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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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President Barber Conable - General Correspondence

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WORLD BANK OFFICE TRACKING SYSTEM
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Routing and Action Transmittal Sheet

H
*LM
1) B-fyi
2) CAP-file

TO: Mr. B. Conable (E-1227) | DATE: 10/18/90

SUBJECT:

Document From: Roderick Hills
To: bbc
Dated: 10/17/90

Reference No.: EXC901018018

Topic: re Mount Nimba area of Guinea "World Heritage Site" mtg. in Paris on October 22, 1990. Req. a Bank representative to come

Incoming Reference Number: Y
Incoming Action Requested:
Requested Due Date:

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS: | DUE DATE: |

- _____ HANDLE
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Remarks: * note -- Mr. Stanton handled by phone and regretted.
See memo to file on Guinea (Linda)

For File

October 18, 1990

Talked to Mr. Falloux (Environment in Africa)

- Said Bank is not going to finance and thus not interested;
- Environmental NGO's strongly oppose the project

Mr. Cleaver said the Bank may send someone to monitor the meeting--not to participate--because of our other interests in Guinea. Verbally answered this letter. No reply necessary.

JWStanton

Mr. Michael Wormser
Acting Division Chief
Industrial Energy Division

Law Offices of
Donovan Leisure, Rogovin, Huge & Schiller
1250 Twenty-fourth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037-1124

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & IRVINE
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FAX: 212-632-3321

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75008 PARIS
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333 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071
TELEPHONE: 213-253-4000
FAX: 213-617-2368

October 17, 1990

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Barber:

I have for some months been representing a group of companies that are planning to mine iron ore in the so-called Mount Nimba area of Guinea, a location which is within a World Heritage Site. Because of this fact, various officials of the World Bank, as consultants to Guinea, expressed considerable concern about the potential environmental damage that such activity might cause. At their request, I gathered representatives of the group (Cyprus Minerals of Denver; BRGM, a consulting/engineering company of France; Sumitomo of Japan; and AMCL of Great Britain) for a two-day meeting that was organized by John Strongman of the Bank's mining department.

At the meeting, our economists and environmentalists met with Mr. Strongman and their counterparts in the Bank jointly and in separate groups to design a procedure which the World Bank representatives encouraged us to follow. They agreed to meet with us when the procedure was complete. The essence of the procedure was that we would gather all existing environmental data pertaining to the Mount Nimba mining area as well as data pertaining to the World Heritage Site in general and we would construct both an environmental plan to protect the entire World Heritage Site as well and a mining plan to minimize the damage to the Site from the mining itself. The essence of our effort is to attempt to convince all relevant authorities that the damage to the area around the mine would be minimal and acceptable in view of the fact that the economic activity and the proceeds therefrom would support a plan to protect the entire Site which is deteriorating by reason of various types of trespassing and poaching. We also agreed to develop our economic plan in a fashion that would satisfy economists at the World Bank that our

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Mr. Barber Conable
October 17, 1990
Page Two

plan would be fair to Guinea as well as to Liberia, which is contributing a railroad and port facilities, and economically feasible.

Our group has now committed to spend over \$500,000 in the balance of 1990 (much of which has been spent) to undertake to establish that the overall benefit from the mining activities will be beneficial to the World Heritage Site. We are now prepared to make a presentation of what has been done and what can be done during the balance of 1990 in Paris on October 22. Until a week ago, we of course assumed that the World Bank would have a representative present at such meeting since the process had been developed out of our earlier meetings with the Bank. In essence, we need your environmentalists to make any comments deemed relevant to our effort. There will be no implication at all that the Bank is approving our effort. We seek only advice as to whether we can do more in 1990 than we plan to do.

