

THE WORLD BANK GROUP ARCHIVES

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

Folder Title: Contacts with member countries: United Kingdom - Correspondence 03

Folder ID: 1771221

ISAD(G) Reference Code: WB IBRD/IDA 03 EXC-10-4549S

Series: Contacts - Member Countries files

Sub-Fonds: Records of President Robert S. McNamara

Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

Digitized: June 28, 2013

To cite materials from this archival folder, please follow the following format:
[Descriptive name of item], [Folder Title], Folder ID [Folder ID], ISAD(G) Reference Code [Reference Code], [Each Level Label as applicable], World Bank Group Archives, Washington, D.C., United States.

The records in this folder were created or received by The World Bank in the course of its business.

The records that were created by the staff of The World Bank are subject to the Bank's copyright.

Please refer to <http://www.worldbank.org/terms-of-use-earchives> for full copyright terms of use and disclaimers.



THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C.

© 2012 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / International Development Association or
The World Bank
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000
Internet: www.worldbank.org

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZED

McNamara Papers

Contracts
United Kingdom (1974-1976)

The World Bank Group
Archives



1771221

A1993-012 Other #: 19

209355B

President's papers - Robert S. McNamara Contacts with member countries: United Kingdom - Correspondence 03

**DECLASSIFIED
WITH RESTRICTIONS
WBG Archives**

*Mr McNamara
sent via Bill Clark*



WORLD FOCUS

DIRECTORS: ALAN HART · IAN McFARLANE · TIGGER STACK · MAURICE BRODIE FCA

Please reply to:
Alan Hart
Stone Lodge · Hayle Place
Cripple Street · Maidstone · Kent

Telephone: (0622) 53470
Telex: 965373 WORLDFILM

8th June, 1974.

Personal. **DECLASSIFIED**
 DEC 01 2012
 WBG ARCHIVES

Robert McNamara,
President,
World Bank,
Washington, D.C., 20433.
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. McNamara,

"Five Minutes To Midnight".

Thank you for finding time to talk with us on our last visit to the Bank.

It was your Nairobi speech, last September, which inspired our global venture. We were very exhausted by eight months of research and travel to raise support when we met you - but we left your office with our batteries fully charged. We now have ahead of us nine months filming around the world. When we come to put the epic film together we will look forward to drawing on your advice and guidance.

We would not have been able to get to the launch pad without the support of the Bank. We owe very much to William who has become one of the project's anchors and we will keep you briefly in touch with our progress through William.

On our return to London we took your advice and we did have a long chat with J.H. Lowden. I think he was impressed by the project and he promised to see what he could do to inspire or encourage a faster flow of funds. I think he is intending to put in a good word for us with the Ford Foundation. In passing you might be interested to know that some Australian school children have been inspired to raise funds for the project. That might put some of the bigger boys to shame! We haven't yet sufficient funds to start but we do intend to press all the project buttons to go. The faith in the "gut" is a potent force.

With the international support and back-up we are assembling we are convinced that we will be able to make an impact on the world stage - but we are aware that we are merely the tools for the job to be done. We shall continue to need help, inspiration and comfort.

Once again, thank you for seeing us.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,
Alan Hart
(ALAN HART).

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara (through Mr. Wm. Clark)

DATE: May 7, 1974

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: TV Project of Mr. Alan Hart of World Focus: Request for Appointment

*Have him come
for his "skull"
sessions. I may or
may not be able
to see him when he
is here.
JEM*

Over the past several months we have been talking with Mr. Hart regarding a major television effort to put the contemporary development picture into perspective for audiences all over the world. Hart's concept of his task seems sensible: he and his associates are spending a great deal of effort in research on development issues. In conversation with staff members here in February, both Hart and his colleague Ian McFarlane demonstrated an ability (unusual among media types), to absorb material presented by some of the Bank's leading thinkers (Tims, Haq, Dunkerley and M. Hoffman). What we like about Hart et al is their willingness to seek guidance from basic data. He is discussing development with a wide range of knowledgeable people, and has promise of financial support from the UNDP, CESI and UNFPA, and a token from us.

Alan Hart is a veteran of 15 years as a senior television producer and air personality with the BBC TV. He is bright, perceptive, and broadly acquainted among notable people, particularly including Sadruddin Khan, who is looked upon by Hart as his financial angel. Hart's project is ambitious but it seems likely he will achieve his objective. We calculate that it is worth taking a risk on him because of (a) the intellectual approach he is taking and (b) the view, supported by our European contacts, that any product under his name is likely to be accepted on major networks throughout Europe. I have been working on a U.S. outlet and believe we can at least expect a NET showing if not ABC. His time table calls for a world premier during the September 1975 meeting of the Heads of State of the UN in New York, with individual national television broadcasts timed closely behind the premier.

Hart has asked to come back to the Bank in the latter half of May for further "skull sessions" with some of the same people he met in February to confirm some of his ideas and make plans for a later filmed interview. He is very keen to have a talk with you. I recommend that you see him during his stay here. We do not yet have a precise date but will arrange if you can give us agreement in principle.

JEM/TN:rgw

*I very much hope
you will give him
some time
W.D.C.*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Munir P. Benjenk

FROM: R. A. Browning

SUBJECT: U. K. Claims on Romania

DATE: 10 June, 1974

In view of our conversation on Friday I think you might find it helpful to have the texts of the telegrams we have received from London following on the visit of Mr. Gliga. They are set out below. In view of the second one, which I had not received when I spoke to you on Friday, I think that we must ask that none of the documents relating to Romanian projects be circulated for the time being in view of the fact that no progress has been made towards a settlement of the U.K. claims.

1. "You will wish to know that there was no significant progress during the visit of the Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister. Gliga offered a further round of technical discussions at which the Romanian government would make a new offer. Mr. Hattersley replied that technical discussions had already been carried to their limits. The need now was for a political decision to compromise on a figure that was acceptable to both sides. The next move was for the Romanians who should table the revised offer which they promised last November. The British government was ready for technical discussions but only after (repeat after) a new offer had been tabled.

"Despite referring overnight to Bucharest Gliga was unable to make further progress and the matter was left there."

2. "In conveying to Bank staff information contained in our tel No. 232 to Bucharest, you should emphasise that there have been seven lengthy rounds of official negotiations since the war: two of these, lasting 10 days each, were held in 1973. We are convinced that no further progress can be made by meetings of experts until the Romanians have tabled a suitable offer.

"You should add that we have indicated to the Romanians (without formally tabling a figure) that we could accept £9 million in settlement. It is now for the Romanians to improve on their very small offer of £1 million.

"It is clear to us that the Romanians are simply procrastinating, partly by drawing in extraneous issues. They have even asked for the return of some gold sequestered under the 1947 Peace Treaty."

£ 11.5 million
15.5 million
15.5 million
£ 42.0

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting with Chancellor of the Exchequer, October 1, 1974

Present: Mr. McNamara, Rt. Hon. Denis W. Healey, Sir Derek Mitchell, Messrs. Richardson, Wass, Rawlinson and France and Mr. Cargill

Mr. McNamara began by congratulating the Chancellor on his speech. He asked how the U.K. saw the recycling problem and particularly recycling to developing countries. He cited India as a prime example. The Chancellor admitted not much had been done by way of analysis and Mr. McNamara recommended looking several years ahead. In the case of India the Bank had asked that the Fund standby be used and suggested that India borrow IBRD money to complement IDA. He asked if the Exchequer and the Foreign Office could analyze and present their views on recycling and the creditworthiness of poor nations. The Chancellor agreed to do so.

The Chancellor said that developed countries are disregarding the plight of LDCs because of their own immediate problems. Therefore, if a scheme such as his could be adopted whereby massive transfers to many developed countries could take place, then there would be confidence enough to focus on the LDCs. Similarly, if oil countries felt secure about the channel and terms of recycling of the majority of their revenues, they would be more willing to provide concessionary finance for LDCs.

Mr. McNamara returned to India and said that India could borrow on Bank terms assuming loans could be rolled over in the future. But the question was how much risk the Bank can assume. So far it has taken none and therefore not participated in debt rescheduling. But this problem needs be addressed.

The Chancellor said that the U.S. has played with a number of ideas on how to reduce oil prices but no scheme has been realistic and no scheme has gained support of others.

This was related to the problem of the Bank's borrowing from OPEC in Mr. McNamara's view. The Chancellor favored the Bank as a channel for OPEC funds from all points of view. He asked for a note on what role the Bank would play in this regard and Mr. McNamara asked Mr. Cargill to prepare such a note.

Sir Derek said that the fact that the Development Committee was likely to focus on problems of the poorest countries would bring to the attention of the U.S. Government, including its Congress, the problems facing these nations and possibly lead to greater support for assistance to them.

The Chancellor asked about 4IDA and Mr. McNamara replied that the bilateral aid bill was hung up in Congress and the Administration was not pushing it. Mr. Simon had indicated that a separate approach would be made to Congress regarding 4IDA.

The Chancellor said he hoped that the \$150 million EEC contribution to the UN Special Fund would be approved, although Mr. Apel was still said to be reluctant. Mr. McNamara said that the Bank had certified that in its view the conditions for the EEC contribution had been met.

cc: Messrs. Knapp, Cargill

AL
October 2, 1974

STAMP, 3rd Baron, *cr* 1938, of Shortlands;
Trevor Charles Stamp, MA, MD, FRCPath;
Emeritus Professor of Bacteriology, Royal
Postgraduate Medical School, University of
London (Reader, 1937-48, Professor, 1948-
70); *b* 13 Feb. 1907; *s* of 1st Baron Stamp.
GCB, GBE; *S* brother, 1941; *m* 1932, Frances
Dawes, *d* of late Charles Henry Bosworth,
Evanston, Illinois, USA; two *s*. *Educ*: Leys
Sch., Cambridge; Gonville and Caius Coll.,
Cambridge; St. Bartholomew's Hospital,
MRCs, LRCP, BCh Cambridge, MA
Cambridge, 1931; MB Cambridge, 1932-34,
1966. Demonstrator in Bacteriology, 1934-37, London
School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine;
attached to the Ministry of Supply, 1941-45;
Governor of Imperial College of Science and
Technology; Governor of Leys School, Mem.,
of Governors, Queenswood School, Mem.,
Parly Delegn to Egypt, 1963 (now RCPATH);
College of Pathologists, 1963 (now RCPATH);
Fellow, Royal Postgrad. Med. Sch., 1972. US
Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm, 1958.
Hon. Freedom, Barbers' Company, 1958.
Publications: Various papers on bacteriological
subjects. *Recreation*: gardening. *Heir*: *s* Dr the
Hon. Trevor Charles Bosworth Stamp, MD,
BCh, MRCP [*b* 18 Sept. 1935; *m* 1963, Anne
Carolynn Churchill (marr. diss. 1971), *o d* of

Mrs Eric Grey Dudley and step *d* of Eric Grey
Dudley, Great Aine, Warwick; two *d*.
Address: Middle Aine, 7 Hyde Park Street,
W2. T: 01-723 8363; Pennyroyal, Hedgerley,
Bucks. T: Farnham Common 2737. *Club*:
Athenæum.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: November 26, 1974

FROM: William Clark *WCL*SUBJECT: Robert Stephens - Your Visitor at 6.30 p.m.

Bob Stephens succeeded me as Foreign Editor of the Observer, and has made his name as an expert on Middle East Affairs. He is a very shy, determined man with a pro-Arab bias, which is far more genuine than the ordinary English patronage of "those fine horsemen T.E. Lawrence did so much for". He was married until recently to a Syrian.

He wrote recently a book on the Kuwait Fund which is well-informed, though in my opinion a little under-critical. (I gave you a copy so I think it is in your room).

I suggest that on a non-interview basis (what you call non-attributable background) you discuss your recent Mid-East trip, and ask him what he hears about Arab plans for development assistance. Will they want to co-operate with U.N. only, or with other I.F.I.s? (I suspect the Kuwaitis etc. talk out of different sides of their mouth when they address Bank people and friendly journalists).

The impression I would like to leave is that the Bank has become really concerned with the Middle East four or five years ago (Stephens knows the past history and has been very critical, really since 1956 and Aswan); that you really know by visiting a good deal about the development prospects of the area; that our interest in development there is not a factor of our money raising in OPEC. But we are anxious to borrow, and to jointly finance. What does he think is a good way to collaborate with the Arab Funds?

The value of the exercise is that we hope to influence the editorials of an influential paper (it is, by the way, strongly supportive of an Israel in defined agreed borders) and the columns of its foreign editor, and the radio/TV talks of Robert Stephens. I also hope you'll like this shy, modest, and productive writer.

WDCClark:sf

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara (thru Mr. Wm. Clark)

DATE: February 1, 1975

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Interview with David Spanier of EUROPA (and THE TIMES of London) at 4 pm
Tuesday, February 4

David Spanier will be accompanied to your office by William Clark. The interview will be taped and a transcript will be provided to Spanier who will clear back his entire article with you.

Attached are papers for the interview as follows:

- A. A synopsis of the points we suggest you make.
- B. A set of questions on development issues. (All points except those on finance in the final para of the synopsis.)
- C. A draft set of questions on finance policy prepared by William Bennett, with key points underscored.

We will be talking along the lines of these questions to Spanier on Monday and Tuesday. He intends to write his article along the lines of the theme presented above.

Finally, we have not introduced the usual "dirty questions" and responses on Vietnam, Chile, etc., since it seems unnecessary.

Attachment

JEM:rgw

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: January 27, 1975

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Interview with Mr. David Spanier, EUROPA magazine, on Tuesday, February 4, at 4 p.m.

David Spanier, EUROPA magazine (chief diplomatic correspondent of The Times of London) will come to interview you in your office on Tuesday, February 4, at 4 p.m. William Clark called me this morning from London to give me the following proposed arrangements for your approval.

He would like to tape the interview and have us provide a transcription so as to keep your phraseology accurate. He would then propose to telex back his full article for your approval by the close of business, week ending February 7.

SUBJECT MATTER

Spanier has sent us a general set of questions on which we will be working together with DPS. We will provide you with material by the end of this week.

(a) Lead Question:

Spanier believes that the opening question is of great importance and therefore would like to lead with the following:
"You have been at the World Bank for seven years and now we hear of your concern about rural development. What has motivated you to move in this direction, etc."

(b) Other Issues (not necessarily in this order):

- (i) The McNamara philosophy re consumption rates in developed countries versus the needs of the LDCs.
- (ii) A general discussion of food and rural development.
- (iii) The Bank's relations with bilateral donors. Are western countries doing their part?
- (iv) Relations with OPEC and flow of concessional resources to LDCs.
- (v) How does the Bank expect to be able to raise money in the future? Where will it come from?
- (vi) Finally, a general discussion of financial policies.

Handwritten notes:
1/27
Spanier
return
this to me
Friday with
the additional
material
L. M. C.

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

- 2 -

January 27, 1975

COMMENT

The Spanier interview offers a highly literate audience throughout Europe, reaching as it does the readers of leading newspapers in Germany, France, and Italy, as well as Britain. This interview is again different from your long conversation with Bill Moyers since it will allow you to be precise and get more deeply into Bank issues you may want to talk about. Spanier has been working in this field for some years and should be capable of handling complicated material.

cc: Mr. Wm. Clark o/r
Mr. Chenery

JEM:rgw

To: Mr. Merriam

Possible Questions & Answers in connection with Spanier interview of Mr. McNamara.

Q. In view of the World Bank's increased lending operations in the future, it can be assumed that it will need a very sizeable increase in financial resources in the years ahead?
13 billion net '75-'77

A. That is correct, and the Management of the Bank is currently exploring ways and means to meet its increased financial needs.

Q. What are the sources of funds to the Bank?

*retained earnings 26
paid-in cap 3
callable sublp 27.7%*
*Borrowings 122
Res 56*

A. The primary sources of funds to the Bank are the capital markets - by far the largest source - paid-in capital contributed by its member countries, and net income earned from operations. A secondary source is, of course, repayments by the Bank's borrowers on loans which can be employed in financing further loans.

Q. Are you confident that you can get sufficient funds in the markets?

A. Yes. I am certain that the Bank will be able to sell its obligations without undue difficulty at prices commensurate to those accorded the highest investment quality issues.

Q. Looking ahead over the next year or two, where do you expect to raise the bulk of the funds you plan to borrow?

A. I believe that most of the funds we borrow in the next one to two years will come from the market in the United States and from governments or government agencies in the petroleum exporting countries.

* Q. Based on what you have said, it appears that the World Bank continues to be well regarded in the investment community. Would you comment on this?

A. Illustrative of the acceptance of the Bank's obligations in the investment market is our most recent issue here in the States. In early Dec. a nationwide underwriting group offered simultaneously to investors \$300 million of the Bank's five-year 8% notes and \$200 million of ten-year 8.15% notes. The five-year notes were offered at a premium to yield 7.93% and the ten-year notes were offered at par. This was, by the way the first sale of World Bank obligations in the US in three years. At the time of the offering, the market here was just recovering from a long period of instability and several large note and bond issues had recently met buyer resistance, leaving a sizeable amount of the issues in dealer hands. Our note issue went "out-the-window" immediately and was fully distributed within 24 hours of the offering. Both the five and ten year notes are now quoted at a slight premium over their offering prices. I have been told that the success of this offering of the Bank's notes acted as a stabilizer on the securities market here and paved the way for distribution of "sticky" issues on dealers' shelves and set a pattern for pricing and yields on other marketings

* Q. Why is the Bank so well regarded by investors?

No reason except success.
Deduced less 10B vs 5B grant
less 27B call

Diff 14B vs 5B grant
27B call

5B lines

Prudent mgmt
leadingly for prud invest - 18⁺2
only to creditworthy govt
maintain strong res pos behind debt
maintain high liquidity

A. There are several factors involved. The Bank has been in business for nearly three decades. In that period it has won a reputation as a sound and prudent lender in the difficult area of development. It has also achieved a position of leadership in the field and its assistance in the planning and implementation of development projects and programs is eagerly sought. Moreover through careful control of operations and finances the Bank has won respect as a prudent and well managed institution. Last but not least, of course, is the inherent security offered to investors by the unpaid portion of the Bank's capital subscriptions (90%). The aggregate of unpaid capital stands at some \$28 billion and can be called only in the event the Bank cannot fully meet its obligations from other resources. Incidentally, we have never called on unpaid capital, and we order our operations and policies as though this huge pool of international governmental credit did not exist, and that the base of protection for our bond holders, etc. is the Bank's loan and investment portfolios.

* Q. What is the commitment of the so called "industrialized countries" in respect to the unpaid portion of the Bank's capital?

20B for Part I

A. Taking the Group of Ten, which is comprised of the major industrialized member countries of the Bank, their commitment would amount to more than \$17 billion. I might add that investors here and abroad initially looked to the US portion of unpaid subscriptions as the basic security for World Bank issues. Over the years, however, more and more weight has been given to the value of the subscriptions of other members. As a result of continuing sound operations and policies, plus the added security or implied guarantee of unpaid capital the Bank has for many years been accorded a Triple A rating by the principal securities rating services.

+

* Q. Would you comment on the OPEC countries as a source for borrowed funds?

