelloni group agreed upon the following measures to be taken in the near future:

- the leaders of certain institutes, who may be interested in the establishment of an International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study should be invited to a meeting during the first half of 1972. The Nobel and Rockefeller Foundations have agreed to consider continuing their auspices for this meeting;
- a detailed document about the function, organization and financing of IFIAS should be prepared by a special working group and distributed in advance to the directors. They will come there to explore the desirability and feasibility to establish such a

federation with the hope that the federation and its program could be launched without delay.

1. Purposes

The purpose of IFIAS is certainly manifold and cannot be specified in a simple matter. The following examples might be identified at this stage, but it must be left to the institute directors at the meeting in 1972 to define specific recommendations.

Member institutions of the Federation, in various combinations, should find opportunities from time to time to:

- a. increase understanding of the interactions among advances in various major fields, scientific or humanistic activity, thereby promoting complementarity of work and identification of major gaps in the creation or systematic utilization of knowledge relevant to global problems such as: peace, health, human environment including human settlements, population, food and energy supply;
- b. engage in new or expanded co-operative research efforts among existing institutes of advanced study, among institutions of the economically underdeveloped nations, and especially among institutes of advanced study on the one hand and institutions in the less developed nations on the other;
- c. strengthen institutions of newer or poorer nations by providing specialized training for increased numbers of their young people and by assisting them with the solution of more difficult scientific, organizational, financial or other problems. Some specific examples for action programmes are given in Appendix 3.

An organized effort of the type described should result in an expanding, increasingly dynamic and more useful world community of effort, greater understanding of science and its interaction with other elements of human endeavor by specialists as well as by the public.

2. Organization

An effective IFIAS, while loose and flexible in character, would need a small but competent executive central unit to help develop and carry out its agreed upon purposes. Particularly the central unit must develop the machinery to implement the contacts between the institutes.

In deciding which institutes may be selected to form parts of IFIAS, the dual criteria of quality in their own fields and commitment to international co-operation would be determining factors.

The individual member institutes may also function as a nucleus around which other institutes devoted to the same purposes may cluster.

An interesting new approach to the establishment of an advanced institute geared towards IFIAS' goals is the International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE).

3. Financing

IFIAS, being an independent federation would seek funds from any suitable sources for the operation of the central unit. If an International Foundation for Science is established, the IFIAS should have good contacts and hopefully even some financial support from this Foundation.

C. The International Foundation for Science (IFS)

1. The Serbelloni group expressed great sympathy with the advanced plans (Appendix 4) to establish an International Foundation for Science (IFS), aimed at providing facilities and equipment for individual post-graduate scientists as well as to teams of scientists in the economically underdeveloped countries in their efforts on behalf of their countries of origin. Such a Foundation would, in fact, be an important factor in accelerating the development process in the poor parts of the world. The aided scientists would stimulate their national milieu both by the results of their research and by the gradual establishment of a

scientific community and an intellectual culture permitting an optimal utilization of the resources of the World.

2. The IFS should be an independent international organization initially established by academies and learned societies. The IFS's working group should establish contacts with UNESCO, for instance, by inviting representation on the Governing Board.
3. The Serbelloni group expressed their willingness to stimulate general interest in supporting IFS financially. A modest start might require an annual budget of at least \$5 million, but if the resources are to be commensurate to the needs, a much larger sum would be required. To this end a creative finance committee must be established to assist the working group of IFIAS.

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A WORLD FEDERATION OF INSTITUTES OF ADVANCED STUDY by Abdus Salam

A number of groups have been working independently towards the project of setting up one or more world universities. That this is of importance in the context of the international future of mankind goes without saying. That at least one university did not come into existence at the same time as the United Nations organization did in 1945 is something of which the world's academic community cannot feel proud. Recognising this, at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the resolution 2573 (XXIV) inviting the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive expert study on the feasibility of an international university. In introducing this widely sponsored resolution, it was stated that "the establishment of an international university would satisfy the aspirations which were becoming apparent in all parts of the world and it would fulfil an obvious need".

There are at least four reasons for this universal interest in the setting up of one or more international world universities:

1) The idealistic reason - international understanding

There is no instrument more potent in bringing an appreciation of different - at present national - points of view than the atmosphere of an international university.

2) Global studies

Within the context of such a university there is the possibility of growth of international studies on global subjects - like international development, international economics, global environment, disarmament and the like.

3) Contacts of scholars

Human knowledge transcends national boundaries. To a scholar interested even in his narrow speciality, there is nothing more valuable than the possibility of free contact with his peers from all countries. A well-constituted world university may resolve the present political difficulties in achieving such contacts.

4) Access to specialized knowledge for scholars from developing countries

In the past, when scholars and scientists have worried about

international contacts, they have tended to feel concern about East and West contacts only. One tends to forget the needs for contact of students and scholars from developing countries with their peers from developed countries. Opportunities for such contacts do not exist - not for political reasons, but because of economic factors. A world university, representing East, West and the third world, is less likely to forget the needs of these students and scholars and more likely to afford them access to academic, scientific and technical areas at present the exclusive preserve of the richer countries. The developing countries fully recognize that a truly international university - preferably under the UN auspices - is the one real guarantee for their scholars to receive their share - as of right - of the facilities and resources of the international institutions to be created.

In response to the General Assembly resolution a study has been carried out on behalf of the Secretary-General. This study suggests the setting up of a set of postgraduate international institutions within the United Nations family - to be called UN International Universities - with two objectives:

- a) "To enable scholars from all parts of the world jointly to study, research and reflect on the principles, moral imperatives, objectives, purposes, perspectives and needs of the UN system in the light of its fundamental laws and developing accords, declarations, resolutions and programmes.
- b) "Secondly, to undertake a continuing and widely-based international scholarly effort of study and research, directed in consonance with Charter obligations towards social, economic and cultural progress through co-operation among nations and peoples. The universities would achieve these ends through emphasizing ... relevant international studies, largely inter-disciplinary, of wide and generally global significance."

It is clear that the objectives of this particular response to the General Assembly resolution are limited to the special global studies related to global problems. This is not going to be a traditional university pursuing the traditional range of subjects, but a specialized institute or set of institutes.

Commendable as this response is, it falls short of the aspirations of at least two of the communities which have supported world university projects. By and large both these communities have had in mind the traditional range of academic disciplines, in addition to global studies. The two communities are:

- i) Academic scholars and scientists in East and West who desire in their traditional disciplines more contacts with each other.
- ii) Developing countries who look upon the world university idea as the one way by which they can secure entry for their students and scholars into the privileged intellectual, scientific and technological club on terms of equality. Notwithstanding the fact that no stated bar operates against anyone from a developing country pursuing advanced studies and research at any of the world's great institutes, in practice the economic and other factors do operate in such a manner that at least the scientific and technological gap between the poor and the rich countries grows ever wider. The developing countries look upon the world university project as a means to bridge this gap.

From this it would seem that nothing short of one or more full-fledged world universities in traditional disciplines - at least for post-graduate scientific and technological studies - will satisfy these two groups.

Unfortunately, to develop full-fledged universities - and particularly under UN sponsorship - is not all that easy. One does not have to recount the difficulties which are likely to be met. Since the sums of money involved are large, it is out of the question that the United Nations organization - even with the generous support of the World Bank - could finance such a venture. It is also unclear if one could get a number of the richer countries passionately interested in a project of this type and ready to back it. There are too many casualties among proposed international or regional institutions in the academic field already to give one great hopes of success unless one proceeded in a gradual manner. Further, the choice of location of such a world university in one country in preference to another will always present difficulties. Even the choice of faculties to develop first is not going to be all that plain sailing.

One way to circumvent the difficulty of creating new institutes, and yet to achieve at least partly some of the objectives listed above,

is to take advantage of existing centres of excellence and quality which would like to discharge international functions and to link such centres with the UN institutions for global studies proposed by the Secretary-General, the whole making up the beginning of a world university.

This note then is concerned with a world university idea emerging gradually from an amalgam of the UN institutes together with existing centres of advanced studies linked in a federation. In the first instance the emphasis is on post-graduate research and training for research. Later development of the idea may envisage undergraduate studies and the corresponding institutions.

Let us consider the various stages of the post-graduate plan. The important point we wish to make is that every part of the plan has merits of its own, irrespective of whether the later stages follow or not. The first stage is the identification of such existing institutions which already operate substantial international programmes. There is around the world no dearth of institutions of quality which are to a lesser or larger degree international in character, even though their original charters do not specify this. The idea would be to make them even more consciously so. The hope is that a voluntary federation would help in this: at the least in defining norms and making it possible to share experiences; at the best in raising new funds for the international operation. As a second part of the plan, and if this federation so chooses, a UN charter could be accepted and a formal link established with the UN Institution on Global Problems proposed by the Secretary-General. The centres constituting the federation and covering traditional disciplines together with the Secretary-General's UN University on Global Problems, would make a complementary whole - the beginning of a world university.

Such centres as should belong to the proposed federation must satisfy certain criteria. For example, such centres must possess the highest rating of quality; they must possess - to a lesser or greater degree - an international faculty of staff and research fellows; they must agree to spend a minimum proportion (to be fixed, perhaps between 15% - 25%) of their resources and their facilities towards furthering the work of high-grade scholars from developing countries.

To illustrate the working of one such centre, one may perhaps cite the example of the International Centre for Theoretical Physics at

Trieste, Italy. This case is not typical because the institute is financed and run by two of the United Nations Agencies, but it does provide an example of the type of international academic faculty in actual operation. The Centre was set up under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) with the co-operation (and from 1970 equal participation) of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Centre is devoted to imparting training for and conducting research in all disciplines of theoretical physics at the highest level. It draws its scientific faculty (consisting mainly of visitors) and research fellows from (theoretically 100 but in practice) some 50 countries of the East, West and the third world. Some 50% of its facilities and junior and senior research positions are reserved for scientists from developing countries. A unique feature is that the Centre offers dual appointments to active senior theoretical physicists from developing countries. Such appointments are held for periods of three to five years; the scholar spends the bulk of his time - about nine months of the year - in his own country, and the remaining three months of every year in Trieste. In addition, the Centre has built up federation links with some twenty research institutes in various countries - on a cost-sharing basis - which afford mobility of their staffs and research fellows. On the East-West co-operation side, as a UN-sponsored organization, the Centre plays an absolutely unique role: it is one of the few places in the world where physicists in subjects as sensitive as plasma research from the East and the West meet regularly and for prolonged periods (quarters or years) and with no national pride or sensitivities inhibiting scientific concourse.

The proposed World Federation of International Institutes of Advanced Study would include centres with already a large international programme or desirous of starting one. The institutes which would join this federation may operate schemes of dual appointments and federation with corresponding centres both in developed and developing countries. From informal contacts one knows that a number of institutes in USA, USSR, Great Britain, France and other countries are extremely desirous of widening their faculties internationally to share staffs and visitors with others in the same disciplines and, through the strength given to their international programmes by the fact of belonging to such a federation, be obliged to throw their doors even more widely

open to scholars from developing countries.

Why should a federation be created of institutes in diverse subjects? What advantages could come to the members of the proposed federation? Should it be independent institutes as well as institutes within national universities which should be invited to join? What about the financing of the international programmes? And the links to the UN family?

In answering these questions, one has to ask if the federation could be stronger in any way in carrying out the international aspects of its programmes than any one of its component units? Would, for example, the Trieste Centre get any benefit by being federated in a sort of loose link with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, or the Salk Institute for Biological Studies?

In our opinion, the answer to the last question is an affirmative "yes". The fact that a federation exists is likely to have important repercussions:

- 1) To get the general idea of international staffs and international use of facilities of scientific institutes accepted in a more "official" manner by the governing bodies of the institutes.
- 2) To secure a mobility of high-grade scientific personnel. Hopefully, there may emerge a UN Laissez Passer for academic personnel to travel freely, at least between the federating institutes, if the UN did get involved with the federation idea.
- 3) A commitment in respect of scholars from developing countries: a federation to which a fair number of reputable institutions belong would go much further in organizing and getting accepted common standards. The committing of a certain percentage of resources to helping scholars from developing countries, and to scholars from countries with different political systems, is a new idea. Many institutes do set aside certain sums but there is no coherent policy about this. We are hoping that belonging to a federation would provide a visibility to these efforts and a better focus.
- 4) If we envisage that institutes from developing countries would also belong to such a federation, these institutes will in many cases have to raise their standards in order to qualify to join. This type of pressure would be an excellent tonic for them, and make the tasks of those running these institutes vis-à-vis their

own governing councils - and their Governments - somewhat easier.

5. In respect of the question raised, whether it should be independent institutes which should federate or those located within universities, one should keep an open mind. In every case the permission of the governing bodies of the institutes would be needed. I believe this is easier for independent institutions. For the present we may envisage only such institutes being invited, but the matter should be dealt with pragmatically.

6. The question of financing international programmes is a difficult one. It is definitely envisaged that in the first instance the members of the federation would find funds from their own sources for this. Later, collective action may bring extra funding from outside - even from UN sources.

7. A first list of possible independent or semi-independent institutes which may consider forming initial membership of the federation is suggested in the Appendix. It is suggested that a preliminary meeting of Directors of these institutes be held to gain acceptance of the ideas in this note.

With regard in particular to the needs of the developing nations the following points may be mentioned:

1. Fellowships for M. Sc. or Ph. D. Students.
2. Facilities for postdoctoral fellows and faculty members on Sabbatical Leave - preferably for periods of not less than 12 months.
3. Training program of research units in particular fields -
The training of a minimal number of investigators (a critical mass that varies for different activities) who will be able, upon return to their country of origin, to form a nucleus for an independent research operation.
4. Participation in Teaching Activities - Upon invitation to make every effort to arrange for institute members to give courses in defined areas for limited periods of time. The cost should be borne entirely by inviting institutions.
5. Undertake joint research activities on problems of importance to the country of origin of the visiting investigator.

Introductory remarks on the International
Foundation for Science by Professor
Sven Brohult at the Nobel-Rockefeller
Workshop at the Villa Serbelloni,
Bellagio, October 14, 1971.

Gentlemen,

I presume that you are aware of the general plans for the establishment of an International Foundation for Science. The idea has been discussed almost exactly two years now, and I am pleased to state that the realization of the project has been brought much closer during this time, even if an immense lot of work remains before the IFS can start to act in full scale.

We are all painfully aware of the wide gap between the developed and the developing countries. Those of us who are engaged in the IFS - and I think most other scientists as well - are convinced that support to individual scientists and teams of scientists in developing countries can be a decisive factor in narrowing this gap, as these scientists would further the advancement of their countries, through the results of their research and through the subsequent gradual establishment of a scientific cadre and an intellectual culture in the developing countries.

In our opinion the international scientific community is capable of providing thorough and unbiased evaluation of scientific talents.

The aims of the IFS would be to encourage and support science in developing countries. The Foundation would attain its aim through finding promising young scientists in developing countries and by giving them support to facilitate scientific research relevant to the needs of their respective countries and performed in their home countries. Grants will aim at giving the scientists increased possibilities to perform research in their home countries and thus at reducing the so called brain drain.

At the IFS-meeting in Stockholm last summer, the question whether the IFS will perform a new duty which no other organization fulfills or whether some already existing organizations can do the same service was thoroughly penetrated. Dr. Robert Marshak, President of the City College of New York, and Dr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General of IAEA, both stated that the work proposed to become the task of the IFS is at present

not performed by any other international organization. The IAEA supports research, but only within its own, rather narrow field. Professor Pierre Auger, former Director General of ESRO and Member of the United Nations Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) established that the activities of the IFS would not coincide with these of other organizations. Another Member of the ACAST Committee, Dr. Alex Keynan, Vice President of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, confirmed that the ACAST had identified subjects upon which all represented countries and UN Agencies had agreed that research was necessary. The UN organizations had, however, after 3 to 4 years not been able to get anything done in these fields. The reason were that the UN system was not organized to support research. This were the motive to establish a new organization instead of working through the already existing international bodies.

In line with the mandates given so far, the IFS shall support technology, basic and applied natural sciences as well as social and behavioural sciences. Its funds will be raised from governments, international agencies, enterprises, foundations and individuals. The academies and learned societies that form the membership cadre will not be asked to fund the organization, but to assist in fund-raising.

I believe that the IFS should be an independent international organization equipped with a General Assembly of Academies, like in the case of the ICIPE, but associated with one or several of the United Nations Specialized Agencies - as a non-governmental organization. This was the original outline of the IFS, drawn up by professors Pierre Auger, Robert Marshak, Roger Revelle and Abdus Salam. With this type of organization, the governance of the Foundation would be vested with representatives of the international scientific community. As some of you might know, there has lately been a slight disagreement on this matter. Professor Auger, who has chaired the IFS Continuing Committee, has resigned from his office in the Foundation as he has changed his mind and now believes it absolutely necessary to build up the Foundation as a governmental organization, possibly as a bureau of Unesco.

I personally think, and I know that this view is shared by many of my colleagues, that the IFS should be, and should appear to be, responsible to the international scientific community. If the IFS is organized as

an intergovernmental institution, it runs a risk to become enmeshed in political conflicts and rivalry. Its program may become adjunct to existing projects - a means of providing peripheral assistance to existing institutions or a consolation prize for proposals not supported by existing agencies. Moreover, various conditions may be made concerning the kind of grants that may be approved, for example the use of blocked funds for special purposes in specific countries.

One of the main prerequisites when establishing the IFS must be to attain a membership cadre that is as broadly representative as possible. We must be especially careful to see that all developing countries with an active scientific organization of some standing will participate, regardless of their location. Furthermore, international co-operation in science and common efforts to contribute to the advancement of man through the support of research in and for the developing countries, allowing those countries to create national scientific cadres, is not the place for political and ideological struggle. In fact, a diversified spectrum of ideological tinges within the membership cadre of the budding Foundation is a basic component for successful operations in the future.

It must be essential for us to have scientific organizations from the east and the west, from the north and the south as members and supporters of the IFS. Some persons argue that it would be easier to achieve this aim if the IFS is organized as a governmental organization, but Gentlemen, let me draw your attention to examples like the Pugwash Conference and the International Council of Scientific Unions, both institutions which contradict such a statement.

It has been brought up that a non-governmental organization can be granted neither exemption from customs regulations, nor tax privileges nor diplomatic immunities. These are minor points, but still vital ones. I am personally convinced that it will be possible to solve them favourably via "bilateral" negotiations and treaties.

I have just stressed the importance of a broadly representative membership of the proposed Foundation. Not less important is of course the question of its funding. It must be absolutely clear that the fundraising sources the Foundation relies upon do not comprise any commitment for the Foundation, nor cause a risk for bias in the handling of its affairs. The Board of the IFS will consist of representatives of the

member organizations and of one representative of ICSU. The donors will thus not have a seat. Still, it is essential that the contributors come from various continents, countries and institutions. How should the IFS otherwise be a truly international organization? Another question is how the problem of fund-raising should be tackled. It is true for many international organizations and institutions that the good intentions are greater than the practical means. A great number of initiatives remains unrealized because of lack in resources or backing. However, I believe it is possible to facilitate the starting of an important international activity like the IFS with comparatively small stakes.

The primary criterion for selection for IFS support should be the scientific competence of the scientist or team of scientists concerned; there should be no compromise with this principle on for example such grounds as equitable distribution in comparison with other countries. I think that the structure of research and advanced studies itself guarantees that this principle will not lead to cases when all IFS allotments for say one year go to only one country or a handful of countries. The Rockefeller Foundation has - as professor Buzzati-Traverso pointed out at the IFS meeting in Stockholm last summer - very successfully recruited individuals qualified to judge people, and one of these, Mr. Pommerat, was instrumental in rebuilding biochemistry in Europe after the war, just by finding during his rather short visits to Europe biochemists merited for support, among them several in my own country. It would certainly be a great advantage for the IFS if we could have some advice from the Rockefeller Foundation on this issue, so that we could learn from their example.

The IFS will not insist that applications for grants are forwarded through government or other "proper" channels. On the other hand, it will of course facilitate the decision the Foundation has to take if some reference is made to the national member organization of the IFS and/or to senior scientists in the applicant's institution. It is self evident that it is desirable to reach an agreement on co-operation of the officials of the institution where the research project put forward for consideration will be performed.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to repeat the principle that support from the IFS should go towards scientific purposes that are relevant to the needs of the respective country. We believe that the need of a country can be judged best by its own administrators and scientists. Thus, each country

must find its own way of building up research facilities and scientific cadres. But this is not the only problem. What does the word "relevant" stand for in this context? How generously should we interpret it? Without basic science man's knowledge and understanding will stagnate. In the long run applied science is impossible without basic science. On the other hand, if all scientists are dedicated to basic science, who handles research on national, specific development problems like certain diseases and nutrition problems? What results will we then have to point at when we come back to our donors for renewal of funds?

Well, it is an overwhelming task to outline the principles of these matters. As a matter of fact, I think that we shall experience how comparatively easy it is to solve them in casu. According to the present design of the IFS, a number of scientific advisory groups will be charged with this. These groups will be appointed on an international basis, with not less than two members of each group. They will work directly under the auspices of the IFS and be recruited from among skilled scientists related to the scientific organizations that are members of the IFS. We believe that this will guarantee an objective and high-levelled screening and judgment of the projects.

The major proportion of grants will go towards such purposes as laboratory equipment, documentation services and salaries for technical personnel. The IFS will, except in special cases and on a transitional basis, not provide salary support for scientists. Neither can it undertake to establish entirely new institutes. The funds for travel will be minimal. One reason is the wide disparity in salary levels among university scientists in the world, another is the probable financial resources of the IFS.

If we look further into the future, it might well be possible that the IFS after several years of successful operation will be in a position to support entire institutes or centres of excellence. It may also work for intensified exchange of experience and scientific results between the industrialized and the developing countries; in one way or another constitute a forum in which all aspects of science may be discussed.

Let me finish by stating that it will certainly take some time before the IFS can start to work in a small scale. We have counted on a year of preparation from now on. It will take still longer before it can operate in full scale. Apart from administrative and financial business, we also hope to perform a thorough survey of the needs of an organization like the IFS in the developing countries. As a prelude to this, we have done a modest inquiry by questionnaire. The answers are not so many yet, but they represent both Asia, Africa and Latin America. So far, all those who have replied think that the academic and governmental institutions of their respective countries would permit young scientists to accept outside support under the IFS premises. It seems as though the scientists who might eventually be eligible for IFS support are not, or only to a limited extent supported fully or in part from international governmental agencies, private foundations or other "outside" sources. The most significant obstacles to the support of independent research by young scientists seem to lie in for example lack of national funds, of equipment and literature, of laboratory space and in scientific isolation. But also such elements as a weak scientific infrastructure, a government which expects immediate return in practical results, the local and national bureaucracy and a rigid control of grants in foreign currency are mentioned.

To leave the tree-tops for a minute and go down to the roots, let me tell you a few examples of scientists that our respondents have considered suitable for eventual support. One is the 35 year old Israeli doctor of Chemistry who does research concerning spectroscopy and electrochemistry of dissolving salts and would need 5.000 dollars per annum during 2 years. Another is the 31 year old Ethiopian doctor of Medicine, who needs 3.000 dollars per annum during 5 years for nutrition studies in pregnant women and infants. In Brazil, there is this 33 year old associate professor of Engineering and Mathematical Science who has an urge for 10.000 dollars per annum during 2 years for research on Materials Science. A 32 year old Indian reader in Physics and Applied Mathematics analyses the problems in science and technology for which a mathematical model can be designed. 10.000 dollars during 5 years would enable him to carry out his project. In the same country we also find this 25 year old instructor of Agricultural Botany who wants 1.300 dollars during 3 years for research on the breeding of a new sorghum variety for dry land farming.

Of course, these are only a few, random examples.

As several of you know, it was originally intended to formally establish the IFS already this fall, in fact this very month. We had already received some twenty replies for academies and other scientific organizations all over the world that had reacted favourably to the invitation to become founder members of the IFS. This fact, together with the awareness of the needs in the developing countries made the decision to postpone the IFS Constitutive Assembly hard. Nevertheless, I believe it was wise. Much good could doubtlessly be achieved during the preparatory year that lies before us. After the slight disappointment that lay in the postponement I just mentioned, my joy to participate in this workshop is even more pronounced than otherwise. I hope and trust that this conference will prove to be a great leap forward for the work to establish an International Foundation for Science, and eventually emanate in new symposia sponsored by our hosts the Nobel and Rockefeller Foundations and intended to be cradle-lands of new ideas in the context I have touched.

List of Institutes to be considered for invitation to the meeting
in the spring 1972

Mathematics and
Physics

International Centre for Theoretical Physics
Miramare, P.O. Box 586
34100 Trieste, Italy
(Professor Abdus Salam)

Mathematical Institute IMNI V.A. Steklov
I-Y Akademia Icheskiy Proyezd, 28
Moscow, USSR
(Professor I.M. Vinogradov)

Institute of Mathematics
Calia Griviței, 21
Bucharest, Roumania
(Professor Miron Nicholescu)

Institute for Advanced Scientific Studies
35, Route de Chartres
91-Bures-sur-Yvette (Essonne), France
(Professor Kuiper)

International Institute of Mathematics
Warwick University
Warwick, England
(Professor E.C. Ziman)

Chemistry

Instituts Internationaux de Physique et Chimie
Solvay
Brussels, Belgium
(Professor I. Prigogine)

Max-Planck-Institut für Physikalische Chemie
Abteilung für Chemische Kinetik
Bunsenstrasse 10
34-Göttingen, Germany
(Professor Manfred Eigen)

International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
P.O. Box 30772
Nairobi, Kenya
(Professor Thomas R. Odhiambo)

Overseas Pest Control Center
(Professor Peter Haskell)

Biological and
Medical Sciences

Broad coverage

Salk Institute for Biological Studies
San Diego, Calif, USA
(Dr. Joseph E. Slater)

Institut Pasteur
24, Rue de Docteur Roux
Paris 15e, France
(Professor Jacques Monod)

Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in Quantitative Biology
(Watson)

Rockefeller University
New York, USA
(Professor Detlev Bronk)

Special matters

Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie
8131-Seewiesen, Germany
(Professor Konrad Lorenz)

Dept. of Molecular Biology, University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Penn 19104, USA
(Professor Britton Chance)

M. Nesicki Institute of Experimental Biology
Warsaw, Poland
(Professor Konorski)

Institute of Biophysics
Avenida Pasteur 458
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
(Professor Carlos Chagas)

Nobel Institute of Medical Cell Research and Genetics
Karolinska Institutet
S-104 01 Stockholm, Sweden
(Professor Torbjörn Casparsson)

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research
Royal Melbourne Hospital
Parkwale
Melbourne, Australia
(Professor Nossal)

Earth Sciences

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Mass 02543, USA
(Dr. Paul M. Fye)

Scripps Oceanographic Institution
San Diego, Calif, USA
(Professor Nirenberg)

International Meteorological Institute
P.O. Box 19111
S-104 32 Stockholm 19, Sweden
(Professor Bert Bolin)

Corporation for Upper Atmospheric Research
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado, USA
(Professor Roberts)

Geophysical Observatory
Leningrad, USSR
(Professor Dykomo)

Agriculture

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
P.O. Box 583
Manila, Philippines
(Dr. Robert F. Chandler, Director
Dr. Cunnings,
Dr. D S Atvald, Assistant Director)

Indian Council for Agricultural Research
Kriyhi Byawan
New Dehli 1, India
(Professor M. Swaminathan)

CIMMYT
Calle Londres 40, 3er Piso
Mexico 6, D.F., Mexico
(Dr. Edwin J. Wellhausen, Director General
Dr. Haldor Hansen)

Institute of Agronomics and Pedology
Moscow, USSR
(Professor Victor Kovda)

Institution for Genetics
Lunds Universitet
Fack
S-221 01 Lund 1, Sweden
(Professor Åke Gustafsson)

Engineering

The Japan Iron and Steel Federation
Keidanren Kaikan 9-4, Ote-machi 1-Chome, Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo 100, Japan (Professor Fujimoto)

Steel Research Institute
Rome, Italy
(Professor Guistiniani)

Metallurgical Research Station
Arontorpsvägen 1
S-951 00 Luleå, Sweden

Social, Political
and Legal Sciences

Center for Advanced Study in Behavioural Sciences
Stanford, Calif, USA
(Professor Wilson)

Resources for the Future
1755 Massachusetts Avenue N.W.
Washington D.C. 20015, USA
(Professor J. Fischer)

Economic Development Institute of the
World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20433, USA

School for Advanced International Studies
John Hopkins University
Washington, D.C., USA
(Professor Wilcox)

Institute for International Economic Studies
Sveavägen 166, 19th floor
S-113 46 Stockholm, Sweden
(Professor Gunnar Myrdal)

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
Sveavägen 166
S-113 46 Stockholm, Sweden
(Professor Frank Barnaby)

Institute of War and Peace
Columbia University
Columbia, USA
(Professor Fox)

Royal Institute of International Affairs
Chatham House
St James Square
London SW1, England
(Professor Donald Schonfield)

Economic and Social Planning
Tokyo, Japan
(Professor Okito)

John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard, USA
(Professor Don K. Price)

Humanistics

Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies
600th 5th Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10020, USA
(Professor Joseph E. Slater)

Yale Divinity School
USA
(Professor C. Williams)

General

Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange
between East and West
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, USA
(Professor Kleinjans)

The Weizmann Institute of Science
P.O. Box 26
Rehovot, Israel
(Professor Albert Sabin)

The Institute of Advanced Study
Princeton, N.J. 08540, USA
(Professor Carl Kaysen)

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
Homi Bhabay Road
Bombay 5, India
(Professor M.G.K. Menon)

Athens Center of Ekistics
P.O. Box 471
Athens 136, Greece
(Dr. Constantinos Doxiadis)

Special consultants Professor Guy Camus, ORSTOM, Paris, France
Sir John Crawford, Canberra, Australia
Martinez Manatou, Mexico
Marcel Roche, Venezuela
Salvador Luria, MIT, USA

learning has no age limit



GEORGIA CENTER For CONTINUING EDUCATION

university of georgia/athens

November 17, 1971

Mr. Robert McNamara, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McNamara:

WGTV, the public television station at the University of Georgia is producing, with the considerable help of Professor Dean Rusk, a television series entitled GREAT DECISIONS... '72. This series will deal with the eight issues deemed each year by the Foreign Policy Association as the most important foreign policy issues facing the United States.