We are now informed that for economic or other reasons no environmentalist from the World Bank will be present. This fact has seriously disrupted our plans in view of the very strong position the World Bank took earlier in the year. The basic problem seems to be that the Bank does not want to be seen as countenancing any mining activity on a World Heritage Site, a position which is understandable as World Heritage Sites are a product of treaty that is monitored by UNESCO and IUCN and it should be up to those organizations to decide whether or not the mere existence of a World Heritage Site precludes mining. We of course fully understand that interpretation of the treaties is a matter to be resolved by UNESCO. However, the World Wildlife Fund (Russell Train) which as you may know initiated the World Heritage concept, is assisting us and it will send someone to the meeting in Paris, as will the IUCN, both for the purpose of determining whether what we propose to do during the balance of 1990 is sensible. Everyone expects the World Bank, which initiated this process, to be present.

More than any other organization, the World Bank recently has been emphasizing the need to develop Site protection plans for the areas of the World that have unusual biological diversity. We do not expect the World Bank to take a position on what the existence of the World Heritage status may mean, but until this past week, we certainly assumed that the World Bank was prepared to tell us whether or not our plans for the Site can be improved upon and in particular whether or not the proposals we make to protect the Site are sound. A World Bank environmentalist, Gus Tillman, visited the IUCN in Geneva earlier this year with an environmental engineer from Cyprus

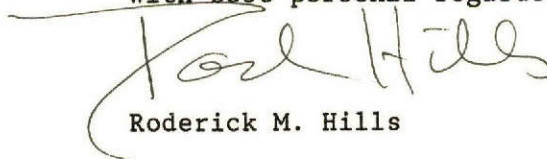
Donovan Leisure, Rogovin, Hugel & Schiller

Mr. Barber Conable
October 17, 1990
Page Three

Minerals for the purpose of securing the attention of the IUCN in our process. We are now in a very difficult position because the World Bank will continue to look at the economics of our project but now seemingly refused to give us any idea at all with respect to whether our environmental plans are sound. Senior representatives of the governments of Guinea and France, UNESCO and IUCN will all be present in Paris on October 22. We very much need a representative of the World Bank.

I enclose a copy of a letter that Russell Train recently sent to IUCN which is relevant to this point.

With best personal regards,



Roderick M. Hills

Enclosure



WWF

World Wildlife Fund

Ref. GN/GEN/91

1 October 1990

Jim Thorsell
CNPPA
IUCN - The World Conservation Union
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland

Dear Jim:

WWF-US has had a number of discussions with Mr. Roderick Hills regarding the matter of mining in the Mt. Nimba region of Guinea.

The industry group set up to exploit the iron ore reserves in the Nimba region is very aware of the environmental impacts and has actively attempted to draw the conservation community into a dialogue on these issues. The fact that Mt. Nimba is a World Heritage Site makes these discussions all the more important.

We have been informed that the group is planning to have a meeting in Paris on 22 October 1990 to discuss the environmental aspects of the mining. We have been asked to attend this meeting, and given the role that CNPPA plays in managing the World Heritage Site portfolio for UNESCO, I think it would be important for your office to attend. As I understand from Mr. Hills, these meetings are to discuss the situation and promote dialogue between the various groups interested in Mt. Nimba.

I have passed your name on to Mr. Hills in the hope that he will formally contact you concerning the meeting.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Tom McShane
Programme Director, Africa/Madagascar



World Wildlife Fund
The Conservation Foundation



August 9, 1990

Dr. Martin Holdgate
Director General
IUCN
CH1196 Gland
Switzerland

Dear Martin:

Thank you for the effort to set up a meeting with your staff for Mr. Roderick Hills. I am sorry that did not work out.


Mr. Hills has been in our office to discuss the Mt. Nimba, Guinea, mining matter with Dr. Thomas McShane, director of the WWF-U.S. African program. Tom is familiar with the area and the problem.

Following their last meeting, Mr. Hills sent Tom a letter, a copy of which I attach hereto. The letter sets out some of the history of the Mt. Nimba nomination as a World Heritage site. I must say that a cursory reading suggests that both the nomination and the IUCN report on the nomination presuppose at least some future mining activity in the area.