A. Since the spectacular rise in oil prices and the huge flow of funds to the oil producing and exporting countries, the Bank has raised more than \$2.2 billion equivalent from them. Included as lender to us were Abu Dhabi, Iran, Nigeria, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad & Tobago and Venezuela. It is our expectation that further substantial sums will be lent to the Bank by this group of countries in the future. The Bank offers these countries, several of which have little investment experience, the opportunity to place funds in an institution with which they are familiar, whose securities bear the highest investment rating and through which they can contribute to the financing of development in other areas of the world - and whose multilateral character assures them of less risk, and relieves them of problems of political choice in placing investments.

*

Q. Where else will the Bank seek borrowed funds.

FRG 2.32
 Japan 1.6
 Switz .6
 Central Bks .9

A. Over the years the Bank has developed a very broad international market for its issues. In addition to the US and the OPEC members named above it has borrowed in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland as well as from some 60 central banks around the world. For several years Germany and Japan were the principal sources of borrowed funds to the Bank and Switzerland has been a source from the very early days of the Bank's operations. We started borrowing operations in Germany in 1957 and currently have the equivalent of \$2.3 billion of Deutsch Mark issues outstanding, divided between the market and the Bundesbank. Borrowings in Japan began in early 1970 and currently the Bank has the equivalent of \$1.6 billion in Yen issues outstanding divided between The Bank of Japan and the market. In Switzerland a total of \$575 million of Bank issues is outstanding; and with the Central Banks a further \$870 million of US dollar bonds have been placed. We are not now active in a number of the markets cited above due largely to cost factors. As conditions improve we shall certainly return to them for additional funds.

Q. You mentioned earnings as a source of funds. How much have they contributed to the Bank's resources?

Accum earnings over $\frac{3}{4}$ b

A. A sizeable sum indeed. From net income the Bank has acquired some \$1.6 billion of cost free funds with which it has been able to finance lending operations. In addition, the Bank over the past ten years has been able to allocate in the form of grants a sum of more than \$900 million to the International Development Association for use in its highly concessionary lending operations. Net income in the last fiscal year amounted to \$216 million of which \$100 million was granted to IDA and \$116 million was added to the Bank's own funds.

Q. How much paid-in capital has been contributed to the Bank?

A. Paid-in capital (10%) currently amounts to more than \$3 billion equivalent and is the major source of cost-free funds to the Bank.

*
Q. What is the level of repayments on loans?

*accum. repayts
over '62*

A. In the last fiscal year the Bank was repaid \$592 million by its borrowers and a further \$138 million was repaid in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. Accumulated repayments to the Bank on Sept. 30/74 amounted to more than \$6 billion. These funds have been "recycled" into additional loans. I might add that despite the fact that the Bank has lent about \$25 billion in 94 of its member countries in the last 29 years, it has yet to suffer from an effective default.

*
Q. I have noted that the Bank has recently increased its lending rate to 8 1/2%. Why?

A. First I should like to point out that the rise in our lending rate only affects loans committed by the Bank on or after Feb. 1/75. We took this step with some reluctance. Our purpose was to bring the Bank's lending rate to a level slightly above the costs of its current borrowings, thereby improving earnings and strengthening the Bank's financial position. I cannot emphasize too strongly how important maintenance of the financial integrity of the Bank is to its own interests and the interests of its developing member countries. A sound financial position is absolutely essential to the Bank if it is to continue to borrow, at the lowest possible cost, in the capital markets and thereby maintain a satisfactory flow of funds to development. Furthermore, the new lending rate in the light of the current inflation and of the cost of funds in the world's major markets is still very much concessional in favor of the Bank's borrowers.

*
Q. I notice that there is some discussion concerning the setting up of a "Third Window" in the Bank. Where does this idea now stand?

A. At the present moment the idea of a Third Window for lending on concessional terms ranging midway between the Bank's lending rate and IDA's commitment charge is under study. I have informed the Bank's Executive Directors that the staff will have a study in their hands within the next three months. I am convinced that such a facility is technically feasible and desirable. The key questions to be resolved concern how the risk of Third Window lending is to be borne; and how the concessional resources subsidizing the facility are to be acquired? It is my view that the Third Window should be established as quickly as is reasonably possible. If we await a decision among the donor countries as to who shares what burden, I fear we will wait a long time. I would prefer to start at a modest level of activity using voluntary contributions made available by the various countries. Already the Netherlands and Kuwait have indicated that they will make voluntary contributions. Later when the facility is in operation the contributing countries can sort out the problem of burden sharing.

*
Q. What is the situation with regard to the International Development Association?

A. With receipt of notification from the United States Government on January 17th the agreement covering the 4th replenishment of IDA came into effect. As you know this agreement calls for contribution of \$4.5 billion equivalent over a three year period - FY 75-77. This compares with the previous replenishment amounting to \$2.4 billion.
After an initial set back in the House of Representatives a year ago - immediately following the onset of the oil crisis, the 4th Replenishment received strong support in both the Congress and the US Administration; and from the time the agreement was worked out in Nairobi to final notification by the US of its intention to contribute \$1.5 billion only 15 months elapsed. Something of a record I believe.

SYNOPSIS OF SPANIER INTERVIEW

(Background: The World Bank is a development lending institution transferring scarce resources at concessional rates to developing countries, and specifically to the poorest in those countries, most of whom are in rural areas.)

The strategy of rural development involves use of advanced technology and project design (e.g. minimum package approach) to increase productivity of the rural target groups.

The 5% rate of productivity increase foreseen in Nairobi is being exceeded.

This means that the problem of world hunger is being attacked at its source, i.e. food production in Africa and Southeast Asia is both efficient from point of view of global economy but also sound development.

Attack on global poverty requires that a large number of complex social, economic and political issues be addressed at once: hunger, nutrition, population, education. These issues must be approached in ways acceptable to citizens of LDC's.

Bank, an international institution standing between capital markets and needy countries, is ideally placed to meet these needs.

But effectiveness depends on a steady flow of resources from rich -- the OECD countries as well as OPEC.

The latter are doing better than most people in Europe realize (\$7.6 billion committed in concessional funds in the past year).

Current economic problems of LDCs call for an increased program. Funds will be available from US and other markets where Bank's value as an international intermediary is increasingly appreciated, from new devices such as perhaps a Third Window and from a replenished IDA.

SIR JOHN CRAWFORD QUOTED IN THE LONDON
SUNDAY TIMES, January 26, 1975

The new oil prices mean, according to Sir John Crawford, adviser on agriculture to the World Bank, that even if India devoted all her resources to industry she would not be able to expand her exports fast enough to pay for the food short-fall that would result in this switch of resources from agriculture. As well, there may not be grain on the open market at a price India can afford to pay because of the growth of the practice in the West of feeding surplus grain to cattle rather than export it. So, as Sir John puts it, "There can be no long-term solution to the shortage of food in India except to produce more food in India."

ISSUES

A. Rural Development

After seven years of the World Bank, why have you turned to rural development - operating in the poorest and least profitable areas?

Who are the rural poor? What are the conditions of the small farmer who is at the center of your thinking on development?

SUGGESTED RESPONSES

Discovered that old methods have been unsuccessful in reaching the poorest 40%. Rural development is attempt to deal directly with them rather than by trickle down.

Effective development organization takes scarce resources and uses them with maximum impact on global poverty. Most of world's poor are in rural areas. Our target is to make them productive with sound lending programs.

There will be risks -- but these are unavoidable in any fundamental change. Our experience will minimize these.

38 agricultural projects approved by Bank in FY 1974 will directly benefit 12 million people, raising income to 7.3% (i.e. above Nairobi 5% target).

New policy of low cost per beneficiary spread over large areas. E.g., Ethiopian Minimum Package Program currently exceeding targets bringing fertilizer and improved seed to 100,000 farmers by next year, and eventually intended to reach most of farming population.

They comprise most of the 85% of 750 million poor in LDCs in "absolute poverty" i.e., less than \$50 per capita annual income.

Rural population growing at 2% a year despite migration to towns.

80% rural population completely out of touch with official health services. In most LDCs children under five account for 60% of deaths -- through malnutrition.

Meagerness of farms: 80 million smallholdings less than 2 hectares. 75% of people in Ethiopia more than half day's walk from a road.

Potential of dry-land farming using water and soil conservation and suitable seeds/livestock e.g., India Drought-Proof area project; northern Nigerian projects; Lilongwe.

Enthusiasm for CGIAR at Rome Food Conference. Proposed tripling of U.S. contribution to group.

Evidence of growing national will to develop. E.g., success of national rural development plans. Determination of Pakistan, Mexico, Egypt, Tanzania. Example of mainland China (decentralization allied to will of the rural people).

B. World Food

Has the World Food Conference in Rome done anything to make famine less likely.

Long-range conference forced to discuss short-term measures.

Demonstration of international cooperation including Russia and China.

World Food Council and CGFPI; Consultative Group with executive in Bank; Bank's part in agricultural fund.

Wouldn't it be more practical to developing countries to rely on food aid and international reserves?

Tragedy

Food aid is a necessary short-term solution (world food reserves for only 90 days). Stockpiles needed to bring stability to world food markets.

But developing countries unable afford long-term reliance on this scale. And not all food aid has gone to malnourished -- but to reduce prices and benefit all consumers.

Also: Continuing Third World demand for North American and European wheat^{is} source of inflation (sensitivity of rich countries to bread price increases. E.g., 35% increase last year in D.C.).

In long-run food aid organization and delivery would be taxing on world economy. (Estimated \$17 billion a year cost of importing the 85 million tons cereal required by 1985 -- Rome estimate.)

Cheaper, more convenient and equitable for developing countries to produce own food.

Sir John Crawford statement to London Sunday Times this month: Even if India devotes all resources to industry, would not be able to expand exports enough to pay for food shortages resulting from switch to industry from agriculture. Only answer: Produce more food in India.

(Statement attached)

What is the potential of the hungry countries to increase food production appreciably?

Advance on two fronts: large-scale and small farming.

Great potential of known basic technology for big food increases in LDCs. E.g., Tarbela will enable 500,000 ton increase in wheat per year; expected impact of Command Area projects in seven Indian states. Potential of large areas of Latin America; Sudan wheat potential.

Knowledge of "green revolution" not wasted as sometimes assumed. Effectiveness of 7 years of its technological advance disguised by disastrous weather and marketing constraints.

C. Population

But can food production keep ahead of population growth? What did you think of the Bucharest Conference view that population growth would only ease when people have reached acceptable standard of living?

Your point to Moyers: "Increasingly clear there are linkages between fertility reduction and economic and social advance." But you can't wait until Bangladesh achieves Mediterranean standard of life.

What is the Bank doing about it?

Examining the effectiveness of different approaches. E.g., projects in two districts in India (total population 10 million) to reduce population growth by reducing infant mortality.

D. Other sectors

Is your change to rural development going to be very expensive? Will it leave any money for the Bank to do other things?

You may wish to mention Five Year Plan borrowing/lending program.

Balanced program sector-wise, with 26% proposed for agriculture but other sectors still strong (18% for industry or DFCs; 18% transportation; 12% power).

Fertilizer Task Force - first in field. Bank total support of \$500 million for 18 fertilizer manufacturing projects in past 10 years. 14 projects under appraisal and consideration.

You may wish to mention cautious Task Force projections that disastrous fertilizer deficits feared may be at negligible level 1980/81 - a boost to fertilizer seed technology?

E. The Economic Gap

Is the economic gap between rich and poor, closing or widening?

It is widening at a dramatic rate. Downturn of OECD economies directly felt by LDCs, compounding their problems over energy and terms of trade.

*Deepening in Capital Development
in capital*

Your point to Moyers: The present setback of OECD countries is only temporary in a strongly rising trend.

*Bangladesh
Brazil
US*

There are 35 countries with a per capita GNP of 10% or less than that of the United Kingdom.

In LDCs, calorie intake is ^{20% more} ~~40%~~ less than in developed world; life expectancy ~~50%~~ ^{40%} less; infant mortality rate 90% higher; illiteracy 40% higher.

What will the consequences be of this continuing disparity?

*Politically destabilizing
Economically disadvantageous
Morally indefensible*

*Living in an increasingly
interdependent world -
Hardness: can we longer
do merely thing that*

It cannot be tolerated politically *destabilizing* because of the risk of civil disturbance or war.

Economically *disadvantageous* it cannot be ignored because of the threat of economic aggression (e.g., cartels, supply embargoes, sanctions) and the growing need for inter-dependence of countries, rich and poor.

Morally it is indefensible. Current talk of abandoning the Third World is not a real expression of attitudes of people and institutions in the developed world.

F. Finding the money

Where will the money come from? Are OECD countries playing their part? Will people in the industrial countries continue to tolerate aid donations during inflation and recession?

*1) effect of oil prices are
has been to probably one
+ in any case concentrate
capital want for invest.
concessional funds:
increased liquidity of OECD
has stimulated flow in
short run
long run could growth
of OECD will permit
inc in ODA with little
e.g. with recession
or 32% increase
could meet req.*

Between 1972 and 1973 ODA declined in real terms by about 60% -- to .30% of GNP of rich countries.

Politically, development aid easily sacrificed -- easy target for budget cuts.

ODA required for 4% per capita growth for LDCs equals no more than 2% of the increase in rich world's income in next decade.

OECD countries accustomed to high growth rates -- but still rich. Despite reluctance to take global view, large body of opinion in western world still concerned for LDCs e.g., U.S. and European interest in Rome Conference.

In some cases people ahead of their governments (e.g., Teamsters Union advertising that we must not forget poor in world via CARE).

Economic arguments: 1) Japan and German realization of importance of economic relationship with developing world; 2) Japanese reappraisal after disillusionment over self-interested aid policies -- related to raw materials supply and direct investment.

What is the Bank's relationship with OPEC and other donors?

*Kuwait in Sudan
Zubayr in Zaire*

\$2.2 billion borrowed by Bank from OPEC since oil price increase. Al-Hamad statement to Development Committee on OPEC 1974 aid commitments of \$14.3 billion to developing countries, and 1974 disbursements of 4 billion (more than half of it ODA). His reminder that OECD countries in 1950s were slow to organize aid; OPEC no exception.

Prospects of cooperation e.g., joint financing with OPEC countries as with Suez Canal, Egypt fertilizer project and Sudan Rahad project, Germany in Mexican steel project, Libyans in Zaire.

What are OPEC surpluses likely to be in future? In July the Bank forecast accumulated surpluses of \$653 million by 1980. In January Mr. Chenery used a figure of \$300 million. Why?

OPEC Re. '80	Jan 74	Jan 75
Current \$	<u>653</u>	<u>407</u>
'74	<u>410</u>	<u>247</u>

military equip.

The July figure is expressed in current prices, i.e. 1980 dollars. In constant prices, which some other estimates have used, this figure would be \$411 million. Bank estimates of OPEC export earnings remain about the same. The increase in imports in 1974 was much larger than anticipated - and we expect this to continue in 1975. Consequently the projected surplus by 1980 will be considerably reduced, even if we assume a slowing down of the rate of growth of imports in future.

Not all surpluses will be kept in short term reserves; some countries are investing in equities and long term investments (e.g., Iran, Kuwait).

AMorris/lr
February 1, 1975

THE TIMES

Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box no. 7, New Printing House Square,
Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ (registered office)
Telephone 01-837 1234 Telex 264971 Registered no. 894646 England

For RSM

20 December 1974

Dear William,

I am writing to ask for your help in a project we have to interview Mr. McNamara in Europa. As you may know, Europa is our monthly economic review, produced jointly by ourselves, Le Monde, La Stampa and Die Welt.

1/6
An idea of interviewing McNamara came originally from your Paris office and I have since been in touch with your Mr. Miriam in Washington. I gather that the idea of an interview still seems to be acceptable in principle, but I think that in setting it up a word from you would be extremely valuable. We are hoping to devote the March issue of Europa to third world problems. We shall be running interviews with Dr. Ansary, Finance Minister of Iran and probably Dr. Nyerere, for an African viewpoint. It would seem eminently logical if we could make our main focus a serious piece on McNamara's views, which I would write myself, on development questions in this era of hyper-inflation and high oil prices. (I would need one hour with Mr. McNamara in early February and would come to Washington whenever it suited him.)

With best wishes, perhaps after the event, for Christmas and a happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

David Spanier

David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr. William Clarke,
Vice President,
World Bank for Reconstruction
& Development,
Washington DC
U.S.A.

52



The Open University of the United Kingdom
North American Office
1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington D.C. 20036

Telephone (202) 797 1400/1
Telex 446160 AFME U1

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Director: Dr Barry Shorthouse
April 14, 1975

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

Dear Mr. McNamara,

You may perhaps remember that we met a few years ago at Sargent Shriver's home; and I am presuming on that slender acquaintance to ask for half an hour of your time.

Much has happened to the Open University over these years. We have had a very considerable success in the United Kingdom and we are, as the prototype of a large scale open learning system, under great pressure to provide help and advice to a number of countries especially in the developing world. I would welcome an opportunity to explain to you the ways in which we can respond to such pressures and the nature of the problem that arises.

I am in Washington until Thursday and have been trying by telephone through Mr. Rawlinson of your office to arrange an appointment for Wednesday; but, as there seemed to be some difficulty in finding time I thought I should perhaps send this note of explanation.

Yours sincerely,

Walter Perry
Vice-Chancellor
Open University
of the United Kingdom

WP/eo
cc. A. K. Rawlinson
Executive Director
for the United Kingdom

53

The British M.P.'s

R M C N.

POINTS THE SELECT COMMITTEE MAY BE EXPECTED
TO RAISE DURING THEIR VISIT TO NORTH AMERICA

1. The Food Crisis. Recent events; the present state of supplies and prices; how international prices and supplies affected the situation in poor countries; demand for food; malnutrition; population; poverty; displacement and unemployment.
2. Short-Term Problems. Fluctuations in supply and demand and measures to meet these; emergency aid; buffer stocks programmes; food surpluses; feeding stuffs; fertilisers; World Food Conference.
3. Long-Term Issues: Strategies for development. Has development failed; is more effort required or a different approach?
4. Strategies for Development: Some particular issues. Food and nutrition planning; rural development and area level planning; R and D for agriculture; training for rural development; the role of voluntary agencies; the role of consultants; private overseas investment.

MEMBERS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (M.P., Labour for Kettering),

Chairman of the Committee

Sir Bernard Braine (M.P., Conservative for Kingswood,
Rayleigh)

Mr. Michael Grylls (M.P., Conservative for Surrey, N.W.)