Professor Rusk has suggested to us that you might be willing to help us on program number six, "Poor Nations and Rich Nations: Can the Gap Be Narrowed?"

Specifically, we would like very much to come to Washington with a film crew and record your answer to the following questions:

1. How can the economic gap between the rich nations and the poor nations be narrowed?
2. Is a Marshall Plan for the world possible?

The WGTV film crew will be in Washington to film several segments for this series during the first week in December, and should you be interested in this endeavor, we could arrange an appointment at your convenience. We could also return to Washington at a later date should that be more convenient. I might also add that the film session with you would be conducted by Martin Agronski, whom I am sure you know.

In closing, I would like to say that we will not edit your film statement either for content or time without your written approval.

We hope that this project will be of interest to you, and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

James F. Shehane, III

James F. Shehane, III
Production Manager
WGTV - 404-542-1934

*12/2 12/3
morning 7/2/8*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: December 1, 1971

FROM: William Clark *loc*SUBJECT: WGTV Interview1. The Gap.

It cannot be narrowed by any of the programs now under consideration, e.g. D.D.II plans for 6% growth in LDC.s will result in the absolute gap widening.

Is that the question? Is the Indian peasant concerned that the Georgia farmer has 10 times his income? No; his interest is to get a more decent livelihood. Enough to eat to maintain health, enough cloth to be clothed in something more than rags.

Here development can help flow of resources which can create more food and more goods. Exports must pay for more capital goods. So Rich countries need to open their markets.

The real questions about the flow of resources are:

- (i) to ensure a large and steady flow.
- (ii) just as important to ensure good use of the resources.

This is where Bank comes in: good development science
good appraisal of projects.

Our objective is to use scarce resources for maximum improvement of quality of life.

[Do you want to refer to the question?]

2. Marshall Plan

Marshall Plan was reconstructing an existing system that had been smashed by war. The development of the LDC.s is creating from the ground up a modern system; so you have all the cost of infrastructure and such 'slow' changes as education.

Yet we spent \$25 billion in 5 years on Marshall Plan, and we do not have such sums for the Development of two-thirds of mankind.

But there is a plan of sorts. DD.II. What its aims are. What resources are needed. How far we need to go beyond aims to quality of life etc.

President has seen

This is a very exciting prospect. Of course it is difficult but not beyond us. How much good U.S. Aid has done; if this were known (e.g. Thai agriculture) there would be less disillusion with aid.

WDCClark:sf

Headquarters:
Washington, D.C., U. S. A.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
Cable Address - INTBAFRAD PARIS

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
Cable Address - INDEVAS PARIS



EUROPEAN OFFICE:
66, AVENUE D'ÉNA, 75-PARIS 16^E - FRANCE
Telephone - 720.25.10

November 3, 1971

Dear Bob,

Paul Fabra is a well known economic journalist of Le Monde. He covered the Annual Meeting and his articles about monetary and economic matters are well reputed.

I had him and Roger Chaufourrier for lunch today in Paris. In the course of the conversation, Fabra asked me to transmit a request to you for an interview on general matters of development policy. He could do it any time convenient to you, possibly at your next stop in Paris. He speaks English.

In short, Fabra does not want to make a classical interview similar to the one Alain Vernay had prepared with you for Le Figaro. What he has in mind is to discuss with you new trends in economic development, your ideas and intentions on this field.

Due to the importance enjoyed by Le Monde and to the position of Paul Fabra among the economic journalists, I would very warmly recommend him. I shall be grateful for your instructions on what I should answer.

I am copying this letter to William Clark.

With warm regards.

Yours sincerely,

A. Karasz

Arthur Karasz

Mr. Robert S. McNamara,
President,
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development,
Washington D. C. 20433.

cc: Messrs. W. Clark
Grenfell

RECEIVED

SECRET
1971 NOV-9 PM 3:14

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INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION AND DELEGATION SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
INFORMATION UNIT FOR
SECRETARY
MR. ROBERT S. JOHNSON

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I am writing you to advise you that the information on the
subject of the above mentioned communication is being
handled as a matter of internal security. I am sure you will
understand the reasons for this.

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INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION AND DELEGATION SECTION

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INTERNATIONAL DELEGATION AND DELEGATION SECTION



ROUTING SLIP

Date

November 24

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
Mr. W. Clark ✓	D928

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To Handle	Note and File
<input type="checkbox"/>	Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
<input type="checkbox"/>	Approval	Prepare Reply
<input type="checkbox"/>	Comment	Per Our Conversation
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Remarks

WDC:
Does not call for a
Reply. DDC

F

L. E. Christoffersen

CURT LIDGARD
ECONOMIC COUNSELOR
ROYAL SWEDISH EMBASSY

WASHINGTON D.C.

NOV 2 1971

Stockholm, October 22, 1971

Mr Robert S McNamara
Chairman
Boards of Governors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and International Development Association
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr McNamara,

On behalf of the delegation from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which has now returned to Sweden from its visit to a number of agencies dealing with international development assistance, I wish to express our deep gratitude for the excellent way in which we were received by the World Bank/IDA.

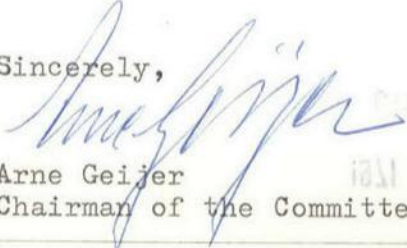
We appreciated very much the opportunity to meet you personally and to listen to your comments on the questions which interested us.

Our knowledge about the activities of the World Bank/IDA was very much increased by the interesting briefings given to us by the representatives of your agency. The work of our committee will no doubt benefit from this visit.

We thank you again for your kindness in receiving us for dinner in your home.

Please transmit to your collaborators our warmest thanks for their valuable contributions towards making our visit a success.

Sincerely,


Arne Geijer
Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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President has seen

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1971 NOV 2

Stockholm, October 22, 1971

RIKSDAGENS
UTRIKESUTSKOTT

Mr Robert S McNamara
Chairman
Board of Governors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and International Development Associa-
tion
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr McNamara,

On behalf of the delegation from the Committee on Foreign Affairs,
which has now returned to Sweden from its visit to a number of
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valuable contributions towards making our visit a success.

Sincerely,

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1971 NOV - 2 PM 3:37

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs
Anne Geijer

President has seen

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100 12 STOCKHOLM 48

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NOV 15 2021

WBG ARCHIVES



Mr. Nam
Confidential
(give on (or PL) 80

Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, S.W. 1

01-930 1234

12 October 1971

Dear Bob,

... When we met in Washington I promised to send you a note of some of the issues raised at the meeting in Nassau of Commonwealth Finance Ministers. I attach a short note.

I should add that, as I told you, these comments were made in the context of a discussion which brought out very clearly the wide appreciation which exists in developing Commonwealth countries of the World Bank's activities, and in particular of your own leadership. The points were made in a constructive spirit with the sincere desire to make the Bank's role even more useful. I am not expecting you to comment on these points. I merely wanted you to be aware of them.

May I say how much I enjoyed attending the Meeting again this year?

P.S. - Thank you for the generous reference in your remarks on the Friday after I had left.

*Car,
Larry*

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

POINTS MADE AT THE MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH

FINANCE MINISTERS ON THE
ROLE OF THE WORLD BANK GROUP

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Lending Procedures

There was some criticism of the Bank's procedures. It was suggested that appraisal studies should be carried out more speedily and should give more attention to wider social implications; small projects should not be excluded; loans should be made for sector programmes; there should be more programme lending; the recipient government should be brought into the decision-making process at the appraisal stage; and some decisions should be decentralised to Bank staff in the area. Some changes in the organisational structure of the Bank were needed, particularly the relationship between the Projects Department and the area departments.

Terms of Lending

It was suggested that there was a "built-in contradiction" in financing development by repayable loans for projects such as road construction or food production which had no direct financial returns. India noted that the earlier consortium aid recipients were at a disadvantage in that terms had now softened, and suggested that all old loan terms should be revised to current terms.

Lending to Small Countries

Lesotho and the Eastern Caribbean States regretted that the Bank was not prepared to undertake small projects in small countries; programme aid might be appropriate in these cases.

International tendering for civil works and construction

India raised this on the same lines as the Indian Finance Minister's statement to the Annual Meeting.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Marlborough House,
London SW1Y 5HX

Tel. No. 01-839 3411

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COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING

1971

THE BAHAMAS

COMMUNIQUE

Commonwealth Finance Ministers met at Nassau, the Bahamas on 23 and 24 September, 1971. The meeting was opened by the Honourable L. O. Pindling, Prime Minister of the Bahamas. The Rt. Hon. Anthony Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, presided

2. Ministers expressed their appreciation of the warm hospitality provided and the excellent arrangements made by the Government of the Bahamas for the first Commonwealth Ministerial meeting to be held in these islands.

3. Ministers recognised that they were holding their annual meeting at a particularly timely moment in view of the crisis in the international monetary system, and when important discussions were taking place in other international forums.

Current World Economics and Monetary Situation

4. Ministers devoted special attention to recent developments in the international monetary and economic fields. They viewed with serious concern the present international monetary instability, accentuated by the suspension of dollar convertibility. They were equally concerned about the surcharge on imports and the cut in development aid announced by President Nixon on 15 August. They recognised that the U.S.A. faced serious problems but felt strongly that equilibrium should be sought through an expansion rather than a contraction of international trade. They stressed that it was particularly unfortunate that measures had been taken which imposed heavy burdens on countries which had no part in causing the present difficulties and most of which were least

able to bear them. They also felt that unless there was a speedy realignment of currencies and a prompt removal of the import surcharge there was danger of a slide to protectionism and beggar my neighbour policies in the field of trade and payments which would be detrimental to both developed and developing countries. Ministers agreed on the need for a speedy re-establishment of currency parities at realistic levels and a review of the international monetary system which would involve all countries, under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund and which would take specially into account the needs of the developing countries. They agreed that it was desirable that developing countries should participate from the outset in the processes of decision making leading up to an international monetary reform.

Reserve Role of Sterling

5. Ministers welcomed the assurance given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there was no question of the U.K. undertaking discussions on concrete arrangements for the reserve role of sterling in the longer term without full consultation and study with the official holders of sterling, to whom any such arrangements would have to be acceptable.

U.K. and the E.E.C.

6. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the meeting a report on the outcome of the negotiations for British entry into the E.E.C. Ministers took note of the measures agreed upon during the negotiations in respect of individual Commonwealth countries, and the offer of association and trade agreements for a number of them.

7. In view of some anxieties expressed about the role of the Commonwealth after British entry into the E.E.C. the Chancellor stated that Britain saw her entry into the E.E.C. not as ending the Commonwealth association but as heralding a new chapter of Commonwealth relations and co-operation.

8. Ministers expressed the hope that the enlargement of the Community would lead to further liberalisation of its trade and aid policies and at the very least, developing countries of the Commonwealth would be placed in no less advantageous a position than at present.

9. Ministers invited the Secretariat to study and prepare papers on the issues which would arise for consideration by those Commonwealth countries to which the offer of association had been made.

Special Drawing Rights and Development Finance

10. Ministers considered the papers prepared by the Governments of Jamaica and Ceylon on the proposal for a link and expressed gratification that the suggestion made by them in 1970 had contributed to studies being undertaken by the I.M.F. They expressed the hope that these studies would be completed as early as possible and attached importance to the results of the studies becoming available well before the time when decisions must be taken in 1972. Ministers proposed that the studies should take note of any proposals which would involve a change in the use of S.D.R.'s as a reserve asset. They noted that since the situation has now arisen in which the entire structure of the international monetary system will have to come under fundamental review, the possibility of providing more directly in any reform of this system for an automatic transfer of resources to developing countries should be considered.

11. In the context of future allocations of S.D.R.'s, the hope was widely expressed that the question of larger and more equitable allocations to developing countries would be kept in view.

Aid

12. Ministers expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's report on the Flow of Intra-Commonwealth Aid in 1970. They noted that the net flow of intra-Commonwealth official assistance had increased substantially over 1969. They underlined the valuable part that the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation was expected to play in the Commonwealth development effort and more generally welcomed it as a further demonstration of Commonwealth co-operation.

13. The hope was expressed that a more determined effort would be made towards the untying of all aid to developing countries.

Freight Rate Problems of Developing Countries

14. Ministers considered papers submitted by the Governments of Mauritius and Ceylon which called attention, first, to the constraints on the economic development efforts of developing countries and to the balance of payments and terms of trade problems created for them as a result of freight rate increases by Conference Lines, and secondly, to the need for larger multilateral and bilateral assistance for the purchase of ships. Ministers shared the concern expressed on this important subject, and asked the Secretary-General to consider whether the Secretariat might play a useful role in this complex matter.

Role of the World Bank Group in Relation to Development

15. Ministers considered the role of the World Bank Group in relation to development. They noted the important role it has played in the whole field of development finance, and the new initiatives recently taken. They expressed concern at the delay on the part of some major contributors to I.D.A. in providing their agreed contributions to the third replenishment and expressed their appreciation of the lead taken by Britain, Canada and others in making advance contributions to enable I.D.A. to continue lending on an interim basis. Concern was expressed that the structure and lending policies of the Bank Group were insufficiently responsive to the economic, social and political needs and objectives of individual borrowers. It was felt that the Bank Group might usefully review a number of their policies e.g., continuing emphasis on project lending, marked preference for large projects, insistence on international bidding for civil works and supplies that could be procured locally, the terms of Bank lending and the criteria and eligibility for I.D.A. credits.

They hoped that such a review would, among other things, result in a speeding up of loans and disbursements, as well as in making loans available to certain poorer countries which do not at present qualify. The hope was widely expressed that the Bank would resume its efforts to work out a scheme for supplementary financial measures.

16. Ministers of Finance looked forward with pleasure to meeting in London in 1972.

WDC spoke to Mrs Hunebelle telling her that Annual Meeting week and the following impossible. We will cable Paris when we know of suitable date.

Direction

SF

4/28

Paris, September 17, 1971

Mr. Robert McNAMARA
2412 Tracy Place
WASHINGTON DC (Etats-Unis)

7/27
regret
Dow

Dear Mr. McNamara :

You certainly remember Mrs. Hunebelle, but you perhaps don't know "Preuves", a new offspring of the Réalités press-group and the french equivalent to "Foreign Affairs". By the same mail I am sending you a copy of "Preuves".

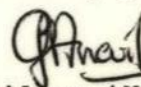
We would like very much to publish in our next issue an article by you. Our idea of it is not deal with a specific topic, but to ask you to look back at the years you spent at the Pentagon, to describe your state of mind and your intentions when you started to be Secretary of Defense and how they evolved when you were confronted with the problems of the exercise of power and with the results - good or bad - of your actions. In other words : when somebody, like you, is remarkably endowed with a brilliant mind, an efficient technique of having things done and a strong drive for action, all qualities which bring about results in business, what happens when he applies the same means in politics ? It is the philosophy of your experience in the administration which we would like you to elaborate and to put down.

As we frequently do with our authors, in order to spare their time, we can propose to you a procedure which we have used from Senator Mc Govern to Prime Minister Palme : i.e. to have a long talk with the author and, from this interview, to write a draft which is submitted to him for corrections and approval so that it reflects fully and correctly his ideas. Since Mrs. Hunebelle is going to be in Washington at the end of September, we think that it could be a good idea to use this opportunity for carrying out of project - if, our course, you agree with it.

We hope very much that you will consider favorably this idea and, when she is in Washington, Mrs. Hunebelle will call your secretary in order to know whether a meeting can be arranged.

With many thanks in advance.

Sincerely yours,



Gilles ANOUIL
Editor-in-chief

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SUITE 1120

1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20006

SEP 15 REC'D

Sept. 11, 1971

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON
NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT

Portland, Ore.

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
President, International Bank
For Reconstruction and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McNamara:

I am delighted you and Mr. Clark will be able to attend dinner at my home in Vienna, Va. on Sept. 20.

The other newsmen who will attend and myself are looking forward to seeing you again in this informal way.

Mr. Clark is being forwarded driving directions in another letter.

Sincerely,

William F. Anderson

William F. Anderson

President has seen

1971

State of New York

Department of Social Services
Office of the Statewide Planning Council

September 15, 1971

Mr. [Name]

Mr. [Name]
[Address]
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. [Name]:

Reference is made to your letter of September 10, 1971, regarding the proposed [Project Name] in the [Location].

The proposed [Project Name] is being reviewed by the [Agency Name] and the [Agency Name].

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

[Faint text]

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS
1971 SEP 15 AM 8:26

RECEIVED



THE CONSERVATION FOUNDATION

1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW Washington DC 20036 • (202) 265-8882 Cable: CONSERVIT

SEP 9 REC'D ✓

August 25, 1971

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

*Spoke plan Sept 15.
me*

Dear Mr. McNamara:

This is to ask your critical review and comments on the draft of Environment and Development which is enclosed.

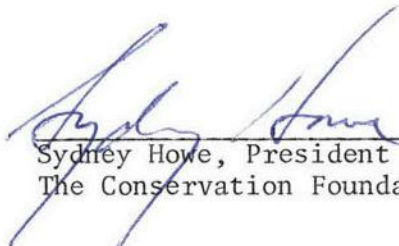
At the conclusion of an IUCN-CF workshop for environmental specialists and economic development authorities, held in Rome in September 1970, IUCN and The Conservation Foundation agreed to prepare these materials. A great deal of consultation with development officials has accompanied the drafting of this work, and we hope very much that it has the capacity to interest and assist those in less developed countries who make development decisions. We hope also that this will become a volume useful to international development agencies in explaining the ecological implications of their own programmes to the authorities of developing countries.

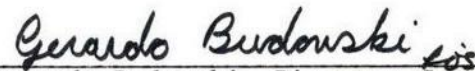
Since several authors have been involved in preparing this material, the style is not uniform throughout but this will be corrected in the final editing. We would appreciate your comments on content and means of presentation, preferably chapter by chapter. Any suggestions for additions or deletions would be valued, along with corrections of any errors that may persist in this draft.

In view of the current need for a text of this type, we have established a rather rigorous publication schedule. We ask that your reactions be returned to Dr. R. F. Dasmann at the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1110 Morges, Switzerland (copy to Mr. John P. Milton at The Conservation Foundation) by 15 September 1971.

Thank you very much for whatever assistance you can render to this effort.

Yours sincerely,


Sydney Howe, President
The Conservation Foundation


Gerardo Budowski, Director-General
International Union for the Conservation
of Nature and Natural Resources

P.S. Jim Lee of your staff has a copy of this. William Clark -- and perhaps others -- may be interested, too.

August 2, 1971

Dear Professor Lahbabi:

Thank you so much for the copy of the book you sent me by the hand of William Clark, and especially for its kind inscription.

I hope you enjoyed your visit to the Bank, and were able to see the efforts we are making as your partners "to bury under-development throughout the world".

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

Professor M. Lahbabi
Faculte de Droit
Universite Mohammed V
Avenue Moulay Cherif
Rabat, Morocco

WDClark:sf

July 30, 1971

Dear Lord Robbins:

I have read your letter of July 20 describing the plans for the new L.S.E. Library with great interest. I know very well, from the international staff here, just how much the School has meant to scholars all over the world, and I am sure the Library addition will be of great importance.

However I am afraid the Bank Group is not able to make any significant grant to a project like this. We have had to make it a rule not to be patrons on any large scale, and particularly not in the industrialized countries. The resources of which we are trustees are applied solely to the development of the poorer countries, whose needs far outrun what we and our partners can supply.

I am sorry to send a disappointing answer to an appeal of such merit from someone for whom I have such respect.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

Lord Robbins
The London School of Economics
and Political Science
Houghton Street, Aldwych
London, W.C.2, England

WDClark:jk



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20431

July 29, 1971

MANAGING DIRECTOR

*S.F.
Please see that
can focus to*

CABLE ADDRESS
INTERFUND

*Tim Smith of
RSM's similar
letter me*

Dear Lord Robbins:

I was most interested to learn of the developments which will make possible the expansion of the London School of Economics Library. This will clearly enhance even further the reputation and usefulness of what is indeed a unique institution.

I am particularly sorry, therefore, to say that it will not be possible for the International Monetary Fund to make a contribution to the appeal for the acquisition of the new building. I should like to stress that this decision reflects the general policy of the Fund, and in no way diminishes our high regard for the great contribution the Library makes to the social sciences, not only in Britain but throughout the world.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of the appeal, which I am sure is assured under your able chairmanship.

Yours sincerely,

P.-P. Schweitzer

Lord Robbins, C. H., C. B.
Library Appeal Office
The London School of Economics
and Political Science
University of London
Houghton Street
Aldwych London WC2, England

*cc Messrs. Louthard
Thorsen
Loftus
William Clark -*

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

HOUGHTON STREET ALDWYCH LONDON WC2

Telephone: 01-405 7686

CONFIDENTIAL

Library Appeal Office

20 July 1971

Mr. Thomson
Mr. D. Schweitzer,

This letter is an attempt to enlist the support of you and your colleagues in an academic enterprise with interests parallel to your own.

The British Library of Political and Economic Science is probably the biggest library solely devoted to social sciences in the Western world. It is the library of the London School of Economics whose Graduate School has always been at least 50% cosmopolitan, and it has long been the resort of social scientists from all over the world.

This great collection which now numbers over two million items has long been suffering from constriction of space; and until recently, situated as it is in the centre of London, equidistant from Whitehall, the Bank of England and the British Museum Library, it has seemed virtually impossible to provide the additional accommodation which it so sorely needs; and those of us intimately connected with it have had a growing fear that, simply by reason of physical limitations, its world-wide usefulness might be impaired.

Almost by a miracle, a large building specially constructed to support the weight of books has become available immediately adjacent to the School and the Court of Governors has been able to enter into a contract to buy it. Nearly £2 m. sterling is being contributed towards the cost by the British Government through the University Grants Committee and the University of London.

/...contd.

But we need an additional £1,800,000 to complete the purchase and, roughly speaking, another £ $\frac{3}{4}$ m. to carry through the conversion, say £2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in all. To raise this money we are at present making inquiries among the foundations, the business institutions, and wealthy individual donors on this side of the water. But it has occurred to me that it would not be impertinent if, knowing the world-wide affiliations of your great institution, I were to ask if your Board could consider a contribution.

As I have said already, the coverage of the contents of the British Library is roughly continuous with the coverage of a great international financial institution such as yours. And, as will doubtless be well-known to you, many of your officers have in fact either been trained at the London School of Economics or have made researches in its library.

By a curious chance of circumstance it has fallen to me, who am the sole surviving British economic delegate to the Bretton Woods conference, to be Chairman of the Court of Governors of the London School of Economics which is making this Appeal; and I can say in all sincerity that I could think of few academic enterprises more in harmony with the spirit in which we founded the two great international financial institutions than to safeguard and advance the fortunes of this great international library.

I am attaching to this letter a folder containing various leaflets and brochures dealing with different aspects of this undertaking. Needless to say I would be very happy to fly across to Washington to expatiate further on these matters if you felt that any good purpose would be served by a visit of this kind.

/contd...

(3)

M. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer

20 July 1971

I apologise for troubling you in a way in which I know only too well you must often be troubled by enthusiasts for academic ventures. I would not do so on this occasion were I not convinced that this one has perhaps a more than usually intimate connection with the ideals which we share in common.

I am writing in similar terms to Mr McNamara.

Yours sincerely,



LORD ROBBINS

M. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer
Managing Director and Chairman
International Monetary Fund
19th & H Streets, NW
Washington DC 20431
U S A

W.D. Clark
TELEPHONE: 202-462-1340

CROWN AGENTS
FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE CROWN AGENTS
REPRESENTATIVE IN NORTH AMERICA
AND THE FOLLOWING REFERENCE
QUOTED:

3100 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20008
U.S.A.

JUL 29 REC'D

28 JUL 1

July 28th 1971

NA/1414

Mr. Robert S. McNamara,
President,
Room A1230,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
1818 H Street NW,
Washington D.C. 20433

Dear Sir,

Let Rec'd & File

I have pleasure in enclosing for your information
a copy of the Crown Agents' Report for 1970, which I hope you
will find of interest.

Yours faithfully,



L. PHILLIPS,
Crown Agents' Representative in
North America.

LP/aph

President has seen

Mr. L.F.T. Smith'

July 23, 1971

William Clark

Lord Robbins' Appeal

When you return could we co-ordinate views about Lord Robbins appeal to Mr. McNamara and Mr. Schweitzer for funds for the LSE Library. (letter of July 20).

Personally I hope we can be positive.

WDCClark:sf

JUL 22 REC'D

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

HOUGHTON STREET ALDWYCH LONDON WC2

Telephone 01-405 7686

CONFIDENTIAL DECLASSIFIED

Library Appeal Office

NOV 15 2021

20 July 1971

WBG ARCHIVES

Dear Mr McNamara,

This letter is an attempt to enlist the support of you and your colleagues in an academic enterprise with interests parallel to your own.

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/...contd.

20 July 1971

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/...contd.

Mr R. McNamara

(3)

20 July 1971

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I am writing in similar terms to M. Schweitzer.

Yours sincerely,



LORD ROBBINS

Mr Robert S. McNamara
President
World Bank and Affiliates
19th & H Streets, NW
Washington DC 20431
U S A

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7/23

To Mr. Clark -
William will you
please discuss with
the Fund & seek to
develop a common
position.

R. M. W.

Sir Eric Roll, K. C. M. G. , C. B.

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
(Incorporating Seligman Brothers)

30, GRESHAM STREET,
LONDON, EC2P 2EB

Telephone:
01-600 4555

Telegrams:
WARBURCO, LONDON.
International Telex
LONDON 888476

JUL 22 REC'D

19th July, 1971

My dear Bob,

You will shortly be receiving a letter from Lord Robbins, who is Chairman of the Governors of the London School of Economics, in connection with an Appeal for the British Library of Political and Economic Science, the most important of its kind in the world.

I just wanted to say two things:- First, that you must, in part, blame me for this approach (which is also being made to Pierre-Paul); and, second, that I do hope that you will look at it very sympathetically. All the arguments are set out in Lionel Robbins' letter so that I will not attempt to say anything more about the substance, except that I can think of very few causes in the academic field, which, taking a long view, would be more in line with what the World Bank and the IMF stand for.

Freda and I will be in Washington for the Annual Meetings and very much look forward to seeing you both.

*Yours kind regards,
Yours ever,*

Eric

AIRMAIL
Mr. Robert S. McNamara,
President,
World Bank and Affiliates,
19th & H Streets, N. W. ,
Washington, D. C. 20431,
U. S. A.

ER/AMS

*7/29
Roll
returning
and of the
Lord Robbins
letter is received
Drew
at the*

July 16, 1971

Dr. Wm. C. Reeves
Dean
School of Public Health
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley
California 94720

Dear Dr. Reeves:

The June issue of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene News has reached me and I am pleased to note in the Society Notes our recent exchange of correspondence regarding the Pearson Report, Partners in Development.