I know that Mr. Hills is hopeful that IUCN will not reach a decision on this matter until he has had a chance to meet with IUCN in a "positive fashion," as his letter suggests he plans to do. In view of the record that his letter lays out, that request would not seem unreasonable.

With best regards,

Sincerely,


Russell E. Train
Chairman

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

4/4
Mr. Conable

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 2, 1988

Dear Ms. Holmes:

Thank you for your letter of July 7, 1988, and for your kind invitation to be associated with the Hunger Project's Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger. Much as I would like to attend the award ceremony in New York on September 15, my schedule at that time will need to be fully devoted to preparations for the Bank's Annual Meeting in Berlin. However, I would be pleased to be a member of the dinner committee and to have my name placed on the invitations to this important event if this is appropriate.

Once again, thanks for inviting me, and very best wishes for another successful award ceremony.

Sincerely,

(Signed) BBC

Ms. Joan Holmes
Executive Director
The Hunger Project
One Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010

CBoucher/ba

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RECEIVED

1988 JUL 18 PM 5:00 -013

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/07/07

LOG NUMBER : 880718002

DUE DATE : 88/07/22

FROM : HOLMES, THE HUNGER P

SUBJECT : L - INV. BBC TO SERVE AS MEMBER OF DINNER COMM. IN CONNECTION WIT
AFRICA PRIZE CEREMONY TO BE HELD 9/15/88 IN NY

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Rajagopalan

ACTION:

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COMMENTS : PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR HOPPER'S CLEARANCE AND BBC'S/
SIGNATURE

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Ray
002

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 88/07/07

DUE DATE : 88/07/25

LOG NUMBER : 880712005

FROM : Joan Holmes

SUBJECT : Inv. BBC to serve as member of dinner committee in connection with
The Africa Prize ceremony to be held on Sept. 15 in NY.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
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COMMENTS :cc: Messrs. Aguirre-Sacasa and Qureshi

THE HUNGER PROJECT

7 July 1988

GLOBAL OFFICE
ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA
212/532-4255
TELEX 4972126 THPI UI
TELEFAX 212/532-9785

Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433

JOAN HOLMES
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United Nations

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Composer, musician, entertainer

PAUL DIETRICH
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Eton Court Publishers

WERNER ERHARD
Founder, Werner Erhard & Associates,
Transformational Technologies, Inc.

JOHN J. GILLIGAN (Honorary)
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Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame
Former Administrator, U.S. AID

JOAN HOLMES
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The Hunger Project

BRADFORD MORSE
President, Salzburg Seminar
Former Administrator,
United Nations Development Programme

MARY OKELO
Senior Advisor to the President,
African Development Bank
Founder, Kenya Women's Financial Trust

ROY PROSTERMAN, J.D.
Professor of Law, University of Washington

M. S. SWAMINATHAN, Ph.D.
President, International Union
for Conservation of Nature and
Natural Resources (IUCN)

Dear Mr. Conable:

In 1987, The Hunger Project initiated a new international award: the Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger. This initiative is designed to call the world's attention to the vital importance of African leadership, and to the commitments and contributions that African leaders are making to the economic and social advance of their people.

The Africa Prize will be awarded at a ceremony at the New York Hilton on 15 September. This year, plans are underway for the ceremony's impact to surpass even that of last year, when more than 1200 diplomats, dignitaries and Hunger Project supporters filled the Hilton Grand Ballroom for the presentation of the first Africa Prize. The Hon. Bradford Morse, former administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the individual responsible for coordinating worldwide relief to Africa in 1985-86, serves as chairman of the 1988 International Jury.

We are forming a dinner committee comprised of distinguished individuals who are truly committed to Africa and recognized as such – a committee with the stature and prominence consistent with the mission of this prize. Knowing of your commitment to Africa, I am writing to invite you to be a member of this committee.