Mr. Kevin McNamara (M.P., Labour for Kingswood-upon-Hull,
Central)

Adviser - Professor Leonard Joy (Deputy Director of the
Institute of Development Studies)

Clerk to the Committee - Mr. Winnifrith

Staff at the luncheon, July 16

Mr. William Clark, Vice President, External Relations (host)

Mr. J. Burke Knapp, Senior Vice President, Operations

Mr. Munir Benjenk, Vice President, EMENA

Mr. Roger Chaufournier, Vice President, W. Africa

Mr. Mervyn Weiner, Vice President, South Asia

Mr. Christopher Willoughby, Director, Operations Evaluation

Mr. R.B.J. Richards, General Counsel, Legal Department, IFC

Mr. Norman MacDonald, Chief, Business Relations, IFC

Mutual Life and
joined Company,
ustral, and
Chm. Offices'
51, 1967-68; Pres.,
66; Fellow, Senate
n. Finance Cttee of
Australia-Britain
Sydney Adv. Bd.
ress: 1179 Pacific
2074, Australia. T:
Union, University,
ra, Royal Sydney

ber of Grimsby
Grimsby, 31 July
OBE (J 1974); one
Sch., Cleethorpes,
Exchange Cttee,
22-23; Bracebridge
47, Lincoln City
Regional Hosp. Bd.
Queen Square, 1950;
osp. Bd. 1957, Dir,
ncola Co-operative
S; Councillor, LCC
958-64. Chm. LCC
m. of the London
dress: 13 Hunsley
orpes 63624.

r, MSc Manchester,
FGS; Professor of
ogy, Cambridge
Master of Trinity
5 26 Oct. 1910; s of
regaret Marjorie (d
o s one d m 1973,
Central High Sch.,
Coll., Cambridge,
1952, Beyer Fellow,
theona Studentship,
1954; Petrologist on
tion, 1935-36; 1951
p. 1938; Fellow, St
39; served War of
Mure Fund
1941; Archson
St John's Coll.,
Expedition, 1948;
of Edinburgh, 1948;
Prof. of Geology,
Fellow of St John's
Hon. Fellow, 1969;
e Univ., 1971-73.
Manchester, 1953;
land Geological
ish East Greenland
British Museum
ident; Mineralogical
1970-72; Member;
id Commemoration
papers in Petrology
gardening. Address:
Hall, Cambridge. T:

ard George William
and heir of 11th Earl

CMG 1953; CBE
1918; Civil Service,
s of S. Deeves,
rary; m 1921 Lilian
one s one d. Educ:
ved European War,
Ministry of Food
ca. fishing. Address:
Bucks. T: Gerrards
Speaking Union.

de FARIA, Antonio Leite, Hon. GCVO 1973;
Grand Cross of Christ (Portugal), 1949;
Portuguese Ambassador to the Court of St
James's, 1968-73; retired; b 23 March 1904; s of
Dr Antonio B. Leite de Faria and Dona Lucia P.
de Sequeira Braga Leite de Faria; m 1926, Dona
Hermima Canulo de Faria; two s. Educ: Lisbon
University (Faculty of Law). Attaché to Min. of
Foreign Affairs, 1926; Sec. to Portuguese Delegn,
League of Nations, 1929-30; 2nd Sec., Rio de
Janeiro, 1931, Paris, 1933, Brussels, 1934; 1st Sec.,
London, 1936; Counsellor, London, 1939;
Minister to Exiled Allied Govts, London, 1944;
Minister to The Hague, 1945; Dir Gen., Political
Affairs, and Acting Sec. Gen., Min. of Foreign
Affairs, 1947; Ambassador: Rio de Janeiro, 1950;
NATO, 1958; Paris, 1959; Rome (Holy See),
1961; London, 1968. Holds many foreign
decorations. Address: Rua da Horta Seca 11,
Lisboa. T: 32 25 38; Casa do Bom Retiro, S Pedro
de Azurem, Guimarães. T: 40408.

de FERRANTI, Basil Reginald Vincent Ziani;
Deputy Chairman, Ferranti Ltd; b 2 July 1930;
yr s of Sir Vincent de Ferranti, qv; m 1st, 1956,
Susan Sara (from whom he obtained a divorce,
1963; she m 1963, Peter Henriques), d of late
Christopher and of Lady Barbara Gore; three s
; 2nd, 1964, Simone (marr. diss. 1971; she m 1971,
Sir Frederick Archibald Warner, qv), d of late Col
and of Mrs H. J. Nangle; one d, 3rd, 1971, Jocelyn
Hilary Mary, d of Wing Comdr and Mrs A. T.
Laing. Educ: Eton; Trinity Coll., Cambridge.
Served 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards, 1949-50.
Man., Domestic Appliance Dept, Ferranti Ltd,
1954-57. Contested Exchange Div. of Manchester,
Gen. Election, 1955; MP (C) Morecambe and
Lonsdale Div. of Lancaster, Nov. 1958-Sept.
1964. Dir of overseas operations, Ferranti Ltd,
1957-62; Parliamentary Sec., Ministry of
Aviation, July-Oct. 1962. Dep. Man. Dir,
Internat. Computers and Tabulators, Sept. 1963
until Managing Dir, 1964; Dir, International
Computers Ltd until 1972. Mem., Econ. and
Social Cttee, European Communities, 1973-
Pres., British Computer Soc., 1968-69; Chm., UK
Automation Council, 1968-70. Member of
Council: Instn of Electrical Engineers, 1962-65;
Cheltenham Coll., 1959-66. Hon. DSc City, 1970.
Publications: contrib. Brit. Computer Soc. JI and
Proc. IFIP. Recreations: ski-ing, sailing. Address:
Ferranti Ltd, Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1. T:
01-834 6611; 19 Lennox Gardens, SW1. T: 01-584
2256; Adders Moss, Over Alderley, Macclesfield,
Cheshire. T: Alderley Edge 3237. Clubs: Carlton;
Royal Yacht Squadron.
See also S. B. J. Z. de Ferranti.

de FERRANTI, Sebastian Basil Joseph Ziani;
Chairman and Managing Director, Ferranti Ltd,
since 1963 (Managing Director, 1958; Director
1954); b 5 Oct. 1927; er s of Sir Vincent de
Ferranti, qv; m 1953, Mona Helen, d of T. E.
Cunningham; one s two d. Educ: Ampleforth.
4th/7th Dragoon Guards, 1947-49. Brown
Boveri, Switzerland, and Alsthom, France,
1949-50. President: Electrical Research Assoc.,
1968-69; BEAMA, 1969-70; Centre for Educn in
Science, Educn and Technology, Manchester and
region, 1972. Chm., Internat. Electrical Assoc.,
1970-72. Mem., Nat. Defence Industries Council,
1969. Trustee, Tate Gallery, 1971. Lectures:
Granada, Guildhall, 1966; Royal Instn, 1969;
Louis Blériot, Paris, 1970; Faraday, 1970-71.
Hon. DSc: Salford Univ., 1967; Cranfield Inst. of
Technology, 1973. Hon. Fellow, Univ. of
Manchester Inst. of Science and Technology.
Address: Kerfield House, Knutsford, Cheshire.
Clubs: Athenæum, Cavalry, Pratt's.
See also B. R. V. Z. de Ferranti.

de FERRANTI, Sir Vincent Ziani, Kt 1948; LLD
(hc); DEng (hc); FIEE; Chairman, Ferranti Ltd,
1930-63; b 16 Feb. 1893; s of Dr Sebastian Ziani

de Ferranti, FRS and Gertrude Ruth Ince; m
1919, Dorothy H. C. Wilson; two s three d. Educ:
Repton. Served European War, 1914-19, Royal
Engineers, Capt. (MC); War of 1939-45, Major
Comdg Field Coy. RE, France, 1939-40. Lieut-
Col Comdg 63rd County of Lancs Bn Home
Guard, 1940-44. Hon. Col 123 Field Engr Regt
RE, TA, 1948-57. Chm., International Executive
Council, and British National Cttee, World Power
Conference, 1950-62; Brit. Electrical and Allied
Mfctrs Assoc.; Chm. 1938-39, Vice-Pres. 1946-57,
Pres. 1957-59; Pres. Instn of Electrical Engineers,
1946-47; Pres. British Electrical Power
Convention, 1949-50; Pres. Television Soc.,
1954-57. Address: Henbury Hall, Macclesfield,
Cheshire. T: Macclesfield 22400. Clubs:
Athenæum, United Service & Royal Aero.

See also B. R. V. Z. and S. B. J. Z. de Ferranti.

de FISCHER-REICHENBACH, Henry-Béat, Dr
jur.; Swiss Ambassador to the Court of St James's,
1964-66; b 22 July 1901; s of Henry B. de Fischer-
Reichenbach, bailiff-delegate of the Sov. Order of
Malta in Switzerland, and Caroine
Falck-Crivelli; m 1949, Madeleine de Grafenried;
three d. Educ: Stella Matutina Jesuit Coll.,
Feldkirch; Universities of Fribourg, Munich,
Paris and Berne. Entered Federal Political Dept,
Berne, 1929; Attaché, Swiss Legation, The Hague,
1931; Second Secretary, Buenos-Aires and
Montevideo, 1933; First Secretary: Warsaw, 1939;
Bucharest, 1940; Chargé d'affaires successively
Riga, Kowno, Reval, Helsinki, 1940; Counsellor:
Bucharest, 1941; Cairo and Beirut, 1947;
Minister: Cairo, 1949; Ethiopia, 1952; Lisbon,
1954; Ambassador, Vienna, 1959-64. Mem. Board
of Patrons, C. G. Jung Inst., Zürich. President:
Fondation pour l'histoire des Suisses à l'étranger;
Swiss Assoc., Knights of Malta; Comité exécutif
international pour l'assistance aux Lépreux de
l'Ordre de Malte; Fedn Européenne des Assocs
contre la Lepre, 1972-73. Publications:
contributions à la Connaissance des relations
suisses-égyptiennes, 1956; Dialogue luso-suisse,
1960 (Camões Prize, 1961); The Swiss presence in
the United Kingdom during the 18th Century,
1967; L'étonnante épopée des Suisses dans les îles
britanniques de l'époque de César au Marché
Commun, 1974. Recreations: history,
architecture, psychology. Address: Le Pavillon,
Thunplatz 52, Berne. T: 44.15.09; Clos Soleil,
Vufflens-le-Château, Vaud, Switzerland. Clubs:
Travellers; Grande Société (Berne).

de FONBLANQUE, Maj.-Gen. Edward
Barrington, CB 1948; CBE 1945; DSO 1944; b 29
May 1895; s of Lester Ramsay de Fonblanque and
Constance Lucy Kerr; m 1934, Elizabeth Slater;
two s one d. Educ: Rugby. Joined Royal Artillery
1914; served European War, 1914-18
(despatches); Instructor Equitation Sch., Weedon,
1921-25; Capt., Royal Horse Artillery, 1923-31;
Instructor, Staff Coll., Quetta, 1934-38;
Commanded B/O Battery RHA, 1938-39;
Commanded 2 RHA, 1939-40; GSO 1, 2 Div.,
1940; CRA 45 Div., 1940-41; Chief of Staff 10
Corps and 10 Army, 1941-43 (despatches); CCRA
5 Corps, 1944-45; Chief of Staff I Corps, 1946;
Chief Administrative Officer, Control
Commission Germany, 1947; ADC to the King,
1947; Comdr, Salisbury Plain District, 1948-51;
retired, 1951. Asst Comr, Civil Defence, Malaya,
1951; Inspector-Gen., Federal Home Guard,
Malaya, 1952-58. Col Comdt, RA 1952;
Representative Col Comdt 1959; retd 1960.
Comdr, Legion of Merit. Recreation: sailing.
Address: The Cottage, Bank, near Lyndhurst,
Hants. T: Lyndhurst 2214; c/o Lloyds Bank, 6
Pall Mall, SW1. Clubs: Army and Navy; Royal
Artillery Yacht.

de FREITAS, Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Stanley, PC
1967; KCMG 1961; MP (Lab) Kettering since
1964; President of Assembly of Council of

Europe, 1966-69; Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn (Cholmeley Schol.); Director, Laporte Industries, since 1968; b 7 April 1913; s of Sir Anthony Patrick de Freitas, OBE, and Maud, d of Augustus Panton Short; m 1938, Heien Grahah, d of Laird Bell, Hon. KBE, Hon. LLD Harvard, of Illinois, USA; three s one d. *Educ.*: Haileybury (Governor); Clare Coll., Cambridge (Hon. Fellow); Yale Univ. (Mellon Fellow). Pres. of Cambridge Union, 1934. Shoreditch Borough Council (Lab), 1936-39; Bar Council, 1939. RA 1939, RAF, 1940-45. MP (Lab) Central Nottingham, 1945-50, Lincoln, 1950-61; Parliamentary Private Sec. to Prime Minister, 1945-46; Under-Sec. of State for Air, 1946-50; Under-Sec. of State, Home Office, 1950-51; Shadow Minister of Agriculture, 1960-61; Mem. Privileges Cttee, 1964-67; Chm., Select Cttee on Overseas Develt, 1974. British High Comr in Ghana, 1961-63; designated (1963) British High Comr in East African Federation when formed; British High Comr in Kenya, 1963-64. Delegate to UN, 1949 and 1964; to Council of Europe, 1951-54 and 1965-69 (Leader of UK Delegrn); to NATO Parly Conf., 1955-60, 1965, 1969-71, 1974 (Leader of UK Delegrn). Chairman: Gauche Europeenne, 1966; Labour Cttee for Europe, 1965-72; Attlee Foundn, 1967; Party's Defence Cttee, 1964-71, 1974; Soc. of Labour Lawyers, 1955-58; Vice-Chairman: Nature Conservancy, 1954-58; British Council, 1964-68; Churches Social Responsibility Cttee, 1956-61; Council: Royal Society of Arts, 1958-61, Agricultural Cooperative Association, 1964-69. Farmed at Bourn, Cambs, 1953-69. *Recreations*: the countryside; formerly games and athletics (full blue CUAC). *Address*: 11 Trumpington Road, Cambridge; House of Commons, SW1. T: 01-219 4571, 01-799 3770. *Clubs*: Reform, Garrick, Guild of Air Pilots (Liverman); Hawks (Cambridge).

DE FREYNE, 7th Baron cr 1851; Francis Arthur John French; Knight of Malta; b 3 Sept. 1927; s of 6th Baron and Victoria, d of Sir J. Arnott, 2nd Bt; *S'father* 1935; m 1954, Shirley Ann, o of late D. R. Pobjoy; two s one d. *Educ.*: Ladycross, Glenstal. *Heir*: s Hon. Fulke Charles Arthur John French, b 21 April 1957. *Club*: Kildare Street (Dublin).

de GALE, Sir Leo (Victor), GCMG 1974; CBE 1969; Governor-General of Grenada since 1974; b 28 Dec. 1921; 3rd s of late George Victor and late Marie Leonie de Gale, Grenada; m 1953, Brenda Mary Helen (née Scott), Trinidad; five s two d. *Educ.*: Grenada Boys' Secondary Sch.; Sir George Williams Univ., Canada. Dip. Accountancy, Dip. Business Admin, Qual. Land Surveyor. Served with 1st Canadian Survey Regt, 1940-45. Co-founder firm de Gale & Rapier, Auditors, 1949. Dir. Brit. Red Cross Br., Grenada, 1960-65; Chm. and Mem., Grenada Breweries Ltd, 1964-74; Dep. Chm., Grenada Banana Soc., 1965-69; Chm. Bd of Governors, Grenada Boys' Secondary Sch., 1960-65; Mem., West Indies Associated States Judicial and Legal Service Commn, 1970-73. *Recreations*: golf, fishing, reading. *Address*: Governor-General's House, Grenada. T: 2401 and 2954. *Clubs*: St George's Men's (Grenada); Grenada Golf, Grenada Yacht.

de GEX, Maj.-Gen. George Francis, CB 1964; OBE 1949; Director, Royal Artillery, 1964-66, retired; b 23 April 1911; s of late Brig.-Gen. F. J. de Gex, CB, CMG; m 1946, Ronda Marianne, d of late C. F. Reçano; one d. *Educ.*: Wellington Coll., Berks; Trinity Hall, Cambridge (MA). 2nd Lieut RA 1931; served War of 1939-45: BEF, 1940 (despatches); NW Europe, 1944. Lt-Col 1953; Col 1954; Brig. 1959; Comd 1 AGRA, 1958-59; DMS(B), War Office, 1959-60. Comdr Artillery, Northern Army Group, 1961-64. Col Comdr, RA 1967-. DSC (USA), 1945. *Recreations*: shooting.

reading. Address: Flat 13, 3 Hans Crescent, SW1. *Club*: Army and Navy.

de GREY, family name of Baron Walsingham.

de GREY, Roger, RA 1969 (ARA 1962); Principal, City and Guilds of London Art School, since 1973; b 18 April 1918; s of Nigel de Grey, CMG, OBE, and Florence Emily Frances (née Gore); m 1942, Flavia Hatt (née Irwin); two s one d. *Educ.*: Eton Coll.; Chelsea Sch. of Art. Served War of 1939-45: Royal West Kent Yeomanry, 1939-42; RAC, 1942-45 (US Bronze Star, 1945). Lecturer, Dept of Fine Art, King's Coll., Newcastle upon Tyne, 1947-51; Master of Painting, King's Coll., 1951-53; Senior Tutor, later Reader in Painting, Royal Coll. of Art, 1953-73. Pictures in the following public collections: Arts Council; Contemporary Arts Society; Chantry Bequest; Queensland Gallery, Brisbane; Manchester, Carlisle, Bradford and other provincial galleries. Hon. ARCA, 1959. *Address*: City and Guilds of London Art School, 124 Kennington Park Road, SW11 4DJ; 5 Camer Street, Meopham, Kent. T: 2327.

de GUINGAND, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis W., KBE 1944 (CBE 1943; OBE 1942); CB 1943; DSO 1942; Chairman: Rothmans of Pall Mall (UK); Carreras Ltd, 1967-68, and other Cos; Director and International Director of the Rothmans Group; b 28 Feb. 1900; s of late Francis J. de Guingand; m 1942, Arlie R., widow of Major H. D. Stewart, West Yorks Regt (marr. diss., 1957); one d. *Educ.*: Ampleforth Coll.; RMC, Sandhurst. Joined W Yorks Regt, 1919; seconded to KAR, 1926-31; OC Troops Nyasaland, 1930-31; Adjut 1st Bn W Yorks Regt, 1932-34; Staff Coll., Camberley, 1935-36; Mil. Asst to Sec. of State for War (Mr Hore-Belisha), 1939-40; Dir. Mil. Intell., Middle East, 1942; Chief of Staff: 8th Army, 1942-44; 21st Army Group, 1944-45; ret'd pay, 1947. DSM (USA); CL of M (USA); Legion of Honour (France); Croix de Guerre (France); Order of Kutuzov 1st Grade (Russia); Order of Orange Nassau (Dutch). *Publications*: Operation Victory, 1947; African Assignment, 1953; Generals at War, 1964. *Recreations*: shooting, fishing, golf, sailing. *Address*: c/o Carreras Ltd, 27 Baker Street, W1; Residence Château Mont Joli, Boulevard Metropole, 06400 Cannes, France. *Clubs*: Army and Navy, Royal Automobile, White's; Rand, Country (Johannesburg).

de HAAN, Edward Peter Nayler, CMG 1972; OBE 1945; HM Diplomatic Service; Counsellor, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, since Oct. 1969; b Wimbledon, 5 Dec. 1919; s of Peter de Haan and Gladys Norah de Haan (née Barrs); m 1st, 1945, Pauline Ratsay (marr. diss. 1958); one s two d. 2nd, 1960, Margaretha Wubbenhorst. *Educ.*: Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire. Served War of 1939-45: joined Royal West Kent Regt, Dec. 1939; commissioned 2nd Lieut in The Queen's Royal Regt, 1940; transf. to Special Forces, Sept. 1941; served in N Africa and Italy; demob. as Major and joined Foreign Office, 1946. Has served in Middle East, Berne, Stockholm, Rome. *Recreations*: travel, fishing, music. *Address*: 25 Milbourne Lane, Esher, Surrey. T: Esher 62539. *Clubs*: Junior Carlton, Special Forces.

de HAVILLAND, Olivia Mary, (Mme. P. P. Galante); actress; b Tokyo, Japan, 1 July 1916; d of Walter Augustus de Havilland and Lillian Augusta (née Ruse); m 1st, 1946, Marcus Aurelius Goodrich (marr. diss., 1953); one s, 2nd, 1955, Pierre Paul Galante; one d. *Educ.*: in California; won scholarship to Mills Coll., but career prevented acceptance. Played Hermia in Max Reinhardt's stage production of Midsummer Night's Dream, 1934. *Legitimate theatre* (USA): Juliet in Romeo and Juliet, 1951; Candida, 1951 and 1952; A Gift of Time, 1962. Began film career

1935, Midsummer Night's Dream, N Academy Award, 1939, 1941, 1944, Acad. Award, 1946, 1949; New Award, 1948, 1949; San Francisco Award, 1948, 1949; Women's Nation Award for 1950; Belgian Prix F. British Films and Filming A. *Important Films*: The Adventures of 1938; Gone With the Wind, 1939; I Dawn, 1941; Princess O'Rourke, 1 His Own, 1946; The Dark Mirror-Snake Pit, 1948; The Heiress, 194 Rachel, 1952; Not as a Strange Ambassador's Daughter, 1956; 1957; The Light in the Piazza, 19 Cage, 1963; Hush . . . Hush, SW 1965; The Adventurers, 1969; Pop Also TV 1966, 1967, 1971. US lectu 1972. Pres. of Jury, Cannes Film Amer. Legion Humanitarian *Publication*: Every Frenchman Ha

de HAVILLAND, Maj.-Gen. Peter 1945; DL; b 29 July 1904; s of Havilland, JP, CA, Gt Horkesley, 1 Helen Elizabeth Wrey, d of late Barry; two s. *Educ.*: Eton; RMA, Lieut, RA, 1925; Lieut RHA, 1933 (East Anglian) Field Bde, RA (served War of 1939-45 (despatches: France, Middle East, N Africa, NV i/c Administration, 1 Corps, Regional Comr, Land, Schleswig, Dep. Head, UK Deleg. Five Power, 1949; UK Mil. Rep., SHAPE, 195 Northern Comd, 1953-55, ret'd 1962. Comdr Order of Leop. *Recreations*: shooting, hunting. Horkesley Hall, Colchester. T: G 259. *Club*: Army and Navy.