Your thoughtfulness in making this information available to the membership is very much appreciated by those of us who met with Dr. Work and yourself. Since that time we have been active on matters relating to disease and economic development. Should your travel plans bring you to Washington in the months ahead, I would very much enjoy a visit with you.

As yet, Dr. Hoover and I have not managed to meet owing, I am certain, to my travel schedule which has taken me out of the country a great deal. I am, however, looking forward to a visit with him and to learn more about his activities.

Please convey my warm regards to Dr. Work and, again, thank you for devoting a significant section of your newsletter to health matters associated with development.

Cordially,

/s/ James A. Lee

James A. Lee, Ph.D
Environmental Adviser
Office of the Director, Projects

cc: Dr. Hoover
Messrs. Wm. Clark
Cope

JAL:on

YD
Dinsch has
seen.

I N C O M I N G C A B L E

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: JULY 16, 1971 2253

LOG NO.: ITT 15 / 16

TO: MCNAMARA INTBAFRAD

FROM: TOKYO

R O U T I N G	
ACTION COPY:	MR. WM. CLARK
INFORMATION COPY:	MR. MCNAMARA
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

I BEG TO EXPRESS DEEP GRATITUDE FOR YOUR ASSURANCE OF ALLOUT COOPERATION FOR NKH'S TV PROGRAM PROJECT "AID FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS" WHICH IS DESIGNED TO COVER AND ANALYZE WORLD IMPORTANT PROBLEM IN SEVENTIES. MY PRODUCERS WILL APPROACH YOUR STAFF FOR CONCRETE PLANNING WHEN PLEASE EXTEND YOUR VALUED COOPERATION. REGARDS.

YOSHINORI MAEDA PRESIDENT
JAPAN BROADCASTING
CORPORATION NHK

JAO



Record Removal Notice

File Title McNamara correspondence - 1971		Barcode No. 30247415		
Document Date July 13, 1971	Document Type Memorandum			
Correspondents / Participants From: S. Osman Ali To: Mr. Robert McNamara				
Subject / Title Information leak				
Exception(s)				
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record may be initiated upon request.		The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.		
		<table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Ann May</td><td>Date November 05, 2021</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Ann May	Date November 05, 2021
Withdrawn by Ann May	Date November 05, 2021			

Chicago Tribune Press Service

SUITE 1120

1750 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 20006

July 12, 1971

WILLIAM F. ANDERSON
NATIONAL CORRESPONDENT

EF
Spoke.
will lunch
soon

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
President, International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. McNamara:

Thank you very much for answering my letter of July 5.

Some of us would still be more than interested in having you as a dinner guest to talk only of your activities surrounding the bank.

In addition to myself, at least two financial specialists, Louis Dombrowski of my newspaper and Art Pine of the Baltimore Sun, would appreciate the opportunity.

I have heard about the Pentagon paper questions that were asked of you at a breakfast meeting with reporters last week, and can assure you that a similar performance will not be repeated.

We hope that you can participate on your own ground rules. I can enlarge the number of participants if you like and can fix a date that fits your schedule.

Sincerely,

William F. Anderson

William F. Anderson
National Correspondent

COMM
JUL 13 1971 1:55

RECEIVED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1971 JUL 13 PM 1:22

RECEIVED

July 2, 1971

Dear Mr. Louviere,

Mr. McNamara is out of town at the moment, and while I will draw your letter of June 25 to his attention when he returns next week I think I should tell you straight away that he has determined not to engage publicly in the present controversy.

Yours sincerely,

William Clark
Director
Information and Public Affairs

Mr. Vernon Louviere
President
National Press Club
Washington D.C. 20004

WDCClark:sf

President Leon

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

6-28-71

William,

This one just came
in. In view of their
asking for an immediate
reply (prior to July 1)
you may want to handle
the response by phone.

Answered by
phone

Jack

Joachim Schwelien

AMERIKA-BUERO DES DEUTSCHEN FERNSEHENS
NORDDEUTSCHER UND WESTDEUTSCHER RUNDFUNK

GERMAN TELEVISION NETWORK - ARD
RADIO NDR & WDR

Washington Bureau

3132 M STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON, D. C. 20007 • TELEPHONE: 298-6535

CABLE ADDRESS: TELEGEMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA RCA

To
Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for
Reconstruction and
Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

June 25, 1971

Dear Mr. McNamara,

you may remember me from those good old days in the Pentagon when I had the opportunity to tackle you occasionally in press conferences, the now legendary briefings on Thursday or in private conversations.

I am presently preparing a documentary on the discussion about what has become to be known as the "Pentagon Papers", their publication by various newspapers and the court proceedings. Would it be preposterous, dear Sir, to ask you for a contribution to this documentary - which is to be shown on our West German TV Network nationwide - in a personal interview? It would be limited to the following innocent questions:

- 1.) Were these Pentagon studies prepared under your direction with any political purpose in mind or strictly as an objective survey of the history of Americas involvment in the conflict?
- 2.) Does the American public have an unrestricted "right to know" all pertaining documents as contained in these studies, has there been an addiction to "overclassification" in the Pentagon, or should there be - in the interest of government - certain limits to the freedom of the press?

.. /2

Since our deadline for the production of this film will be next Thursday, July 1st, a reply - and hopefully your consent - at your earliest convenience would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joachim Schwelien".

Joachim Schwelien

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL PRESS CLUB
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

June 25, 1971

Honorable Robert McNamara
President, World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. McNamara:

The National Press Club offers you its internationally-famous platform to discuss the Pentagon Papers controversy.

I would be happy to work with your staff in selecting a date suitable to you to appear here as a luncheon speaker.

May I hear from you in this regard?

Sincerely,



Vernon Louviere
President

VL:es

June 25, 1971

Honorable Robert McNamara
President, World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006


Dear Mr. McNamara:

The National Press Club offers you its interna-
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papers controversy.

I would be happy to work with your staff in
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as a luncheon speaker.

May I hear from you in this regard?

Sincerely,


Vernon Louviers
President

VL:es

HOWARD M. BROWN

*WDC to handle
ee 6/28*

INCOMING CABLE

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JUNE 24, 1971 1650
LOG NO.: WUI 12/25
TO: MCNAMARA CARE INTERBANK
FROM: NEW DELHI

ROUTING	
ACTION COPY:	MR. MCNAMARA
INFORMATION COPY:	MR. DEMUTH MR. Wm. CLARK
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

REFCAB GRATEFULLY ACCEPT YOUR OFFER DEPUTE YOUR COLLEAGUE ATTEND
SEMINAR ON WORLD PARTNERSHIP IN SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE COMMENCING
3RD DECEMBER NEW DELHI KINDLY INTIMATE NAMES. DETAILS WILL FOLLOW
SHORTLY REGARDS.

MV ARUNACHALAM

 AS RECEIVED.

ee

Handwritten notes:
10/1/71
10/1/71

INCOMING CABLE

ROUTING
ACTN COPY: MR. ROXBOROUGH
INFORMATION: MR. DEBETH
CCY: MR. STARR
DELETED BY:

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: JUNE 25, 1971 1650
 LOG NO.: WTI 12425
 TO: MONROVIA CASE INTEROFFICE
 FROM: NEW DELHI
 TEXT:

RE: MONROVIA CASE INTEROFFICE
 RE: MONROVIA CASE INTEROFFICE
 RE: MONROVIA CASE INTEROFFICE
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 RE: MONROVIA CASE INTEROFFICE

BY AUTHORITY

AS RECEIVED

99

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
 JUN 25 3 57 PM 1971

TYPED

OUTGOING WIRE

TO: MV ARUMACHALAM
PRESIDENT INC ICC
UNICOMIND
NEW DELHI

DATE: JUNE 23, 1971

CLASS OF
SERVICE: LT

COUNTRY: INDIA

TEXT:
Cable No.:

REFERENCE YOUR TELEGRAM OF MAY 26 INVITING ME TO YOUR DELHI
SEMINAR IN DECEMBER STOP MUCH REGRET MY SCHEDULE MAKES IT
IMPOSSIBLE TO ATTEND PERSONALLY STOP IF ACCEPTABLE TO YOU
I WOULD SUGGEST ASKING SENIOR COLLEAGUE TO ATTEND STOP PLEASE
LET ME KNOW MORE DETAILS OF CONFERENCE STOP

ROBERT S. MCNAMARA

NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

AUTHORIZED BY:

NAME Mr. William Clark *me*
DEPT. Information and Public Affairs

SIGNATURE _____
(SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO APPROVE)

REFERENCE WDClark:sf

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:

For Use By Communications Section

ORIGINAL (File Copy)

(IMPORTANT: See Secretaries Guide for preparing form)

Checked for Dispatch: _____

June 7, 1971

Dear Sir Alex:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 24.

Unfortunately I am not now able to attend the ceremonies at Aberdeen University in July, so I cannot visit your Centre then.

However, I was glad to have the newsletter about your activities which do indeed interest me greatly. Thank you for sending it to me.

Sincerely,

Robert S. McNamara

Professor Sir Alexander Robertson, C.B.E.,
Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine,
University of Edinburgh,
Easter Bush, Roslin,
Midlothian, Scotland.

WDClarke:sf

*Sharon Hall
Chicland*

*617-864-6900
NIT
9/11
5223*

THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF
INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY
P.O. Box 30772
Nairobi, Kenya

TEL.
617-522-2400

*Replied by phone
1/8 HOC*

U.S. Office-American Academy of
Arts and Sciences
280 Newton Street
Brookline Station
Boston, Massachusetts
4 June 1971

Mr. Robert McNamara, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

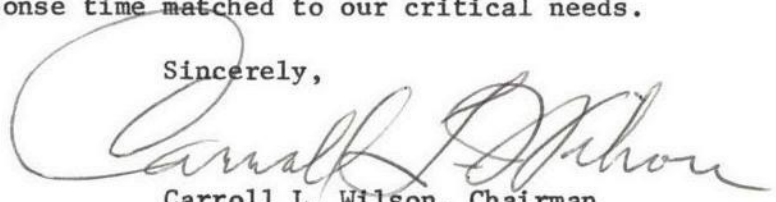
Dear Mr. McNamara:

The attached memo describes the International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology at Nairobi and the prospect that this unique project which we have been developing for over two years at a cost of over \$250,000. will come to a halt and disappear about 1 October 1971. The support of operations by UNDP on which we have been relying now seems so uncertain and so remote that it is very unlikely that we shall be unable to survive that long.

The project is aimed at developing new means for biological control of insect pests such as tsetse fly and ticks which now render very large areas of Africa unfit for livestock production. We cannot guarantee success, but the array of scientific talent we can bring to bear on these problems is unmatched anywhere in the world.

If the World Bank is prepared to consider support of this project and can act with sufficient dispatch to furnish the modest amount of funds needed to avoid collapse of the project 1 October 1971, we would be very pleased to meet with your staff to present the full details. You will understand, I am sure, that we must ration every bit of our limited time on fund sources with a response time matched to our critical needs.

Sincerely,



Carroll L. Wilson, Chairman
ICIPE Governing Board

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE OF
INSECT PHYSIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY
P.O. Box 30772 * Nairobi, Kenya

U.S. Office
American Academy of Arts
& Sciences
280 Newton Street
Brookline Station
Boston, Massachusetts

June 4, 1971

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Financial Position and Outlook - International Centre for
Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi

By: Carroll L. Wilson, Chairman
ICIPE Governing Board

Purpose

ICIPE is the major global project aimed at development of the basic knowledge needed for biological control of the following insect pests:

Tsetse Fly
Ticks
Army Worm
Termites
Mosquitoes (especially Aedes Aegypti)

The purpose is to discover means for destroying the particular insect species by upsetting its life cycle thru derailing its --

Reproductive physiology
Feeding physiology
Migration signals
Chemical communication
Chemical regulators including hormones

Form

ICIPE is a membership company without share capital organized under the laws of Kenya and not subject to taxation. An agreement with the Government of Kenya provides for exemption from customs duties for work permits for non-Kenyans, etc. Legally established in April 1970, the first Annual Meeting was held at Nairobi, 28 May 1971 at which the following persons were elected to the Governing Board:

Governing Board of ICIPE

Professor Carroll L. Wilson, Chairman
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Alfred P. Sloan School of Management
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. Wilbert K. Chagula, Vice-Chairman
President
East African Academy of Sciences
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

Professor Jan de Wilde
Laboratory for Entomology
University of Wageningen
Wageningen, Netherlands

Professor Dietrich Schneider
Max-Planck Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie
8131 Seewiesen über Starnberg
Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Peter Haskell
Anti Locust Research Centre
London

Professor Carroll M. Williams
The Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dr. G. W. Kafuko
East African Virus Research Institute
Entebbe, Uganda

Mr. J. M. Ojal
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources
Nairobi, Kenya

Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, President
Carnegie Institution of Washington
Washington, D. C.

Sponsors of ICIPE represented on an International Advisory Committee are the academies of science and similar bodies listed below:

Austrailian Academy of Sciences
The Royal Society, London
Royal Netherlands Academy of
Sciences & Letters
Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering
Sciences
ORSTOM)
CNRS) France
Israel Academy of Sciences and
Humanities
Japan Science Council
Science Council of Canada
East African Academy
Swiss Society of Natural Sciences
Max Planck Institute
American Academy of Arts & Sciences
National Academy of Sciences (USA)

An African Advisory Committee is presently composed of representatives from --

The East African Community
The East African Academy
Makerere University College
University College Dar-es-Salaam
University of Nairobi
Association of African Universities

People

The manpower of ICIPE is composed of 16 of the worlds leading scientists serving as Directors of Research, visiting Nairobi once or twice a year and supervising the work in East Africa of their post doctoral scientific associates who as Research Fellows will stay in East Africa for 1 - 3 years. The Directors of Research will receive African scientists in their laboratories for training and research. Representing expertise in insect ecology and genetics, Chemistry and Biophysics of Insects, Insect Sensory Physiology and Behaviour, and Insect Hormones sixteen Directors of Research met at Nairobi May 23 - 31, 1971 to map out together their roles, relationships and responsibilities and their joint programs of research. Present were:

Directors of Research

Insect Ecology and Genetics

Professor George B. Craig, Jr.
Vector Biology Laboratory
University of Notre Dame
South Bend, Indiana

Professor T. O. Browning
University of Adelaide
Australia

Insect Sensory Physiology and Behavior

Professor Rachel Galun
Department of Entomology
Israel Institute for Biological Research
Ness-Ziona, Israel

Professor D. Schneider, Director
Max-Planck Institut fur
Verhaltensphysiologie
8131 Seewiesen uber Starnberg
Federal Republic of Germany

Professor Franz Huber
Institute of Comparative Animal
Physiology
Koln-Lindenthal, Germany

Professor J.W.S. Pringle, F.R.S.
Head, Department of Zoology
University of Oxford
Oxford, England

Chemistry and Biophysics of Insects

Dr. Martin Luscher
Universitat Bern
Bern, Switzerland

Professor Koji Nakanishi
Department of Chemistry
Columbia University
New York, New York

Insect Hormones

Professor Carroll M. Williams
The Biological Laboratories
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Professor J. de Wilde, Director
Laboratorium voor Entomologie
Landbouwhogeschool
Wageningen, The Netherlands

Professor T. R. Odhiambo, Head
Department of Entomology
University College
Nairobi, Kenya

(Names of those attending Second ICIPE Planning Conference, Nairobi, May 1971)

The ICIPE Director is Professor Thomas Odhiambo, distinguished insect physiologist and expert on tsetse fly, Chairman of the Department of Entomology at the University of Nairobi. The Financial Manager is Mr. Hilbert Morales on leave from his position as Assistant to the Director of Biology Laboratories at Stanford University. Two Research Fellows are now at work in East Africa -- Dr. Daniel Elder from Stanford working on the chemistry of regulators and Dr. Walter Hauserman from Notre Dame working on genetics and reproductive physiology of *Aedes Aegypti* mosquitoes.

Additional Research Rellows financed by grants from their home governments are expected to arrive in Nairobi this summer from the Netherlands, Israel and Switzerland. Several African trainees for research and complex equipment operation and maintenance have been selected to be sent overseas and await funding.

Facilities

On six acres of leased land adjacent to the biological science laboratories at the Chiromo Campus of the University at Nairobi, a modest but functional laboratory office building of 2,000 sq. ft. has been built, equipped and occupied. This building was the gift of two Dutch Universities. The Netherlands Foreign Aid Agency has granted a sum sufficient to build but not equip a second identical building. Arrangements have been made for some of the Research Fellows to work at the University, the National Museum, and at research institutes of the East African Community.

Financial Support to Date

Over \$200,000.00 has been contributed towards the cost of establishing ICIPE. Sources of this support were as follows:

- Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
- Research Corporation of New York
- National Academy of Sciences
- American Academy of Arts and Sciences
- Little Family Foundation
- National Science Foundation (USA)
- Allen Foundation
- Commonwealth Fund
- John Muir Institute
- Agency for International Development (USA)
- University of Wageningen
- University of Amsterdam
- Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Max Planck Society

Expectations of Operating Support

Because of the international character of the ICIPE participants and the global value of the results of its work, and the location in a developing country, it was decided to seek from United Nations sources the substantial and continuing funds needed to meet the operating costs of ICIPE. In May 1970 the project was presented to Mr. Paul Hoffman who expressed strong interest in this project which would meet fully the criteria for "Global Research Projects" -- a new category of UNDP-supported projects whose benefits would be global and therefore not require counterpart fund contributions from the country in which the project is located. Such global projects, the first of which was at CIMMYT in Mexico would be financed under a direct contract with UNDP.

Encouraged by Mr. Hoffman's interest and aided by Mr. Ralph Townley, the UNDP officer named to handle the project, an initial proposal was submitted to UNDP in June 1970. Negotiations continued until a complete and formal proposal was submitted in February 1971 (Annex Attached) The endorsement of the Government of Kenya was sought and obtained. It was indicated by UNDP that funds would become available in April -- then postponed until July for the Project Planning Phase. On the basis of these expectations, it was possible for ICIPE to secure a grant from the Sloan Foundation to finance the critically important meeting of Research Directors in East Africa May 24 - 31, 1971. This Second Planning Conference for ICIPE brought together the Governing Board, the African Committee and scientists from a number of research institutes and the universities of East Africa.

Present Financial Crisis

In Nairobi on 31 May it was learned from the resident representative of UNDP that the ICIPE proposal of February had just reached him, that he had no instructions except to inquire regarding Government of Kenya interest, that he was in no position to advance moneys in the absence of explicit instructions from New York to carry out the terms of a UNDP-ICIPE contract. Despite repeated requests to UNDP New York for discussion and negotiations of contract terms the only model it has been possible to secure from UNDP was the UNDP - CIMMYT agreement which is only partially relevant to the necessary UNDP-ICIPE relationship.

Upon return to New York it was learned that Mr. Townley had gone on leave for two months, that the project had been transferred to a new African Bureau with whom it would be necessary to start all over the discussions and negotiations which had already taken a whole year. The time and indeed even the possibility of funds desperately needed for the PPA Phase receded into the very uncertain future. A UNDP reorganization in May 1971 has introduced major delays in decision-making.

Recognizing in Nairobi that ICIPE could no longer rely on UNDP funding assured for July, drastic steps were taken to reduce expenses to an austerity level which would completely exhaust funds for operations by 30 September. One third of the staff was laid off, equipment expenditures reduced to a nominal level and a tight rein applied to all expenditures. Operating on this basis, the last shilling available for operations will be disbursed by 1 October. The account payable to the University for past services will approximate the value of the ICIPE buildings and equipment and could be offered in discharge of that debt.

The hard core costs of operations essential to furnish minimum services for Research Fellows, keep going the essential insect breeding, and to pay the minimum office and insectary staff amount to about \$6,000 or 40,000 shillings per month. This includes no compensation for the ICIPE Director who has been paid by the University nor for the Financial Manager paid by Stanford under a Rockefeller Foundation grant. It includes support of one Research Fellow -- others must be fully supported by external grants for that specific purpose.

Strategy to 1 January 1972

The first priority must be to keep ICIPE from closing down on 1 October. Hence minimum operating support in the amount of about \$10,000/mo must be secured from -

- a) The IBRD if they are interested and can act fast enough.
- b) The Canadian Foreign Aid Institute
- c) Pieces of support from:

- AID Nairobi for Insectary Operation
 - VW Foundation for equipment Bldg. 2
 - National Science Foundation - for termite research with contribution toward ICIPE overhead

- Nuffield Foundation or ODM for army worm research

- d) "Packages" of Research Fellow -- research program support

Choice of target sources must take account of realistic response time for action. Most government agencies act too slowly to meet any three-month deadline. Yet we have "milked dry" the private foundation sources which have furnished invaluable support during the development period but are not prepared to furnish continuing support.

We will continue to press UNDP to conclude contract negotiations and their decision-making process but the outlook is far too uncertain to rely upon. All senior officials have departed for the Governing Council meeting in Santiago which will last several weeks. New organization procedure and personnel have generated inevitable confusion and delay.

Mr. Peter Cargill and Mr. Norman Macdonald

May 27, 1971

William Clark

Seminar on World Partnership in the Second
Development Decade, New Delhi December 3-5, 1971

This Seminar sounds as though it might be of some interest. I am sure Mr. McNamara will not go but is anyone senior from the South Asia Department or from the IFC likely to be available and in the area at the time? If not I would propose someone from the Delhi office.

WDCClark:sf

I N C O M I N G C A B L E

DATE AND TIME OF CABLE: **MAY 26, 1971** **1925**

LOG NO.: **WU 12 / 27**

TO: **MCNAMARA INTERBANK**

FROM: **NEW DELHI**

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

TEXT:

POSTPONED SEMINAR ON WORLD PARTNERSHIP IN THE SECOND DEVELOPMENT DECADE WILL BE HELD AT NEW DELHI FROM THIRD TO FIFTH DECEMBER 1971 UNDER JOINT AUSPICES INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE. AS INTIMATED EARLIER SEMINAR OBJECTIVE IS TO EVOLVE NEW AND MORE FRUITFUL PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENT IN INVESTMENT AND AID PRODUCTION AND MARKETING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. REQUEST YOU KINDLY MAKE SPECIAL EFFORT TO COME TO DELHI AND ADDRESS SEMINAR. PLEASE CABLE CONVENIENCE CARE UNICOMIND NEW DELHI.

MV ARUMACHALAM PRESIDENT INC ICC

 AS RECEIVED

JAO

May 26, 1971

Dear Mr. Dickinson,

Mr. McNamara asked me to respond to your letter to him of May 20.

I am afraid he is extremely pressed with Bank business at the moment, and is not likely to be passing through London again (we were there last month) in the next five months. He is sorry but he does not feel that he could spare the time to engage in a trans-Atlantic discussion on a topic which he would not like to deal with unless he had given it a good deal of preliminary thought.

I do not know whether you have thought of alternatives, but from my own experience as Director of the O.D.I. in London (Overseas Development Institute) I would suggest that you might find someone there (e.g. A. Kressowski) who could talk very interestingly on this topic.

I shall be back in London myself at the end of July, and if you wish to consult me further on this matter I will be glad to talk to you.

Yours sincerely,

William Clark
Director
Information and Public Affairs

David Dickinson, Esq.,
Further Education Department
British Broadcasting Corporation
Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA
England

WDCClark:sf

ROUTING SLIP

Date
May 27, 1971

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name	Room No.
1. Mr. McNamara to see	President has seen
2. Mr. Clark to handle	

To Handle	Note and File
Appropriate Disposition	Note and Return
Approval	Prepare Reply
Comment	Per Our Conversation
Full Report	Recommendation
Information	Signature
Initial	Send On

Re: as

L.E. Christoffersen

From



UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES
Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine
EASTER BUSH, ROSLIN, MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND
Director: Professor Sir Alexander Robertson, C.B.E.
Telephone: 031 - 445 2001 or 031 - 445 2036

MAY 27 REC'D

DECLASSIFIED

NOV 15 2021

WBG ARCHIVES

24th May 1971.

PERSONAL

R. Macnamara, Esq.,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Macnamara,

As I understand we may have an opportunity to meet in Aberdeen in early July, I thought you might be interested to glance through the enclosed which gives an indication of some of our activities in a field with which your Organisation has some concern. If, by any chance, you were able to arrange your itinerary so as to have an opportunity of visiting this Centre either before or after the Aberdeen Graduation, you would be most welcome.

I am,
Yours sincerely,

Alex. Robertson



Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine

Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies

Easter Bush, Roslin,

Midlothian, U.K.

NEWSLETTER No. 11,

1970 .

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies

CENTRE FOR TROPICAL VETERINARY MEDICINE

Newsletter No. 11.

December 1970.

Official Opening of the Centre

On Friday November 20th the Centre was honoured by a visit from H.R.H. Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh who performed the official opening of the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine at the Veterinary Field Station at Easter Bush, Roslin, Midlothian.

His Royal Highness unveiled a small plaque in the entrance foyer commemorating the occasion and declared the building open before a capacity crowd of distinguished visitors including the Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian Sir Maxwell Inglis, the Principal Edinburgh University Professor Michael Swann, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Overseas Development Sir Geoffrey Wilson, Chairman of the Advisory Board Lord Robertson and Dean of the Veterinary Faculty Professor Frank Alexander.

Accompanied by a small party led by Professor Sir Alexander Robertson, the Director of the Centre, Prince Philip first met the post-graduate and research students and then visited the various sections of the Centre meeting the staff who explained their activities.

This group then proceeded to the Common Room where the Senior Staff and their wives had congregated for refreshments with His Royal Highness before he proceeded to lunch at Bush House.

Data on the Centre

The occasion of the formal occupation of the new premises provides the opportunity to relate something of the background to the establishment of the Centre, its functions and management and to present a full list of the staff as at approximately the end of 1970.

The University of Edinburgh with extensive financial support from the Ministry of Overseas Development has established at the Veterinary Field Station a Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine to provide for the continuation and, if necessary, the expansion of the teaching, documentation and research activities of the Tropical Veterinary Medicine Unit which has been developed in association with the Department of Animal Health of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine.

The functions of the Centre as agreed by the University Court and the Ministry of Overseas Development include the following:-

(a) The provision of facilities for continuing and if necessary expanding instruction in the principles and practice of tropical veterinary medicine for individuals or groups intending to proceed

overseas under arrangements made by the Ministry; and for overseas students taking the University's Diploma Course in Tropical Veterinary Medicine or such other advanced courses as may be considered desirable.

(b) The provision of research training on problems related to tropical veterinary medicine for British and overseas post-graduate students under the supervision of staff who are familiar with the background to these problems.

(c) The maintenance of a group of senior staff with knowledge of, and an active and continuing interest in tropical veterinary matters who will participate in the teaching and research activities of the Centre, will supervise the activities of research workers, and who will be competent and will be encouraged as occasion arises to organise and supervise research projects carried out in appropriate institutions in developing countries.

(d) The deployment of staff from the Centre, as occasion arises and circumstances permit, to take temporary posts in overseas Universities and other institutions pending the appointment of nationals or expatriates to these posts.

The general management of the Centre is a University responsibility and until such time as a full-time Director is appointed the Centre will function under the general direction of Professor Sir Alexander Robertson of the Department of Animal Health. He will have the assistance of the following Advisory Board to guide him on the general policy, programme and performance of work of the Centre:-

Chairman: Lord Robertson, General Council Assessor on the University Court

Members: Representatives of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine-
Dean - Professor F. Alexander
Mr. I.S. Beattie
Mr. A.W. Chalmers

Representative of the Faculty of Science -
Professor Noel Robertson

Representative of the Faculty of Medicine-
Dr. A.A.M. Wilson

Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture -
Mr. A.C.L. Brown

Representative of the Agricultural Research Council -
Dr. W.M. Henderson

Representatives of the Foreign & Colonial Office,
(Overseas Development Administration)
Mr. A.L.C. Thorne
Mr. P.G. Ottewill

Staff

Director Professor Sir Alexander Robertson

Academic Staff

Teaching

- Mr. A.W. Chalmers Senior Lecturer in Tropical Veterinary Medicine
- Dr. G.R. Scott Senior Lecturer in Tropical Microbiology
- Dr. M.M.H. Sewell Senior Lecturer in Applied Veterinary Parasitology
- Mr. W. Ferguson Lecturer in Tropical Animal Production
- Dr. E.A. Wells Lecturer in Tropical Protozoology
- Mr. J.A. Hammond Lecturer in Tropical Helminthology

Research

- Dr. J.K.H. Wilde Applied Protozoology
- Mr. W.A. Page Applied Protozoology
- Dr. A.G. Luckins Applied Protozoology
- Dr. G.J. Gallie Cysticercosis
- Dr. D. Branagan Laboratory Colonies of Significant Tick Species
- Dr. S. Ramachandran Ehrlichial Infections
- Miss I. Cunningham Arthropod Tissue Culture
- Mrs. B. Philip Applied Protozoology (Part time)

Research Students

- Mr. D.H. Black Early Weaning of Calves
- Mr. S. Chiejina Chronic Helminthiasis
- Mr. D.C. Knöttenbelt Applied Protozoology
- Mr. W.Z. Lutu Contagious Pustular Dermatitis
- Dr. P. Hooshmand-Rad Applied Protozoology
- Mr. D.R. Snodgrass Ehrlichial Infections
- Mr. B. Taylor Low Temperature Storage

Technical Staff

- Mr. G.F. Brown Chief Technician
- Mr. T.R. Melrose Technical Officer

Technical Staff (contd.)