Your name, listed on the invitations, will demonstrate the importance of this ceremony to those invited to this historic event. While it is of course not required, we hope you will also be able to attend the ceremony as our guest.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of last year's ceremony program, this year's Africa Prize publication, and a sample of the newspaper coverage of the Africa Prize. I will contact you soon to confirm your participation.

Please join me in supporting this vital initiative for the future of Africa.

Best regards,



Joan Holmes
Executive Director

Enclosures

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

May 3, 1988

Paul R. Hinchey, Manager
Caribbean Project Development Facility
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20523

IFC
Paul,
this is the
letter I told
you about
I took copy
to R.R.

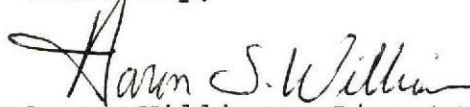
Dear Paul:

This responds to your letter of January 13, regarding the Caribbean Project Development Facility's request for multi-year A.I.D. funding (i.e., \$1.4 million) and the proposed CPDF five-year extension. As we agreed, I have discussed your proposal with our Central American missions and with our regional missions in Central America (ROCAP) and the Caribbean (RDO/C). Based on these lengthy discussions and budget reviews, I regret to inform you that A.I.D cannot provide the requested funds at this time.

Last year, A.I.D. informed CPDF that because of our budget limitations we were not contemplating additional funding, and that the CPDF must make a concerted effort to attract other donor support. Since then, the funding situation of A.I.D. has substantially worsened. Economic Support Funds, a major source of our funding and those used for CPDF, have been virtually eliminated for the Caribbean in FY 88. Another possible source of funds, the Special Development Activities Account, was cut by more than 50% in the Latin American region. Due to these events, we are unable to consider any new funding for CPDF.

I regret to convey this decision in view of CPDF's solid performance over the past several years and the proposed expansion into Central America. However, the Agency's funding situation in the Latin America/Caribbean region leaves no other alternative.

Sincerely,



Aaron Williams, Director
Private Sector Office
Bureau for Latin America and
the Caribbean

5/6/88

THE WORLD BANK/INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: May 17, 1988
TO: Mr. J. William Stanton
FROM: Paul Hinchey *H* *Det*
EXTENSION: 3-9137
SUBJECT: CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

This memorandum provides additional background information to your telephone conversation with Sir William Ryrie on May 16 concerning the Caribbean Project Development Facility (CPDF). Please find attached a copy of the document entitled "Interim Report to the Donors on the Future of the Facility", which provides background information about CPDF's recent operations, its future prospects, and its current situation.

CPDF was formed in 1981 under the auspices of the United Nations Development Program with the International Finance Corporation as the Executing Agency. Financial support has been provided by several regional development finance agencies and governments of industrialized countries. The two largest donors by far have been the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB). The inability of these two major donors to commit funding for the future of CPDF, at least during FY 1988, has presented us with potentially crippling difficulties.

The value of the Facility's contributions to private sector development in the Caribbean, and the quality of its service delivery are not at issue. Several periodic evaluations, both by CPDF's donors and by independent outside reviewers, have confirmed the importance and uniqueness of CPDF's work, as well as the cost efficiency of its provision. Even the letters from USAID notifying us of the budget pinch which has so far prevented them from making a contribution in FY 1988 have acknowledged USAID's support for CPDF and the regret and concern felt by the Agency's senior program staff at the threat which their budget problems pose for the Facility. Officials of the InterAmerican Development Bank, constrained by their own budget uncertainties, have expressed the same views and concern.

Annex II of the attached Interim Report makes plain the seriousness of the inability of USAID and IDB to commit their very substantial shares of CPDF's funding requirement. The impact of the USAID contribution to CPDF is much greater than it would appear from the numbers in Annex II. Virtually all of the prospective European donors have indicated that their own decisions to assist CPDF will be heavily influenced by the USAID decision. The Europeans regard the Caribbean as America's "backyard" and falling within the US "sphere of influence". Without a US lead it is unlikely that CPDF will be able to obtain commitments from the new donors and even the existing commitments from Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany will be suspended if CPDF fails to obtain most of the other commitments sought.