DEHLAVI, Samiulla Khan; A Pakistan to USSR, since 1972; b 1 of late Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Barrister-at-Law; m 1938, G Chantrenne; two s. *Educ.*: Rugby Oxford (PPE). BA 1935; MA. EMI served as Dist and Secretariat office Bengal before Independence; ex Foreign Service, 1949; Dep. Sec., Affairs, 1950; Chargé-Counsellor, 1953; Jt Sec., Foreign Aff Ambassador to Rome (concurrent 1957-61; Foreign Sec., Paki Ambassador to Cairo (concurrent Yemen), 1963-65; Ambassador, 1965-66; concurrently to Alban Comr in London, concurrently Ireland, 1966-68; Ambassa 1968-72, concurrently Permanent UNESCO, 1968-72. Mem., Elimination of all forms of Racial 1972. Grand Cross of Merit of 1961; Order of Sitara-e-Pakista Hilal-e-Quaid-i Azam, 1971. R tennis, big game hunting (India, Sudan). *Address*: Pakistan Emb Kadrinskaya, Moscow, USSR.

DEHN, Conrad Francis, QC 19 Recorder of the Crown Court London, 24 Nov. 1926; o s of Solicitor and Cynthia (née Full painter); m 1954, Sheila, y d of late two s one d. *Educ.*: Charterhouse, Christ Church, Oxford (Holford RA, 1945-48; 2nd Lieut 194 Holker Jun. Schol., Gray's I. Exhibn, Christ Church, 1950; Oxon. 1950, MA 1952; Holt Sc 1951; Lord Justice Holker Sen Inn, 1952; Pres., Inns of Court, 1951-52. WEA Tutor, 1951-55 Gray's Inn, 1952. Mem. Govern

1963. FSA 1949; Archaeolog. Inst., 1967. Handbooks to Mildenhall Atlas of Roman Britain. Antiquities of the British from Hod Hill in the Hod Hill Excavations. Papers in learned js. Address: 205 Ashley St. 1945.

Baron Brain.

1962, of Eynsham; Baron; Rt 1954; b 30 Aug. 1901. MA, DM, FRS, FRCP of late Reginald L. Brain 1966; m 1953, Susan and Ethelbertha Morris; Park Sch., Reading, New Zealand Navy, 1946-48. Royal Warden, 1974-75. Weavers' Chm., Rhondda. British Chamber of Commerce. Recreations: bird watching. Hon. Michael Brain, DM, FRCP, Prof. of Pathology, b 6 Aug. 1928; m 1951, Elizabeth Ann Herbert, ed. of *Two Women's Lives*. Clubs: Savile Club, Oxford and Cambridge

1960; Regional Director of the Department of the Environment, since 1972; b 31 Dec. 1912. m 1939, Henrietta Mabel Grace Gallop; two sons and one daughter. Cirencester Coll., Cirencester; BSc (Eng) London; Loughborough; CEng. Engineers, 1940-46; 1948. Min. of Transport; 1954. C. of Engr. Wales, 1954. Asst. Chief of Road Eng. W. Mids., 1957. Recreations: golf. Address: Paterno, Birmingham. T. Plumtree

1963 (OBE); b 1907; s of late B. Brain; m 1934, Nuala Mary, d of Sir John Brain; one s (and one s deceased). Birmingham; MA. Entered the Foreign Office, 1941. Served at Tokyo, Mukden, Shanghai and Japanese, 1941-42; Foreign Office, 1943; Supreme Allied Comdr. Political Adviser to the Government of South-East Asia, at the War in Foreign Office, Foreign Service Estabts, 1953-55; Ambassador to Uruguay, 1961-66; Royal Central Asian Society, London, 1970-73. Address: St Andrews, Bucks.

Kt 1972; CBE 1959. Chairman, T. & G. Brain, Malvern, Vic. m 1920, Monica Eva Brain. Educ: State Sch.,

Armadale; University High Sch., Melbourne. War Service, 1915-19 (Captain and DAAG); Hon. Business Mem., Australian Naval Bd, 1941-46. Victorian Public Service, Premier's Office, 1907-13; Commonwealth Public Service, Inter-State Comm., 1913-19; with Edward H. Shackell & Co., Melbourne, 1919-32; Director: Secretariat Pty Ltd, Melb., 1932-60; T. & G. Mutual Life Soc., and subsids, 1943-72; Metal Manufacturers Ltd, Austral Bronze Co. Pty Ltd, Cable Makers Australia Pty Ltd, Austral Standard Cables Pty Ltd, until 1960. Father of the Year, Victoria, 1959. Past Chairman: Melbourne Univ. Appts Bd; Melbourne Lord Mayor's Fund Appeal Cttee for Hosps and Charities. Hon. Mem., Australasian Inst. of Mining and Metallurgy. Recreations: music, reading. Address: 415 Kooyong Road, Elsternwick, Victoria 3185, Australia. T: 52-5150. Clubs: Athenaeum (Life Mem.), Melbourne Legacy (Pres. 1935), Sciences, Beestank (all Melbourne).

BRAIN, Ronald, CB 1967; Deputy Secretary, Department of the Environment, 1966-74 (formerly Ministry of Housing and Local Government); b 1 March 1914; s of T. G. Brain, RN, and E. C. Brain (née Fruin); m 1943, Lilian Rose (née Ravenhill); one s one d. Educ: Trowbridge High Sch. Audit Asst, Min. of Health, 1932; Principal, Min. of Health, 1946; Asst Sec., Min. of Housing and Local Govt, 1952; Under-Sec., 1959. Recreations: music, chess. Address: Flat 4, Badminton, Gaisworthy Road, Kingston-upon-Thames.

BRAINE, Sir Bernard (Richard), Kt 1972; MP (C) South-East Division of Essex since 1955 (Billericay Division of Essex, 1950-55); b Ealing, Middx, 24 June 1914; s of Arthur Ernest Braine; m 1935, Kathleen Mary Faun; three s. Educ: Hendon County Grammar Sch. Served North Staffs Regt in War of 1939-45; West Africa, SE Asia, NW Europe; Staff Coll., Camberley, 1944 (sc); Lt-Col. Chm., British Commonwealth Producers' Organisation, 1958-60; Parly Sec., Min. of Pensions and National Insurance, 1960-61; Parly Under-Sec. of State for Commonwealth Relations, 1961-62; Parly Sec., Min. of Health, 1962-64; Conservative front bench spokesman on Commonwealth Affairs and Overseas Aid, 1967-70; Chm., Select Cttee on Overseas Aid, 1970-71, on Overseas Develt, 1973-74; Dep. Chm., UK Branch of Commonwealth Parly Assoc., 1964 and 1970-74; Chairman: Anglo-German Parly Group, 1970-; Anglo-Ethiopian Parly Gp, 1970-; Anglo-Ethiopian Soc., 1973-; SOS Children's Villages, UK, 1970-; Nat. Council on Alcoholism, 1973-; a Dir, War on Want. Associate Mem., Inst. of Develt Studies, Univ. of Sussex, 1971. FRS 1971. A Governor of the Commonwealth Institute. CStJ. Grand Cross, German Order of Merit, 1974. Address: King's Wood, Rayleigh, Essex. Clubs: Carlton, Beestank.

BRAINE, John (Gerard); Author; b 13 April 1922; s of Fred and Katherine Braine; m 1955, Helen Patricia Wood; one s three d. Educ: St Bede's Grammar Sch., Bradford. Furniture-shop asst, bookshop asst, laboratory asst, progress chaser, in rapid succession, 1938-40; Asst, Bingley Public Library, 1940-49; HM Navy, 1942-43; Chief Asst, Bingley Public Library, 1949-51; free-lance writer, London and Yorks, with interval in hospital, 1951-54; Branch Librarian, Northumberland County Library, 1954-56; Branch Librarian, West Riding of Yorks County Library, 1956-57. ALA 1950. Publications: Room at the Top, 1957 (filmed 1958); The Vodi, 1959; Life at the Top, 1962 (filmed 1963); The Jealous God, 1964; The Crying Game, 1968; Stay with Me till Morning, 1970; The Queen of a Distant Country, 1972; Writing a Novel, 1974. TV Series: Man at the Top, 1970, 1972. Recreations: walking, talking,

Victoriana, and dieting. Address: Pentons, Onslow Crescent, Woking, Surrey. Clubs: PEN, Savage.

BRAINE, Rear-Adm. Richard Allix, CB 1956; Retired; b 18 Nov. 1900; m 1922; one s. Educ: Dean Close Memorial Sch., Cheltenham. Joined RN as asst clerk, 1918; Comdr (S), Dec. 1938; Capt. (S), Dec. 1948; Rear-Adm. 1954. Command Supply Officer, Staff of Flag Officer Air (Home), 1954-56, Portsmouth, 1956-57. Recreations: fishing. Address: The Old Cottage, Littlewick Green, near Maidenhead, Berks. T: Littlewick Green 2760.

BRAININ, Norbert, OBE 1960; Leader of Amadeus String Quartet; b Vienna, 12 March 1923; s of Adolph and Sophie Brainin; m 1948, Kathie Kotow; one d. Educ: High Sch., Vienna. Commenced musical training in Vienna at age of seven and continued studies there until 1938; emigrated to London in 1938 and studied with Carl Flesch and Max Rostal; won Carl Flesch prize for solo violinists at the Guildhall Sch. of Music, London, 1946. Formed Amadeus String Quartet, 1947. DUNYk York, 1968. Address: 9 The Ridgeway, NW7 1RS. T: 01-346 2791.

BRAITHWAITE, Bernard Richard; His Honour Judge Braithwaite; a Circuit Judge (formerly County Court Judge), since 1971; b 20 Aug. 1917; s of Bernard Leigh Braithwaite and Emily Dora Ballard Braithwaite (née Thomas); unmarried. Educ: Clifton; Peterhouse, Cambridge. BA (Hons), Law. Served War: 7th Bn Somerset LI, 1939-43; Parachute Regt, 1943-46; Captain, Temp. Major. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1946. Recreations: hunting, sailing. Address: 48 Campden Street, W8. T: 01-727 5386. Clubs: Booble's, Little Ship.

BRAITHWAITE, Eustace Adolph; Ambassador of Guyana to Venezuela, 1968-69; b 27 June 1912. Educ: New York Univ.; Cambridge Univ. Served War of 1939-45, RAF. Schoolteacher, London, 1950-57; Welfare Officer, LCC, 1958-60; Human Rights Officer, World Veterans Foundation, Paris, 1960-63; Lecturer and Education Consultant, Unesco, Paris, 1963-66; Permanent Rep. of Guyana to UN, 1967-68. Ainsfield-Wolff Literary Award, 1961; Franklin Prize. Publications: To Sir With Love, 1959; Paid Servant, 1962; A Kind of Homecoming, 1962; Choice of Straws, 1965; Reluctant Neighbours, 1972. Recreations: dancing and tennis. Address: Timber Trails Club, Sherman, Conn 06784, USA.

BRAITHWAITE, Prof. Richard Bevan, FBA 1957; Emeritus Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge; b 15 Jan. 1900; s of William Charles Braithwaite, Banbury; m 1st, 1925, Dorothea Cotter (d 1928), d of Sir Theodore Morison; 2nd, 1932, Margaret Mary, d of Rt Hon. C. F. G. Masterman; one s one d. Educ: Sidcot Sch., Somerset; Bootham Sch., York; King's Coll., Cambridge (Scholar, Prizeman, Research Student). MA Camb. 1926; Fellow of King's Coll., Camb. 1924-; University Lectr in Moral Science, 1928-34; Sidgwick Lectr in Moral Philosophy, 1934-53; Knightbridge Prof. of Moral Philosophy, 1953-67; Tarnet Lectr at Trinity Coll., Camb., 1945-46; Pres. Mind Assoc., 1946; Pres. Aristotelian Soc., 1946-47; Annual Philosophical Lectr to British Academy, 1950; Pres. Brit. Soc. for the Philosophy of Science, 1961-63; Deems Lectr, New York Univ., 1962; Forwood Lectr, Liverpool Univ., 1968; Visiting Prof. of Philosophy: Johns Hopkins Univ., 1968; Univ. of Western Ontario, 1969; City Univ. of New York, 1970. Syndic Cambridge Univ. Press, 1943-62; Mem. Gen. Bd of Faculties, 1945-48; Mem. Council Senate, 1959-64. Hon. DLitt Bristol, 1963. Publications: Moral Principles and Inductive Policies (British Acad. Lecture, 1950);

London, 1956-74; 1977; s of late Dr Levi Else Grüneberg (née Feld, Germany; m 1st, late Hugo Capell; two s), d of late Albrecht (Edt. Gymnasium, Bonn). Hon. Research Fellow, 1933-38; Moseley Club, 1938-42. Reader in Genetics, 1946-55. Hon. Dir. Res. Unit, 1955-72. of the Mouse, 1953. Medicine, 1947; The 1963. Numerous foreign travel. Wolfson House, 4 01-387 7050.

Professor of Law, since 1973, London School of Economics; s of Samuel and Gyllis Levin; one s two Cardiff; Trinity Hall, called to Bar, Inner 1942-45; Trinity Hall, Asst, 1946-47; Asst 1956; Reader in Law, 1956-66; ANU, 1970-71; Industrial Relations, Law Review, British Industrial Law J. Address: London Political Science, AE. 7: 01-405 7686.

President, Mercury Warburg & Co. Ltd, Chairman of both of M. field and (er); 1931, Berta Educ. Berlin. Studied Doctor of Law, 1926. 1927; Manager: New Warburg & Co. Ltd, 1951-52. EC2P 2EB. 7:

Stuart Grant, PhD; since 1957, and 1974, University of Stuart and Edith Prunella Wright, one Public Sch.; Bristol RCVS at The Royal Edinburgh, 1937; practice at Glastonbury, 1952. Senior and Preventive Edinburgh, 1952. Chm., Editor, Veterinary Def. Defence Medal on the Erythron of Medicine, and on squash, tennis. Banwell, near T: Banwell 2461.

John Bedford, CB, late C. B. Grylls, CB, 1933, Ruth Ellison, one s one d. Educ. and Dartmouth, 1921; Sub-Lieut and Advanced 1928; Lieut (E), HMS Dockyard, Chatham, 1931. HMS Rodney, Engineer-in-Chief, 1944; HM Dockyard,

Devonport, 1944-45; Dockyard Dept, Admiralty, 1945-47; Capt. (E) 1946; Chief Engineer, HM Dockyard, Singapore, 1948-51; Asst Engineer-in-Chief, 1951-54; Rear-Adm. (E) 1954; Engineer Manager, HM Dockyard, Devonport, 1954-58, retired. Address: Peshurst, 6 Mornington Park, Wellington, Som. T: Wellington 2931.

GRYLLS, Michael; see Grylls, W. M. J.

GRYLLS, Rosalie G.; see Mander, Lady (Rosalie).

GRYLLS, (William) Michael (John); MP (C) North, West Surrey, since 1974 (Christsey, 1970-74); b 21 Feb. 1934; s of Brig. W. E. H. Grylls, OBE; m 1965, Sarah Smiles Justice, d of Captain N. M. Ford and of Lady (Patricia) Fisher, qv; one s one d. Educ: RN College, Dartmouth; Univ. of Paris, Lieut, Royal Marines, 1952-55. Mem., St Pancras Borough Council, 1959-62; contested (C) Fulham, Gen. Elec., 1964 and 1966; Mem., Select Cttee on Overseas Devel. Mem. GLC, 1967-70; Dep. Leader, Inner London Educn Authority, 1969-70; Chm., Further and Higher Educn, 1968-70; Mem., Nat. Youth Employment Council, 1968-70. Recreations: sailing, riding, gardening. Address: Walcot House, 139 Kennington Road, SE11. Club: Carlton.

GUAZZELLI, Rt. Rev. Victor; Auxiliary Bishop of Westminster (RC), and Titular Bishop of Lindisfarne since 1970; b 19 March 1920; s of Cesare Guazzelli and Maria (née Frepoh). Educ: Parochial Schools, Tower Hamlets; English Coll., Lisbon. Priest, 1945. Asst, St Patrick's, Soho Square, 1945-48; Bursar and Prof. at English Coll., Lisbon, 1948-58; Westminster Cathedral: Chaplain, 1958-64; Hon. Canon, 1964; Sub-Administrator, 1964-67; Parish Priest of St Thomas', Fulham, 1967-70; Vicar General of Westminster, 1970. Address: The Lodge, Pope John House, Hale Street, E14. T: 01-987 4663.