Mr. D.E. Currie	Senior Technician
Miss J. Minette	Senior Technician
Mr. A.I. Campbell	Technician
Mr. E. Armstrong	Junior Technician
Miss L.A. Carroll	Junior Technician
Miss R. Fairbairn	Junior Technician
Miss N.E. King	Junior Technician
Miss J.P. Millbank	Junior Technician
Mr. P. Rae	Junior Technician
Mr. D. Wilson	Junior Technician
Miss C. Campbell	Laboratory Assistant
Miss M.T. Cooney	Laboratory Assistant
Mrs. R. Ketchin	Laboratory Assistant
Mr. T. McKenzie	Laboratory Assistant
Mrs. H. Trayner	Animal Attendant
Miss F. Wighton	Animal Attendant

Documentation

Mr. W.G. Beaton	Technical Librarian
Mrs. J. Branagan	Secretary-Typist (Part-time)
Mrs W. MacHugh	Assistant Librarian

Administration

Mr. B. Abbott	Administrative Secretary
Mrs D. Gordon	Secretary-Typist
Miss A. Nicoll	Secretary-Typist

On Overseas Secondment

Mr. K.J.R. MacLennan	Federal Government of Nigeria, Kaduna
Mr. D. Radley	East African Veterinary Research Organization, Muguga, Kenya.
Dr. A.J. Wilson	East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization, Tororo, Uganda.
Mr. Fazal Dar	
Mr. J. Paris	

Present Activities of the Centre

A. Teaching

- (1) Dip. T.V.M. Course (List of 1970/71 students attached). The Dip. T.V.M. course lasts for one Academic Year and is divided into Part I and Part II.

Part I comprises (a) Veterinary Pathology, Bacteriology and Immunology and (b) Tropical Veterinary Parasitology (Entomology, Helminthology and Protozoology). A short course in Pharmacology is also given during the first term but is examined in Part II. Part II covers (a) Preventive Veterinary Medicine in the Tropics and (b) Animal Production in the Tropics (Nutrition, Genetics and Breeding, Husbandry and Industries).

Both parts last for approximately 1½ terms.

- (2) Briefing Courses The Overseas Development Administration (O.D.A.) of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office occasionally sends newly appointed veterinary officers for two week orientation courses. In this short period they are given information about the diseases they will meet in the tropics with special reference to the country to which they are going. They can also learn something of the animal husbandry methods and sociological conditions.

Last session we had men going to the Sudan, Kenya & Botswana and have also had "unofficial" visits from men who had been "briefed" in previous years.

In addition we had three V.S.O.'s for a one week course.

- (3) Tropical Laboratory Orientation Course At the request of the O.D.A. arrangements have been made for three nominees to be given a one term course in laboratory diagnosis methods with particular reference to tropical conditions. In addition they will have periods of experience before and after the C.T.V.M. course with the Veterinary Investigation Service.

- (4) Higher Degree Students
Microbiology

W.Z. Lutu (Uganda) Serology of Orf M.Sc.
Dip. Vet. Sc. (E.A.),
B.V.Sc., Dip. T.V.M.

* K.J. MacOwan Caprine Pleuropneumonia Ph.D.
B.V.M.&S., M.R.C.V.S.

* S. Ramachandran (India) Serology of Rinderpest Ph.D.
B.A., B.V.Sc., M.Sc., D.V.S.M.

+ H.W. Reid Arboviruses Ph.D.
B.V.M.S., M.R.C.V.S., Dip. T.V.M.

*+ C.H. Romero-Mercado (Peru) Diagnosis of Orf M.Sc.

D.R. Snodgrass Pathogenesis of Ehrlichiosis Ph.D.
B.V.M.&S., M.R.C.V.S.

(4) Higher Degree Students (Contd)

Helminthology

- | | | |
|--|--|-------|
| * H.O. Bagadi
B.V.Sc., M.V.Sc., Dip.T.V.M. | Infectious necrotic
hepatitis of Sheep | Ph.D. |
| * J.A. Hammond
M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., Dip.T.V.M.,
D.A.P.&H. | Fascioliasis in East
African Cattle | Ph.D. |
| * G.M. Purvis
B.V.M.S. | Trichostrongylus
colubriformis infections
in rabbits | Ph.D. |
| S.N. Chienjina (Nigeria)
B.V.M.S., M.R.C.V.S | Parasitic enteritis
of sheep | |

Protozoology

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------|
| I. Cunningham
B.Sc., M.Sc. | Insect Tissue Culture | Ph.D. |
| + D. Radley | East Coast Fever | Ph.D. |
| Hooshman Rad (Iran) | Studies of parasite | Ph.D. |
| B. Taylor | Low temperature storage
of parasitic protozoa | Ph.D. |

Animal Husbandry

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| D.H. Black
B.Sc., M.Sc., | Calf Nutrition | Ph.D. |
| * Studies now completed. | + At present overseas | |

B. Documentation

The documentation section has two main functions, viz. the continuous collection of published information and the dissemination of new information.

The first function has included the collection of information pertaining to tropical veterinary medicine with special reference to all aspects of health and production of the economic protein-producing animals, domesticated and free-living, of the tropics and sub-tropics, retrieval systems for this information and facilities for its study and use for instructional and research purposes. In addition to the acquisition of text-books, serials, reprints and reports, collections are made and catalogued of visual aid instructional material such as coloured slides, films, maps, photographs etc.

The second function of the documentation section, viz. dissemination of information has involved various activities of which the major has been the inauguration of a quarterly scientific journal "Tropical Animal Health & Production", now approaching completion of its second annual volume of quarterly numbers. (From a grant made by the O.D.A. some 150 copies of each issue are purchased for free distribution to individuals in tropical countries.

There have also been prepared Tropical Information Leaflets containing scientific and other information culled from a great variety of sources not readily available to recipients. For the last four years this cyclostyled publication has been issued to some 150 recipients mainly overseas, in monthly batches of four items. Thirdly, once a term a Newsletter has been compiled from information submitted by members of the Centre which records brief notes on study projects and their progress, new projects and their objectives, notes on personnel, their overseas movements and their publications and other items of internal news including details of visitors, library accessions etc.

The documentation section receives an increasing demand for detailed information and reference to literature through a variety of external individual requests. It has also been developing with other institutes of tropical veterinary medicine a closer international co-operation in the common objective of sharing and utilising the combined knowledge of such institutes for the benefit of the Third World.

C. Research

- (1) Haemagglutination -Inhibition Test for Rinderpest The parameters of a Haemagglutination-Inhibition Test for detecting Rinderpest antibodies have been determined. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to carry out an appraisal of the test in the field in India.
- (2) Chronic Helminthiasis Two patterns of chronic sub-clinical infection of lambs with Trichostrongylus colubriformis have been induced experimentally. The host and parasite responses are being studied and correlated with histopathological changes in the mucosa of the small intestine. In vitro Radioisotope techniques using ^{51}Cr have been developed to aid the assessment of the effects of prolonged Trichostrongylus infection.
- (3) Trypanosomiasis Research including Immunological Studies Trypanosome antigens are located on the surface coat of the trypanosomes. Attempts using ferritin-conjugated antibodies are being made to find out whether or not exoantigen and surface coat are synonymous. Studies are being made on the effects of irradiation and immunosuppressants on trypanosomiasis infection in laboratory animals. Rats infected with trypanosomes exhibited relapsing parasitaemias whereas rats irradiated and then infected developed persistent parasitaemias. Trypanosomes isolated from non-irradiated rats differed in antigenicity from those injected whereas trypanosomes isolated from irradiated rats were antigenically similar to those injected. Similar studies using immunosuppression drugs are under way. It is hoped that immunosuppression techniques will permit the establishment of Trypanosoma vivax in laboratory animals.

The transmission of T. brucei by Glossina morsitans is under study using irradiated infected mice as donors. Maturation of T. brucei in G. morsitans was 21 days. Dissection alone, however, was not sufficient to determine infection rates in tsetse flies.

Preliminary investigations into the antigenicity of T. brucei in tsetse fly organ cultures showed that insect mid-gut forms retained their antigenicity for at least 10 days. The work will be repeated using T. congolense. The growth of stercorarian trypanosomes in leucocyte cultures is being studied in the hope of developing a technique which might assist in the elucidation of life cycles.

- (4) Diagnosis of Contagious Pustular Dermatitis The most sensitive aid for confirming a diagnosis of contagious pustular dermatitis was found to be the detection of complement-fixing antigens. The next best was electron microscopy and the third useful technique was the demonstration of diffusible precipitating antigens. The project has finished and the final report is being prepared.
- (5) Arthropod tissue culture Quantitative and qualitative estimates of the growth of trypanosomes in cultures of tsetse pupal tissues were made. The optimal conditions for the development of trypanosomes in vitro were found in viable alimentary tract tissues from tsetse pupae aged 18 - 27 days. It is hoped that further studies will reveal the mechanism whereby trypanosomes transform from the mammalian to the insect form.

A method for the routine production of primary cell cultures from adult Rhipicephalus appendiculatus ticks has been perfected. It is hoped to develop a tick cell line. Tissue from adult R. appendiculatus infected with Theileria parva are being cultivated in the hope that it will be possible to elucidate the developmental stages of the parasite.

- (6) Immunology of Fasciola Infections Haptens derived from the metabolic products of adult Fasciola hepatica maintained in vitro are being used as serological reagents and as vaccines. It is hoped to confirm earlier indications that the acidic hapten coupled to bovine serumalbumen modified the course of F. hepatica infections.

A study of the pathology and pathogenesis of F. gigantica infections of East African cattle has been completed.

Research on Bovine Cysticercosis A technique for hatching Taenia saginata eggs was perfected and has been used to assess the viability of batches of eggs obtained from Kenya. Successful infections were produced in calves using eggs having a high hatching rate in vitro. The percentage "take" however was low. It is intended to study in detail the immunological response of young calves to infection.

- (7) CTVM/EATRO Collaborative Project Aliquots of each stabilate of T. brucei and T. congolense prepared from dissected tsetse flies caught in East Africa have been examined antigenically in Edinburgh, Nairobi and Tororo. Agglutination tests have been carried out on these to study antigenic variation and infectivity titrations have been started. It is intended to extend the range of serological tests to include neutralisation, immune lysis, passive haemagglutination, and fluorescent antibody tests.
- (8) Artificial Feeding of ticks An apparatus has been devised for testing attractants for ticks and it is intended to test extracts of cattle skins.

ATP and glutathione failed to induce feeding of hard ticks, Removal of Haller's organ is being tried to ascertain if it will render ticks less discriminatory in their feeding as this might provide some information on the gustatory requirements of ticks.

- (9) Low Temperature Storage of Parasitic Protozoa A low temperature storage bank of protozoa has been created and stabilates have been supplied on request to other institutions. Methods for

storing trypanosomes have been standardised and techniques for storing other haemoprotozoa are being investigated.

The low temperature storage bank now contains a total of 938 stabilates of a range of 19 species of protozoa as well as 6 materials (tissue culture cell lines or bacteria) stored for other workers. Stabilates are either stored at the temperature of dry ice (-79°C) or liquid nitrogen (-196°C).

The bank is the focal point for all the work in applied protozoology giving a wide availability of pathogenic species for research and enabling the replication of experiments using populations of the same antigenicity.

Frequent requests for research and teaching material are made from other Departments in the University and from other Universities and Institutions. A total of 115 requests were met in the year ending 31st March 1970.

- (10) Detection of Ehrlichial Infections of Animals Activation of latent ehrlichiosis in sheep was induced by splenectomy and by treatment with betamethasone and with cyclophosphamide. Treatment with betamethasone was as efficient as splenectomy. Splenectomy had little effect on primary infections whereas betamethasone enhanced them and cyclophosphamide depressed them.

Attempts to cultivate Ehrlichia ovis in vitro have so far failed except in primary cultures of leucocytes from infected animals. Further attempts are in progress.

- (11) Effect of Immunosuppressive Drugs on Trypanosome Infection in the Mammalian Host The investigation was carried out at EATRO. Experiments using cattle and goats suggested that immunosuppressive drugs may have a useful application in the study of natural trypanosomiasis. The drugs increase parasitaemias and numbers of infective organisms of stable antigenicity.

- (12) Nutritional Requirements for Early Weaning of Calves in Tropical Areas Apparatus and equipment are being assembled. It is intended to carry out a preliminary trial at Edinburgh to develop and standardise methods before carrying out comparative trials in Africa using Bos indicus and Bos taurus calves. Emphasis will be placed on "tropical" foodstuffs as milk substitutes.

- (13) Establishment of Laboratory Colonies of Significant Tick Species Colonies of eight species of tropical ticks have been established, namely, Amblyomma variegatum, Hyalomma albiparmatum, Rhipicephalus appendiculatus, R.evertsi, R.pulchellus, R.sanguineus, R.simus and Ornithodoros porcinus. The next six months will be devoted to studying acquired immunity to tick attachment. In addition, the survival and transmission of trypanosomes through various tick species will be studied.

- (14) Pathogenesis of Infective Necrotic Hepatitis The epidemiology and pathogenesis of infectious necrotic hepatitis in sheep has been studied. The disease was reproduced experimentally for the first time. Surveys have revealed a correlation between prevalence of fascioliasis and the presence of Clostridium novyi in the soil. The work has been completed and is being written up.

- (15) Appraisal of Resistance of Sheep to Orf Techniques to measure the resistance of sheep to orf have been developed.

DIPLOMA IN TROPICAL VETERINARY MEDICINE: SESSION 1970/71

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
AGABAWI, Farouk Abdalla B.V.Sc.(Khartoum)	Sudanese
(M)BRACEGIRDLE, John Richard B.V.Sc.(Bristol), M.R.C.V.S.	British
(M)DALE, Stephen John B.V.M.&S. (Edin.),M.R.C.V.S.	British
(M)DOLAN, Thomas Timothy M.V.B.(NUI),M.R.C.V.S.	Irish
HANSEN, Jorgen Falmer Vet.Surg. (Copenhagen)	Danish
KHOZA, Austin Mlingo B.V.M.&S,(Edin.)M.R.C.V.S.	Swazi
KISHA, El Amin Karrar B.V.Sc.(Khartoum)	Sudanese
LIMBANGA, Gwa Walaka B.V.Sc. (Mysore)	Malawian
MAGAJI, Yusufu Mohd. B.V.Sc.(Khartoum)	Nigerian
MUBIRU, Aloysius D.V.M.(Munich)	Ugandan
OWOYELE, Godfrey Deinde D.V.M. (Ahmadu Bello)	Nigerian
PERERA, Devamullage Somatilaka Ratnawansa G.V.Sc. (Bengal)	Ceylonese
(M)PERRY, Brian Derek B.V.M.&S. (Edin.), M.R.C.V.S.	British
POMVISES, Prachak D.V.M.(Chulalongkorn)	Thai
SCANLAN, William Anthony B.V.Sc. (Melbourne)	Australian
SINGH, Harcharn B.V.Sc.&A.H.(Punjab),M.R.C.V.S.	Indian

M = Ministry Award

Total - 16

As from the 1955/56 Session, the first of the new series following suspension of the Course in 1939 and including the current year, a period of 16 years, 242 candidates from 47 countries have taken the Dip. T.V.M. Course.

Recent Staff Changes

Dr. M.M.H. Sewell promoted to newly created post of Senior Lecturer, Applied Veterinary Parasitology presently attached to the Department of Animal Health.

Mr. J. Hammond appointed temporarily to fill the lectureship vacated by Dr. Sewell.

Mr. D. Branagan appointed Research Fellow in the Entomology Section under a grant to provide for the establishment of laboratory colonies of tick species. He was recently awarded a Ph.D. for a thesis entitled "The development and survival of Rhipicephalus appendiculatus Neumann, 1901 in laboratory and field."

Dr. S. Ramachandran - Temporary appointment terminated at the end of October.

Messrs D.C. Knottenbelt (Rhodesia) D.R. Snodgrass, H.W. Reid, B.J. Taylor, Dr. Hooshman Rad (Iran) have joined the staff as Research Students as from October 1st.

Mr. Brian Abbott transferred from O.D.M. London on appointment as Administrative Assistant.

Mrs. L.N. Done has been appointed permanent Assistant Librarian to the Centre and will substitute for Mrs. W. McHugh who has acted in a temporary capacity.

Mr. T.R. Melrose, Technical Officer, Applied Protozoology Unit has obtained the Licenciateship of the Institute of Biology by examination.

Overseas Visits

The Director, Professor Sir Alexander Robertson attended a symposium on Tropical Veterinary Medicine, in Prague from October 7-10th 1970. It was organised by the National Academy of Science in Czechoslovakia. The Director read a paper entitled "Problems of Tropical Veterinary Medicine Research".

Dr. G.R. Scott paid a short visit in September to the University of Ibadan, Nigeria to examine students in Veterinary Microbiology. He discussed progress in research on Kata, a rinderpest-like disease of West African goats.

Mr. W. Ferguson proceeded to Nigeria on 16th October to join a World Bank Livestock Mission.

Dr. J.K.H. Wilde visited East Africa between July 28th and August 11th in order to coordinate the work being done in the EATRO/CTVM collaborative project at Tororo, Uganda.

Extra-Mural Lectures, Attendance at Conferences & Visits in U.K.

Mr. W. Ferguson - Senior Members of Overseas Agricultural Departments University of Newcastle 12 -18 July.

Dr. G.R. Scott - Equine Veterinary Association, Edinburgh, July 8th and read a paper "Guidelines for the Control of Equine Viral Infections".

Dr. G.R. Scott (Cont'd)-

- Veterinary Clinical Teachers Conference, Edinburgh September 4th and opened the discussion on Miss Dugard's paper on "Statistics".
- Skin Biology Club, Royal Infirmary, Dundee October 1st.
- Scottish Diagnostic Virology Group, Medical School, Edinburgh, October 28th, accompanied by Dr.S.Ramachandran.

Dr. J.K.H. Wilde - C.D.M. Trypanosomiasis Annual Seminar, November 12th London. Other members of the Applied Protozoology Unit also attended (Miss I. Cunningham, Mrs. Philip, Dr. Wells and Dr. Luckins). Papers were read by Miss Cunningham "In vitro cultivation of trypanosomes in association with tsetse fly tissue culture" and Dr. Luckins "Effect of cyclophosphamide & betamethasone on the course of infection with African pathogenic trypanosomes in Zebu cattle and goats."

Demonstrations

At a Laboratory Meeting of the Edinburgh Branch of the Royal Soc. of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene on 27th October, the following demonstrations were presented by members of the Staff.

Branagan D.	Live exotic ticks.
Scott G.R.	Ecology of Rabies.
Wells E.A.	Life cycle of <u>Trypanosoma melophagium</u> .
Wilde J.K.H.	Life cycle of <u>Theileria parva</u> .

Grants

From Ministry of Overseas Development to C.T.V.M. under the direction of Professor Sir Alexander Robertson.

- £67,170 for the financial year 1970/71 in continued support of the Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine.
- £15,472 over a period of two years, eleven months in support of research into nutritional requirements for early weaning of calves in tropical areas.
- £11,485 over a period of two years and six months in support of research on the establishment of laboratory colonies of significant tick species.

Publications

- (Anon) 1970. Requirements for rinderpest vaccine (live) pp42-57 of W.H.O. Expert Committee on Biological Standardization. Twenty-Second Report. Geneva - WHO TRS No.444.
- Ferguson, W. (1970) "Adaptive behaviour of cattle to tropical environments" B.V.A. Congress Sept.- Abstract in Supplement to Vet.Rec. August 15th. To be published in full in Tropical Science.
- Ferguson, W. et Herbert W.J. & McNeillage C.J.C. (1970) "Infectivity & Virulence of Trypanosoma brucei to mice. 3. Effects of Social Stress." Trop. Anim. Hlth & Prod. 2 59-64.
- Ferguson W. Book Review. Goat Production in the Tropics by C.Devendra and Merca Burns. C.A.B. Farnham Royal (In press Trop. Anim. Hlth. Prod.)

J.N. Belkin, S. Heineman, & W.A. Page. (1970) Mosquito Studies (Diptera, Culicidae) XXI. The Culicidae of Jamaica. Contributions of the American Entomological Institute 6 1-458.

All members of the Professional Staff of C.T.V.M. were engaged in revising a second impression of the 2nd Edition of the B.V.A. "Handbook of Animal Diseases in the Tropics. (1967).

Postgraduate Student Seminars are being held weekly -Speakers and papers to date have been as follows:-

Dr. E.A. Wells - "Mechanical Transmission of Trypanosomes - Fact or Fiction?"

Dr. S. Ramachandran - "Laboratory Investigations of the Agent of Tick-borne Fever."

Miss I. Cunningham - "Trypanosomes in Tsetse Tissue Cultures."

Mr. W.Z. Lutu - "Inducement of Orf Antibodies".

Mr. S.N. Chiejina - "In Vivo Labelling of Plasma Proteins with Radiochromium."

Dr. A.G. Luckins - "Immunosuppression and Trypanosomiasis."

Dr. G. Gallie - "Hatching of Taenia saginata eggs."

Mr. W.A. Page - "Transmission of Trypanosomes by Tsetse."

Research Notes

Microbiology Section

1. Sensitisation was found to be a necessary precursor for the production of adequate levels of antibodies for use in serological tests with antigens of orf virus.
2. The prevalence of inapparent infections with orf virus in sheep in endemically infected flocks appears to be high.
3. Tick-borne fever relapses were always found to be less severe than the primary reactions. In some animals relapses occurred in the absence of febrile responses.

Entomology Section

1. Work on the transmission of T. brucei by G. morsitans is proceeding, and some interesting results have been obtained.
2. Work commenced on acquired resistance to tick attachment.
3. Work commenced on transmission of Theileria spp. by ticks.

Applied Protozoology Unit

1. The EATRO/CTVM Collaborative Project has produced a large number of isolates from tsetse flies in two geographical locations and has in addition, through collaboration with the Dutch Medical Research Centre group of workers, obtained isolates from two other areas of Kenya. Work continues on this scheme and meanwhile, characterisation of the strains is proceeding at EATRO and CTVM. We have received also, through the kindness of Dr. Els Goedbloed of the Dutch M.R.C. group, a large number of stabilates collected in Kenya.

2. Miss Cunningham's work on the cultivation of tsetse and tick tissues is progressing very satisfactorily.

3. Dr. Luckins - continuation of work on immunosuppression and studies of the location of antigens in trypanosomiasis.

Documentation Section

The transfer of accessions from several depositories to the new library was carried out in the middle of November, and the Library Assistant effected a smooth change which did not interrupt the service to readers. The spaciousness of shelving, reading and working accommodation in carpeted and well-lit surroundings is much appreciated by users and staff.

Display boards were designed to indicate graphically some aspects of the work of the Section to visitors on opening day. H.R.H. Prince Philip after a short tour of the library signed the new C.T.V.M. visitors book.

The editing of the second revision of the B.V.A. Handbook of Animal Diseases of the Tropics of which the technical information was contributed by members of the staff of the Centre and others not now with the Centre was a task requiring steady concentration for a period during this second half of the year.

The new periodical Tropical Animal Health & Production has published quarterly parts 2 and 3 during this period and part 4 is now in press.

Contributions offered for publication are increasing though not all merit acceptance.

Tropical Information Leaflets. Vol.5(1969/70) was completed with the issue of 4 more titles and Vol.6(1970/71) has the first titles under preparation for early distribution.

C.T.V.M. Library Committee A Committee has been established under the Chairmanship of Mr. A.W. Chalmers to carry out the terms of reference approved by the Advisory Board for the purposes of administration of the library.

Visitors

In addition to the large number of visitors present on November 20th, the following persons visited the Centre during the half year from the end of June 1970 and signed the visitors book.

- Dr. X.A. Vendargon - Deputy State Vet. Officer, Kelantan, Malaysia.
- Dr. A.R. Abid - Dept. of Nutrition-Agric.Univ.Lyall Pur, W.Pakistan.
- Dr. K.S. Ismail - Head of Animal Science, Mara Inst. of Technology, K.Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Mr. K.J.R. MacLennan - Ministry of Natural Resources, Kaduna, Nigeria.
- Dr. C.M. Singh - Director, I.V.R.I. Mukteswar, India.
- Mr. M. Burridge - FAO Tick-borne Diseases Project, EAVRO, Kenya.
- Mr. J.W. Fison -
- Mr. D.C. Rae -

Centre for Tropical Veterinary Medicine,

Edinburgh University,

Easter Bush, Roslin, Midlothian, U.K.

TEXT-BOOK ACCESSIONS IN NUMERICAL ORDER - LIST NO. NINE.

December 1970.

No.	Author.	Year.	Title.
860	Brambell, F.W. Rogers.	1970	The transmission of passive immunity from mother to young. (Frontiers of Biol. Vol.18) Amsterdam.
861	Habel, Karl & Salzman, Noman, P., eds.	1969	Fundamental techniques in virology. New York.
862	Intermediate Technology Development Group Ltd.	1969	The introduction of rainwater catchment tanks and micro-irrigation to Botswana. Lond.
863	F.A.O.	1966	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia FAO/OIE/CCTA Expert Panel. 3rd meeting, Sudan, Khartoum, 12-15 Feb. 1967. (Working papers) Eng. & Fr.
864	Smellie, R.M.S.	1969	A matter of life - DNA. Edin.
865	O.D.M. (Geodetic Topographical) Surveys, Land Res. Divn.	1969	An assessment of the possibilities of oil palm cultivation in Western Divn. The Gambia. By I.D. Hill. (5maps) Land resource study No.6 Tolworth.
866	Crookes Laboratories Ltd.	1969	Introduction to accounting Pt.4. Ed. by R.E. Ablett, (Crookes Vet. Programmed Reading) Basingstoke.
867	Goret, Pierre. Michel, Claude. & Toma, Bernard.	1968	L'anémie infectieuse des équidés, maladie de vallée. (Maladies Animales a virus) Paris.
868	Paul, John, M.B., Ch.B.	1970	Cell and tissue culture. 4th ed. Edin.
869	F.A.O.	1969	Establishment of zoological gardens in Addis Ababa. Based on work of W. Fiedler & H. Potter. Report to Govt. of Ethiopia No. TA2739. Rome.
870	F.A.O.	1969	Report of 1st meeting of FAO Expert Panel on Animal Husbandry Education 30 June to 4 July 1969 (AN1969/5) Rome.

No.	Author.	Year.	Title.
871	U.N.	1969	A study of the capacity of the United Nations development system. 2 Vols. Geneva.
872	Espinal, Luis Sigifredo T. and Montenegro, Elmo M.	1963.	Formaciones vegetales de Colombia memoria explicativa sobre el mapa ecologica. (4 maps) Bogota.
873	Meynell, Geoffrey Guy & Meynell, Elinor.		Theory and practice in experimental bacteriology, 2nd ed. Cambridge.
874	Medawar, Sir Peter B.	1969	Induction and intuition in scientific thought. (Mem. Amer. Phil. Soc. Vol. 75; Jayne Lect. 1968. Lond.
875	Udenfriend, Sidney	1964	Fluorescence assay in biology and medicine Vol. 1 3rd pr. with literature appendix 1962 through 1964. (Molecular Biol. Ser.) N.Y.
876	Henry, Richard Joseph.	1964	Clinical Chemistry. Principles and techniques. N.Y.
877	Schwabe, Calvin, W.	1969	Veterinary Medicine and human health. Baltimore.
878 to 884	Edinburgh University	1962 1968	A list of publications by members of the University Staff. Edin.
885	Udenfriend, Sidney	1969	Fluorescence assay in biology and medicine Vol. 2. N.Y.
886	Herbert, William John.	1970	Veterinary Immunology. Oxford.
887	International Soc. of Biometeorology & Bioclimatology	1970	Biometeorology Vol. 4 pt 1. Amsterdam.
888	National Lending Library for Science & Technology.	1967	Current serials received by the N.L.L. March 67. Boston Spa.
889	Olitzki, A.	1970	Immunological methods in brucellosis research. 2 parts. Basel.
890	F.A.O.	1970	A strategy for plenty. Rome.
891	Lambert, R.A.	1969	Parasitology. London.
892	Meek, Geoffrey A.	1970	Practical electron microscopy for biologists. London.
893	East African Tryp- anosomiasis Res. Org.	1969	Annual Report 1967. (E.A. High Comm. E.A. Common Services Org.) Nairobi.