I shall be very grateful for any advice which you could offer on the best means of finding a resolution to this impasse. The upcoming meetings of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development (19-20 May in Paris, and 6-10 June in Washington, D.C.) probably offer the best opportunity to find that resolution before this situation leads to actual impairment of the CPDF's operations.

cc: Sir William Ryrie
Mr. Makarand Dehejia ✓

3955M

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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WBG ARCHIVES

CGCED 88-14

April 29, 1988

From: Deputy Secretary

CARIBBEAN GROUP FOR COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Attached for the use of participants in the Ninth Meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development, tentatively scheduled for June 6-10, 1988 in Washington, D.C., are the following documents:

Caribbean Project Development Facility (CPDF):
Interim Report to the Donors on the Future
of the Facility, prepared by CPDF, dated
April 15, 1988.

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CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

Interim Report to the Donors
On The Future Of The Facility

April 15, 1988

Washington, D.C.

CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

Interim Report to the Donors
On The Future Of The Facility

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- II. CPDF Funding Sources 1988 - 92
- III. Analysis of CPDF Projects by Country and Year of SPP Completion
- IV. Analysis of CPDF Projects

CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY

Interim Report to the Donors

On The Future Of The Facility

Introduction

1. A full report on the operations and funding of the Caribbean Project Development Facility (CPDF), dated September 22, 1986, was submitted to the Donors' Meeting in November 1986. This brief Interim Report covers the period since the full report was issued and is intended to bring Donors up-to-date on the operations and funding of the Facility.

Operations

2. As more and more prospective project sponsors have become aware of the Facility and its work, the number and quality of the projects being brought to CPDF has increased. In its first three years (1981-84) the Facility prepared 21 project proposals of which 13 were approved for financing by lenders. In the last three years (1984-87) 55 proposals have been prepared of which 23 have already been approved with another 10 projects still under active consideration by financial institutions, most of which are expected to be approved. If the projects currently pending are approved, CPDF will have maintained its success rate at about 60%, while having increased the rate at which proposals have been completed to more than 260% of its previous levels. The total value of the 36 projects funded to date is approximately US\$80 million. (A complete list of the project proposals prepared by CPDF since its inception is attached as Annex 3 to this report.)

3. In a number of recent cases the project sponsors have been referred to the Facility by financial institutions which have come to recognize the usefulness of CPDF's work to themselves and to the sponsors. Naturally, this is also an attractive source of projects for CPDF, since it means that there is already a financial institution interested in the project should it prove to be viable. As a result of the interest shown by an insurance company in one of CPDF's recent projects, we are currently seeking to determine the extent to which these longer term funds might be available for project financing in many of the larger countries in which the Facility operates.

Funding

4. Although the Donors' Meeting in November 1986 and the full meeting of the Caribbean Group in January 1987 endorsed the proposal to extend the life of the Facility for a further five years and to extend its services to six new countries in Central America, so far, very little progress has been made in translating those endorsements to commitments. Annex 2, attached, provides a summary showing the amounts sought from the donors and the amounts currently promised. Of nearly US\$12 million sought, only about US\$2.4 million has been committed and even that is

subject to the Facility obtaining adequate support from other sources. The Facility had a carry over from the previous triennium which, based on budgetted expenses, is expected to enable CPDF to function for approximately ten months in 1988. The continuing difficulty in raising financial support for the Facility is already having a negative impact on its operations. (See para. 7, below.)

CPDF's Fees

5. In 1985 CPDF began to charge its clients a "success fee" of 2.5% on the money raised by CPDF. Since then the Facility has "earned" US\$314,800 of which US\$61,224 has been collected, leaving a balance of approximately US\$254,000. Of this, about US\$56,000 is considered "uncollectible" because of the client's refusal to pay in one case and a diminished ability to pay in another. The remaining amount of approximately US\$198,000 is expected to be collected as the clients draw down their funds from the lenders.