GUBBINS, Sir Colin McVean, (Maj.-Gen., retired), KCMG 1946 (CMG 1944); DSO 1940; MC; b 2 July 1896; s of late J. H. Gubbins, CMG, Diplomatic Service, and late Helen Brodie, d of late C. A. McVean, JP; m 1919, Norah Creina Somerville (marriage dissolved, 1944), d of late Surgeon-Comdr Philip Somerville Warren, RN; one s (er s killed in action, Italy, 1944); m 1950, Anna Elise, widow of Lieut R. T. Trædin, Royal Norwegian Air Force, Oslo. Educ: Cheltenham Coll.; Royal Military Academy, 2nd Lieut RFA 1914; served European War, 1914-19, France, Belgium, North Russia (wounded, MC, 1914 Star with clasp, Order of St Stanislas 3rd Class); Acting Capt., 1915; Acting Major, 1917; Brigade Major, RA, 1921-22, Ireland; GSO3, AHQ, India, 1925-28; Staff Col., 1928-29; GSO3, War Office, 1931-32; Brigade Major, RA, 1933-34; Brevet Major, 1934; GSO2, War Office, 1935-39; Brevet Lieut-Col., 1939; Acting Col., 1940; Acting Brigadier, 1940; Lieut-Col 1941; Col 1942; temp. Maj.-Gen. 1943; served War of 1939-45 (DSO, CMG, KCMG, Polish Croix de Vaillance), in Poland. (Chief of Staff to Brit. Mil. Mission), France, Norway (raised and commanded Independent Companies, later Commandos), N Africa, Italy, Far East. Raised and commanded Auxiliary Units, June 1940, for special duties under GHQ, Home Forces; Special Operations Exec. (SOE), Nov. 1940-Jan. 1946). Retd pay, 1946. Officier Légion d'Honneur; Grand Officier Order of Leopold; Belgian Croix de Guerre; Order of Dannebrog, 1st cl.; Royal Order of St Olaf; Grand Officer Order of Orange Nassau and Polonia Restituta; Commander Legion of Merit, USA. Comdr Order of White Lion. Publication: (jt author) The Fourth Dimension of Warfare, 1968. Recreations: shooting, fishing. Address: Obbe, Isle of Harris; White House Farm, Lacey

Green, Bucks. Clubs: Army and Navy, Special Forces.

GUBBINS, Major William John Mounsey, TD 1946; DL; b 23 Aug. 1907; s of late Col R. R. Gubbins, DSO, JP, The Old Hall, Rockcliffe, Carlisle; m 1932, Marjorie Mary, d of late T. O. Carter, The Place, Armathwaite, Cumberland; two s. Educ: Sherborne Sch. High Sheriff of Cumberland, 1959-60; DL of Cumberland, 1961. Recreations: shooting, fishing, gardening. Address: Eden Lacy, Lazonby, Cumberland. T: Lazonby 337. Club: County (Carlisle).

GUBMUNDSSON, Guðmundur I., Comdr with Star, Order of the Falcon, 1957; Ambassador of Iceland to Sweden, since 1973; b 17 July 1909; m 1942, Rósa Ingólfsdóttir; four s. Educ: Reykjavík Grammar Sch.; Univ. of Iceland. Grad. in Law 1934. Practised as Solicitor and Barrister from 1934; Barrister to Supreme Court, 1939; Sheriff and Magistrate, 1945-56. Mem. Central Cttee, Social Democratic Party, 1940-65, Vice-Chm. of Party, 1954-65; Member of Althing (Parl), 1942-65; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1956-65; Minister of Finance, 1958-59; Chm., Icelandic Delegation to UN Conf. on Law of the Sea, Geneva, 1958 and 1960; Mem. and Chm. of Board of Dirs, Fishery Bank in Reykjavík, 1957-65; Ambassador of Iceland: to UK, 1965-71, and concurrently to the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain; to United States, 1971-73, and concurrently to Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. Establishment of Republic Medal, 1944. Hon. KBE; Grand Cross, Order of: White Rose (Finland); North Star (Sweden); Orange-Nassau (Netherlands); Chêne (Luxembourg); Southern Cross (Brazil); St Olav (Norway); Phoenix (Greece). Address: The Embassy of Iceland, Kommendörsgatan 35, 11458 Stockholm, Sweden.

GUDMUNDSSON, Dr Kristinn; Commander of the Icelandic Falcon (1st Class); Ambassador of Iceland to the USSR, 1961-68; concurrently Ambassador at Bucharest (1964-68), Sofia (1965-68) and Budapest (1966-68); b 14 Oct. 1897; s of Guðmundur Sigfrédsson and Guðrún Einarisdóttir; m 1927, Elsa Alma Kalbow; one d. Educ: University of Reykjavík; Berlin and Kiel. Master, Akureyri Coll., 1929-44; Tax Dir, Akureyri, 1944-53; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Iceland, Sept. 1953-July 1956; Minister to the UK, 1956, subsequently Ambassador, until 1960; concurrently both at The Hague. Grand Cross: Dannebrog (Denmark); Vasa (Sweden); White Rose (Finland); St Olav (Norway); Verdienstorden (Germany); Crown of Oak (Luxembourg). Publication: Die dänisch-englischen Handelsbeziehungen, 1931. Address: Grettisgata 96, Reykjavík, Iceland.

GUERISSE, Dr Albert Marie Edmond, GC 1946; DSO 1942 (under name of Patrick Albert O'Leary); medical officer; Major-General in the Belgian Army; Director-General, Medical Service, Belgian Forces; retired 1970; b Brussels, 5 April 1911; m 1947, Sylvia Cooper Smith; one s. Educ: in Belgium; Louvain; Brussels University. Medical Officer, Lieut, 1940; after Belgian capitulation embarked at Dunkirk and became, in Sept. 1940, Lieut-Comdr, RN; first officer of "O" ship, HMS Fidelity (under name of P. A. O'Leary). Engaged on secret work in France from April 1941 until arrest by Gestapo in March 1943 (chief of an escape organisation). After 2 years in Concentration Camps returned to England. After demobilisation from RN rejoined Belgian Army (1st Lancers); joined Belgian Volunteer Bn, 1951, as Chief of Medical Service in Korea. Officier Légion d'Honneur, 1947; Medal of Freedom with golden palm, 1947; Officier Ordre Léopold, 1946, Grand Officer, 1970; French Croix de Guerre, 1945; Polish Croix de Guerre, 1944. Address: 100

Faithful; two s one *d*. Address: 25 Storey's Way, Cambridge. T: Cambridge 53595.

MACNAIR, Maurice John Peter; His Honour Judge Maenair; a Circuit Judge since 1972; b 27 Feb. 1919; s of late Brig. J. L. P. Macnair and Hon. Mrs J. L. P. Macnair; m 1952, Vickie Reynolds; one s two *d*. Educ: Bembridge Sch.; St Paul's Sch.; St Edmund Hall, Oxford. BA 1947. Served War of 1939-45, Captain, RA, 1944. Called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1948. Address: 28 Rawlings Street, SW3 2LS.

McNAIR, Sir William Lennox, Kt. cr 1946; Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, High Court of Justice, 1950-66; b 18 March 1892; s of late John McNair of Lloyds; unmarried. Educ: Aldenham (Schol.); Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge (Classical Schol.). First Class Law Tripos, Part I, 1913; Part II, 1914; LL.M., 1919; Whewell Exhibitioner in International Law, 1919. Called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1917; Bench, 1938; KC 1944; Treasurer, 1951; Vice-Treasurer, 1952. Served with Royal Warwick. Regt, 1914-18, Captain (despatches). Legal Adviser, Ministry of War Transport, 1941-45. Hon. Fellow Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, 1951. Publications: Joint Editor of Temperley's Merchant Shipping Acts, 1925-72; Joint Editor of Scrutton on Charterparties and Bills of Lading. Address: 130 Court Lane, Dulwich, SE21.

McNAIR-WILSON, Michael; see McNair-Wilson, R. M. C.

McNAIR-WILSON, Patrick Michael Ernest David; MP (C) New Forest, since 1968 (Lewisham West, 1964-66); Company Director and Consultant; b 28 May 1929; s of Dr Robert McNair-Wilson; m 1953, Diana Evelyn Kitty Campbell Methuen-Campbell, *d* of Hon. Laurence Methuen-Campbell; one s four *d*. Educ: Eton. Regular Commission Coldstream Guards, 1947-51; Exec. in French Shipping Co., 1951-53; various appointments at Conservative Central Office, 1954-58; Staff of Conservative Political Centre, 1958-61; Director, London Municipal Society, 1961-63; Public Relations Executive with The British Iron and Steel Federation, 1963-64. Vice-Chm., Conservative Parly Power Cttee, 1969-70; Opposition Front Bench Spokesman on Fuel and Power; PPS to Minister for Transport Industries, DoE, 1970-74. Editor of The Londoner, 1961-63. Recreations: sailing, pottery. Address: 5 Kelso Place, W8. T: 01-937 3564; Godfrey's Farm, Beaulieu, Hampshire. T: Beaulieu 612300. Club: Guards.
See also R. M. C. McNair-Wilson.

McNAIR-WILSON, (Robert) Michael (Conal); MP (C) Newbury, since 1974 (Walthamstow East, 1969-74); b 12 Oct. 1930; y s of late Dr Robert McNair-Wilson and of Mrs Doris McNair-Wilson. Educ: Eton College. During national service, 1948-50, was commissioned in Royal Irish Fusiliers. Farmed in Hampshire, 1950-53. Journalist on various provincial newspapers, and did freelance work for BBC in Northern Ireland, 1953-55. Joined Sidney-Barton Ltd, internat. public relations consultants (Dir 1961-). Contested (C) Lincoln. Gen. Elec., 1964; Mem. Council, Bow Group, 1965-66; Jt Secretary: UN Parly Gp, 1969-70; Cons. Greater London Members Gp, 1970-72; Cons. Aviation Cttee: Sec., 1969-70; Vice-Chm., 1970-72; Chm., 1972-74; Mem. Council, Air League. Publications: Blackshirt, a biography of Mussolini (jointly), 1959; No Tame or Minor Role, (Bow Group pamphlet on the Common Market) (jointly), 1963. Recreations: golf, sailing, skiing, riding. Address: Flat 30, 5 Elm Park Gardens, SW10. T: 01-352 3590. Club: Royal Lymington Yacht.
See also P. M. E. D. McNair-Wilson.

2038

McNAIRN, Edward Somerville, CB 1962; Secretary, Company Affairs Committee, Confederation of British Industry, 1972-73; b 5 Sept. 1907; *ers* of Edward B. McNairn and Mary Craig Sharp; m 1934, Nancy Stevenson; three *d*. Educ: Hutchesons' Grammar Sch., Glasgow; Glasgow Univ. Inland Revenue, 1929-69 (a Commissioner, 1958-69). Chm., Cttee on Rating of Plant and Machinery, 1971-72; Sec., PO Users' Nat. Council, 1971-72. Recreations: gardening; theatre; anything to do with railways. Address: 31 Woodcote Avenue, Wallington, Surrey. T: 01-647 6224.

McNAMARA, (Joseph) Kevin; MP (Lab) Kingston-upon-Hull Central, since 1974 (Kingston-upon-Hull North, Jan. 1966-1974); b 5 Sept. 1934; s of late Patrick and of Agnes McNamara; m 1960, Nora (*née* Jones), Warrington; four s one *d*. Educ: various primary schools; St Mary's Coll., Crosby; Hull Univ. (LLB). Head of Dept of History, St Mary's Grammar Sch., Hull, 1958-64; Lecturer in Law, Hull Coll. of Commerce, 1964-66. Recreations: family and outdoor activities. Address: House of Commons, SW1; 128/130 Cranbrook Avenue, Hull.

McNAMARA, Robert Strange; Medal of Freedom with Distinction; Legion of Merit; Distinguished Service Medals of Army, Navy and Air Force; President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, and International Finance Corporation, since 1968; b San Francisco, 9 June 1916; s of Robert James McNamara and Clara Nell (*née* Strange); m 1940, Margaret McKinsty Craig; one s two *d*. Educ: University of California (AB); Harvard Univ. (Master of Business Administration); Asst Professor of Business Administration, Harvard, 1940-43. Served in USAAF, England, India, China, Pacific, 1943-46 (Legion of Merit); released as Lieut-Colonel. Joined Ford Motor Co., 1946; Executive, 1946-61; Controller, 1949-53; Asst General Manager, Ford Div., 1953-55; Vice-President, and General Manager, Ford Div., 1955-57; Director, and Group Vice-President of Car Divisions, 1957-61, President, 1960-61; Secretary of Defense, United States of America, 1961-68. Trustee: Ford Foundn; Brookings Instn. Holds several hon. doctorates; Phi Beta Kappa. Publication: The Essence of Security, 1968; One Hundred Countries, Two Billion People: the dimensions of development, 1975. Address: 1818 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; 2412 Tracy Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008, USA.

McNAMARA RYAN, Patrick John; see Ryan.

McNAUGHTON, Lt-Col Ian Kenneth Arnold; Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Department of the Environment, since 1974; b 30 June 1920; *er* s of late Brig. F. L. McNaughton, CBE, DSO and Betty, *d* of late Rev. Arnold Pinchard, OBE; m 1946, Arthea, *d* of late Carel Beeger, Voorschöten, Holland; two *d*. Educ: Loretto Sch.; RMA Woolwich; RMCS Shrivenham. BScEng, CEng, MIMechE, FCIT, FIRSE, 2nd Lieut RE, 1939; served War of 1939-45, NW Europe (Captain) (despatches); GHQ MELF, 1949 (Major); Cyprus, 1955; OC 8 Rly Sdn, 1958; Port Comdt Southampton, 1959 (Lt-Col); SOI Transportation HQ BAOR, 1960; retd 1963. Inspecting Officer of Rlys, Min. of Transport, 1963. Recreations: gardening, foreign travel. Address: Chawton Glebe, Alton, Hants. T: Alton 83395. Club: United Service & Royal Aero.

McNEE, David Blackstock; Chief Constable, City of Glasgow Police, since 1971; b 23 March 1925; s of John McNee, Glasgow, Lanarkshire; m 1952, Isabella Clayton Hopkins; one *d*. Educ: Woodside Senior Secondary Sch., Glasgow. Joined City of

Glasgow Police, 1946. At Constable, Dunbartonshire C. Recreations: fishing, golf, m Chesterfield Court, Glasgow G 3500. Clubs: Naval; RNVR (G)

McNEE, Sir John (William), K MD; DSc, FRCP (London Glasgow); FRS(E); Regius Pr of Medicine, Glasgow Univ Professor Emeritus, 1953; Phys in Scotland, 1952-54 (and to 1937-52); Consulting Physiци 1935-55; Consulting Physiци College Hospital, London, an Infirmary, Glasgow; b 17 Dec John McNee, Glasgow and Ne- m 1923, Geraldine Z. L., MS late Cecil H. A. Le Bas, London. Educ: Royal Gramu on Tyne; Glasgow, Fre Hopkins, USA, Universities MD (Hons) and Bellahouston DSc 1920. Asst Professor Lecturer in Pathology, Glasg Professor of Medicine, and Johns Hopkins Univ., USA; C UCH, London, and formerly Clinical Medicine, UCH Lettsomian Lecturer, Medical 1931; Croonian Lecturer, RC Lecturer, Harveian Society, L Lecturer, RCS, 1958. Exam Universities of Cambridge, St Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, University of Ireland, and Visiting Prof., Harvard Un Hospital), 1949. President Chirurgical Society of Glasg Entomological Society of Gre Assoc. of Physicians, Great 1951-52; BMA 1954-55. Journal of Medicine, 1929 Barber-Surgeons' Company. Served European War, Major (despatches, DSO, Comm. M Served War of 1939-45, St RN, and Consulting Physi Scotland and Western Appro MD (NUI); LLD (Glasgow Publications: Diseases of th and Bile-Ducts (3rd edn) Humphrey Rolleston); Th Treatment (with Dunlop and 1955; numerous medical diseases of liver and sple diseases (Trench Fever, Nephritis, Immersion Foot (RN), new internat. med Recreations: country sport Edge, Worthy Road, Win Winchester 65444. Clubs: fishers'.

MacNEECE, W. F.; see Foster-W. F. MacN.

McNEICE, Sir (Thomas) Perc CMG 1953; OBE 1947; b 10 Canon W. G. McNeice Masterson; m 1947, Yuen Pe Loke Yew, CMG, LLD; Bradford Grammar Sch.; (MA). Malayan Civil Serv Straits Settlements Volunteer War, 1942-45). MLC, Sing 1949; President of the Cit 1949-56, retired. FZS. Rec walking and swimming. Building, Singapore Commonwealth Society.

54

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: July 16, 1975

FROM: William Clark *WJ*

SUBJECT: Request for Interview - Jonathan Power

Jonathan Power, an English journalist and a protege of Barbara's, is going to spend the summer at Aspen with the journalists seminar.

He has been asking since January for a chance to interview you, for his column in the New York Times Op Ed page, and also his regular column in the International Herald Tribune. He wants to talk about Rural Development and Food. He would of course respect our ground rules, but wishes to indicate that he has talked to you.

He is spending this weekend with Leif Christofferson, but could be in the Bank any time on Monday, July 21. It would be worth your while to see him, if you could spare the time.

I attach some columns from the I.H.T.

WDClark:sf

*6 pages 7/17
done 7/23*

The World Food Crisis And OPEC's New Role

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—The oil price rise and the world food crisis, both serious setbacks for large numbers of mankind, have ended up parenting one of the most remarkable progeny of recent years—a fund that will double the external resources being given or loaned at low interest for long-term agricultural development in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The fund is to be primarily bankrolled by the OPEC countries led by Saudi Arabia. The food crisis, if it had to come, could not have arrived at a better time—when there was a large amount of surplus wealth around looking for a home.

The story goes like this. Over the last 10 years food production has gradually dropped behind population growth; in 1974 in the Far East food production a head was below what it was a decade earlier. The Green Revolution, the introduction of so-called "miracle seeds," after an initial success, has not been able to keep up with the stunning pace of population growth. The bad weather in 1972 and 1974 helped produce world harvests whose totals fell for only the first and second time respectively since World War II. Between these two great setbacks came the Soviet-U.S. grain deal of 1972-73, which effectively took the bottom out of U.S. grain reserves—the traditional buffer against world famine.

All these factors added up to make 1974 the most precarious food year since 1943, when the Bengal famine claimed at least two million lives. No one yet knows exactly how many died in 1974 or will die in the next few months as last year's harvest begins to run out. But we do have figures that indicate that the death rates have gone up in at least a dozen and maybe as many as 20 developing countries, thus reversing one of the most significant trends in post-war history.

Short-Term

The short-term situation, however, is by no means as bad as it promised to be back in November at the World Food Conference. At that time the rich countries appeared determined to hang on to their grain for their own needs. But the economic recession itself cut back Western demand more than was expected. The price of grain came early 1975 began to fall steadily. Then, under the spur of liberal criticism, the United States, Australia and Canada, but not the EEC, sharply raised their food aid. The final factor was the unexpected heavy buying of grain by the grain-hungry developing countries. No one quite knows how they got the money to do it. Desperation does funny things. But the IMF figures are clear in one respect: The current account deficit of what the UN calls the "most seriously affected countries" was \$800 million in 1973; last year it was \$2.3 billion.

The long-term prospect remains grim. Developing world food production in the next few years on present trends will increasingly lag behind population growth. By 1985, according to the FAO, the Third World could be producing 120 million tons of grain less than it needs.

Enter OPEC. Casting around for good causes for its surplus revenues—and causes with a useful public relations and political spin-off—its members could not avoid observing the scenario of the world food crisis. Sayed Marei, now president of the Egyptian People's Assembly, in 1974 in charge of the World Food Conference, took his opening. He went off last summer for an audience with King Faisal. Faisal was enthusiastic about Marei's suggestion for a large international agricultural fund but wondered why the Arabs should not do it on their own. Marei countered by arguing that they needed East European and Western participation because that was where the technology and knowledge were. In the end they concluded that there should be a fund with one-third of the votes for OPEC countries, one third for the developing nations and one third for the developed world. For the first time there would be a major world financial institution controlled by the Third World.