CURRENT PERIODICALS (Continued)

- Arquivos da Escola de Veterinaria, Australian Veterinary journal.
Univ. Federal de Minas Gerais.
- Biological Conservation. The Blue Book for the veterinary profession.
- Boletin de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana. Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa.
- Bulletin de l'Institut Pasteur. Bulletin. Office International des Epizooties.
- Bulletin of the World Health Organization.
- Ceres. Comm. Bur. of Anim. Breeding & Genetics, Edin. Newsletter.
- Current Contents. Agricultural, Food & Vet. Sciences.
- Documentation East-European Agricultural Literature.
- East African Agricultural & Forestry Journal. East African Wildlife Journal.
- Ecologist (The) Edinburgh University Bulletin.
- Edin. Univ. Trop. Vet. Med. (Centre For) Information Leaflets.
- F.I.D. News Bulletin. F.A.O. Documentation Centre. Cumulative current index.
- F.A.O. Documentation Centre Current index. F.A.O. Review.
- I.B.P. News. Indian Journal of Animal Health.
- Indian Veterinary Journal. Inter-African Bur. for Animal Health. Information Leaflets.
- Jordan. Min. of Agric. Dept. of Vet. Services. Vet. Bulletin. Journal of Animal Production of The United Arab Republic.
- Journal of Biological Education. Journal of Interdisciplinary Cycle Research.
- Journal of the South African Vet. Med. Association.
- Lebanon. Min. of Agric. Dept. Animal Services. Monthly Sanitary Bulletin. Lucrarile Institutului de Cercetari Veterinare si Biopreparate Pasteur.
- M.O.D. Technical Cooperation; a monthly bibliography. Mosquito News.

No.	Author.		Title.
894	East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation.	1969	Report E.A.High Comm.;E.A.Common Services Org. 1968 Nairobi
895	Cornell University	1969	Report for the year 1967/68 (Legislative Doc. No.88)Ithaca,N.Y.
896	Cornell University.	1970	Report for the year 1968/69 (Legislative Doc. No.88)Ithaca,N.Y.
897	Uganda, Dept. of V Vet. Services & Animal Industry.	1969	Annual Report for the year 1968 Entebbe.
898	Devendra,C.&Burns, Marca.	1970	Goat production in the tropics. Comm. Bureau of Anim.Breeding & Genetics.Tech.Comm.No.19. Farnham Royal.
899	Mahadevan,Pararajasingham.	1958	Dairy cattle breeding in the tropics.Comm.Bureau of Anim. Breeding & Genetics.Tech.Comm.No.11.
900	Mason,Ian Lauder	1951	The classification of West African livestock.(Comm.Bureau of Anim. Breeding & Genetics.Tech.Comm.No.7. Farnham Royal.
901	Kenya Vet. Dept.	1969	Annual Report 1967.Nairobi.
902	Whyte, R.O.	1964	The grassland & fodder resources of India.Rev.ed.(Indian Council of Agric.Res.Scientific Mon.No.22 New Delhi.

CURRENT PERIODICALS

Acta Tropica.	Advances in Veterinary Science.
Africa Institute Bulletin.	African Wildlife.
Agricultural Science,Hong Kong	Agroanimalia.
American Journal of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene.	Animal Health.
Animal Health Yearbook.	Annales de l'Institut Pasteur.
Annales de Médecine Vétérinaire	Annales de Recherches Vétérinaires.
Annals of the New York Academy of Science.	Annals of Tropical Medicine & Parasitology.
Archiva Veterinaria.	Archives de l'Institut Razi.

CURRENT PERIODICALS (Continued)

Mouse Newsletter.	
New Edinburgh Review.	New University & New Education.
Nigerian (The) Field.	Nigerian Journal of Science
O.I.E. Statistiques.	Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Science.
Org. for Economic Co-op. & Dev. Observer.	
Poultry (The) Review.	Pudoc Bulletin.
Quarterly Bull. of the Int. Assoc. of Agric. Libr.'s & Docum.	
Refuah Veterinarith	Revista de la Fac. de Med. Vet. Univ. Nacional de Lima.
Revue d'Elavage et de Med. Vet. des Pays Tropicaux.	Rhodesia Agricultural Journal.
Rhodesia (The) Science News.	Rhodesian (The) Journal of Agricultural Research.
Round (The) Table.	Rural Research in C.S.I.R.O.
Sciences (The).	Sudan Journal of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry.
Teheran. Univ. Fac of Vet. Med. Revue.	Trans. of the Royal Soc. of Trop. Med. and Hygiene.
Tropical Abstracts.	Tropical Animal Health & Production
Tropical Science.	
U.S.A. Communicable Disease Center Vet. Public Health Notes.	U.S.D.A. Monthly bibliography on exotic animal disease.
Veterinary Annual.	Veterinary Bulletin.
Vet. Inst. for Trop. & High Altitude Res. Quarterly Review.	Veterinary Medical Journal.
Veterinary Medical Review.	Veterinary Record.
W.H.O. Review.	

CURRENT PERIODICALS (Continued)

Zeitschrift für Tropenmedizin
und Parasitologie.

Zoonosis Surveillance.

Zoonosis.

End of List No. 9.

ROUTING SLIP		Date
NAME		ROOM NO.
William Clark		D928
To Handle		Note and File
Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
Approval		Prepare Reply
Comment		Per Our Conversation
Full Report		Recommendation
Information		Signature
Initial		Send On
REMARKS		
<p>William,</p> <p>I think you will cut to deal with this one.</p> <p>- J.M.</p>		
From		



BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

BROADCASTING HOUSE LONDON W1A 1AA

Ext. 4374 TELEPHONE 01-580 4468

CABLES BROADCASTS LONDON PS4

TELEGRAMS BROADCASTS LONDON TELEX

TELEX 22182

Robert S. MacNamara
President of World Bank
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington D.C.
20433

20 May 1971

Dear Mr MacNamara,

I am working on a series of ten half hour radio programmes called 'Affluence and Inequality', examining the problems of developing countries. We plan to do one programme on "The Aid Relationship".

We would be very grateful if you could spare us the time to take part in a studio discussion on the nature of the aid relationship.

We prepare these programmes some months in advance. Is there any chance of your being in London some time during the next five months and being able to talk to us then?

Failing that would you be prepared to take part in a discussion linked between London and Washington?

With every good wish,

Yours sincerely

David Dickinson

David Dickinson
(Further Education Department)

RECEIVED

1971 MAY 24 AM 8:44

COMMUNICATIONS
SECTION

TO OPEN SLIT HERE

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS (Further Education Dept.)

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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The 'APSLEY' Air Letter

A John Dickinson Product

Form approved by the Post Office (United Kingdom) No. 1.

SECOND FOLD HERE

BY AIRMAIL
AIR LETTER
PAR AVION
AEROGRAMME



Robert S. MacNamara

President of World Bank

1818 H. Street N.W.

WASHINGTON D.C.

20433

May 7, 1971

Dear David,

Mr. McNamara was very pleased to get your letter, and thoroughly sympathises with the idea of somehow or other giving you a good interview on population and its relation to the problems of the Third World and development. (I should add that we both feel that it is quite important to link population control to development in order to avoid the growing impression that it is all a plot by the already rich to keep down the permanently poor).

I do not think it is very likely that he will be going through England in the next few months, and maybe it is going to be best to try and set this up here in Washington. I promise to keep this in the foreground of my work, and ensure that this does now take place - perhaps nearer the time of the Annual Meeting when there is a good deal of interest in the work of the Bank etc.

Mr. McNamara and I are going to Nigeria and Ghana on May 15 and I think I am going to be spending Saturday night, May 22 and Sunday morning at the Mill (Watlington 381) flying back early on Sunday afternoon. Perhaps you would care to give me a ring for non-business purposes on the Sunday morning.

It was extremely nice seeing you and Bridget in London.

Yours ever,

William Clark
Director
Information and Public Affairs

The Hon. David Astor
The Observer
160 Queen Victoria Street
London E.C. 4V4DA, England

WDClark:sf

May 7, 1971

Dear Miss Payne:

Thank you so much for your letter of April 21 and its invitation to sponsor a table at your "Salute to Black Colleges".

I am very interested to hear of this venture and certainly wish it well, but, as you will understand, I feel precluded as an international civil servant from taking an active part in such a celebration. I am though very well aware of what a first class job some of our colleges have done for the new leaders of Africa.

On May 22, the date of the dinner, I shall in fact be on my way back from a visit to West Africa.

I very much enjoyed our talk the other evening.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

Miss Ethel L. Payne
The Capital Press Club
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036

WDClark:sf

May 4, 1971

Dear Kenneth,

I got wind of your letter while I was still in London, but didn't have a chance to discuss it with McNamara until we got back here.

He does not like making formal public addresses more than he absolutely has to. The task of getting along with our 107 members tends to put so many crimps into his talking, even off the record, that he prefers to find other ways of communicating. I think that the idea of a business and financial dinner would be excellent, the only question now is whether I can actually persuade him to stop an extra evening in London on one of these trips. I do not see any chance of our being back in London before the late autumn, but when our plans emerge, (for instance for a visit to India) I will see if I couldn't have a day's stop-over in London.

I ought to have said at the beginning that we really do appreciate this type of invitation, which does make it very much easier for him to meet informally with the sort of people who are interested in our work, and ought to be better informed about it.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

William Clark
Director
Information and Public Affairs

The Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger
The Royal Institute of International
Affairs
Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square
London, S.W.1., England

WDCClark:sf

MR. ROBERT S. MCNAMARA

FRIDAY
April 23

10.00a.m.. The Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Rippon MP 930:2323
Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Downing Street
London. S.W.1.

(To be confirmed by the
World Bank)

11.00a.m.. The Minister 834:2377
The Rt. Hon. Richard Wood MP
Overseas Development
Administration
Eland House, Stag Place,
London. S.W.1.

LUNCHEON

1.00p.m..

Host:

The Prime Minister

Guests:

The Rt. Hon Sir Alec Douglas-Home
The Rt. Hon Anthony Barber
The Rt. Hon Richard Wood
Sir Michael Walker
Mr. J.R. Bottomley
Mr. A.D. Neale
Mr. C.J. Morse
Mr. R.T. Armstrong

3.00p.m.,/
3.30p.m..

The Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home
Foreign & Commonwealth Office
Downing Street
London. S.W.1.

4.30p.m..

The Chancellor of the Exchequer
The Treasury
Great George Street
London. S.W.1.

6.25p.m..

Swissair Flight 815 departs
for Geneva - Building No.2.
London Airport

Guest List for the Prime Minister's
Luncheon for Mr Robert S. McNamara
at 10 Downing Street on Friday 23 April 1971

Mr Robert S. McNamara

Mr William Clark

The Rt Hon Sir Alec Douglas-Home

The Rt Hon Anthony Barber

The Rt Hon Richard Wood

Sir Michael Walker
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr J.R. Bottomley
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr A.D. Neale
The Treasury

Mr C.J. Morse
The Bank of England

Mr R.T. Armstrong
Principal Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister

What necess.

Talked to PC

David Christophers

will speak up for Banfest at Carcote

NMP will make immediate credit

RM will talk about Political Lit.

Back to prepare print job.

Business as usual W. Peck

LA PM and G.E. W. J. T. M.

226
2131

2357

836
3466

4302

3/3 T.M., Clark

MAY 3 REC'D

THE OBSERVER

The Observer Limited, 160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V4DA
Telephone 01-236 0202. Telegrams Observer London EC4. Telex 888963

From The Editor

22 April, 1971

Dear Mr. McNamara,

Would you be willing to spare an hour on your next visit to London to talk to some of my colleagues on the problems of world over-population? Unfortunately, your major speech on this subject was only briefly reported here and the fact that it was summarised in our daily papers made it impossible for this paper to publish a substantial extract at the week-end without appearing to be repeating already published news. Moreover, I believe that a dialogue with serious questioners might bring out the many complexities of this subject more effectively than could any ex cathedra statement.

The method I would suggest would be that you should have a leisurely one-hour discussion with two or three of my colleagues. We would record this talk, edit it to eliminate obvious repetitions and then send you the whole text. You could then cut out or re-word any passages which you felt needed alteration. There would be a clear undertaking that we would publish nothing of the dialogue that had not been cleared in this way by you.

I have mentioned this idea to my old friend and former colleague, William Clark, and I think he endorses the feasibility of this suggestion. I much hope to hear from you about it, so that we would know when to expect you next in London.

Mr. Robert McNamara,
Claridge's Hotel,
LONDON, W.1

Your sincerely
David Astor.

3/3 To Mr. Clark

The Royal Institute of International Affairs

CHATHAM HOUSE, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1

Telephone 01-930 2233

Cables Areopagus, London SW1

MAY 3 REC'D

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Chairman: LORD TREVELYAN, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman: MICHAEL HOWARD, M.C.

Hon. Treasurer: DAVID RAE SMITH, M.C.

Director: THE RIGHT HON. KENNETH YOUNGER

Director of Studies: J. E. S. FAWCETT, D.S.C.

Assistant Director of Studies: DR. ROGER MORGAN

20th April 1971

Mr. Robert McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development.

replied

Dear Mr. McNamara,

I am writing to you to ask whether you might be prepared to address a meeting of our members at the Royal Institute of International Affairs during your next visit to London.

Our members are academics, officials, journalists, businessmen and politicians, all of whom have an interest in international affairs. Our usual practice is for a talk of about 35 to 40 minutes, followed by questions for the remainder of a one hour period. The meetings are held at lunch-time or at five o'clock in the evening, and can be either completely off-the-record or open to the press to report.

I do hope very much indeed that you will be prepared to come to Chatham House the next time you are in London.

Yours sincerely
Kenneth Younger



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Gale Associates

CHARLES LEWIS
Voice of America

JAMES POPE
U. S. Information Agency

ALFRED L. SWEENEY
*U. S. Department
of Transportation*

April 21, 1971

Dear Mr. McNamara:

The Capital Press Club is sponsoring a "Salute to Black Colleges" on Saturday, May 22 at the Sheraton Park Hotel. It will cite the great contributions made by these schools to educating the black youth of America, as well as those from other lands. Many of the present day leaders of Africa have been trained on their campuses.

Knowing of your interest in Africa, you may wish to sponsor one or more tables at \$500.00 each, with some of the African diplomats and their wives as your guests for the occasion. (A suggested number would be four envoys with their wives, plus two of your representatives who would be the hosts.) This would make a total of 10 persons at each table. A reception will be held from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. in the Florentine Foyer. The dinner which is black tie follows at 8 p.m. in the Sheraton Hall.

The proceeds from the dinner will go to assist black American high school graduates who desire to seek careers in journalism and to needy African students on black college campuses. This year, the awards are to be named in honor of Whitney M. Young Jr. who died in Lagos, Nigeria while participating in the African-American Dialogues.

cont.....

THE
CAPITAL
PRESS
CLUB



2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 • 202-3142 — ext. 1780

April 21, 1971

Dear Mr. McNamara:

The Capital Press Club is sponsoring a "Salute to Black Colleges" on Saturday, May 22 at the Sheraton Park Hotel. It will also be the great contribution made by these schools to educating the black youth of America, as well as those from other lands. Many of the present day leaders of Africa have been trained on their campuses.

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.....

- MISS RUTH I. PAYNE
- WILLIAM I. HANBERRY
- CALVIN R. HUBBARD
- MISS EUGENIE HUBBARD
- MISS YVONNE PERKINS
- MISS E. ROBERTSON
- JOHN A. MOORE
- TOMLINSON B. LUDG
- SHIRMAN BERRY
- ROBERT GALE
- CHARLES LEWIS
- JAMES FORT
- ALFRED E. SWIFT

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1971 APR 23 AM 8:57

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U. S. Information Agency

ALFRED L. SWEENEY

*U. S. Department
of Transportation*

2.-

The honorary patrons of the affair are, The Honorable Edward Brooke, United States Senator; The Honorable Charles C. Diggs Jr., Member of Congress; Dr. James E. Cheek Jr., president of Howard University; Dr. Herman Branson, president of Lincoln University; Mrs. Katharine Graham, president of the Washington Post Company and John H. Sengstacke, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association.

Should you decide to participate, you will have a choice of reserved tables in the section set aside for college presidents and the diplomatic corps which directly faces the head table. Your firm will be listed as a sponsor in the souvenir journal and acknowledgement will be made of your participation during the evening.

For your information, the Capital Press Club was organized 27 years ago. It has a continuing program of scholarship awards, as well as recognition of outstanding civic contributions.

We would appreciate your early response so that we can move forward with arrangements to your satisfaction.

Cordial best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Ethel L. Payne

Mr. Robert McNamara:
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

April 5, 1971

Dear Drs. Work and Reeves:

Thank you for your joint letter about the Pearson report Partners in Development.

I understand you have had conversations with members of my staff, and I am sure that they made it clear to you that the Bank was not responsible for the contents of that report. However, we paid heed to its recommendations, and in fact have taken steps to ensure that the Bank pays due attention to the problems of health and the environment.

Dr. James Lee, who is in charge of this program, has spoken to you about his work, and I enclose some further details in writing in the hope that you will convey these to the members of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

Drs. Telford H. Work and
William C. Reeves
The American Society of Tropical
Medicine and Hygiene
P.O. Box 15208
Emory Univ. Br. Post Office
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

WDClark:sf

Attachment

APRIL
March 5, 1971

Dear Harold:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 12 and the invitation to me to give the Ditchley Lecture in 1972.

I have the warmest recollections of my visit to Ditchley last year and I would like to accept, but I am afraid I cannot do so. You will, I know, understand my usual difficulties in planning my calendar well in advance, but the summer of 1972 is peculiarly difficult. As always there will be the end of fiscal year rush of regular business, but there is in addition a U.N. Conference in Stockholm that will probably take me out of Washington more than once in those overfilled weeks.

I am really sorry to have to refuse so pleasant, friendly and distinguished an invitation, but I feel in the circumstances that I must do so.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

I hope we may visit together Harold during your next trip to this country.

Lord Caccia, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
The Ditchley Foundation
Ditchley Park, Enstone,
Oxfordshire OX7 4ER
England

WDClark:sf

I N C O M I N G C A B L E

DATE AND TIME
OF CABLE: APRIL 3, 1971 1810

LOG NO.: WU 25 / 3

TO: MCNAMARA INTBAFRAD

FROM: BARCELONA

R O U T I N G	
ACTION COPY:	MR. WM. CLARK
INFORMATION COPY:	MR. MCNAMARA MR. BENJENK
DECODED BY:	

TEXT:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICAN STUDIES IN BARCELONA HAS LEARNED OF YOUR PLANS TO VISIT SPAIN IN LATE APRIL. BOARD RESPECTFULLY INVITES YOU TO GIVE TALK AT INSTITUTE AT DATE CONVENIENT TO YOU AND YOUR SPANISH HOSTS ON ANY ASPECT OF JOHN F KENNEDY'S PHILOSOPHY THAT YOU WISH TO DISCUSS. THE DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTE BELIVE THAT YOUR VIEWS WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO GIVING KENNEDY LEGACY CONTINUED VITALITY AND CURRENCY.

SINCE 1964, INSTITUTE HAS GIVEN YEARLY AWARD IN MEMORY OF LATE PRESIDENT TO DISTINGUISHED SPANIARDS OR AMERICANS, SUCH AS PABLO CASALS, SARGENT SHRIVER, AND OTHERS. OCCASION OF TALK WOULD BE CONVERSION OF INDIVIDUAL RECOGNITION TO NEW BOOK AWARD, IDENTIFYING AND REWARDING EXCELLENCE NOT USUALLY RECOGNIZED BY TRADITIONAL AWARDS AND DIRECTLY RELATED TO "PRACTICAL CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN PROGRESS IN SPIRIT OF LATE PRESIDENT".

A REPLY AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE WOULD BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED.

SAMUEL P. DIELI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INSTITUTE OF NORTH AMERICAN STUDIES
VIA AUGUSTA 123
BARCELONA

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

33 HILL STREET
LONDON W1A 3AR

30th March 1971

Mr Robert S. McNamara,
Office of the President,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20433,
U.S.A.

Dave Bob

The Government here have told me that you will be in England on April 22nd and 23rd, and that you will be lunching with the Prime Minister on the 23rd.

We would be very happy if you could lunch with us at this address on Thursday, the 22nd, at 1.00 pm, and meet the members of our managerial staff. I think you are to go for discussions with the Overseas Development Administration that afternoon, following the lunch.

We do hope that you will be able to join us on the 22nd, and will much look forward to the occasion.

Yours ever

Evelyn

HOWICK

COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 BIL STREET
LONDON W1A 3AR

CHAIRMAN'S OFFICE

30th March 1971

Mr Robert S. McNamara,
Office of the President,
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development,
1818 H Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20037,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

The Government have been told that you will be in England on April 2nd and 3rd, and that you will be lunching with the Prime Minister on the 2nd.

We would be very happy if you could lunch with us at this address on Thursday, the 2nd, at 1.00 pm, and meet the members of our managerial staff. I think you are to go for discussions with the Overseas Development Administration that afternoon, following the lunch.

We do hope that you will be able to join us on the 2nd, and will much look forward to the occasion.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

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1971 APR-6 AM 8:27

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INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3/50

To Mr. Clark

I'll hold a reply
until you return
D. M. W.

ROUTING SLIP		Date
NAME		ROOM NO.
Mr Mc Namara.		
To Handle		Note and File
Appropriate Disposition		Note and Return
Approval		Prepare Reply
Comment		Per Our Conversation
Full Report		Recommendation
Information		Signature
Initial		Send On
REMARKS		
<p>Let us discuss on my return, if you can wait. It might fit in with an honorary degree for Aberdeen in 1972. It is a poor audience but a good platform.</p>		
From <i>Will Clark</i>		

The Ditchley Foundation

DITCHLEY PARK, ENSTONE, OXFORDSHIRE OX7 4ER

TELEPHONE ENSTONE 346

8/19 To Mr Madlop
Dear guests
July, following the
close of our fiscal
year & with
preparations for the
12th March, 1971. to the
Governor, with the
best wishes
in your name

Dear Bob,

You have, I know, been to a Ditchley Conference last year. But when you were there, I am not sure whether you were told that a special occasion in the Ditchley Foundation's annual calendar is the Foundation Lecture.

It is delivered each year by a distinguished guest from the United States, Britain or the Commonwealth, and I am writing to say how pleased and honoured we would be if you could be our Foundation Lecturer in 1972. Needless to say, this invitation from our Council of Management has the warmest endorsement from our colleagues of the American Ditchley Foundation.

The Lecture is usually delivered in the Summer, preferably on a Friday evening in the latter half of July. Mid-1972 may seem some time ahead, but experience has taught us that if we are to enlist speakers of such eminence as yourself, we cannot be too early. If you are able to accept, could you give me some idea when you would find it convenient to come to England. Our programme is flexible and we are not at present tied to July, although later this year it will become more difficult to offer alternatives.

I enclose a note giving further particulars of the Lecture weekend, with the brochure about the Ditchley Foundations which may be of interest even though you know in general about the work we are doing.

/The choice

Chairman of Council: LORD CACCIA, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Provost: H.V.HODSON

Chief Administrative Officer and Secretary: CAPTAIN R.P.S.GRANT, D.S.C., R.N. Bursar: LT.-COL.B.C.MALLINSON, M.B.E.

The Ditchley Foundation

DITCHLEY PARK, EASTONE, OXFORDSHIRE OX1 2ER

TELEPHONE EASTONE 240

[Faint handwritten notes in the top left corner, including "The Ditchley Foundation" and "Eastone Oxfordshire"]

[Handwritten signature or initials in the top right corner]

The Ditchley Foundation is a registered charity... last year, but we are now... were told that a number of... annual calendar in the...

It is suggested that... from the Ditchley... to see how things... Foundation... from our... the...

The Ditchley... responsibility of a... are in... for... you... in... this year...

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

1971 MAR 19 PM 2:05

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[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom left]

[Faint text at the very bottom of the page, possibly a footer or address]

The Ditchley Foundation

DITCHLEY PARK, ENSTONE, OXFORDSHIRE OX7 4ER

TELEPHONE ENSTONE 346

-2-

The choice of the subject is for the lecturer to make. With your wide experience in so many fields, I know that whatever theme you choose would be of absorbing interest, and we are confident that we shall get you an audience worthy of the occasion. *So do please say 'Yes', if you possibly can.*

All best wishes

Yours sincerely

Harold Caccia

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara,
President,
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,
Washington, D.C. 20433.

Chairman of Council: LORD CACCIA, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Provost: H.V. HODSON

Chief Administrative Officer and Secretary: CAPTAIN R.P.S. GRANT, D.S.C., R.N. Bursar: LT.-COL. B.C. MALLINSON, M.B.E.

THE DITCHLEY FOUNDATION LECTURE

The Foundation Lecture, occupying about 45 minutes, is delivered at Ditchley each year on a Friday evening to an invited audience of 200 to 300 people. The Press are present and the Lecture is afterwards published by the Foundation for private circulation and public sale.

All Governors of Ditchley and members of the Advisory Council of the American Ditchley Foundation are invited to stay in the house at that time and to take part in a short conference on the following day at which the subject of the Lecture is discussed with the Lecturer and the work of the two Foundations is reviewed.

An honorarium of one hundred guineas is offered to the Foundation Lecturer, and the Foundation is also prepared to meet the travelling expenses of Lecturers from overseas if these are not borne on official or other funds.

The Foundation Lecturers have been:

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1962 | - | Inaugural Lecture by the Provost
(Mr. H.V. Hodson) |
| 1963 | - | General Lauris Norstad |
| 1964 | - | Mr. Arnold Heeney, (Chairman of
the Canadian-U.S. Commission) |
| 1965 | - | Lord Caccia |
| 1966 | - | The Hon. Douglas Dillon |
| 1967 | - | The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Menzies |
| 1968 | - | The Rt. Hon. Sir Alec Douglas-Home |
| 1969 | - | The Hon. McGeorge Bundy |
| 1970 | - | The Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald |

The lecturer for 1971 will be Lord Clark of Saltwood (formerly Sir Kenneth Clark).

Letter from E. ...

*com to
Mr Lee*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523

ASSISTANT
ADMINISTRATOR

S.F.

MAR 8 1971

Pls make a lunch date. Also ask if he wd like to lunch with those Doctors (in addition not substitute)

Mr. William Clark
Director
Information and Public Affairs
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W. Room D928
Washington, D.C. 20433

*Dr. Stone cannot manage Thursday P.
Lunch Pared for Nov 1970*

Dear William:

I am sure you don't need my guidance in answering that beautiful letter from the American Society of Tropical Medicine Hygiene. Although they claim that we have committed many inaccuracies, they cite none except to suggest that we took no account of the African pandemic of cholera.

In any event, we were not unaware of the relations of health to general development. In the tabular material that is referred to, we simply tried to demonstrate that considerable progress has been made in reducing endemic diseases. We did not suggest that they were all eliminated or that there could not be a resurgence of some. The basic point I believe that might be made is that the Pearson Commission report did not attempt to be a manual for development, but was addressed to policy makers to give them a quick overview of progress and to indicate that collaboration between the industrialized countries and the developing countries had been effective in the past and should be expanded in the future. Many technical areas were not discussed in detail and our staff was not equipped to discuss them as you well know. Health was one of them. Labor problems, housing, urban facilities, migration and a host of others suffered a similar fate and each professional group dealing with them might feel equally slighted. There is adequate consideration of

MAR 8 1971

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
1971 MAR-9 PM 12:02

RECEIVED

Mr. William Clark

-2-

these factors in the established forums so that no addendum to the Pearson report dealing with these specialized areas would either be necessary or fruitful.

However, you may want to assure the gentleman that neither Mr. Pearson nor the other members of the Commission were unaware of the serious remaining problems of health nor did they mean to imply that adequate technical assistance and resources devoted to further improvement in the health field is not an essential element in the joint development process.

Any time you are free, I would be pleased if we could consummate your luncheon suggestion. Perhaps your secretary can complete the negotiations with mine.

Sincerely yours,



Ernest Stern
Assistant Administrator
for Program and Policy

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. William Clark

DATE: March 5, 1971

FROM: James A. Lee

SUBJECT: Letter from American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

My suggestion would be to invite Drs. Work and Reeves to a luncheon at the Bank on March 18 for a discussion of their assessment of the Pearson Report as it pertains to health problems.