6. During the past three years, of the 22 project proposals which were not funded only 9 were rejected by potential lenders, whereas 10 failed to proceed due to the loss of interest on the part of the projects' sponsors. (Three others failed because governments refused to grant the necessary permits.) While it is inevitable that some of CPDF's projects will be rejected by lenders, it is cause for considerable concern that more projects failed to materialize due to a lack of continued support from the sponsors than were turned down by financial institutions. In an attempt to try to achieve a higher level of sponsor commitment to the project at an early stage, CPDF has begun to insist on an "up-front" deposit to be refunded to the sponsor if CPDF is unable to obtain financing. If, however, the sponsor fails to proceed with the project, then CPDF would be entitled to keep the "up-front" deposit. Since the deposit is relatively low (US\$10,000-\$20,000) and CPDF is able to accept deposits in local currencies, there have not been any cases where the sponsor has been unable to use the Facility because of a lack of funds.

Personnel

7. CPDF's present staff consists of seven professionals, including the Manager, and six support staff. Three professional staff left on December 31, 1987 (two to the World Bank Group and one to retirement) and have not yet been replaced due to the continuing uncertainty concerning the future funding of the Facility. The extension of CPDF's coverage to Central America, which had been expected to begin in January 1988, has also been delayed because of the Facility's inability to recruit new staff. Following Hugh Henry-May's visit to Central America in 1987 the Facility has been approached by a number of sponsors seeking assistance in finding finance. While CPDF has tried to be as helpful as possible in these cases, we have not been able to offer our full support because of our limited manpower and our concern for the Facility's long term reputation, if we were to begin offering services and subsequently were

forced to withdraw due to inadequate funding. Once the funding has been secured we do not anticipate any difficulty in attracting good staff to fill CPDF's vacant posts.

April 15, 1988

CARIBBEAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY (CPDF)

Budgetary Information & Forecasts

Year Ending December 31,	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Total Cash Costs	
	===== A U A L S =====				===== F O R C A S T S =====						1988-92
Salaries - Professional Staff	586,450	451,355	426,267	570,765	718,818	986,444	1,155,359	1,247,788	1,347,611	5,456,020	
- Support Staff	94,382	142,671	190,314	185,530	187,275	213,247	238,220	257,278	277,860	1,173,880	
Consultants Fees	135,186	121,897	284,625	297,399	400,000	432,000	466,560	503,885	544,196	2,346,640	
Travel Costs - CPDF Staff & Board	120,209	99,473	70,121	118,398	190,000	205,200	221,616	239,345	258,493	1,114,654	
- Consultants	0	0	0	0	100,000	108,000	116,640	125,971	136,049	586,660	
Miscellaneous	5,296	7,574	2,581	2,986	30,000	32,400	34,992	37,791	40,815	175,998	
Adjustments 1/	0	0	(38,223)	(56,097)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	941,523	822,970	935,685	1,118,981	1,626,094	1,977,291	2,233,387	2,412,058	2,605,023	10,853,853	

1/ Adjustments are subject to amendment based on final accounts produced by UNDP.

CPDF FUNDING SOURCES 1988-92
(Revised April 15, 1988)