Faisal arranged for Marei to meet his foreign minister—Omar al-Sakkaf—to work on the details. They met in New York early September. A few days later al-Sakkaf fell ill and died of a heart attack and the chance of having proposals ready for the world food conference died too.

The Food Council

Responsibility for picking up the loose ends now passed to officials of the World Food Council—a kind of heavyweight overseer established by the conference to put some political muscle into the food issue. It was not until April that they re-established contact with Saudi Arabia and renegotiated the deal. Since then events have moved fast and at the first meeting of the members of the council on June 23 in Rome this is what they will be told: The OPEC countries have indicated their support for a \$1.25-billion international fund for agricultural development. They have said they will give half of the amount themselves and they hope (but it is not a condition of their support) that the developed countries will give the other half. However if they don't come up with their \$600 million they will not be given their one-third share of the votes. Saudi Arabia, of course, will be the largest single contributor, although the exact proportions are still being worked out. The fund is likely to be replenished by the same amount each year, though Saudi Arabia has asked to see how the first year goes before finally committing itself. It will be operational in January 1976. Assuming the developed countries play ball, this will double the amount of low interest money currently committed to Third World agriculture. The fund, in short, is a remarkable breakthrough. It dwarfs all the initiatives of recent years. Certainly the World Bank's much trumpeted "Third Window" which was designed to attract OPEC money looks puny in comparison—a mere \$100 million a year.

The fund's selling point as far as the OPEC countries were concerned was the question of control. For until now the West has made it a condition of OPEC support and funding that the votes stayed firmly where they were—in the hands of the old rich. In the IMF, for example, OPEC countries, despite large new contributions, have only been able to get their share of the votes up from 5 to 10 per cent. This time, for the first, but surely not the last time, the West is being presented with a fait accompli by OPEC. Here is an international institution, they are saying, not an Arab one, not an OPEC one, one you can join, but it's not yours. Yet for all that OPEC have made it clear they do not want to set up a large rival bureaucracy to spend the money. They are quite happy for existing Western-dominated institutions who have the expertise to do that—the World Bank, FAO, the Asian and Africa Development Banks and so on.

The West's initial response to all this was one of caution. U.S. policy throughout the winter and early spring months was to take the OPEC cartel head on and try and break it. Besides the West didn't welcome OPEC redistributing our money. That policy of confrontation has clearly failed. And in the last month we have seen a sharp shift in U.S. policy. The United States withdrew its opposition to linking talks about oil prices with discussion on the future of other raw materials. And now Dr. Kissinger on his latest European visit has indicated a willingness to contribute to the agricultural fund. For once crisis plus crisis equals progress.

rolled by the OPEC countries led by Saudi Arabia. The food crisis, if it had to come, could not have arrived at a better time—when there was a large amount of surplus wealth around looking for a home.

The story goes like this. Over the last 10 years food production has gradually dropped behind population growth; in 1974 in the Far East food production a head was below what it was a decade earlier. The Green Revolution, the introduction of so-called "miraculous seeds," after an initial success, has not been able to keep up with the stunning pace of population growth. The bad weather in 1972 and 1974 helped produce world harvests whose totals fell for only the first and second time respectively since World War II. Between these two great setbacks came the Soviet-U.S. grain deal of 1972-73, which effectively took the bottom out of U.S. grain reserves—the traditional buffer against world famine.

All these factors added up to make 1974 the most precarious food year since 1943, when the Bengal famine claimed at least two million lives. No one yet knows exactly how many died in 1974 or will die in the next few months as last year's harvest begins to run out. But we do have figures that indicate that the death rates have gone up in at least a dozen and maybe as many as 20 developing countries, thus reversing one of the most significant trends in post-war history.

Short-Term

The short-term situation, however, is by no means as bad as it promised to be back in November at the World Food Conference. At that time the rich countries appeared determined to hang on to their grain for their own needs. But the economic recession itself cut back Western demand more than was expected. The price of grain came early 1975 began to fall steadily. Then, under the spur of liberal criticism, the United States, Australia and Canada, but not the EEC, sharply raised their food aid. The final factor was the unexpected heavy buying of grain by the grain-hungry developing countries. No one quite knows how they got the money to do it. Desperation does funny things. But the IMF figures are clear in one respect: The current account deficit of what the UN calls the "most seriously affected countries" was \$800 million in 1973; last year it was \$2.3 billion.

The long-term prospect remains grim. Developing world food production in the next few years on present trends will increasingly lag behind population growth. By 1985, according to the FAO, the Third World could be producing 120 million tons of grain less than it needs.

audience with King Faisal. Faisal was enthusiastic about Marei's suggestion for a large international agricultural fund but wondered why the Arabs should not do it on their own. Marei countered by arguing that they needed East European and Western participation because that was where the technology and knowledge were. In the end they concluded that there should be a fund with one-third of the votes for OPEC countries, one third for the developing nations and one third for the developed world. For the first time there would be a major world financial institution controlled by the Third World.

Faisal arranged for Marei to meet his foreign minister—Omar al Sakkaf—to work on the details. They met in New York early September. A few days later al Sakkaf fell ill and died of a heart attack and the chance of having proposals ready for the world food conference died too.

The Food Council

Responsibility for picking up the loose ends now passed to officials of the World Food Council—a kind of heavyweight overseer established by the conference to put some political muscle into the food issue. It was not until April that they re-established contact with Saudi Arabia and renegotiated the deal. Since then events have moved fast and at the first meeting of the members of the council on June 23 in Rome this is what they will be told: The OPEC countries have indicated their support for a \$1.25-billion international fund for agricultural development. They have said they will give half of the amount themselves and they hope (but it is not a condition of their support) that the developed countries will give the other half. However if they don't come up with their \$600 million they will not be given their one-third share of the votes. Saudi Arabia, of course, will be the largest single contributor, although the exact proportions are still being worked out. The fund is likely to be replenished by the same amount each year, though Saudi Arabia has asked to see how the first year goes before finally committing itself. It will be operational in January 1976. Assuming the developed countries play ball, this will double the amount of low interest money currently committed to Third World agriculture. The fund, in short, is a remarkable breakthrough. It dwarfs all the initiatives of recent years. Certainly the World Bank's much trumpeted "Third Window" which was designed to attract OPEC money looks puny in comparison—a mere \$100 million a year.

The fund's selling point as far as the OPEC countries were concerned was the question of control. For until now the West has made it a condition of OPEC support and funding that the votes stayed firmly where they were—in the hands of the old rich. In the IMF, for example, OPEC countries, despite large new contributions, have only been able to get their share of the votes up from 5 to 10 per cent. This time, for the first, but surely not the last time, the West is being presented with a fait accompli by OPEC. Here is an international institution, they are saying, not an Arab one, not an OPEC one, one you can join, but it's not yours. Yet for all that OPEC have made it clear they do not want to set up a large rival bureaucracy to spend the money. They are quite happy for existing Western-dominated institutions who have the expertise to do that—the World Bank, FAO, the Asian and Africa Development Banks and so on.

The West's initial response to all this was one of caution. U.S. policy throughout the winter and early spring months was to take the OPEC cartel head on and try and break it. Besides the West didn't welcome OPEC redistributing our money. That policy of confrontation has clearly failed. And in the last month we have seen a sharp shift in U.S. policy. The United States withdrew its opposition to linking talks about oil prices with discussion on the future of other raw materials. And now Dr. Kissinger on his latest European visit has indicated a willingness to contribute to the agricultural fund. For once crisis plus crisis equals progress.

Tanzania's Rural Thrust Now Reaping Benefits

Herald Tribune, April 30, 1975

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, plays a major role in the southern Africa grand opera—that is well recognized. He is less well-known as the prime mover in a new kind of development scenario that now, after 12 years of quiet experiment and practice that used to interest only the idealistic and unconventional, is being given rave reviews by the World Bank, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization and the British, Swedish, Dutch and Canadian Overseas Development Ministries.

Nyerere, himself always disarmingly modest, worries about this acclaim. Standing under the hot sun in a remote village in the west of Tanzania, he says, "People abroad now seem to have false high expectations of us. If we don't manage to live up to them, they are going to become doubly critical of us." The high expectations, however, are easy to understand, given the record.

For nearly 30 years the conventional wisdom of the academics and development institutions, combined with the needs of private capital, and the machismo yearnings of the new developing countries, led to an emphasis on industrialization and urban development. Now in the last three or four years, it has come to be seen, with only a few exceptions, as a policy of failure. It has produced a legacy of a growing inequality of incomes, a near impossible shortfall in food production and a ubiquitous development of urban shantytown life.

Lonely Task

Nyerere, the moment Tanzania was given its independence in 1961, began the lonely task of turning his back on these then fashionable ideas and initiated a set of rural-based policies that matured into what is now called "ujamaa"—a Swahili word which translated literally means "familyhood." This operates on two levels. One dismantling. The other constructing. The urban-orientated, elite-dominated life inherited from the British is gradually being run down. So the salaries of politicians and civil servants have been cut. Luxury goods are no longer imported. University students have been enrolled en masse in a National Service Corps that sends them into the villages for a year's service. School curriculae have been rewritten so that agriculture replaces French and European history as principal subjects. And the President himself spends three months of the year away from his Dar es Salaam desk up in the countryside.

The forward thrust rests on the villagization policy. Nyerere has argued that the traditional scattered smallholdings of much of the Tanzanian countryside are an unsuitable form of rural settlement. It makes the communication of ideas difficult and people become too individualistic. But if they come together in villages, he says, and pool their land they can more easily increase their productivity. (Farmers are supposed to spend 3 days on the communal farm and 3 days on their own plots.) Farmers can then be put in contact with credit and technical advice. A dispensary can be built. So can a school. Machinery such as mills

and tractors can be shared and the overhead costs of running them distributed more easily. The farmers can be organized into cooperatives which will arrange both the purchase of new seeds and fertilizers and the sale and marketing of their output.

By trying to emphasize village culture and social potential, "ujamaa" will do something to bring the facilities of the bright lights of the city to the countryside. Also, as Nyerere sees it, these villages will be less dependent on the outside cash economy. They will grow their own food crops and introduce new sources of food like fruit trees, chickens and cows. Small-scale industries will be introduced—carpentry, grain and oil milling, charcoal and brick manufacture, textile and spinning. In this way it will be possible to develop the economy in situ without the enormous social upheavals that result when there is long distance migration and large scale industrialization and division of labor.

The Theory

That is the theory. And the practice? It is only in the last year that a large percentage of Tanzania's population has entered the "ujamaa" villages—as recently as early 1974 only 16 per cent of the people lived in them. Nyerere has now declared that the entire rural population must be in "ujamaa" villages by 1975. Inevitably, despite Nyerere's own sensitive and caring leadership,

the occasional local official, anxious to fill his quota of "ujamaa" villages, has used dubious methods. Houses have been burnt down and old fields plowed up to prevent people returning.

The results of this enormous shift of the peasant population into villages have not been propitious for Tanzania. Food production has plummeted. Much of this is due to the last two years of drought, but some is also due to the disruption in the farming system brought on by these large-scale upheavals. In the 12 months up to September, 1974, Tanzania spent £75 million (\$180 million) on importing food.

Yet for all the deficiencies and mistakes, the "ujamaa" villages do offer the possibility of real long-term agricultural change. An increasing number of outside experts conclude that the right foundation stones have now been laid.

The World Bank, attempting to put into practice its new commitment to the small farmer, is supporting an "ujamaa" village scheme involving 250,000 people in the Kigoma region, and such is its faith in "ujamaa" that it plans, within a year or two, to extend its aid to another half-dozen regions embracing more than a quarter of Tanzania's population, or about 3.5 million persons. The bank's financial contribution will be spent on the inputs of new improved seed and fertilizer, marketing and credit systems, extension services, agri-

cultural research, social services, irrigation and access roads. This aid will amount to £225 a family of which Tanzania will provide 25 per cent.

Confident

World Bank officials are confident that within 10 years village and family income can be doubled.

Moreover they reckon that the economic rate of return on the project will be 22 per cent a year—which, of course, is quite a bit above what a private investor would hope to get out of the average industrial enterprise. (Admittedly, however, his risks in industry would be much lower.)

Although these figures suggest that the World Bank officials have an enormous amount of confidence in the potential of peasant farming, "ujamaa style," it should be noted that calculations of this kind are highly sensitive. If yields are increased by 75 per cent instead of the planned 100 per cent, the rate of return would be zero! And if they increased by 80 per cent, the rate of return would be only 5 per cent.

But it is really too early to say whether the "ujamaa" villages will succeed or not. The omens are good but it is fervently to be hoped that the money and bureaucracy that come with the World Bank's concern do not work to undermine the self-reliance that has been such a marked feature of Tanzania's early years of lonely struggle.

55

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: July 22, 1975

FROM: I.P.M. Cargill

SUBJECT: Mr. R.B.M. King

1. I lunched with King last Friday and discussed further the suggestion that he should join the Bank. He is keen to do this. In a previous discussion about a month earlier in Paris, I had said that we would have difficulties about waiting until sometime well into 1976 when he felt he would have put in an appropriate amount of work since his appointment to his present post and felt that the question of his knighthood should not be allowed to stand in the way of an early decision. On this occasion, King made little mention of the "knighthood" problem but said that owing to recent changes in the laws relating to government pensions, he would suffer considerable disadvantage if he resigned from the British Service before December 31, 1975. I told him that I thought this was a compelling argument.

2. He then raised some other matters which he had not raised before. I had previously explained to him the workload that was building up in my part of the Bank and had said that if he came to work for me he might, for example, undertake the IDA exercise as I would not have the time to devote the personal attention necessary to that as well as to my other work. On this occasion, he inquired whether if this was what he would do, he would have the same rank as Rickett, i.e. Vice President. He expressed the view that to make any other arrangement might create an unfortunate impression with donor countries and make his task more difficult. On this point he was quite definite. He felt that it might be regarded as a step down for a Permanent Secretary of a Ministry to come to the Bank at a lower level than this. I told him I foresaw some difficulties in this. First, we already have two British Vice Presidents; and second, the induction of someone at this level would probably be ill received within the Bank. He suggested, however, that a title such as President's Special Representative, with a status equivalent to that of a Vice President, might get over this problem until a substantive post of Vice President became available.

3. King, who will be 55 next month, also raised the question of what security of tenure he would have if he came to the Bank. He was concerned about this as a move now would mean a premature retirement from the British Service, with whom he would normally have another five years to serve. I told him that the Bank staff were engaged without anything more than a letter of appointment unless they were on contract. He then suggested that he might be put on the same basis as Rickett. I did not recall the full details of Rickett's terms but know that he had a contract following the Bank's usual rule for people over the age of 60.

cc: Mr. Knapp

IPMCargill/plc

56

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: July 25, 1975

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Request for Interview: Douglas Ramsey, Economic Development and Raw Materials Correspondent for the Economist, London.

Douglas Ramsey has asked for an interview with you based on the questions attached. This is to be a straight "theme" interview leading to a profile of the Bank under your administration. I have told him you will not discuss U.S. domestic energy or other public issues. Ramsey discussed this with his local economist correspondent, John Midgeley, who supports the request.

I have discussed this by phone with William in Southampton. He feels that tension between the Bank and the U.S. may be a useful story in Europe, i.e. he does not believe Rowen is doing us harm in that quarter. Ramsey's article would probably highlight the Bank's world view and counteract it to some extent with certain U.S. trends -- but he is aware that the Americans are divided in opinion. Ramsey assures me this will not be a "confrontational story."

Ramsey is prepared to respect the "cleared back" rules respecting quotes, etc.

I have suggested 6 p.m. Monday, July 28, depending with you OK.

Attchment

JEM:apz

cc: Mr. Hoffman
Mr. Clark o/r

Attention Mr Merriam. This is the sort of line of questioning I think would cover what I am after and also leave Mr McNamara plenty of room to expound on whatever crucial issues that I have missed. There are many of them. And again, I too would prefer a story rather than Q & A format, for style if no other reason.

Doug Ramsey

+++

Does the World Bank's role today require much more money than in the past?

How have events during the past two years, and in particular western inflation and costlier energy, changed the objectives or impact of development finance? and its availability (or lack of it)?

Could increased recourse to funds from Opec countries mean giving that body undue influence over the bank's lending activities? Have you seen any sign whatsoever that those lenders would want to exercise such influence?

On past experience, where should World Bank funds be concentrated? To the poorest, or else countries which might be able to put them to use for more immediate profit? What balance should the Bank strike between so-called hard and soft loans?

~~Are the developing nations still in need of such help through tariff concessions?~~

Where, in fact, can developing nations look in the next few years for help (a) if trade talks at GATT drag on as expected, and (b) the industrial countries balk at giving the LDCs export earning guarantees of one sort or another, be it in Unctad or elsewhere?

etc.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: July 28, 1975

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Interview with Douglas Ramsey, Economic Development and Raw Materials Correspondent of the ECONOMIST: Some Suggested Responses to his Questions

Q. Does the World Bank's role today require much more money than in the past?

A. (This is a standard opener.) Suggest you discuss source of resource capital and its recipients. Note what loss of capital resources would mean to progress of development, and contrast that this figure is making in meeting your Nairobi program. In FY75 \$900 million went into rural development lending for 3 million families (20 million people). In many cases doubling and tripling income.

Q. How have events during the past two years, and in particular western inflation and costlier energy, changed the objectives or impact of development finance? and its availability (or lack of it)?

A. Economic events have affected the availability of development finance far more than objectives, which have remained essentially the same. LDCs have had to divert savings which might have gone into productive investment for other needs, e.g. food purchases in India and Bangladesh, low income wage increase in Kenya.

Purchasing power of primary commodities exported by the developing world is expected to decline 13% in 1975, while oil prices are steady and prices of manufactures rise.

Objective changes in one respect. We must not dream of achieving high per capita growth rates, as earlier. In poorest countries there may be no growth at all unless development can continue.

Q. Could increased recourse to funds from OPEC countries mean giving that body undue influence over the Bank's lending activities? Have you seen any sign whatsoever that those lenders would want to exercise such influence?

A. Firm "no". Nor has any OPEC leader attempted to exercise such influence. Bank bonds are found to be a good security by OPEC countries. Moreover, many OPEC countries, e.g. Nigeria, Algeria and Indonesia, value Bank's advice in making effective use of their funds.

Increase in shares in Bank will parallel rise in Fund quotas. Bank is becoming increasingly an international institution -- even considering criticism from the U.S., one sees that our aim at the Bank is to be an

independent organization.

- Q. On past experience, where should World Bank funds be concentrated? To the poorest, or else countries which might be able to put them to use for more immediate profit? What balance should the Bank strike between so-called hard and soft loans?
- A. Stress here need for IDA and importance of market accessibility. (This may lead to premature conversation re Third Window, which we can put on "hold" if you wish, although the Third Window could be an essential part of this story.) Rising debt burdens of poorest should be stressed vis-a-vis IDA.

Perhaps you should comment on access to capital markets, using U.S. as an example, and possibly last week's statement in Germany.

- Q. Where, in fact, can developing nations look in the next few years for help: (a) If Trade talks at GATT drag on as expected, and (b) the industrial countries balk at giving the LDCs export earning guarantees of one sort or another, be it in UNCTAD or elsewhere?
- A. Trade gains are essential, but LDCs may have to look to new markets in OPEC countries and to expand manufactures. Also essential that they reduce dependence on imported food.