A dialogue is always preferable to a letter and I am sure they would be very interested in learning of our activities in both the environmental and health fields.

If your schedule permits, why not host them for such a luncheon meeting?

Attachment

JALee:on



THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE

SECRETARY-TREASURER, P. O. Box 15208, EMORY UNIV. BR. POST OFFICE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30333

Mr. Robert MacNamara
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. MacNamara:

During my term as President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, your report on Partners in Development with the Honorable Mr. Lester B. Pearson as Chairman, was brought to our attention as dealing inadequately with the relationship of health to economic development. A substantial amount of erroneous information was given as documentation.

This issue was brought before our Council at our annual meeting. A committee composed the attached statement which was submitted to the membership for review, discussion and ultimately for a vote which was unanimously carried by more than 400 members present. We, as incumbent President and President-Elect at that time, were instructed to submit this to you and to give it wide circulation, including open publication in a number of journals of international circulation.

The impact of the Pearson report is such as to require appropriate response, particularly in regard to the inadequate and erroneous information presented.

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Telford H. Work, PRESIDENT	Robert B. Watson, EDITOR
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Allen W. Cheever	Karl M. Johnson

Mr. Robert MacNamara

- 2 -

Before proceeding as instructed by our constituents, we invite whatever comment you or any of your associates may wish to make. Both of us expect to be in Washington on 18 March should any further discussion or exchange of views seem desirable.

Sincerely yours,



Telford H. Work, M.D.
Past President



William C. Reeves, Ph.D.
President

THW:cmz

Enclosure

Statement of The American Society of Tropical Medicine
and Hygiene on the published report of the World Bank
entitled Partners in Development

The Report of the Commission on International Development is a prestigious document that will mold the pattern of aid for underdeveloped nations over the next decade. In the report, the major problems of population pressures, need for increased food production, and shortages of trained manpower are discussed extensively but solely within the context of the political economist. Health problems are mentioned only briefly, in an inaccurate and misleading manner that implies their rapid resolution. It is disturbing to read that "malaria is now resurgent in many areas of the world, and persists in an unaltered hyperendemic state in much of Africa. The current global pandemic of cholera, with the first extension in modern times to sub-Sahara Africa, is ill-reflected in tabular data implying virtual disappearance of the disease.

Even more disturbing than such obvious inaccuracies is lack of evidence of appreciation of the complex causal inter-relationships that exist between the state of poverty, chronic debilitating disease, and lagging social development. Nor is there an indication that the development process may inadvertently intensify health problems and thereby be self-defeating. For example, need for expanded production of food is documented and mention is made of permanent damage suffered by the nutritionally deficient child, yet protein-calorie malnutrition never exists in the pure state, but as a synergistic insult with infection, the one potentiating the other. That augmentation of food resources by the implementation of new irrigation schemes in tropical and sub-tropical regions is associated with increased opportunities for transmission of such chronic debilitating diseases as schistosomiasis and malaria is not mentioned. Nor is attention paid to diseases of animals, including the elemental fact that trypanosomiasis precludes the raising of cattle in millions of square miles of Africa.

The inadequacies of the Report with respect to the implications of ill health on other major problems may be noted briefly. No mention is made of the tremendous wastage of funds expended for educational systems when prevalent morbidity makes for intermittent attendance at school of pupil and of teacher. The suggestive evidence that acceptance by a society of contraceptive measures awaits lowering of excessive infant and child mortality rates is not discussed.

That the Report ignores the health component is in part due to the lack of information on the quantitative effects of disease on human and economic productivity. It undoubtedly also reflects the view that past successes in the control of killing disease, achieved in the absence of concurrent agricultural and industrial development, have compounded current problems. All too often, technologists in the health field have worked in complete isolation from those in other disciplines. Examples of integrated planning have been rare. Yet, had not the construction of the TVA dam system been accompanied by careful malaria control, the results could have been disastrous.

At this point in time, when resources for international assistance are diminishing, it becomes even more imperative that the planners from the fields of economics and health develop an integrated approach to the solution of the multifaceted problems of international development.

This desirable objective would be expedited if:

1. The World Bank could stimulate collaborative studies designed to define the economic impact of ill health.
2. The World Bank would establish a multidisciplinary Commission charged with the preparation of an addendum to the Pearson Report that would deal with the health aspects of international development. This task, should, of course, be discharged by working in close collaboration with representatives of the World Health Organization.

We were not unaware of the relations of health to general development. In the tabular material that is referred to, we simply tried to demonstrate that considerable progress has been made in reducing endemic diseases. We did not suggest that they were all eliminated or that there could not be a resurgence of some. The basic point I believe is that the Pearson Commission report did not attempt to be a manual for development, but was addressed to policy makers to give them a quick overview of progress and to indicate that collaboration between the industrialized countries and the developing countries had been effective in the past and should be expanded in the future. Many technical areas were not discussed in detail and our staff was not equipped to discuss them. Health was one of them. Labor problems, housing, urban facilities, migration and a host of others suffered a similar fate and each professional group dealing with them might feel slighted.

March 18, 1971

John J. Hanlon, M.D.

Dr. Hanlon is presently the Assistant Surgeon General of the United States and former Director of Medical Services for the Agency of International Development, Department of State, U.S.A. He has during the 40 years of his professional life been very active in international health affairs and is known throughout the world for his work particularly in the area of public health administration. He is the immediate past President of the American Public Health Association and holder of many honours, awards and degrees.

Charles Williams M.D.

Dr. Williams is presently the Deputy Director of the Pan American Health Organization and is, of course, active in the full gamut of medical and health affairs throughout South and Central America. He has a long-standing interest in problems of tropical medicine and hygiene and is the son of one of the most distinguished medical officers in the U.S. public health service.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY FINANCE SCHOOL
FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, INDIANA 46216

ATSFI-A

26 FEB 1971

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. McNamara:

Please accept my deep appreciation for the excellent address by Mr. Donald J. Pryor, of your staff, to the students attending the Financial Management (Non-US) Course and to selected members of the Finance School staff and faculty on 23 February 1971. His presentation was enthusiastically received and provided a significant contribution to our program of instruction.

Mr. Pryor's description of the World Bank and its efforts in aiding developing countries was especially stimulating to the seventeen foreign military officers. The students, representing eight emerging nations, were intensely interested in the Bank's assistance to their own countries and asked many penetrating questions during the discussion period which followed Mr. Pryor's formal presentation. They join me in extending sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. E. Blomgren", is written over a circular stamp. The signature is fluid and cursive.

H. E. BLOMGREN
Colonel, FC
Commandant



ATTN-A

28 FEB 71

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Mr. McNamara:

Please accept my deep appreciation for the excellent address by
Mr. Donald J. Pryor, of your staff, to the students attending the
Financial Management (Non-US) Course and to selected members of
the Finance School staff and faculty on 15 February 1971. His pres-
entation was enthusiastically received and provided a significant
contribution to our program of instruction.

Mr. Pryor's description of the World Bank and its efforts in aiding
developing countries was especially stimulating to the attendees,
foreign military officers. The students, representing eight emerging
nations, were intensely interested in the Bank's assistance in their
own countries and asked many penetrating questions during the
discussion period which followed Mr. Pryor's formal presentation.
They join me in extending sincere thanks.

Sincerely,

H. E. RIDDINGER
Colonel, RC
Commandant

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*Mr Wmclark
A.B. 27 Feb.*

Dated the 13th February 1971

*Rec'd
Feb 22*

To

Mr Robert S. McNamara .

President of the World Bank Group .

U.S A

Most Respected President ,

I beg to acknowledge with profound appreciation , the message sent to President Yahya Khan by your The Executive Directors , to help the re-construction of the areas of EAST PAKISTAN devastated by the recent -t Cyclone .

This benevolent act must be appreciated by all World leaders.

I am giving widest Publicity of the Literatures that are being sent here by INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT + INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION .

I am tendering my personal respect to your noble self, for taking initiative in such a noble cause .

Yours Obediently . .

B.K. Banarji

(B.K. BANARJI .)

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(B.K. BANERJI)

B.K. Banerji
Yours obediently

for taking initiative in such noble cause.

I am tendering my personal respect to your noble self,

+ INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

are being sent here by INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

I am giving highest priority of the literature that reaches.

This benevolent act must be appreciated by all world

- of course.

help the re-construction of the areas of EAST PAKISTAN devastated by the recent
message sent to President Yahya Khan by your Executive Directors, to

I beg to acknowledge with profound appreciation, the

most respected President.

P.S.V

President of the World Bank Group.

Mr Robert S. McNamara.

TO

Dated the 13th February 1971

23A, Sardar Sarbajit Road, Calcutta-29
Address: "KOONIV NIBAS".

Phone: 46-3226

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TIBAVIA BR-GRANCH BRANCH

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VICE CHAIRMAN: SRI. HANUJI KHAN SA. FORD MURKETT

DR. JOHN AMBURNANCE ASSO. HON. MEMBER:

COMMISSION: DUTSAGUN OBERO (THOMAS, INDIAN)

INDIAN ASSOCIATION (INDIAN ASSOC.)

FEDERATION OF SOCIETY

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY, LONDON

DR. JOHN AMBURNANCE ASSO. (INDIA)

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY, LONDON

FILE MEMBER: INDIAN ASSOCIATION

INDIAN ASSOCIATION (INDIAN ASSOC.)

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Le Monde

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LE REDACTEUR EN CHEF

February 13, 1971

Mr. Robert McNamara

Dear Mr. McNamara :

You may remember we had a long talk some months ago at a dinner party with Simon Nora in Paris.

Our man for Latin-American affairs, Marcel Niedergang, will visit Washington next March and I think it would be extremely rewarding for him if he could meet you. I recommend him to you.

Yours sincerely,



André Fontaine.

*Had up to date
on phone.*

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N. Y. 10027

SCHOOL OF LAW

435 West 116th Street

February 11, 1971

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Bob:

I have just received word that you have declined the invitation contained in a letter from Phil Jessup in January, inviting you to participate in a seminar on International Organization and the Human Environment which will take place May 21 to 23.

May I ask as a very special favor that you reconsider the possibility of taking part in our meeting?

U Thant and Senator Muskie have confirmed their willingness to speak at the opening session at United Nations Headquarters on Friday morning, May 21. We had hoped to have comments following their speeches from Maurice Strong, Janez Stanovnik of ECE, Ambassador Keith Johnson (Chairman of the UN's Preparatory Committee on the Environment), a Soviet representative, and yourself. Of these, all but you have confirmed their willingness to speak.

I know how terribly crowded your schedule is and possibly you have some other commitment the same day which cannot be changed. However, I did want to take this opportunity to tell you that this is not "just another conference". As the enclosed list indicates, it will bring together forty of the key people involved in international action on the environment. Both Maurice Strong and Chris Herter see this meeting as the first international effort to reach a consensus on the international organizational issues that will have to be faced at Stockholm and after. I need hardly emphasize how important a contribution you could make on this subject.

After the opening session on the morning of May 21, the participants will have a reception with the Secretary-General and a luncheon at United Nations Headquarters. We will then proceed to Rensselaerville, New York for a weekend of intensive discussion of specific issues, for which papers will be circulated in advance of the meeting.

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150 West 100th Street

SCHOOL OF LAW

February 11, 1971

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Bob:

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara

- 2 -

February 11, 1971

I do hope you will find it possible to attend our entire conference, or at the very least, the opening session in New York on May 21.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,



Richard N. Gardner
Henry L. Moses Professor of Law
and International Organization

RNG/pm
Enclosure

cc:
Mr. William Clark
Special Assistant to
Mr. Robert S. McNamara

"INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
LIST OF PERSONS INVITED TO THE CONFERENCE ON ~~THE~~ AND THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT"

MAY 21 - 23, 1971

Co-Sponsored by The Institute on Man and Science
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H.E. Mr. Yakov Aleksandrovich Malik
Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to the UN

U.N. SECRETARIAT

H.E. U Thant, Secretary-General of the UN

H.E. Mr. Maurice Strong, Secretary-General of the Stockholm Conference
on the Environment

H.E. Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and
Social Affairs

H.E. Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet and Deputy Administrator,
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Mr. Thomas W. Wilson, Environment Conference Secretariat

Mr. Peter S. Thacher, Environment Conference Secretariat

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H.E. Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President, International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

H.E. Addike Boerma, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization

H.E. Mr. Rene Mahieu, Director-General, UNESCO

H.E. Mr. David Davies, Secretary-General, World Meteorological Organization

H.E. Mr. Marcelino Candau, Director-General, World Health Organization

Mr. Hilliard Roderick, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director-General, International Union for the Conservation
of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)

OTHERS

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~~Dr. Viktor Hovda, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.~~

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Dr. Carroll Wilson, Professor of Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Mr. Bengt Lundholm, Chairman of the Monitoring Commission of SCOPE,
International Council of Scientific Unions

Dr. Thomas Malone, Secretary of SCOPE, and Chairman of the Committee on
International Environmental Programs, National Academy of Sciences

Dr. Jermen Gvishiani, Deputy Chairman, USSR State Committee on Science and
Technology

Mr. Christian Herter, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for
Environmental Affairs

H.E. Senator Edmund S. Muskie, United States Senator from Maine

H.E. Soedjatmoko, Ambassador of Indonesia to the United States

Mr. Henry Tanner, UN Bureau Chief, The New York Times

Mr. Frank Altschul, Secretary, Council on Foreign Relations

Dr. Philip C. Jessup, former Judge, International Court of Justice,
Conference Chairman

Professor Richard N. Gardner, Professor of Law and International Organization,
Columbia University, Conference Rapporteur

February 9, 1971

Dear Irving:

Thanks so much for your letter and the text of your lecture. I enjoyed the account of your tour, particularly that you had had an audience with the Pope.

I know your stay in Oxford will be a pleasant one.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

((Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

Mr. Irving S. Friedman
Department of Economics
Yale University
New Haven, Conn. 06520

WDC:MSS:mss

Eugene R. Black
65 Broadway
New York 10006

February 5, 1971

Dear Bob:

Jim Grant has advised me of his receipt of your pledge of \$25,000 as a third year contribution to the Overseas Development Council.

Once again, I want to express my appreciation, and that of my colleagues in the Council, for your continued support of the ODC.

I believe the Council has achieved a great deal in its first two years of operation, and I am confident that this record of progress will continue in the coming months.

With best regards.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

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1971 FEB -9 AM 8:41

February 4, 1971

Dear Mr. Meyer:

I am afraid that I must decline the very kind invitation you sent to me to address the International Press Institute Meeting in Helsinki in June.

I think you know how much I respect the work of the I.P.I. and it would really be a privilege to address its world-wide membership. The trouble is that June, the last month of our fiscal year, is always by far the busiest month of the year for our Board, and I am more or less chained to Washington. Since this June is also the last month of the current I.D.A. triennium, I am even more immobilized.

I understand you have got a first rate team of speakers, and I wish you all the best for the 1971 Meeting.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Robert S. McNamara

Robert S. McNamara

Mr. Ernest Meyer
International Press Institute
Munstergasse 9
8001 Zurich, Switzerland.

WDClark:sf

Yale University *New Haven, Connecticut 06520*

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
*37 Hillhouse Avenue
Box 1972 Yale Station*

January 28, 1971

Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Bob:

I have returned from a most interesting and exciting trip to Italy where, as I mentioned before, I had been invited to come to lecture to various groups under the auspices of the Pontifical Commission on Justice and Peace and the Gregorian University. A pleasant by-product was the opportunity to visit in Bologna during the Christmas week with my son Ken, his wife Suzanne, and their one-year old daughter Kristen.

I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to lecture at the various Vatican universities at the faculty, graduate school, and undergraduate levels. I found that those present were most interested in the problems of development and asked searching and intelligent questions about the problems of various countries and how more effective attacks on these problems could be made. I also spoke to a rather formal meeting organized by the Banco di Roma under the chairmanship of its president, Dr. Vittorino Veronese, at one time Secretary-General of UNESCO. The Banco di Roma has a tradition of inviting people to give addresses under its auspices from time to time. The audience consisted of a large sample of the heads of the major financial and industrial firms, leading academics and top level officials of Government and Banks of Italy. I found when I got to Italy that the Banco di Roma required that the address be given to them in advance so that it could be translated into Italian. I had been given no inkling of this. Quite to the contrary. So I spent a considerable portion of the Christmas week holiday in Bologna with the family writing this address. I hope the results were not too bad and I am attaching a copy of the address I gave.

I also spoke to the Italian Association for International Organization which seems to be a kind of combination of our Council on Foreign Relations, U. N. Association, and Foreign Policy Association with branches in the major

President has seen

COMMUNICATIONS
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cities of Italy. Among other things, it conducts a training program for middle and senior level officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to acquaint the participants with latest developments in international affairs, e.g. international development. In all, I gave six public addresses or seminars and was pleased that I could draw on both my Bank background and thinking done at Yale.

In these discussions I found very keen interest and had very lively discussions. However, the Vatican universities were in a number of respects more interesting because the audience came from over eighty countries, mostly in the less developed world where most had had many years of first-hand experience and were dedicated to trying to do something about the problems in these countries. Of course, there were also opportunities to have private discussions with people in the Bank of Italy, private financial and other institutions, and people in the academic world as well as people in the Church.

The climax was a brief audience with Pope Paul which came as a complete surprise. Edna and I did not know that it would be a private audience until we were in the audience chamber. The Pope was very well briefed and conducted himself with warmth and conviction. The audience was clearly in recognition of the assistance which I have given from time to time to the activities of the Commission on Justice and Peace and to the corresponding work in the United States. There is some thought now being given to the establishment of a new international center with multi-religious sponsorship to try to apply ethical and moral concerns and values to the practical problems of the world, particularly those of the developing countries. I have been spending some of my time, nearly all on weekends and holidays, being of some assistance in thinking through this suggestion. I need not tell you that I enjoy this kind of thing and I am glad to be of some help.

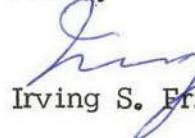
My own plans remain essentially the same. I believe that I told you that I had been appointed a Visiting Fellow at All Souls, Oxford, and plan to go there about the end of March. Edna and I hope to visit Washington over the long George Washington Birthday weekend and then return for about the last week in March and go to England from there.

I do continue to find my Yale experience most stimulating and worthwhile. I trust that Oxford will prove to be equally so.

I hope that all goes well and that you are managing to get at least a little well-deserved time for skiing!

With best wishes to you and Margaret for the New Year from Edna and myself,

Yours,


Irving S. Friedman

ISF/h

ROME, JANUARY 1971

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

During 1969 and 1970 a great deal of attention was given to the problems of development in the poorer countries. Inspired by the end of the decade of the 1960s and the beginning of a new decade, individuals, groups, governments and international institutions, including many in this audience tonight, gave the most careful thought to these problems. A number of authoritative and useful statements, reports and constructive actions have resulted from these reviews, but the need for further action remains urgent.

If I may, I would like this evening, as invited by our kind host, Avvocato Veronese and the Banco di Roma, to give my over-all view of the international development effort and to make some general suggestions for future approaches.

As leaders of Italy who will be deeply involved in the public and private policy decisions which will form the framework for the role of your country in the field of decisive national and international importance, it seemed to me to be of more interest and value to you not to deal with special issues of particular interest to certain experts, but rather to deal with the over-all picture, the fundamentals on which there must be common understanding and eagerness to act effectively. Therefore, I will try to review briefly the major trends, indicate why there has not been more progress, comment on some of the dangers in the present trends, suggest what can be done to change these trends to make the outlook more encouraging and say in few words why I believe that a review of national priorities is a sine qua non to achieve success.

I am sure that all of us here could agree that any analysis of the international development effort must begin with a clear recognition that we are talking about a new experiment of major far-reaching significance in human relations - a world-wide commitment to accelerate, by the deliberate and cooperative efforts of governments and private bodies in the richer and poorer countries, the economic and social transformation of these poorer countries. This transformation aims at improving material well-being without destroying unique cultural identities. Never before have so many thought so deeply and striven so hard to organize, in concert, a constructive effort to meet one of the greatest challenges in history: helping over 2,000 million people - a number that will reach over 4,000 million by the year 2000 - in over 100 countries to achieve the economic and social transformation necessary for their continued survival as viable nations.

The change in relations between poor and rich countries has been guided by three main concepts. The first is political: the recognition that a situation where two-thirds of the ^{of the world} people live in deep poverty while one-third enjoy varying degrees of affluence is not compatible with the long-term peace and stability of the world. The second is humanitarian: that such a situation is basically unjust, and therefore offensive to the human conscience. Thirdly, there is an awareness that the well-being of all is best promoted not by the isolated affluence of the few, but by the shared progress of the many. The validity of these concepts has been increasingly accepted within national frontiers and the post-war efforts at international

economic cooperation derive sustenance from the same kind of thinking.

It is interesting to examine the results of these efforts so far. The progress of the poorer countries has been neither spectacular nor uniform. Some have made impressive gains; others have lagged behind badly. But, taken as a group, it is no inconsiderable achievement that their economic growth during the 1960's averaged almost 5% a year -- thus approximating the target set by the United Nations ten years ago when it designated the period as the Decade of Development. Not only is this rate of growth higher than in the 1950's, when it averaged about 4.6%; it is also substantially higher than that achieved by the developed countries in the early stages of their development.

The greatest advance has been in industry primarily because of the deliberate policy of accelerating industrialization and partly because it is easier to modernize a relatively new and small sector, namely industry, than a traditional and large one, agriculture. Since 1948, industrial production in the developing countries has risen, on average, about 7% annually, and the rise has been accompanied by a considerable diversification of industrial activity. Their agricultural production has also increased, although less adequately (by about 3% annually). Not only has the proportion of the population employed in agriculture been steadily falling, but in many countries the modernization of agricultural enterprise through the use of recent technological advances has begun to make impressive progress.

The improvements in productive capacity have facilitated an expansion of trade. Between 1960 and 1969 the less developed countries increased their annual exports from about 28 billion dollars to about 48 billion dollars, accompanied, as might be expected, by an equivalent increase in imports. Moreover, perhaps even more significant, exports of manufacturers have risen much more rapidly than total exports.

Of even greater significance for the future is the fact that, over the years, the developing countries have greatly increased their capacity to absorb new investments productively and efficiently. For example, the infrastructure facilities that are essential to economic development - such as roads, railways, electric power plants - have been greatly expanded in many countries. Many here have visited these developing countries and the gains made in these sectors are obvious and impressive. There have been improvements in technical skills, education, health services, etc. -- improvements that are less obvious and generally do not get reflected in the short-term in national income statistics. The gestation period for realizing the gains and benefits from human investment is usually considerably longer than for investment in fixed capital.

In this connection, a point which bears emphasis is that about 80 to 85% of the investment which has made the growth possible has been financed by the less developed countries from their own resources. These savings have been mobilised from people who mostly live ~~not~~ ^{at} ~~much above~~ the subsistence level - on average less than 200 dollars per annum - and whose capacity for saving is therefore extremely

limited. (Perhaps, it needs to be stressed that the definition of subsistence level in the poorer countries is much lower than would be regarded as an acceptable definition in Europe, North America, and now Japan.)

The remaining 15 to 20% of total investment has been financed from abroad in ~~the~~ form of public loans or grants or private investment. But, although proportionally small, it has represented a vital contribution for, without it the recipients would not have been able to import the machinery, equipment and other essential ingredients of development nor receive the benefits of the accompanying inflow of technology, management, and entrepreneurial talent and initiative.

In absolute terms, also, the contribution has been a substantial one. During the decade of 1960 through 1969, the net flow of official and private resources from the DAC countries to the less developed countries and to multilateral agencies totalled about 102.4 billion dollars, including, of course, tied assistance. In 1969, it amounted to about 13.5 billion dollars, as compared with about 8 billion dollars in 1960.

Contrary to the impressions of some, the net flow of private investment in the decade of the 1960's was substantial, nearly 40% of the total flows, and amounted to about one-half of the total official and private flows in 1969. Indeed, the percentage increase in private investment in the 1960's was much higher than the increase in official development assistance. In 1968-69, the increase in

total flows to the developing countries of about 2 billion dollars was nearly entirely attributable to increases in private flows.

It may well be appropriate at this point to note some of the more significant changes among the countries of origin of these flows. The principal change has been the decline in the relative importance of the United States, but this period also saw significant declines in the relative importance of France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Other countries, conversely, have risen in importance including Australia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan and Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

With respect to private flows, spectacular increases were registered from Germany, Italy and Japan.

On the official development assistance side, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, ^{the} Netherlands, Sweden, and a few others registered very large increases. However, despite these shifts, the United States (by far), France, and the United Kingdom are still three of the four largest contributors of official development assistance, with Germany being the other more recent addition to this group.

Apart from providing capital, the developed countries have supported the growth of the less developed through technical assistance programs, both bilateral and multilateral, aimed at alleviating the shortage of technical, scientific and managerial skills that are often as serious an obstacle to economic and social progress as the shortage of capital itself. ¶ The developed countries have also made some, ^h although by no means adequate, efforts to expand their ^{import} trade with the less developed. This has been done by the general lowering

of barriers on products of interest to developing countries or by negotiating special arrangements such as those of France with her former African colonies. The principle of non-reciprocal tariff reductions in favor of the exports of manufactures of the developing countries has gained general support.

As for the future of the development effort, the problems that remain are formidable. In many of the developing countries, rapid population growth continues to be the major obstacle--on the average, it has been increasing in the developing countries at an annual rate of about 2.5% per year, much higher than the rates being experienced in the richer countries. This average of 2.5%, already high, obscures the fact that the average in Latin America is much closer to 3% and a number of large poorer countries in various parts of the world have population growth rates of 3% or more per annum. The rise in population keeps down living standards, even when economies are registering significant rates of growth in total output. It also has an impact on the total growth rates themselves. For example, it enhances the difficulties in obtaining more domestic savings and causes increased demand for public capital investments such as hospitals and school buildings. It also has important implications for dealing effectively with the already serious existing problem of large-scale unemployment and crowded urban conditions. The importance of the population problem has been repeatedly stressed by the President of the World Bank, Mr. McNamara, and other leaders in development efforts.

In the resolution adopted on October 24 by the United Nations General Assembly on the Strategy for the Second Developing Decade,

~~referred to earlier~~, the targeted 3.5% per capita per annum growth rate is calculated on the assumption that the population of the developing world would increase at no more than 2.5% annually, "which is less than the average rate at present forecast for the 1970's." Developing countries which consider that their population growth hampers their concept of development undertake to adopt such measures as are in conformity with their concept of development. Developed countries, according to this resolution, are to be urged to provide, upon request and consistent with their national policies, support for family planning. Concerned international organizations are to continue to provide assistance when requested by interested governments. The Strategy notes that "such support or assistance will not be a substitute for other forms of development assistance," thus trying to allay one of the major fears among some people in the developing countries regarding the motives or consequences of increased emphasis on constraining high population growth rates.

Another formidable problem -- perhaps the most pressing one at present -- is unemployment. Unemployment and underemployment are endemic in the poorer countries. Unemployment averages 20% and therefore frequently is higher. Population growth is increasing the labor force by at least 2% per year, while modernization has tended to be capital intensive requiring fewer workers. The consequences of mass unemployment are aggravated by crowding in cities, which are little more than huge collections of human beings living without adequate housing, water, sewerage, schools, transportation, medical facilities, and so forth.

while job opportunities rise much more slowly

In many areas the urban population is growing twice as fast as the number of urban jobs.

Within the developing countries, in addition to the interrelated social problems of rapid population growth, massive and increasing unemployment, malnutrition, high infant mortality, low life expectancy and widespread illiteracy, the distribution of wealth and income is extremely unequal. Time does not permit me to comment on all of these conditions, but this should not be taken as indicating that they are not of major importance.

There have also been weaknesses in following satisfactory economic policies in many developing countries. In the manufacturing sector for example, the policy of import substitution, i. e., of increasing domestic production to substitute for imported goods has frequently created serious problems. The foreign exchange saving has proved to be much less than was expected because of the continuing need for imports of equipment and intermediate goods. Because of the large size of their populations, the error has frequently been made of forgetting that in economic or market terms the less developed countries are still small. The consequence has been erection of plants too small to be of optimum size or, when of optimum size, chronically producing below capacity. High cost production behind high tariff walls or protective quotas or other devices has resulted. This policy did not solve the balance of payments problem, as hoped, while it did deprive many of these economies of the dynamic element of growth which comes best from an internationally competitive export sector.

Fortunately, there is growing recognition of the limited usefulness and dangers inherent in this policy of import substitution.