			Funding Provided 1981-84 US\$ Equiv.	Funding Provided 1984-87 US\$ Equiv.	Amount Requested 1988-92 US\$ Equiv.	Amount Committed 1988-92 US\$ Equiv.	Comments
In Cash							
=====			=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
USAID			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,400,000		
IDB			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,400,000		
Fed. Republic of Germany				670,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	DM 2 million approved.
Canada			644,928	640,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	Approved subject to remaining funding being secured.
UNDP			170,000	270,000	500,000		
Netherlands			100,000	100,000	200,000		
Caribbean Development Bank			125,000	0			
U.K.			0	0	500,000	0	Offered contribution "in kind".
Existing Donors		SUB-TOTAL	3,039,928	3,680,000	6,200,000	2,400,000	
Japan					1,000,000		
Spain					750,000		
France					500,000		
Norway					500,000		
Denmark					500,000		
Sweden					500,000		
Finland					500,000		0 CPDF request declined.
Switzerland					500,000		
Italy					500,000		0 CPDF request declined.
Austria					500,000		0 CPDF request declined.
New Donors		SUB TOTAL		0	5,750,000	0	
Cash Carry Forward					1,347,319	1,347,319	
		TOTAL CASH CONTRIBUTIONS		3,680,000	13,297,319	3,747,319	
Non-Cash							
=====							
IFC				928,000	Agreed		
U.K.				240,000	Agreed		
		GRAND TOTAL		4,848,000	13,297,319	3,747,319	
		less: Amounts for which donors have responded negatively			3,400,000		IBD, U.K., Italy, Austria, Finland
		Remaining Potential Funding			9,897,319		

ANALYSIS OF CPDF PROJECTS BY COUNTRY AND YEAR OF SPP COMPLETION

COUNTRY	YEAR SPP ISSUED	NAME OF PROJECT	INDUSTRY	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST US\$ '000	FUNDING RAISED THRU CPDF US\$ '000	FUNDING AGENCY	JOBS CREATED	
1	Anguilla	1987	Anguilla Tourism Dev.	Indus - Hotel	2,800		EIB	25
2	Anguilla	1987	Mariners Hotel	Tourism - Hotel	4,300 *	2,500	OPIC	40
3	Antigua	1982	Sealy Mattress (Ant.) Ltd.	Indus - Mattresses	1,894 *	385	Barclays	35
4	Antigua	1982	Santec-Sentinel Int'l.	Indus - Detergent	450 *	100	Hanover, Barclays	14
5	Antigua	1986	Crabbs Slipway & Marina	Tourism - Non-Hotel	104		CFSC	18
6	Antigua	1987	Sealy Matress Co(Ant)Ltd.	Indus - Mattresses	925 *	925	CFSC, Barclays	45
7	Antigua	1987	Electro-Assembly(Ant)Ltd.	Indus - Electronics	336			37
8	Ant&Barbados	1983	Antigua Shrimpery Ltd	Agro - Shrimp	600 *	360	Bk of Antigua, USAID	10
9	Bahamas	1984	Plastic Mfg.Co.Ltd.	Indus-Plastic Pipes	800 *	400	Bahamas Dev.Bk.	9
10	Bahamas	1985	Hi-Tech Fuel Cells Ltd.	Indus - Batteries	12,800		IFC, CDB, IADB	106
11	Bahamas	1986	Bahamas Paper Converting Co.	Indus-Paper Products	759			17
12	Bahamas	1987	Moulders of Bahamas Ltd.	Indus - Plastics	828			38
13	Barbados	1983	Carib. Fin. Serv. Corp. (CFSC)	Finance-Regional DFC	14,463 *	14,465	USAID, IFC, RBC, Bk. NS, etal	6
14	Barbados	1984	FEB Caribbean Ltd.	Indus - Nails	405 *	322	Barbados Devel. Bank	82
15	Barbados	1985	Bargas Ltd.	Indus - LPG Gas	2,621 *	1,120	CFSC	7
16	Barbados	1985	C.O.Williams Asphalt & Quarries	Indus - Quarry	1,574 *	1,000	BDB	15