JEM:rgw

57

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting with the U.K. Delegation, September 1, 1975

Present: Messrs. McNamara, Knapp, Rt. Hon. Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gordon Richardson, Governor Bank of England, Sir Derek Mitchell, Treasury, Mr. King, Ministry of Overseas Development, and Mr. Rawlinson

Mr. McNamara said that he hoped to get the UK's support for VIDA. Governments had difficulty to come to grips with the erosion effect of inflation and many traditional Part I countries had exaggerated expectations with respect to OPEC contributions. It would be particularly difficult to get the support of Germany, Japan and the U.S. An agreement on VIDA was needed no later than 12 months from now. Mr. McNamara said that he had not exaggerated with respect to the plight of countries like India, Pakistan and Bangladesh in his speech. It was important to realize the multiplier effect of multilateral assistance which was obtained by stimulating other donors. Mr. Healey said that he would give strong diplomatic support to VIDA by trying to persuade other donors. Financial support was not possible until FY79. Mr. McNamara said that UK disbursements for VIDA could be tailored to accommodate the financial situation in the UK. This was a technical matter. Mr. Healey said that Mr. Prentice was deeply committed to VIDA. Mr. McNamara said that he would talk to Mr. Prentice at the Tidewater Meeting in Germany later this month.

Mr. McNamara said that there had been a dramatic change in U.S. attitude towards the LDCs in the last 60 days. The U.S. had realized that the oil price would not come down and also that the LDCs would not be willing to talk if the U.S. were not more forthcoming. Mr. Healey wondered whether this was rhetoric or whether increased finance would result. Mr. McNamara said that the rhetoric was necessary to change the mind but he did realize that it would be difficult to implement the proposals in Congress.

Mr. McNamara said there had been concern in the Board over the size of IBRD. Some countries felt that this would put a burden on OECD countries which they were not willing to assume. Hence some countries were now concerned about the selective increase. Mr. Rawlinson said that the foreseen increase for OPEC might be controversial but that the UK supported such an increase. Mr. McNamara said that details of the increase could be negotiated and that the total vote for LDCs should increase. Mr. Healey said that he would support the selective increase and the parallelism with the Fund in his speech to the Annual Meeting the next day.

Mr. Rawlinson said that the U.S. had given particular emphasis to the role of IFC. Mr. McNamara said that this was part of U.S. ideology on the role of private enterprise and that he was pleased by U.S. support.

SB
September 8, 1975

58

-INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE
CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 13, 1975

Note for the File:

There will be no MemCon for
this meeting.

The purpose of Mr. Windridge's
visit was to invite Mr. McNamara to
speak at ISMA's 50th anniversary
meeting; Mr. McNamara declined.

B. M. Moore

B. M. Moore

Mr. McNamara

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sven Burmester

DATE: October 7, 1975

FROM: H. Fuchs

SUBJECT: Request of Mr. K. L. Windridge, Secretary General of ISMA
to see Mr. McNamara during the week October 13-17

1. Next week the 12th Meeting of the UNIDO/FAO/IBRD Working Group on Fertilizers will be held in Washington; I am attaching for your general information a copy of the provisional agenda.

2. One of the participants of the meeting will be Mr. Windridge, Secretary General of International Superphosphate and Compound Manufacturers Association Ltd., (ISMA) who has expressed the desire to pay a brief visit to Mr. McNamara any time during the week (October 13-17) to talk about ISMA's work and explore the possibility of Mr. McNamara accepting an invitation to deliver the keynote speech during ISMA's 50th Anniversary Conference in London, May 10-14, 1976.

3. The ISMA conference has become a gathering place of all important people in the fertilizer business and I believe that the effect of such an address by Mr. McNamara would be highly positive and be well received by such a mixed industrial/agricultural audience.

4. While I therefore hope that Mr. McNamara would be able to accept the invitation, I do recognize that towards the end of our fiscal year this may be a particularly difficult time to break away from his other work. But in any case, in view of ISMA's attempt to invite Mr. McNamara during two of their previous conferences, I would very much hope that Mr. McNamara could find the 15 minutes or so to see Mr. Windridge during his forthcoming stay in Washington. Mr. Windridge is an interesting and very knowledgeable person in the fertilizer field and we have, particularly since the creation of the Fertilizer Unit, established a very good working relationship with him.

5. I look forward to your response. Thank you.

Attachment

HFuchs:sml

cc: Messrs. Kalmanoff
Stier

10/8
Tell him I
have a full
schedule but
will see him
at 6:30 min.
10/13

10/8
Informed Mr. Fuchs' office
(Suzanne). Will confirm
s.

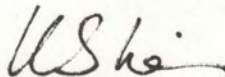
TO ALL PARTICIPANTS:

Please find attached the Provisional Agenda for the 12th Meeting of the UNIDO/FAO/IBRD Working Group on Fertilizers, 13 - 17 October 1975. The Provisional Agenda incorporates comments and suggestions received on the Draft Agenda which was circulated earlier.

The meeting will start on Monday, 13 October, at 9:30 a.m. in Conference Room C1006 at the Bank Headquarters, 1818 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20433.

I am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,



Harald Stier
Fertilizer Unit
Industrial Projects Department

12th Meeting of the UNIDO/FAO/IBRD
Working Group on Fertilizers

Washington, D.C.

October 13-17, 1975

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. New forms of mineral and organic fertilizers.
 - a. Mineral fertilizers: Introductory paper by UNIDO on liquid fertilizers.
 - b. Organic fertilizers: Introductory paper by FAO.
2. New technical developments in fertilizer production. Introduction by Bank.
3. Specific requirements of fertilizers in developing countries. Introductory paper by FAO.
4. Investment costs for new fertilizer plants in developing countries. Introductory paper by UNIDO.
5. Debottlenecking of fertilizer plants in developing countries.
6. Long-term fertilizer contracts.
7. Regional developments. Introduction by UNIDO/FAO.
8. Marketing and distribution of fertilizers.
9. Fertilizer statistics.
 - a. Estimated actual fertilizer production/consumption/trade 1974/75.
 - b. Fertilizer capacities 1973/74 - 1980/81.
 - c. Methodologies for estimating fertilizer production.
 - d. Terminology.
 - e. Other statistical matters.
10. Future work program.

59

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting with British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Prentice, March 15, 1976

Present: Messrs. McNamara, Knapp, Prentice, Rynie, and McCleane

Mr. McNamara complimented Mr. Prentice for having avoided cuts in his aid budget. He said that this was a tremendous accomplishment and could have influence on such countries as the U.S., Japan and Germany. Mr. Prentice said that British aid had still been dropping as a percentage of GDP and, even though he foresaw that the UK aid budget would maintain a growth rate of 5% in real terms, this was of course not nearly enough to solve the problems of the developing countries.

Mr. McNamara said that the increase in oil prices, the deterioration of the terms of trade, the recession in the OECD countries, and the worldwide price inflation had not yet been reflected totally in the LDCs' economies but that this would happen within the next 12-18 months. Mr. Prentice agreed and said that the vulnerability of the LDCs certainly was increasing. India, for instance, would be in deep trouble if it had a bad monsoon next year.

Mr. Prentice asked whether the U.S. Administration could not do more to increase U.S. aid. Mr. McNamara said that it could but that the Administration was facing attacks from the right and had other objectives than supporting the Bank with its aid program. He explained the politics of the Congressional situation and the Bank's lobbying effort. Mr. Prentice felt that the Bank should not be involved in lobbying and Mr. McNamara agreed in principle but said that in the present situation it was necessary. Mr. Prentice said that politicians often exaggerated the difficulties of obtaining support for foreign aid programs. He had found in his own constituency that the anti-aid voices were no more than "an unorganized grumble."

Mr. McNamara briefly sketched the main problems that the Bank was facing. On IDAV an approach should be decided before Manila. Mr. Prentice commented that the London meeting apparently did not get very far. Mr. McNamara said that this was true but some advances were made in a positive atmosphere. On the IBRD Selective Capital Increase, the U.S. had insisted that the lending rate, the lending program and IDA transfers be discussed in connection with the increase. Mr. Rynie said that it would be politically unwise to go ahead on the increase without the support of the U.S.

Mr. McNamara asked what Mr. Prentice thought would be achieved at the UNCTAD meeting in Nairobi. Mr. Prentice said that it was impossible to say at this stage and that he would not personally attend the meeting. The British representative would be the Secretary of Trade, Mr. Shore. Mr. McNamara said that he did not plan to attend either.

SB
March 16, 1976

60.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Sven Burmester, Office of the President
FROM: R. F. R. Deare, UK Alternate Executive Director
SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. Edmund de Rothschild

DATE: 21 April 1976

As arranged when we spoke this morning, I attach a copy of the programme as it stands at the moment, including the suggested call on Mr. McNamara at 18.00 hours on Wednesday 28 April. Also attached is an extract from a letter sent to us setting out very briefly the advantages of the low head hydro, together with the copy of Mr. de Rothschild's letter of 25 March for which you asked and the brochure which accompanied it.

Attachments

Visit of Mr. Edmund de Rothschild to Washington, DC

Tuesday
27 April 1976

11.00 Presentation in the Rotunda, British Embassy

Lunch - Rotunda

15.30 Mr. Edmund de Rothschild
and
Dr. Eric Wilson (Professor of Hydraulic Engineering at Salford University)
to call on the British Ambassador

Wednesday
28 April 1976

10.00 Presentation at the IBRD (Room D556)

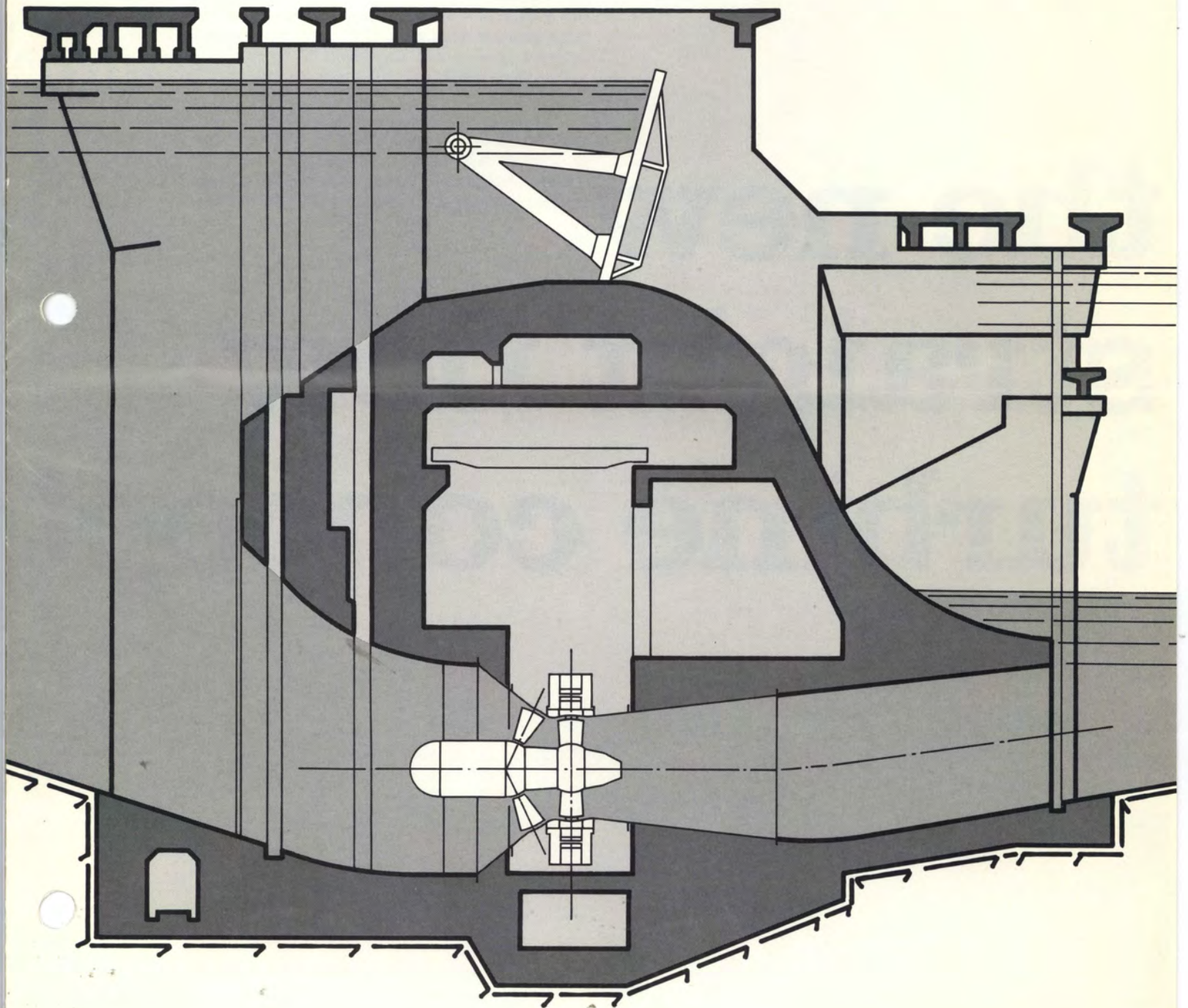
15.00 Presentation at the IADB.

(?) 18.00 Mr. Edmund de Rothschild to call on Mr. McNamara, President, World Bank Group

Following years of research, a means of harnessing large quantities of power from low head hydro has been devised. New forms of turbines with the generator in the rim, effectively sealed from the surrounding water, have been tested. The implications that follow from this are these:-

- a) New and more extensive power is available from natural, renewable resources,
- b) Rural electrification utilising very small turbines where a flow of water is available becomes possible thus obviating expensive diesel fuel being transported to remote communities - also obviating long transmission lines,
- c) Environmental and ecological advantages are considerable in that the back up of water needed for the high head hydro with consequent flooding of areas is obviated,
- d) The generator being associated with the turbine obviates the necessity for unsightly power houses. In fact, water flows over the turbines, thus not disturbing the effect of river flow but making a sort of weir and easy passage for fish, bypasses for canoes, or even small boats are easily made available.

STRAFILO®



The increase in oil prices and world-wide awakening of interest in safety and environmental conditions, which is rendering the construction of nuclear power stations difficult and expensive, have produced new relationships and perspectives in energy production.

Consequently, the time has arrived for more intensive investigations into self-recuperating energy sources in the form of river and tidal power. As far back as 1919, the American engineer Leroy F. Harza proposed for the exploitation of such energy the Straight Flow turbine design giving minimum dimensions with the optimum hydraulic profile, as an alternative to the then normal Kaplan/Propeller type designs. The machine is arranged horizontally in the flow direction, i.e. flow throughout the machine is entirely axial. The generator is arranged on the runner periphery and requires no driving shaft.

Escher Wyss has already built 73 units of this design.

Unfortunately, the Straight Flow turbine was practicable only within very narrow limits with the water turbine technology of that time.

However, the STRAFLO® turbine recently developed by Escher Wyss is a Straight Flow turbine employable over the whole Kaplan turbine head range.

the new straight flow turbine concept

Possible Applications of the STRAFLO® Turbine

The STRAFLO® turbine is a low head axial flow turbine. Its field of application extends not only to that of Bulb and Tubular turbines, but also of Kaplan turbines.

Its universality is shown by the following:

- Applicable heads up to 40 m and above.
- Suitable for reversible operation as either turbine or pump.
- Practicable in any size feasible for production and transport.
- Variable pitch runner blades may be provided for high efficiency over the requisite range of heads and discharges.

Due to the simplicity of its design, the STRAFLO® turbine is suitable for projects of every magnitude, particularly for:

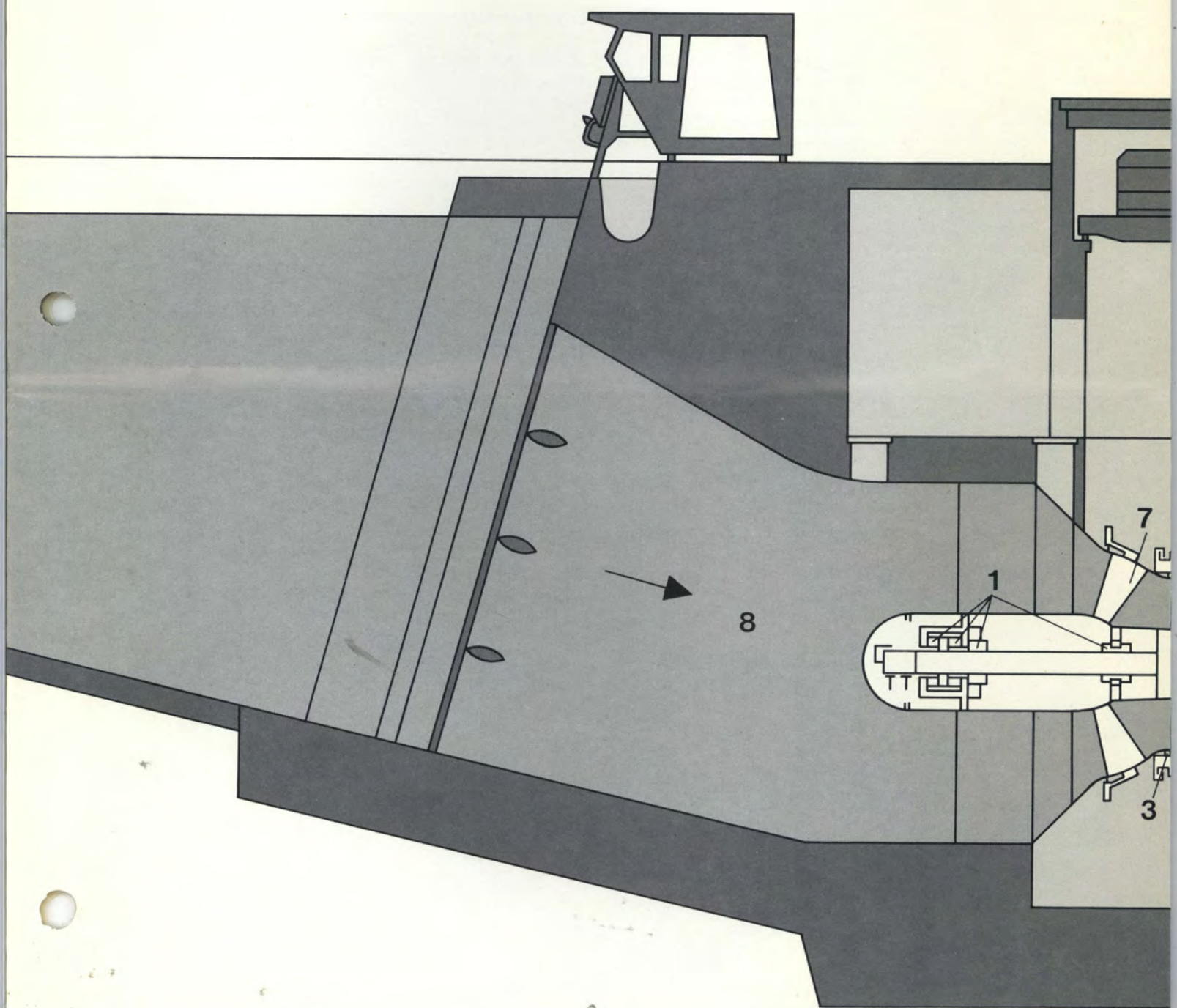
- River power station turbines.
- Tidal power station turbines or pump-turbines.
- Pump-turbines for irrigation projects.