Until quite recently, growth in the agricultural sector was generally disappointing. Agricultural production barely kept pace with population growth, and in many areas it even fell behind. Massive starvation in the 1970's was regarded by many as inevitable. Thanks however, to a change in government policies, ^{and public attitudes,} increasing use of fertilizers, and a technological breakthrough in high-yield varieties of wheat and rice, the situation has changed dramatically in the last two or three years. A substantial part of the developing world is now experiencing a major change in the outlook for food production, widely characterized as the Green Revolution. It is too early to say how deep and how lasting the impact of this revolution will be. It will largely depend on the determination and actions taken to solve the fundamental agricultural problems such as changing existing patterns of land ownership and tenure where they handicap increasing output and productivity. Moreover, the very successes of the Green Revolution create new problems such as taxing in some part the increased income of the beneficiaries of the new agricultural technology, spreading its benefits to much wider sectors of the economy, improving the financing of agricultural production, modernizing storage and marketing techniques, and so forth.

The Green Revolution has, however, bought some additional years in which to solve this problem. The need is to use this time effectively and without delay, or the danger of mass starvation and even greater malnutrition will reappear.

Increasing the rate of national savings out of additional income remains an especially important aspect of public policy in

the less developed countries. These savings are the counterpart to the real resources which are needed for investment. Increasing savings presents tremendous problems, for the poorer a country, the more difficult it is to divert current income away from consumption. There are also many institutional and sociological difficulties in mobilizing savings. In too many countries, social privilege takes the form of an inequitable sharing of the burden of taxation. On the other hand, too much taxation of the most productive and enterprising firms and individuals may dampen the development process. Fortunately, there is enough experience to indicate that greater mobilization of domestic resources can be accomplished by economic and social policies designed to give proper incentives to thrift and enterprise.

No less important than the formation of physical capital are the governments' policies and programs to improve human capital, especially by broadening the skills and know-how of the population, particularly those needed in the modern technological sectors. Two indicators of a government's efforts in this field are the share of budgetary expenditures devoted to education and research. Other indicators are less precise: they require a qualitative evaluation of the efforts made to modernize the educational process, to raise the level of technical and managerial skills, improve public administration, and ensure the participation of all sectors of society in the task of development *and so forth.*

all Closely akin to the improvement in human capital is the transfer and adaptation of modern technology. As is dramatically seen in aspects of our lives, this is the age of the technological revolution - the miracles of science. Scientific advances in physics,

biology , chemistry, psychology, economics, statistics, etc., and their application in inventions and innovations such as the computer, nuclear reactors, jet engines, television, satellites, new techniques of business organization and so forth, have brought very rapid changes. There is even questioning by some whether the process has not gotten out of hand. Benefits have been eagerly sought and obtained before their total economic and social costs and consequences could be calculated. Environmental pollution is only the latest example of this phenomenon of the modern age.

¶ However, despite these dangers, we know that, through the proper adaptation of modern technology to local conditions, a major driving force is introduced into the process of growth and development. Governments have become increasingly aware of the potentials of research and development. The private business and academic worlds are major sources of the new science and technology, for the present mostly concentrated in the industrialized countries.

¶ ~~However,~~ ^{Fortunately,} ability in scientific research is not a natural monopoly of any country or culture. Mathematical skills and genius, for example, are found in all societies, including the economically poor. This is not to argue that the application of modern technology can be a substitute for increased fixed capital or more general improvement in human capital. All of these must go together. But the developing countries do have the advantages, as well as the disadvantage, of late-comers on the modern world economic scene. They can see what is possible when countries are prepared to recognize the extraordinary forward leaps made possibly by modern science, when combined with institutions and environment that encourage such useage. ¶ Widespread technological innovation

does, of course, bring with it major social as well as economic changes. The management of these powerful dynamic forces is, as we all know, very difficult. Only the leaders of the developing countries can provide the necessary political framework within which private and public institutions can play their proper roles in this process. Intelligent and effective political leadership is necessary to command popular support to make the process of change as orderly and constructive as possible.

Another problem area is that of export promotion. Many of the less developed countries have yet to give adequate recognition to the importance of taking measures to increase exports rapidly. In addition to providing dynamic centers of growth and increasing needed foreign exchange earnings, increased exports also facilitate the achievement of higher revenues from taxation and savings.

Cutting across all of these problems is the fact that in a considerable number of developing countries armament expenditures are a substantial portion of their budgets, at times exceeding those for education. It is not for me to say what are the armament needs of any country, but such expenditures by the poor countries need to be scrutinized most carefully by their governments to see whether major savings can be effected, and thus more resources made available for development.

The enormity of these and other problems and the somewhat fitful progress in tackling them gave rise to growing feelings of disappointment and frustration in both the developing and the developed countries. In some countries, for example the United States, these developments were at times used to bring into question the very desirability of official development assistance programs.

The origins of a number of the development assistance programs that are in operation today can be traced back to the days of the "cold war" , when aid was conceived as part of a global strategy to win friends and influence people; the assistance, in brief , was recommended on the grounds that it would help build bulwarks against communism. In other cases, assistance was urged more positively to strengthen democratic institutions in the less developed countries. The spread of neutralism in the Third World, and the inability in many countries of democratic institutions to flourish in an environment of direst poverty and social tension, were read by some as indictments of assistance to such countries, ~~or at least, as reasons for reduced support.~~

As the political will in favor of development assistance weakened, arguments opposing increases in such assistance gathered strength in some developed countries of which the United States was the most important. Arguments were made that budgetary or balance of payments difficulties prevented increases in aid; that such increases would add to inflationary pressures; that increases would in any case not be justifiable since much of the aid already given has been "wasted"; that too much of the aid has been used for satisfying political whims and building low-priority prestige projects; and that the developing countries must learn to mobilize and use their own resources more effectively before they ask for bigger "handouts" from the developed countries. Evidence of political or social instability in a developing country has been used as an argument for cutting off ^{or reducing} assistance for the development effort - when , on a longer view , that assistance would promote ^{assist} the development that could bring closer the day when the country

(The social transformation)

could achieve a reasonable degree of continuing political and social stability. There has been a trend to forget that development is a long process, calling for a great deal of patience and persistence, that social and political changes are the inevitable price of economic growth, and that the poor countries do not have a monopoly of political and social instability. Among the many prescriptions so dear to modern economists, there is none yet for "instant growth" or "instant development".

The danger implicit in the present situation is that, if current trends continue, the gap between the richer and the poorer nations will continue to widen. Although in per capita income terms, the growth in the latter has been about the same as the former, in absolute amounts the growth of the richer nations has been a great deal larger, because they have moved up from a much higher base. In other words, if a poor country starts from a per capita gross national product base of \$200 and achieves a per capita growth rate of 3%, its gain at the end of the year is only \$6 per person. By contrast, a richer country, starting from a per capita gross national product base of, say, \$2,000, would achieve a gain at the end of the year of \$60 or ten times as much.

It may be noted that a number of the richer countries now have a per capita income much more than \$2000 per annum; indeed, the United States now has a national income of about \$5,000 per person. Thus the already dangerous gap in per capita income between the poorer and richer countries is now widening, ~~with a corresponding~~ ~~rapidly~~. Even optimistic assumptions now being made about economic and population growth in the developing countries in the

1970's do not fundamentally alter this picture . Thus , the U.N. Second Development Decade targets for the 1970's of an average annual growth rate of 6% per year and 3.5% per capita (the second percentage is the more optimistic target of the two) would still mean only a doubling in average per capita income in twenty years. Consequently, in 1990, the average person in the developing countries would still be at a level of income that can only be described as very poor by present-standards in the richer countries, not to speak of the standards likely to prevail twenty years hence. The structural transformations necessary to bring about a narrowing of the gap between the rich and poor nations and bring the average person in the developing countries material well-being comparable to ours, or even the foreseeable prospect of such, have not yet taken place.

A parallel phenomenon is seen in world trade. Despite the large increase in exports from the developing countries noted earlier, their share of world trade has declined steadily since 1950, and now amounts to only about 18% of total world trade.

We no longer live in a world made up of isolated communities. Instead, in the world of today, the widening gap between richer and poorer can be heard or seen by everyone everywhere. People in the poorer countries are aware of the quality of life enjoyed by their counterparts in the richer nations. From that knowledge has risen a tidal wave of new expectations in the poorer countries - expectations which cannot be quickly fulfilled no matter what policies are pursued. The problems of the "statistical gaps" are thus compounded by those of the "expectations gap".

Caught by these powerful forces the leaders of the poorer countries are faced by demands which are most difficult to meet. Among the consequences of this explosive situation is the relative ease with which antiforeign feelings are provoked.

The question arises: What can be done to change current trends and ensure a more encouraging future? It is obvious that the principal ingredients for ensuring a better future must come from the developing countries themselves. The vast array of problems that the developing countries face within a framework of low economic output and productivity cannot be dealt with effectively unless there is the national determination to give the highest political priority to development. Widespread and persistent poverty with little hope of improvement, which is the end product of the social and economic conditions which I have ^{reviewed} received briefly tonight can not be neglected without threatening the very existence of these countries. Their solution is thus not distinct from the problem of national survival; in fact, it is the heart of the problem. The national priorities of the poorer countries must in practise reflect these concerns. These countries cannot escape the fact that development is an all-embracing process. It involves the creation of new and the reshaping of old political, social, economic and financial institutions. It involves the evolution of a whole framework of policy instruments and techniques to structure and guide the direction and the pace of change.

Therefore, it is not sufficient that the less-developed countries expand their physical capacities -- in roads and railways,

power plants and irrigation works -- however important these may be. And equally important and more difficult task is to work out development strategies and to make certain that they are implemented by a coordinated and efficiently functioning administrative system, and to make the institutional changes required for balanced economic growth, while protecting cultural values from unnecessary annihilation by the forces of change. It means avoiding being trapped by simplicistic or over-optimistic analyses of difficulties and solutions, and taking full advantages of any opportunities to further the development process.

Thus, action of a major character is needed in many sensitive social, political and economic fields. Family planning, education, employment, health, urbanization, environment, reforms of government administration and public bodies are clear examples in the social and political fields. In the economic field, reforms may be needed to make possible improvements in agricultural productivity. Sustained efforts are required to mobilize domestic savings for investment through better tax systems, improved financial institutions, and more flexible use of interest rates. Low priority public expenditures need to be drastically cut. Policy measures are needed to curb inflationary pressures -- one of the principal causes and, in turn, effects of economic and other difficulties in the developing countries. Growth can be achieved for a number of years in an environment of inflation. We have seen this happen in some countries. But the costs of inflation are high. Savings are discouraged; the management of the budget and other aspects of the public sector made

more narrowly defined,

much more difficult; investment decisions are distorted in favor of non-productive activities; capital flight becomes continuous; export industries are frequently penalized; balance-of-payments crises occur frequently; income inequalities tend to increase; unemployment may also increase; and the social climate worsen. Thus, in this area of stabilization, there is much room for public policies which can improve the development effort.

Policies aimed at establishing and maintaining a realistic rate of foreign exchange can also be of great assistance in promoting balanced growth and increasing exports. Greater receptivity to responsible private foreign investors will certainly help. There is also a need for greater receptivity to modern technology in all its forms, including accounting practices and corporate management -- such reforms are already visible in a number of developing countries. Unemployment and rapid population growth ^{as indicated earlier} need to be attacked vigorously. Productive activities need to be given higher social status and recognition. ^H Given a readiness to undergo changes such as these, there is no reason for any country to assume an arbitrary "ceiling" on its ability to develop based on past historical experience. Instead, it can expect to achieve much more. Nor is there any reason for it to jettison its cultural values in the transition to modernity. However, we cannot expect quick changes; our time horizons must be in decade ^s and generations, not in years.

As far as the developed countries' efforts are concerned, it needs to be clearly understood that such efforts which are being proposed are based on a reality of outstanding importance, namely, that the rich countries do have the means with which to provide

the additional resources which can be used effectively by the poorer countries to accelerate their development on a sound basis. This is one of the many gains of the extraordinary expansion in productive capacity and output after World War II. After that War, there was no question about the ability of the United States to provide the additional resources needed for European and Japanese reconstruction. Now there is no question of the ability of the richer countries to provide the needed resources to help the poorer countries develop. Indeed, the economic ability of the richer countries to provide such resources outstrips the ability of the developing countries to use effectively the volume of the additional external resources. However large development assistance figures may seem in absolute terms, there are only a very small fraction of the resources of the developed countries -- whether judged by gross national product, the volume of public investment, total budgets, total private consumption, exports, supply of human talent, ^{etc} As others have noted, in a world that can find ^{between one} and two hundred billions of dollars annually for armaments, the resources required for developing poor countries are indeed small. Taking the gross national product measure, for example, it is estimated that the combined GNP of the industrialized countries increased by over 800 billion dollars during the decade 1960-69. Over the same period, the increase in the annual flow of official development assistance has been only 2 billion dollars and most of this tied to donor country procurement. Even if all other private and official flows are included, the increase is only

about 5.4 billion dollars. During the decade of the 1960's the percentage of the net flows of total official and private resources in relation to gross national product fell from about 0.9% to somewhat over 0.7% of GNP. In 1969, only six countries provided 1% or more of their GNP in terms of total net flow of resources to GNP. These countries were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and ^{the} Netherlands.

In terms of official development assistance, the performance of the developed countries has been even worse, declining from about 0.52% of GNP in 1960 to about 0.36% in 1969, or a decline of about 40%. The Second Development Decade Strategy referred to earlier, states that each donor country will progressively increase its official development assistance and will exert its best efforts to reach a minimum net amount of 0.7% of its GNP at market prices by 1975. France is the only major donor country which at present is close to this percentage. Estimates have been ~~carefully~~ ^{carefully} made ^{of official development assistance} which indicate that the extra 7 billion dollars or so which would result from the developed countries meeting the targets already accepted by them can be effectively used for sound development investment.

The economic contribution of additional external resources to development is fairly easy to appreciate. Somewhat less obvious is the impact that an increased effort might have in helping to give a new sense of relevancy, purpose and vitality to people everywhere and a new practical vision of how to resolve a number of the most serious dilemmas of our time. However, a substantial increase in

development assistance does require that it be given a much higher national priority than most of the richer countries now give to it. It is recognized that whether more resources are to be allocated to development assistance or to some other purpose is a decision that is made at the margin. Legislators find even small budgetary increases hard to accept, because these increases have to be at the cost of something else. The fact is that everywhere in the developed world there are urgent needs requiring large public expenditures, coupled with rising investment and consumption; the difficulties of overcoming strong inflationary pressures are a reality.

Despite this environment, and in some sense because of it, there is an urgent need today to find a new definition of national priorities in the developed countries, reflecting the importance to the richer nations of contributing to an effective and sustained development process in the poorer countries. It may well be that in the future governments will be judged by their own people as much by their attitudes towards other people as by their attitudes towards themselves, because each will reflect what comes to be regarded as the appropriate value system for the nation.

A major factor in deciding national priorities is the effectiveness of any development effort. In this respect, it is important

that the useful role that multilateral organizations can play has been increasingly recognized over the years. However, contributions channeled to multilateral agencies still remain only a small fraction (10%) of the total official flow. As noted by the Pearson Commission and other bodies, there is a strong case for giving greater emphasis to the multilateral approach. The strength of multilateral organizations, like the World Bank group, lies in the fact that economic and social development is their sole objective; that they are permanent technical institutions with large financial resources and established reputations. They draw not only money, but also technical and other skills, from a wide variety of sources, particularly from the private sector. Insistence on international competitive bidding enables the developing countries to get better value for their ^{borrowed} money. Since multilateral organizations appraise the economic strategies and policies of the developing countries from a technical rather than a political viewpoint, and since they provide finance according to objective criteria designed to be in the best interest of the developing countries, they can and do influence the economic policies and performance of such developing countries. A continuous dialogue can be maintained with each developing country on what needs to be done and what can be done. The approach of the World Bank, and the views of its President, Mr. McNamara, on these matters were clearly set forth in President McNamara's address to the Governors of the Bank and the Fund in Copenhagen last September and on other occasions.

Because national priorities within the developed and the developing countries have remained relatively obscure, existing potentialities for greater success in development have not been realized.

National priorities, it may be noted, need not to be defined in philosophical or general terms. In many countries they may not be. Instead, the definition may be given in developing countries in specific international actions such as effective cooperation in regional groupings or national decisions with respect to education, health, poverty, family planning, armaments, housing, urbanization, pollution control, transportation, participation of youth and women in the development process and so forth.

As for development assistance by the richer countries, its national priority may be expressed not only in general terms, as agreeing to a target date for the fulfilment of the 1% of GNP undertaking or the 0.70% for official development assistance, but also in more specific terms like the magnitude of development assistance in budgetary appropriations; the length of years for which such assistance would be granted; the adoption of financial terms and conditions appropriate to the ability of the developing countries
to service debt; the promptness of reaction to the current proposals
for untying aid; the manner in which the external debt

problem is handled; the extent to which developing assistance is given through multilateral agencies; the access of such agencies to domestic capital markets; the reaction to new proposals for development finance such as linking Supplementary Drawing Rights (popularly referred to as SDR's) to development assistance, and the suggestions for supplementary finance to prevent disruptive effects on the development process of unexpected short-falls in export earnings; the speed of implementation of the understandings or resolutions to grant generalized non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferential treatment to the exports of the developing countries in the markets of the developed countries; the willingness to cooperate in international commodity agreements; provision of technical assistance and so forth. Consideration of these specific problems and proposals and others inevitably raise the issue of basic national attitudes towards the international development effort.

There is now a felt need in many countries to reexamine national priorities. Questions about the quality of life are now demanding and obtaining public attention throughout the world. Out of this examination, we may, at least, hope that public and private attitudes towards international development will mature in the coming years and governmental policies in this field finally obtain the public understanding and support needed for a sustained and significant national effort. The increases in development assistance by a number of countries mentioned earlier, the recent steps taken by Japan to increase greatly its development assistance program, and the recommendations of President Nixon to the U.S. Congress

give evidence that we may be seeing an important reversal in the adverse tide which has characterized the international development effort in recent years. In this connection, the recent agreement to double the resources of the International Development Agency (IDA) is another significant indicator of changing attitudes.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in approaching the many problems of international development to which I have referred to tonight, people must bring a realistic understanding of both the potentialities and constraints which exist. We, in the developed countries, must appreciate that the developing countries have gained greatly in experience, knowledge and sophistication. They would like to emulate our technological successes while, if possible, avoiding the undesirable consequences we have experienced. They have demonstrated their ability to absorb modern techniques, though these achievements are much less publicised than their political and social difficulties. They make clear that official development assistance must be placed on a much more certain and continuing basis if it is to be ^{more} most effectively used. They insist that the advice given to them be thoughtful and reflect a humility in the giver that is inevitable when we compare what we know about these problems with what we should know to solve them. My experience is that when advice is offered with this attitude, it is well received and great efforts frequently made to implement such advice with marked personal courage shown by the responsible leaders. They understandably insist that they must have the responsibility for their own national decisions, though recognizing that this does

not preclude decisions to agree with others on the pursuit of specified domestic policies and practices.

We need to recognize that the decisions needed in the developed countries to make an increased contribution to the international effort may well be difficult, but that these decisions are relatively easy when compared with those which the governments in the developing countries need to make if they are to make their economic and social development their highest national priority in their day-to-day decision making.

I hope the international agencies can help provide the mechanism for creating the mutual confidence necessary for a successful international effort. They are already dedicated to this purpose. The future, however, will largely depend on whether the policies pursued by developing and developed countries are thoughtfully, clearly and irrevocably committed to the objective of accelerated and sustained sound development. It is only on this bedrock of reality that the necessary mutual confidence can be built and maintained, and that the proclaimed concepts of interdependence and partnership can be transformed into guides for action.

Irving S. Friedman

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

MAIL ADDRESSED
TO THE
PRESIDENT

INCOMING MAIL ROUTING SLIP				Date FEB 4 1971	
Mr. Aldewereld	A1226		Mr. Hoffman	D1123	
Mr. Alter	A837		Mr. Kamarck	D529	
Mr. Baum	C303		Mr. Knapp	A1230	
Mr. Benjenk	A712		Mr. Lejeune	A1013	
Mr. Broches	A813		Mr. McNamara	A1230	
Mr. Cargill	A613		Mr. Mendels	A1219	
Mr. Chadenet	C303		Mr. Nurick	A802	
Mr. Chaufournier	C702		Sir Denis Rickett	A1230	
Mr. Cheek	C702		Mr. Ripman	D1029	
Mr. Wm. Clark	D928		Mr. Rotberg	A1042	
Mr. Cope	A1214		Mr. Stevenson	D532	
Mr. Demuth	D1128		Mr. Twining	D1032	
Mr. Diamond	D829		Mr. Votaw	A613	
Mr. El Emary	A1143		Mr. Wiese	A837	
Mr. Fontein	C602		Mr. Williams	A1013	
Mr. Fowler	A1219		Mr. Wright	A1136	
Mr. Goodman	C602				
Mr. Graves	D1122		<i>Mr. Hancock</i>		
Mr. Gutierrez	A1136				
Mr. Hartwich	A712				

With the compliments of the Director,

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE

*Remove from
the file of filecard*

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IPI

20th General Assembly
Helsinki - Finland
June 7th - 9th 1971

IPI SECRETARIAT

GUEST

Münstergasse 9
8001 Zürich
Switzerland

Tel : 34 48 38
Telex : 56101 ipi ch

MAIL ADDRESSED
TO THE
PRESIDENT

January 1971
EM/PB/Ia/108

Dear Member,

I have pleasure in inviting you to our General Assembly which will be held at the

City Theatre in Helsinki (Finland) from Monday, June 7 to Wednesday, June 9, 1971.

This 20th Assembly of the International Press Institute will coincide with the 200th anniversary celebrations of the Finnish press. Our host, the Finnish National Committee, and I very much look forward to welcoming you to this memorable occasion.

The President of the Republic of Finland, His Excellency Urho Kekkonen, will open and address the Assembly. We are enclosing a tentative programme (annex I) containing the main topics for discussion. You will see that we have been able to secure the collaboration of specialists from all over the world. The final programme will be distributed to you on your arrival in Helsinki.

The Finnish National Committee, the local authorities and the local press are inviting members to various social gatherings. You will find details on the enclosed programme. A special programme will be arranged for the ladies.

Our Finnish members, together with a local travel agency, have worked out for you two different post-Assembly tours: one to Lapland and the Polar Circle, the other to the Finnish Archipelago and the Lake District. Both tours start on June 10 and end on the evening of June 14. The itinerary (annex II) will give you all details available at present. The possibility of a third tour is under study.

REGISTRATION

The response to the questionnaire indicated great interest in the Helsinki Assembly, and a large number of members have declared their intention of participating.

Important

We should like to point out, however, that registration will become effective only upon receipt in Zürich of the registration forms (annex III, IV and V) and payment of the fees. Please bear in mind that the questionnaire returned by you earlier cannot be considered as registration.

The registration fee for the Assembly is Swiss Francs 430.-- per member which includes meetings, lunches and social events but not hotel and other expenses.

Accompanying ladies, who are not members in their own right, do not pay a registration fee. They will be invited to all social functions.

Important

The registration forms and fees should be returned to the Secretariat by March 31, 1971 at the latest. As the tours are limited and great interest has been shown, we would advise you to register as early as possible. Registrations will be dealt with on a first-come-first-served basis.

In countries where exchange regulations are in operation, members should forward their registration and hotel reservation to the Secretariat as soon as possible. At the same time, they should make their application for foreign exchange and inform the Secretariat accordingly. The hotel and tour reservations will then be made immediately, but they will be cancelled on April 15, 1971 if payment is not received in Zurich by that date.

CANCELLATIONS

The Secretariat will refund the Assembly and tour fees if cancellations reach us before April 15, 1971.

After that date we are obliged to apply the following cancellation charges :

Cancellations arriving in Zurich	
between April 15 and May 25, 1971	15% of the total fee
after May 25, 1971	30%

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

The delegates will be accommodated in the city's best hotels within easy reach of the city theatre and other noteworthy places (see annex VI).

Important

All requests for rooms should be made to the IPI Secretariat in Zurich. The final allocation of rooms is in the hands of the Finnish National Committee which has made a block reservation and will do its best to reserve the accommodation of your choice. However, the rooms will be distributed on a first-come-first-served basis. Final confirmation of your reservation will be made directly from Helsinki.

POST-ASSEMBLY TOURS

As already mentioned, the Finnish National Committee offers two or possibly three post-Assembly tours to IPI members and their wives: one covering Lapland and the Polar Circle, the other the Finnish Archipelago and the Lake District. These tours will take you to parts of Finland of great beauty, to historical centres and to modern cities and industries. They will take place at the time of the year when there is virtually no darkness at night (annex II).

1. Tour No. 1 - Lapland and Polar Circle

This tour is limited to 80. In the scarcely populated area, 250 km north of the Arctic Circle, hotel accommodation is limited and it will thus not always be possible to allocate single rooms. The average June temperature in Rovaniemi, the capital of Lapland, was 15.4°C (60°F) in 1970. In recent years, June has been fine and sunny. However, it would be advisable to have sweaters, raincoats and strong walking shoes.

2. Tour No. 2 - Finnish Archipelago and Lake District

This tour is limited to 140. It covers the southern part of Finland showing IPI members the beautiful scenery of the Lake District. The average June temperature in 1970 was 17.1°C (63°F). Here again, it may not always be possible to allocate single rooms.

Tour Fees

Prices for both tours are the same :

	<u>Swiss Francs</u>
Unaccompanied member (single room accommodation where possible)	SFr. 905.--
Unaccompanied member (sharing a room)	SFr. 820.--
Couple 2 x SFr. 820.--	SFr. 1640.--

Below you will find a list of combined Assembly and tour fees in Swiss Francs :

	<u>Assembly Registration</u>	<u>Tour</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unaccompanied member (single room accommodation on tour where possible)	SFr. 430.--	SFr. 905.--	SFr.1,335.--
Unaccompanied member (sharing a room on the tour)	SFr. 430.--	SFr. 820.--	SFr.1,250.--
Couple	SFr. 430.--	SFr.1,640.--	SFr.2,070.--

VACCINATIONS

International vaccination certificates are needed only in case of an epidemic either in Finland or in countries where visitors are coming from or passing through.

VISAS

Visitors to Finland need valid passports. Finland has non-visa agreements with most countries. A visa is requested for members coming from :

Bahamas, Burma, Cameroon, Ceylon, Republic of China,
Congo-Kinshasa, Ghana, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iraq,
Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Senegal, Sikkim,
South Vietnam.

We suggest that you check with your travel agent for any possible changes.

LANGUAGE

Languages used throughout the Assembly are English, French and German. Simultaneous interpretation is provided.

TRANSPORTATION TO HELSINKI

Helsinki can be reached by air or by regular passenger ships and ferries from Sweden, Denmark, Britain and Germany (Lübeck-Travemünde). (Annex VII.)

INDIVIDUAL TOURS

The Finnish IPI Committee has secured the cooperation of the local travel agency, Travek, which will help IPI members to arrange individual tours of their own choice. We should like to draw your attention to a four-day cruise from Helsinki to Leningrad onboard a Finnish ship: departure every Tuesday and Friday - cost, first class, US\$96, second class US\$ 72. The fare includes accommodation onboard during the stay in Leningrad, meals and sightseeing. For this cruise only a valid passport (no visa) is required.

Some members may wish to combine their trip to Finland with a visit to the Soviet Union. This will need to be done on a strictly individual basis, but the IPI Secretariat and the Finnish National Committee will be glad to assist. Please inform us if we can be of any help. We wish, however, to point out that you must obtain the visa for the Soviet Union in your home country.

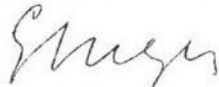
Members planning a stopover in Norway on their way to or from the Assembly are invited to call on the help of the Norwegian National Committee which will be happy to welcome you. Please contact Mr. Per Monsen (A.S Norsk Telegrambyra, Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt.3, Oslo)

Advertisement Posters and Copies

On the occasion of its 200th anniversary, the Finnish press plans an exhibition of newspapers and posters. The Chairman of the Finnish National Committee would be grateful if IPI members could send him posters and copies of their papers for display. His address is : Mr. A Erkko, P O Box 10240, Helsinki 10.

I am looking forward to welcoming you at our 20th Assembly.

Sincerely yours,



Ernest Meyer
Director

Enclosures

Annex I	Tentative Programme
Annex II	Post Assembly Tours
Annex III	Registration Form (to be returned to Zurich)
Annex IV	Hotel Reservation Form (to be returned to Zurich)
Annex V	Tour Reservation Form (to be returned to Zurich)
Annex VI	Hotel Form
Annex VII	Transportation to Helsinki

ROUTING SLIP

Date

Feb. 24, 1971

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Name

Room No.

1. ~~Mr. Maddux to see~~

2. Mr. Clark to handle

To Handle

Note and File

Appropriate Disposition

Note and Return

Approval

Prepare Reply

Comment

Per Our Conversation

Full Report

Recommendation

Information

Signature

Initial

Send On

Remarks

Mr. Clark:

Mr. McNamara does not want to answer this letter himself. He asked if you would do so instead.

L.E. Christoffersen

From

union des associations internationales
union of international associations



SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL : 1, RUE AUX LAINES, 1000 BRUXELLES (BELGIQUE) TEL. (02) 11.83.96

RF/mr - 119

Brussels, 18 January, 1971

President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433 USA

Dear Sir,

We have had occasion in the last months of 1970 to investigate what is meant by a "world problem" -- a term which recurs frequently in reports and journals of international organizations, as well as in the mass media. We have discovered the following:

- there is no clear definition of a "world problem"
- it is impossible to determine how many such problems exist
- it is rarely clear in what way one problem is related to others

Briefly, we find that only scattered, and often conflicting, answers are available on these points. This would appear to be particularly unsatisfactory at a time when international organizations and governments are moving towards the formulations of global strategies to handle world problems. It is difficult to formulate such strategies, and to show their relevance, unless the complete range of problems, major and minor, is documented in such a way as to relate one to another.

It is in response to this situation that we feel that it is vital to produce a reference book identifying all world problems within the same volume as a means of giving an overall perspective. This new publication, the Yearbook of World Problems, would complement the contents of our Yearbook of International Organizations and our Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings. Both are produced with periodic assistance from bodies such as yours. (The former is in fact endorsed by ECOSOC Resolution 334 (XI) of 20 July, 1954.

We propose to prepare this new volume by soliciting international organizations for articles, reports, or documents which describe succinctly each of the world problems with which it is concerned in any way. This information will be edited by us, on our own responsibility, to produce a description of each problem on a standardized basis. The first volume would of course be experimental, and would only be published if the amount and quality of the information collected warranted it. We would hope to have the volume available at the time of the United Nations Conference on the Human

Comité de Direction — Executive Council

Président : F.A. CASADIO (Italie), Directeur, Società Italiana per l'Organizzazione Internazionale.
Vice-Présidents : W. ETEKI MBOUMOUA (Cameroun), Ancien Ministre de l'Education et de la Culture du Cameroun.
Mohamed Aly RANGOONWALA (Pakistan), Chairman, Pakistan National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce.

Membres :

F.W.G. BAKER (U.K.), Executive Secretary, International Council of Scientific Unions.
Th. CAVALCANTI (Brésil), Président, Institut de Droit Public de la Fondation G. Vargas.
Nikola A. KOVALSKY (U.R.S.S.), Directeur adjoint de l'Institut du mouvement ouvrier international de l'Académie des sciences de l'URSS.
Rolant RAINAUT (France), Ancien Directeur de l'Information et de la Presse de l'O.E.C.E.
Andrew E. RICE (U.S.A.), Executive Secretary, Society for International Development.

Members :

Mohamed Aly RIFAAT (R.A.U.), Financial Adviser, Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Alger.
S.K. SAXENA (India), Secretary General International Cooperative Alliance.
Louis VERNIERS (Belgique), Secrétaire Général Honoraire du Ministère Belge de l'Education et de la Culture.
Secrétaire Général : Georges-Patrick SPEECKAERT (Belgique).
(1970) Robert FENAUX (Belgique), Ambassadeur de Belgique honoraire.



Union des associations internationales
Union of international associations

SECRETARIAT GENERAL : 1, RUE AUX LAINES, 1000 BRUXELLES (BELGIUM) TEL. (02) 11.88.88

424

Brussels, 18 January, 1977

RF/or - 112

President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20413
USA

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We propose to prepare this new volume by soliciting international organizations for articles, reports, or documents which describe succinctly each of the world problems with which it is concerned in any way. This information will be edited by us, and our one responsibility, to produce a description of each problem on a standardized basis. The first volume would of course be expensive to produce, and would only be published if the amount and quality of the information collected warranted it. We would hope to have preliminary available at the time of the next Conference on the Yearbook of Communications

SECTION
COMMUNICATIONS

1971 FEB 11 PM 3:46

MAILED

Comité de Direction - Executive Council
President
F.A. CARABO (Haiti), Director General
President of the International Chamber of Commerce
Vice-Presidents
W. SYED MEHMOUDA (Canada), Acting
President of the International Chamber of Commerce
International Chamber of Commerce

1977 JAN 18 PM 11:55
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
1, RUE AUX LAINES
1000 BRUXELLES
BELGIUM
TEL. (02) 11.88.88

Environment in 1972.

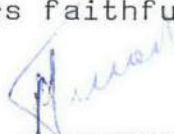
By this letter we therefore solicit your assistance in this project. Our problem is how best to obtain the succinct problem descriptions which may only be known or easily accessible to responsible officials in departments and sections of each agency division. We do not want to process long and expensive reports. We would like to work with the agency official's personal choice of the most appropriate description -- ideally one which requires only minutes for him to obtain, photo-copy, and send to us.

Our request to you, if you can approve of assisting us in this project, is to facilitate our contact with all the relevant departments which may have ready access to information on major or minor world problems -- we are particularly interested in the less-well-known problems on which only one of your officials may be well-informed. Such assistance could perhaps take one of three forms:

- 1. UAI is supplied with an appropriate internal mailing list with which to circulate your Agency's departments requesting the information (ideally with a copy of a letter from your Office indicating your interest in this project)
- 2. UAI supplies your Agency with copies of the circular to be circulated by your services to the appropriate departments (ideally with a copy of a letter from your Office indicating your interest in this project)
- 3. Your Office reformulates our request and instructs the appropriate departments to supply us with the type of information which you believe to be most appropriate (ideally with a copy of the printed circular which we are preparing which gives an indication of the information required and a preliminary definition of a "world problem").

Our task, as with the Yearbook of International Organizations, is to collect and edit information -- we are completely dependent upon agencies such as your own to supply the appropriate texts on the problems known to you. It is our hope that this project will be of interest to you.

Yours faithfully,


Robert FENAUX
Secretary General



la - 93.

Bruxelles, le 18 janvier 1971.

ANNUAIRE DES PROBLEMES MONDIAUX

U. THANT
Secrétaire Général
NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK - N.Y. 10017 - U.S.A.

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

Au cours des derniers mois de 1970, nous avons eu l'idée de nous soucier du sens à donner à l'expression "problème mondial", que l'on retrouve fréquemment dans les rapports et publications venant des organismes internationaux aussi bien que des mass média. Or nous avons constaté :

- qu'il n'existe pas de définition claire de ce qu'est un problème mondial ;
- qu'il est impossible d'établir le nombre des problèmes mondiaux ;
- que les rapports entre ces problèmes sont souvent obscurs.

En bref, nos questions ne trouvent que des réponses fragmentaires, voire contradictoires. Il semble que ceci soit particulièrement regrettable en un temps où les organismes internationaux et les gouvernements s'accordent à définir une stratégie globale pour résoudre de tels problèmes. Mais sur quelle stratégie s'entendre et comment montrer qu'elle est adaptée aux problèmes dont il s'agit si l'ensemble de ces problèmes, quelle qu'en soit l'ampleur, ne fait pas l'objet d'une information qui souligne les rapports existant entre eux ?

C'est pour répondre à cette situation qu'il nous est apparu vital d'éditer un ouvrage de référence où seraient définis tous les problèmes mondiaux, dans un seul et même volume qui en donne une vue générale. Cette nouvelle publication, "l'Annuaire des problèmes mondiaux", constituerait un complément à nos annuaires des organismes internationaux et des comptes rendus des congrès, à la rédaction desquels des organismes tels

.../...

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Secrétaire Général : (1970) Georges-Patrick SPEECKAERT (Belgique).
(1971) Robert FENAUX (Belgique), Ambassadeur de Belgique honoraire.

que le vôtre contribuent déjà périodiquement. (Le premier de ces deux annuaires fait d'ailleurs l'objet d'une résolution ECOSOC 334 (XI) du 20 juillet 1954).

Nous comptons réaliser ce nouvel ouvrage en invitant les organismes internationaux à nous envoyer des articles, rapports ou documents donnant une description succincte mais suffisante de chaque problème mondial qui les concerne d'une manière ou d'une autre. La compilation de ces renseignements se fera, sous notre propre responsabilité, de manière à donner, sous une forme standard, la description de chacun des problèmes. Le premier annuaire serait évidemment un essai dont la publication dépendra du volume et de la qualité de l'information reçue. Il pourrait être prêt pour 1972, au moment de la Conférence des Nations Unies sur l'environnement humain.

Par la présente lettre, nous sollicitons votre aide pour ce projet. Nous voudrions nous assurer le meilleur moyen d'obtenir une description succincte des problèmes ; or celle-ci ne peut venir, semble-t-il que des responsables des divers services et sections de chaque Agence. Nous ne demandons pas de longs rapports coûteux. Ce que nous aimerions, ce sont des descriptions que les responsables de section eux-mêmes jugent le plus appropriées et qui ne leur prendraient que quelques minutes à rechercher et à faire photocopier et expédier chez nous. Si vous acceptez de nous aider dans notre entreprise, vous pouvez le faire en facilitant nos contacts avec tous les services compétents ayant à leur disposition une information immédiate sur des problèmes mondiaux, quelle qu'en soit l'importance. Les problèmes moins connus, dont l'un ou l'autre de vos responsables pourraient être au courant, nous intéressent tout particulièrement.

Votre aide pourrait par exemple revêtir l'une des trois formes suivantes :

1. L'UAI recevrait de votre part une liste de diffusion intérieure lui permettant de faire connaître ses demandes de renseignements aux services de votre Agence. Nous pourrions éventuellement joindre à nos circulaires copie d'une lettre de vous, témoignant de votre intérêt pour notre projet.
2. L'UAI vous transmettrait les copies de la circulaire à diffuser dans vos services compétents. Vous pourriez y joindre une lettre, témoignant de votre intérêt pour notre projet.
3. Vous pourriez informer de notre requête, en vos propres termes, vos services compétents, en leur demandant de nous fournir le type de renseignements que vous pensez le mieux approprié. Vous pourriez y joindre copie de notre circulaire imprimée reprenant le genre d'information souhaitée ainsi qu'une définition préliminaire de ce qu'est un problème mondial.

Notre rôle, comme pour l'Annuaire des Organisations Internationales, est de rassembler et de compiler les renseignements reçus. Nous comptons entièrement sur des organisations telles que la vôtre pour disposer des textes nécessaires, relatifs aux problèmes qui vous sont connus. Nous osons croire que notre projet éveillera chez vous l'intérêt qu'il mérite.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général les assurances de notre haute considération et de nos sentiments dévoués.



Robert FENAUX
Secrétaire Général.

— the quotations below may help to illustrate why we consider this project both relevant and urgent.

... how is a practitioner of any one discipline to know in a particular case if another discipline is better equipped to handle the problem than is his? It would be rare indeed if a representative of any one of these disciplines did not feel that his approach to a particular organizational problem would be very fruitful, if not the most fruitful...

(R.L. Ackoff. Systems, organizations, and interdisciplinary research.)

We know much of what the future will bring in terms of problems... They seem so staggering in their size and complexity — so far beyond the capability of any single institutional segment of the community, public or private... And they are so interrelated that to proceed to try to solve any one of them in isolation from the other is often to create more problems than are solved by the effort.

(P. Harr, Jr. President of Aerospace Industries Association.)

Spaceship Earth is now filled to capacity or beyond and is running out of food. And yet the people traveling first class are, without thinking, demolishing the ship's already overstrained life-support systems. The food-producing mechanism is being sabotaged. The devices that maintain the atmosphere are being turned off. The temperature-control system is being altered at random. Thermonuclear bombs, poison gases, and supergerms have been manufactured and stockpiled by people in the few first-class compartments for possible future use against other first-class passengers in their competitive struggles for dwindling resources — or perhaps even against the expectant but weaker masses of humanity in steerage. But, unaware that there is no one at the controls of their ship, many of the passengers ignore the chaos or view it with cheerful optimism, convinced that everything will turn out all right.

(P.R. and A.H. Ehrlich. Population, Resources, Environment.)

It is unforgivable that so many problems from the past are still with us, absorbing vast energies and resources desperately needed for nobler purposes: a horrid and futile armaments race instead of world development, remnants of colonialism, racism and violations of human rights instead of freedom and brotherhood; dreams of power and domination instead of fraternal coexistence; exclusion of great human communities from world co-operation instead of universality; extension of ideological domains instead of mutual enrichment in the art of governing men to make the world safe for diversity; local conflicts instead of neighbourly co-operation.

While these antiquated concepts and attitudes persist, the rapid pace of change around us breeds new problems which cry for the world's collective attention and care: the increasing discrepancy between rich and poor nations; the scientific and technological gap; the population explosion; the deterioration of the environment, the urban proliferation; the drug problem; the alienation of youth, the excessive consumption of resources by insatiable societies and institutions. The very survival of a civilized and humane society seems to be at stake.

the world is bursting out of its narrow political vestments. The behaviour of many nations is certainly inadequate to meet the new challenges of our small and rapidly changing planet. International co-operation is lagging considerably.

(U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of United Nations Day, 1970)

the world is becoming so complex and changing so rapidly and dangerously and the need for anticipating problems is so great, that we may be tempted to sacrifice (or may not be able to afford) democratic political processes.

(L. Kahn and J. Wiener. Faustian powers and human choices)

While the difficulties and dangers of problems tend to increase at a geometric rate, the knowledge and manpower qualified to deal with these problems tend to increase at an arithmetic rate.

(Yehezkel Dror. Prolegomenon to Policy sciences: from muddling through to meta-policymaking)

Because our strength is derived from the fragmented mode of our knowledge and our action, we are relatively helpless when we try to deal intelligently with such unities as a city, an estuary's ecology, or the quality of life.

(Editorial Fortune.)

Many of the most serious conflicts facing mankind result from the interaction of social, economic, technological, political and psychological forces and can no longer be solved by fractional approaches from individual disciplines. Complexity and the large scale of problems are forcing decisions to be made at levels where individual participation of those affected is increasingly remote, producing a crisis in political and social development which threatens our whole future.

(Bellagio Declaration on Planning)

The appearance of today's world is chaotic. A great mass of problems, ranging from urban growth to the world food shortage, from the control of city traffic through national economies to world population, are not being tackled scientifically. Perhaps they are not being tackled at all.

(Stafford Beer.)

What finally makes all of our crises still more dangerous is that they are now coming on top of each other. Most administrations are not prepared to deal with multiple crises, a crisis of crises all at one time. Every problem may escalate because those involved no longer have time to think straight.

(John R. Platt. What we must do)

The map of organizations or agencies that make up the society is, as it were, a sort of clear overlay against a more underneath it which represents the reality of the society. And the overlay is always out of phase in relation to what's underneath — at any given time there's always a mis-match between the organisational map and the reality of the problems that people think are worth solving. There's basically no social problem such that one can identify and control within a single system all the elements required in order to attack that problem. The result is that one is thrown back on the knitting together of elements in networks which are not controlled and where the network functions and the network roles become critical.

(Donald Schon. What can we know about social change?)

Extract from offprint from "INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS"
which forms part of circular to international organizations
(uncorrected first proof)

What is a « world problem » ?

- we list below our tentative list of criteria (modelled somewhat along the lines of those used for international organizations in our Yearbook of International Organizations)
- this list is only a guide
- please send us information on the « world problems » with which you are concerned
- not only the obvious ones, but any others, major or minor.

Geographical spread. Recognised in at least 3 countries or considered to exist in more than 3 countries (i.e. not the problem of one country only).

Disciplinary spread. Common to, or with implications for, more than one discipline (i.e. not a problem internal to one discipline only) and preferably those which have implications for different classes of disciplines (e.g. natural sciences and social sciences).

Expert recognition. Recognized by more than one expert, preferably by experts in different countries, and more preferably by national or international bodies (i.e. aim is to determine that the problem has an adequate « constituency »).

Expert documentation. Problems must be the subject of serious article(s), scholarly studies, official reports, or reported meetings with a minimum of 3 citable articles referring to the problem. Problems must be adequately documented or their recognition must be adequately argued.

Time period. The problem must be noted over the past 5 years. Problems become « dead » when society no longer recognizes their existence — there is however a difficulty over publication dates of cited sources given delays.

Non-secret. It is obvious that « problems » legitimized by classified material or secret knowledge cannot be included.

Non-routine. No problems which arise, are encountered and solved as part of normal technical, academic, research, legal, administrative or political activity (i.e. « contained » problems). World problems must constitute a definite obstacle to routine procedures.

Institutionalized. Problems may become the subject of specific institutional activity (i.e. an organization is deliberately created to solve the problem) which should normally cease once the problem is solved.

Developed implications for society. No problems whose implications for society as a whole have not been clarified (i.e. no problems seen as « fundamental » or of general implication from one perspective, but for which the wider implications have not been developed).

Resource allocation. Preferably problems to whose solution resources from different countries are being allocated.

Autonom. Preferably problems rather than sub-problems (i.e. problems should be clearly isolatable). But where the « nesting » is not immediately apparent, or the dependence of one on the other is questionable or ambiguous, sub-problems should

be treated as problems in their own right (possible dependence with be indicated within the entry).

Potential problems. Problems can be potential or future problems (i.e. problems which do not currently exist because some threshold has not yet been passed but whose emergence is predicted for some future date (within the next thirty years) and for which preventive action is advocated now).

Moral ethical problems. No problems concerned with such questions as such, unless expressed in terms of their impact on society and recognized within contexts not normally concerned with such problems in their own right (e.g. bribery and corruption are ethical problems which could be accepted because of their significance for economic and social development).

Seriousness. Must be some indication that the « problem » if not solved will aggravate or cause social tension, or alternatively is a key factor in preventing the solution to other problems which result in such tensions.

Anti-group problems. No problems documented by a group of bodies as being caused by the « dangerous » activity of another group (i.e. no inter-group problems), unless this may be considered as a more general problem in the light of other independent sources of information.

Non-abstract. Conceptual, abstract or intellectual problems only in so far as their social implications can be demonstrated or those of their eventual solutions.

Duration. Short-term calamities or other natural disasters should not be treated as problems, although the class of such disasters (e.g. earthquakes in general) can be so treated (i.e. no isolated one-off problems).

Conflict and dispute. Territorial or political conflict or disputes should only be treated as problems when there is recognition that it may precipitate a regional or international conflict (i.e. continuing tensions between communities would be registered where this is seen to be critical to the survival of the country as an integral unit).

Specific commemoration or preservation problems. The problems of preserving protecting or commemorating people (as historical figures), buildings, etc. should not be accepted in specific instances but only in general, where applicable, with possible reference to the specific cases (e.g. the problem of protecting the Nubian monuments would not be accepted, but the general problem of protecting monuments would be).

Qu'est-ce qu'un « problème mondial » ?

- Nous donnons ci-dessous, à titre de suggestion, notre liste de critères s'inspirant de ceux utilisés dans notre Annuaire des Organisations Internationales (1968-1969).
- Cette liste n'est qu'un guide.
- Veuillez nous envoyer les renseignements sur les « problèmes mondiaux » qui vous concernent : non seulement ceux qui sont parfaitement évidents, mais tous les autres également, quelle qu'en soit l'importance.

Incidence géographique : Reconnu dans 3 pays au moins, ou censé exister dans plus de 3 pays, donc pas de problème n'intéressant qu'un seul pays.

Incidence sur les disciplines : Deux disciplines au moins doivent être concernées ou impliquées (donc pas de problème spécifique d'une seule discipline). De préférence, des disciplines de catégories différentes (p. ex. sciences naturelles et sciences humaines) doivent y être intéressées.

Accord des experts : Reconnu par plus d'un expert, de préférence dans des pays différents, mieux encore par des organismes nationaux ou internationaux (le but en est de démontrer que le problème réunit un nombre valable de « supporters »).

Documentation poussée : Le problème doit faire l'objet d'articles sérieux, d'études savantes, de rapports officiels, ou de procès-verbaux d'assemblées, avec un minimum de 3 articles cités par problème. Le problème sera appuyé par une documentation solide, ou encore fera l'objet d'une démonstration convaincante.

Durée : Le problème doit avoir été constaté durant les cinq dernières années. Les problèmes « meurent » quand la société cesse d'en reconnaître l'existence — une difficulté survient cependant lorsque les dates de publication des sources citées accusent un retard.

Absence de secret : il est évident que les « problèmes » dont la connaissance dépend exclusivement d'une information confidentielle ou secrète doivent être exclus.

Caractère non commun : Pas de problème dont la solution ressortit d'une activité normale des milieux techniques, académiques, de recherche, légaux, administratifs ou politiques (c'est-à-dire des problèmes « intégrés »). Les « problèmes mondiaux » doivent nécessairement être rebelles aux procédures normales.

Institutionnalisation : Les problèmes peuvent faire l'objet d'une activité institutionnelle bien spécifique (c'est-à-dire qu'une organisation est mise sur pied expressément pour le résoudre et cesse normalement d'exister une fois le problème résolu).

Développement des implications pour la société : Pas de problèmes dont les implications pour la société n'ont pas été clairement explicitées (c'est-à-dire pas de problème considéré comme « fondamental » ou d'implication générale vue sous un aspect, mais dont les implications plus larges n'ont pas été développées).

Provenance des fonds : De préférence, des problèmes à la solution desquels sont affectés des fonds émanant de plusieurs pays.

Autonomie : De préférence, des problèmes plutôt que des « sous-problèmes » (c'est-à-dire des problèmes qui peuvent être aisément isolés). Toutefois, lorsque les « sous-problèmes » ne s'emboîtent

pas clairement ou que leur dépendance de l'un à l'autre est douteuse ou ambiguë, on les traitera comme des problèmes en soi (en indiquant leur dépendance éventuelle dans le corps de l'article).

Problèmes en puissance : Des problèmes peuvent exister en puissance ou en prévision (c'est-à-dire certains problèmes ne sont pas actuels parce que certains seuils n'ont pas encore été franchis, mais ils sont prévus pour une date future, dans les 30 prochaines années, et l'on préconise une action préventive ou d'approche dès maintenant).

Problèmes moraux éthiques : Pas de problèmes de cette classe en tant que tels, sauf s'ils sont définis en fonction de leur impact sur la société et s'ils sont constatés dans des contextes qui ne sont pas normalement concernés par de tels problèmes en soi (par exemple, la corruption et la subordination sont des problèmes éthiques qui seraient acceptables eu égard à leurs implications pour le développement économique et social).

Gravité : Elle doit, dans une certaine mesure, être telle que le problème, s'il n'est pas résolu, déterminera ou aggravera une tension sociale; ou encore, le problème doit être un facteur déterminant qui empêche de résoudre d'autres problèmes qui sont à la base de cette tension.

Problèmes anti-groupes : Pas de problème qu'un groupe d'organismes prétend causé par l'activité dangereuse d'un autre groupe (c'est-à-dire pas de problème entre groupes), sauf s'il peut être tes.

Non-abstrait : Les problèmes conceptuels, abstraits ou intellectuels ne seront considérés que dans la mesure où leurs implications sociales peuvent être démontrées, ou encore celles de leurs solutions éventuelles.

Durée : Les calamités à court terme ou autres catastrophes naturelles ne seront pas considérées comme problèmes; elles peuvent cependant être envisagées en tant que classe (par exemple, les tremblements de terre en général) mais non comme problèmes isolés et uniques.

Conflits et différends : Les conflits et différends territoriaux ou politiques ne seront envisagés que s'il est admis qu'ils peuvent précipiter un conflit régional ou international (par exemple, des tensions continues entre certaines communautés seraient prises en considération s'il apparaît que celles-ci mettent en danger l'intégrité d'un pays).

Problèmes spéciaux de préservation : Les problèmes de préservation ou de protection de la mémoire des personnages historiques, des monuments, etc. ne seront pas envisagés individuellement mais en général, se référant éventuellement aux cas particuliers (par exemple, le problème de la protection des monuments de Nubie n'est pas acceptable, mais celui de la protection des monuments en général l'est).

What information is required ?

- we hope to build up descriptions covering all the following points on each problem.
- this list is only a guide — not a questionnaire (unless you wish to treat it as such for each problem)
- please send any articles, reports, or documents (preferably in English or French) which in your opinion best summarize the problem.

Water pollution — Pollution des eaux — etc — etc. (Problem name in 4 languages).

c o International Information Institute on Water Pollution, 4 Lasweg, Utrecht, Netherlands. (Name and address of main clearing house for information on the problem — if such a body exists).

Description (summary description of the nature of the problem, in effect its definition).

History (background to problem: when it was first noted).

Development (brief details on how the problem has developed over time, e.g. some comparative statistics, where the problem merits this).

Occurrence (list of countries in which the problem has been noted).

Significance (extract of text showing the vital importance of this particular problems and why action is urgent; this could be a quotation).

Denials of Significance (this section might be included to balance the previous one; the counter-quotation would indicate how the problem is relatively insignificant).

Solutions (brief details of the problems and costs of solving the problem).

Contributing Problems (problems whose existence contributes to the aggravation of this problem).

Consequential Problems (problems which are aggravated by the existence of this problem).

Associated Problem (problems which occur simultaneously with this problem).

Problem Subdivisions (problems which form part of this problem).

(N.B. each of the problems referred to here would be described in their own entries elsewhere in the yearbook).

IGOs Concerned (indicating which intergovernmental organizations and UN Agencies recognized the existence of this problem. This would refer to organizations in the existing Yearbook of International Organizations).

INGOs Concerned (indicating which international nongovernmental organizations recognized the existence of this problem and had programs. This would refer to organizations in the existing Yearbook of International Organizations).

Governments Concerned (indicating which governments have formally recognized the existence of this problem).

Programs (indicating international programs concerned with this problem).

Program Areas (indicating which countries have programs to deal with this problem).

Information (indicating addresses of documentation centres, possibly national information clearing houses, if any, on this problem).

Publications (indicating standard reference books on this problem).

Periodicals (indicating periodicals and bibliographies covering this problem specifically).

Meetings (indicating regular meetings held on this problem).

De quels renseignements avons-nous besoin ?

- nous espérons donner de chacun des problèmes une description reprenant les points ci-après:
- cette liste n'est qu'un guide et non un questionnaire (à moins que vous ne vouliez vous en servir comme tel pour chaque problème);
- veuillez nous envoyer tous articles, rapports ou documents (de préférence en français ou en anglais) qui, à votre avis, resument la nature du problème.

Pollution des eaux — Water pollution — etc. — etc. — (nom du problème en quatre langues).

c o Institut d'Information international sur la pollution des eaux, 4 Lasweg, Utrecht, Pays-Bas (nom et adresse de l'éventuel bureau principal d'information sur le problème).

Description (description sommaire de la nature du problème, soit en fait sa définition).

Historique (historique du problème; quand il a été constaté pour la première fois).

Evolution (détails concis sur l'évolution du problème dans le temps, p.ex. quelques statistiques comperées quand le problème le justifie)

Incidence (liste des pays où le problème a été constaté)

Importance (extrait d'un texte montrant l'importance vitale de ce problème en particulier; pourquoi y-a-t-il urgence à agir ? Il peut s'agir d'une citation).

Manque d'importance (cette section pourrait faire pendant éventuellement à la précédente; une citation en sens opposé montrerait dans quelle mesure le problème a relativement peu d'importance).

Solutions (détails concis relatifs aux difficultés et aux frais inhérents à toute solution du problème).

Problèmes contributants (problème(s) dont l'existence contribue à aggraver le problème principal).

Problèmes corollaires (problème(s) aggravé(s) par l'existence du problème principal).

Problèmes connexes (problème(s) survenant en même temps que le problème principal).

Subdivisions (indiquer les problèmes faisant partie du problème principal) N.B. Chacun des problèmes dont question ici serait repris en bonne place dans l'annuaire.

IGO concernés (indiquer quels IGO et Agences des Nations Unies reconnaissent l'existence de ce problème, vous référez aux organismes figurant à l'Annuaire en cours des organismes internationaux).

Gouvernements concernés (indiquer quels gouvernements ont officiellement reconnu l'existence de ce problème).

Programmes (indiquer les programmes internationaux ayant trait à ce problème).

Répartition géographique des programmes (indiquer quels pays ont un programme ayant trait au problème).

Renseignements (donner le cas échéant les adresses des centres de documentation ou des bureaux nationaux d'information sur ce problème).

Publications (indiquer les titres d'ouvrages de référence fondamentaux sur ce problème).

Bibliographie (indiquer les titres des périodiques et des bibliographies ayant trait à ce problème en particulier).

Assemblées (indiquer les assemblées tenues régulièrement concernant ce problème).