The superiority of the STRAFLO® turbine over other low head machines is shown by the following advantages:

- Simpler power station design with minimum dimensions, since the main parts of the turbine and generator are a compact unit in a single vertical plane.
- More efficient use of the available energy within the smallest possible space due to the ease of arranging the weir above the power house. Direct intake path to the turbines reduces head losses. The kinetic energy of flow over the weir is used to depress tailwater level and so augments the effective head for generation.
- Transmission of forces via the shortest path.
- Minimum floor loadings due to equal distribution of masses.
- In contrast to the Bulb turbine, the STRAFLO® turbine is also suitable for the largest feasible diameters, heads and outputs. Stable operation is ensured by the inherently high rotor inertia.

The STRAFLO® turbine concept opens up new possibilities in the low head sector. Total cost savings of around 15 to 30% should make it possible to develop many projects which were hitherto considered not economically attractive, and lead to economic exploitation of valuable low head energy reserves.

- 1 Bearings
- 2 Connection between runner and outer rim
- 3 Seals
- 4 Generator stator
- 5 Generator rotor
- 6 Runner
- 7 Guide wheel
- 8 Intake
- 9 Draft tube



The STRAFLO® turbine features new design elements allowing general application of the Straight Flow concept by eliminating formerly insuperable problems.

1 Bearings

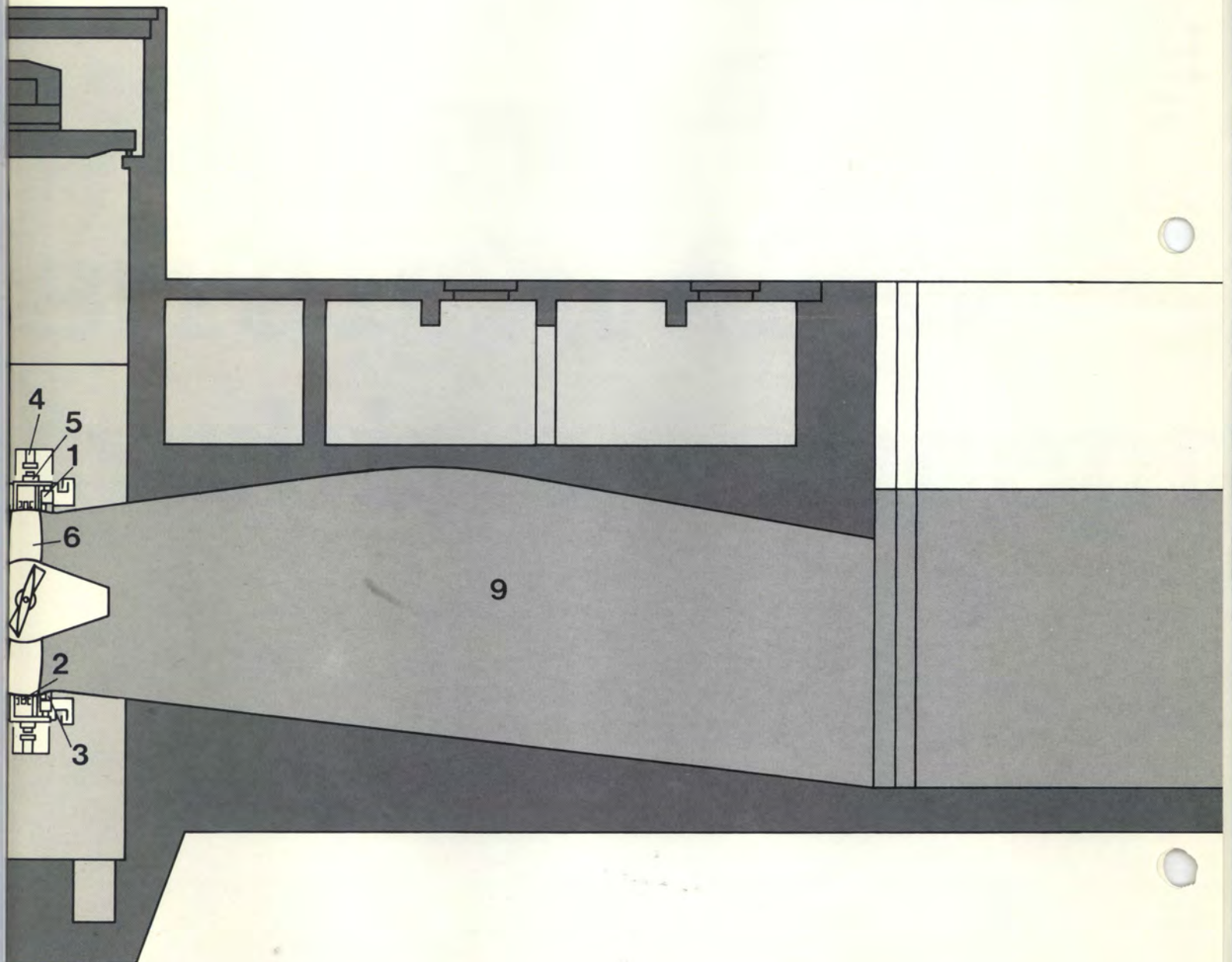
- Forces are transmitted via the shortest possible path by combined inner and outer bearings.
- Minimum dimensions and maximum operational safety are achieved by using well-proved Escher Wyss hydrostatic bearing elements.

2 Connections between Runner and Outer Ring

- Nearly all external forces are avoided by the use of combined inner and outer bearings.
- All forces due to internal stresses and expansion are compensated by the flexible and radially free connections.

3 Seals between Rotor and Turbine Casing

- Divided into a large number of pressure-compensated, self-centering hydrostatically operated sealing elements, giving reliability independent of operating head and size of machine.
- Optimally adjustable clearance between sealing elements and rotor gives minimum losses.
- Wear is obviated by the clearance always existing between the sealing elements and the rotor. The provision of pressurised clean water to the seals prevents ingress of contaminated water.



EdeR/GED

25th March 1976

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

Dear Mr. McNamara,

You will recall that I had the pleasure of meeting you when we discussed the possibility of helping the Arab refugees following upon the Six Day War. Your predecessor, Mr. George Woods, had very kindly allowed me to meet some of his technical experts for discussions on desalting plants. You gave me lunch and we tried to find ways and means of helping, but alas it came to nothing.

I would now like to visit Washington to talk to some of your experts on a rather different subject. As you may remember, the development of the 7 million h.p. Churchill Falls in Labrador through BRINCO, was instigated by my firm, N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in London. More recently, we were involved with two leading Canadian firms in sponsoring further surveys of the Canadian Bay of Fundy tidal power potential with a view to updating the Atlantic Tidal Power Programming Board's report which was presented in 1969. The findings of these surveys were given to the Provincial Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to the Federal Government of Canada. I understand further studies are now under way.

The really significant innovation that emerged from our survey was in the field of low head water turbines. A type called the straight-flow turbine with rim generator embodies technical advantages over other types.

Since public opinion today is so concerned with the environment, the advantages of using low head hydro, whether in rivers, irrigation schemes or tides, assume a greater importance. I feel that this innovation, coupled with the economic and ecological climate of opinion, offers an opportunity for such developments which previously were uneconomic.

These new turbines are available in a whole range of sizes suitable not only for major schemes but for schemes of rural electrification.

Recently, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the full backing of the Secretary General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, I met Dr. Vladimir Baum, Director of the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport in New York. Dr. Baum suggested to me that we should talk to your experts at the World Bank and give them a fuller outline of the potentialities that are now available. I am, therefore, planning to visit Washington on the 27th and 28th April with Dr. Ing. V. Frey, Managing Director of Escher Wyss A. G. of Zurich, a member of the Sulzer Group, Switzerland.

One of my colleagues, Dr. Eric Wilson, Professor of Hydraulic Engineering, Salford University, U.K., may also accompany me to Washington. He has taken a leading part in tidal power studies all over the world in the course of which he has identified the importance of this type of turbine to low head hydro development. For example, he has briefed officials in the U. S. Department of Energy on this latest technology and has advised the U. S. Corps of Engineers on tidal power for Alaska. He is the author of numerous technical articles and of papers presented to International Conferences. In 1975 Dr. Wilson visited India for the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation to investigate tidal power potential. I understand that his report, dated December 1975, recommended further investigations in two areas. I can think of no better person to brief members of your staff on this new development.

I am also writing to Senor Don Antonio Ortiz Mena, President of the Inter-American Development Bank, who I met when he was Finance Minister for Mexico. We are hoping to discuss the subject with him and his staff along similar lines.

I attach a list of senior members of your staff whose names have been given to me and who may be interested in such a meeting. Could you please let me know the appropriate person in the World Bank who can help to finalise these meetings, if you concur. I will then ask the Sulzer representative in New York to get in touch with him or her.

Finally, I very much hope that there will be an opportunity for Dr. Frey, Dr. Wilson and myself to have a brief meeting with you personally just to outline this new concept and the considerable interest it has aroused world wide.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Edmund de Rothschild

P.S. I enclose, for your personal information, a brief brochure on this type of turbine.

Enclosures

61

DRAFT

THE DITCHLEY FOUNDATIONS

FIRST OF TWO CONFERENCES ON

VALUES & DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES

IN MODERN DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES

3-6 December, 1976

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE

To Consider

1. What are understood to be 'the basic values accepted in modern, western, democratic, industrialised societies'; the extent to which traditional values have been displaced and why.
2. How, consciously or not, decision-makers are influenced by such systems of values, within the political process; the economic context; modern legal and statutory regulation.
 - a. The Political Process. Decisions are taken, in theory, by governments after debate among elected representatives of the people, and are then enacted by the government's executive agents: the extent to which these decisions are influenced by other centres of power, e.g. commercial, industrial, regional, trade union.
 - b. The Economic Context. The extent to which economic planning (and planning for growth) threaten individual economic initiative and choice. The extent to which the development of a more coherent, planned economy can be combined with the encouragement of individual enterprise. The extent to which we can replace traditional 'incentives' by others.
 - c. International Institutions. The influence of international institutions, commercial or otherwise, on a) and b).

/over

d. Legal and Statutory Regulation. The choice of values for personal decision has been vastly increased by education, the media and so-called participatory democracy: To what extent does this affect the basic values by which the individual governs his life and his conduct towards his neighbours, e.g. in respect of his attitude to the traditions and forces of law and order, etc.?

3. The extent to which the ordering of our society so that freedom to choose, and to choose values, is preserved. The strength and adaptability of the traditional 'democratic' system and the evolution of methods which continue to allow those who make decisions free expression and individual creativity and choice.

The Second Conference in this series will be held from 22 to 25 April, 1977, its terms of reference will be decided after the first conference.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: May 21, 1976

FROM: John E. Merriam

SUBJECT: Visit of Mr. M.H. "Fredy" Fisher of the "Financial Times" of London

The Editor of the "Financial Times" of London, Mr. M.H. "Fredy" Fisher, will be visiting Washington June 10 and 11. He will be having conversations with William Simon, Arthur Burns, etc., and would like to call on you, if you are available. All conversations are to be on an unattributed basis as background. He would like to talk about the Bank generally and its role in the North-South dialogue.

There are special reasons for urging that you do this: First, it is risk free. Second, the former "Financial Times" correspondent, Paul Lewis, was one of the people (along with Bart Rowen) who caused us difficulty over Report No.477. While the new correspondent, Yurick Martin, is friendly and we are rapidly repairing relationships, a meeting between you and Fisher, would be helpful in this regard. I am sure that William will agree with this, when he returns, and would want to participate in the proceedings.

I am sending a copy of this memo to Peter Cargill, who is aware of this request, and supports it.

cc: Mr. Cargill
Mr. Wm. Clark (o/r)

JEM:rgw

3/27
6721 Fri 6/11
LJ

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara

DATE: May 27, 1976

FROM: Raymond J. Goodman *RJG*SUBJECT: Mr. M.H. Fisher

I support Duke Merriam's suggestion that you receive M.H. Fisher, the Editor of the Financial Times. A background note may be helpful.

5/27

Fredy Fisher, who is an old friend of mine, was a refugee from Germany as a schoolboy, and still has an accent thicker than Henry Kissinger's. A historian by profession, he worked on the captured German documents after the war, and published a couple of scholarly volumes (the papers of Friedrich von Holstein) before deciding to go into journalism. He joined the editorial staff of the Financial Times in 1957 at the bottom of the ladder, and within a few years became their diplomatic correspondent. He was appointed Editor in 1973. This says a good deal for his ability and drive, and for the good sense of the newspaper in not letting his very un-British characteristics stand in the way.

Fisher has always been interested in overseas economic affairs, including those of the Third World. He is reasonably knowledgeable about the Bank and always seemed in sympathy with what we are trying to accomplish. However, I don't know how up-to-date his knowledge is because I haven't seen him for over a year. Considering how widely read the Financial Times is, I believe that half an hour of your time spent with him would be well worthwhile.

cc: Messrs. Merriam
W. Clark (o.r.)

63

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: July 12, 1976

FROM: William Clark *WCK*SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation with
the Secretary General of the Commonwealth
Secretariat. July 9, 1976

This first meeting between Mr. McNamara and Mr. Ramphal, the Guyanese who recently succeeded Arnold Smith, was very cordial.

Mr. McNamara repeated his hopes for three decisions on re-financing the Bank Group by early '77 and asked the Secretary-General to try and inscribe them on the Agenda of the Commonwealth Meeting at Hong Kong. *(see Mem Con with Sir R. King)*

The Secretary General agreed and explained something of the background of that meeting. It would provide an opportunity for the U.K. to rehabilitate itself after its very poor performance at Nairobi/UNCTAD - where, he said, the briefs were all written by Civil Servants since the Administration had recently changed and Ministers had not got a grip. Canada would also probably be anxious to show that it was more pro-LDC than the U.S.; and the Secretary-General was going to visit Trudeau during July.

The most important Commonwealth meeting was the meeting of Prime Ministers during the Queen's Silver Jubilee in London 1977. At this the Secretariat hoped to produce a plan for industrialisation, on top of whatever had been obtained in the Commodity field. He hoped to get Maurice Strong to head up the task force on this.

The Secretary General spoke very critically of the Integrated Commodity Plan and its Common Fund, as ill thought out, omitting Compensatory Financing and not helping the poorest. He hoped that the Third World would reconsider its positions on this and on other matters of strategy and tactics at its Summit meeting in Colombo in August.

cc: Mr. Carpell

WDClark:sf

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Files

DATE: July 12, 1976

FROM: William Clark *WDC*SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation with
Sir Richard King - July 9, 1976

The main point of this meeting was for Mr. McNamara to get across his point that IBRD desperately needed by early '77 three agreements:

1. An agreed level of replenishment of IDA at a reasonably high level (the threshold level of \$7.2 b. was mentioned and in addition OPEC contributions).
2. A bridge between the end of IDA IV and the entering into force of IDA V - the transition period.
3. A bridge to avoid a ceiling on IBRD lending by accepting in principle the second step of a general capital increase, which would have a minimum cash impact on budgets in the near future.

Dick King said that it was most undesirable that the Bank ceiling should be set for long at \$5.8b. Work on the three points should be begun at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers meeting at the end of September in Hong Kong. Britain would certainly take a lead, but the Commonwealth was largely under the control of the majority of LDCs. The person to speak to was Ramphal, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

King also mentioned that his Ministry (the ODM) was in severe trouble as it looked like having heavy cuts in the present budget review. (Later at lunch and over the weekend I spoke to the Minister Reg Prentice and found him very upset by what he regarded as inequitable cuts in his budget. He is thinking of resigning - as he did once before - on this issue, which is likely to come to Cabinet about July 15.

cc: Mr. Cargill

WDC:sf



Record Removal Notice

File Title President's papers - Robert S. McNamara Contacts with member countries: United Kingdom - Correspondence 03		Barcode No. 1771221		
Document Date Jul 9, 1976	Document Type Minutes			
Correspondents / Participants N. Monck				
Subject / Title Note of a discussion after lunch at Number 11 Downing Street on Thursday 8th July on the Future of the World Bank Group				
Exception No(s). <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 A-C <input type="checkbox"/> 10 D <input type="checkbox"/> Prerogative to Restrict				
Reason for Removal Information Provided by Member Countries or Third Parties in Confidence				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information. This Policy can be found on the World Bank Access to Information website.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson</td> <td>Date Dec 7, 2012</td> </tr> </table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Dec 7, 2012
Withdrawn by Sherrine M. Thompson	Date Dec 7, 2012			

64

File

POLWARTH, 10th Baron, cr 1690
Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, TD; DL;

Since 1975 Vice-Lord Lieutenant, Borders Region
(Roxburgh, Ettrick and Lauderdale),

Member, Royal Company of Archers;
1945-63 a Scots Representative Peer
Chartered Accountant

Born: 17 Nov. 1916 son of late Hon. Walter Thomas Hepburne-Scott
(d 1942); S grandfather, 1944

1943 m 1st, Caroline Margaret (marr, diss. 1969)
2nd d of late Captain R.A.Hay, Marlefield,
Roxburghshire, and Helmsley, Yorks.
one s three d;

1969 2nd, Jean, d of Adm. Sir Angus Cunninghame Graham, qv
and formerly wife of C.E.Jauncey, QC;
two step s one step d.

Educated: Eton College
King's College, Cambridge

1939-45 Served War - Captain, Lothians and Border Yeomanry
Former Partner, firm of Chiene and Tait, CA,
Edinburgh

1966-72 Governor, Bank of Scotland
1974- Director

1968-72 Chairman: General Accident, Fire & Life
Assurance Corp.,

1975- Total Oil Marine Ltd,

1975- Total Oil GB Ltd.

1969-72 Director: ICI Ltd,
1974-

1974- Weir Group Ltd.

1974- Halliburton Co.

1975- Canadian Pacific Ltd.

1975- Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada

1972-74 Minister of State, Scottish Office

1955-72 Chairman, later President Scottish Council
(Develt and Industry)

1975- Chairman, Scottish Nat. Orchestra Soc.,

1966 Chancellor, Aberdeen University
 Hon. LLD: St. Andrews
 Aberdeen
 Hon. DLitt Heriot-Watt
 DUniv Stirling
 FRSE; FRSA.

1962 DL Roxburgh

Heir s. Master of Polwarth, qv

Address Harden, Hawick, Scotland
Telephone Hawick 2069
Clubs Brooks's; New (Edinburgh)

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting with the United Kingdom Delegation
October 6, 1976

Present: Messrs. McNamara
William Clark
Sir Derek Mitchell (Second Permanent
Secretary, H.M. Treasury)
Sir Richard King (Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Overseas Development)
W.S. Ryrie

Mr. McNamara said that he would meet with Messrs. Virata and King after the elections in the Development Committee to talk about the future of the Committee. He wished to tailor the work of the Committee so that only one of the two Boards would be involved at any time. He thought it might be useful for the Committee to discuss some of the CIEC issues after the meetings finished in Paris at the end of the year.

Mr. Ryrie asked about the timing of the next capital increase. Mr. McNamara said that he planned to send a paper to the Board early next year, and that he hoped the discussions would come to a conclusion before July 1, 1977.

Mr. King inquired about Mr. McNamara's opinion of a \$1.5-B extension of IDA 4 with an additional "Vote on Account" which would become part of IDA 5 when IDA 5 became effective around February, 1978. Mr. McNamara said that he was skeptical of such an approach, but asked Mr. King to discuss it further with Messrs. Cargill and Vibert.

SB

October 7, 1976