17	Barbados	1986	Florfol Barbados Ltd.	Agro - Flowers	200 *	125	BNB	40
18	Barbados	1987	Golden Grove Farm	Agro - Dairy Cattle	475			15
19	Barbados	1987	Highland Farms Ltd.	Agro - Beef Cattle	2,270			30
20	Barbados	1987	Inn on the Beach	Tourism - Hotel	682		Bdos. Dev. Bank	6
21	Belize	1983	Zabaneh Banana Prod.	Agro - Bananas	700			20
22	Belize	1985	Belize Marine Enterprises	Tourism - Non-Hotel	830 *	830	CFSC, Bk. of Nova Scotia	15
23	Belize	1985	Quality Poultry Products	Agro - Poultry	1,000 *	300	CFSC	58
24	Belize	1986	Bladen Ltd.	Agro - Bananas	3,100		CDC, CFSC	100
25	Belize	1986	Catacama Bananas Ltd.	Agro - Bananas	3,100		CDC, CFSC	100
26	Belize	1987	The Villa Hotel Ltd.	Tourism - Hotel	1,028 *	750	Bze. Bk. Commrc.	15
27	British V.I.	1986	Pussers Rum Ltd.	Indus - Liquor	1,600		CDC	60
28	Cayman	1983	Puritan Cleaners Ltd.	Indus - Laundry	722 *	540	Cayman Nat. Bk.	19
29	Cayman	1986	Cayman Cruiseship Landing	Tourism - Non-Hotel	8,932		CDB, CDC	20
30	Cayman	1988	Sandals Hotel	Tourism - Hotel	20,000			100
31	Dominica	1982	Fort Young Hotel Ltd.	Tourism - Hotel	2,930			10
32	Dominica	1984	Dominica Timbers Ltd.	Indus - Sawmill	407			41
33	Dominica	1986	Dominica Broilers Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	937		CFSC, HIAMP, DAIDS	31
34	Dominica	1986	Cheapside Furniture Store	Indus - Furniture	320 *	150	DCA's USAID Bank	35
35	Dominica	1987	Dominica Agro. Indus.	Agro - Citrus	850 *	850	CFC, Winera	25
36	Dom. Rep.	1983	Papeles Nacionales C.porA.	Indus - Tissue Paper	4,750 *	640	FIDE, FINADE	76
37	Dom. Rep.	1986	Pavidom C.por A.	Indus - Ceramic Tile	2,287		OPIC, FMO	41
38	Dom. Rep.	1986	Plantaciones Tropicales	Agro - House Plants	978		LAAD, CBC	125
39	Dom. Rep.	1986	Western Agro-Bani S.A.	Agro - Fruit	4,300		IFC, Banco Desarrollo	800
40	Dom. Rep.	1987	Exportadora Japonesa	Agro - Vegetables	916 *	400	LAAD	400
41	Dom. Rep.	1986	Consorcio Citricola del Este	Agro/Agro Proc-Fruit	9,900 *	2,000	FMO	700
42	Grenada	1983	Consolidated Industries Ltd.	Agro - Bottling	1,223 *	1,038	GenFinCo, Barclays, Bk. N.S.	27
43	Grenada	1985	Spice Island Marine Services	Tourism - Non-Hotel	704 *	350	CFSC, USAID	22
44	Grenada	1985	Grenada Brands	Agro	580		CFSC, IAAD, CDC	75
45	Grenada	1985	Caribbean Agro Indus. Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	781			39
46	Grenada	1986	Spice Island Farms Ltd.	Agro - Flowers	1,430			30

* Indicates project received commitments for financing through CPDF.

ANALYSIS OF CPDF PROJECTS BY COUNTRY AND YEAR OF SPP COMPLETION

COUNTRY	YEAR SPP ISSUED	NAME OF PROJECT	INDUSTRY	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST US\$ '000	FUNDING RAISED THRU CPDF US\$ '000	FUNDING AGENCY	JOB CREATED
47	Guyana	1982 Interior Forest Indus.	Agro - Wood Process.	3,719 *	2,900	IADB, IFC	350
48	Guyana	1984 Guyana Broiler Breeder Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	2,748 *	2,748	CFC, IFU, CEREKEM, GNCBT	6
49	Guyana	1986 Willens Timber & Trading	Agro Process-Logging	2,700 *	1,834	IDB, EIB, GABNK	40
50	Guyana	1986 Demears Marine Products Ltd.	Agro Process-Shrimp	1,102 *	700	CFC, GNBTC	22
51	Haiti	1985 J.L.Diamond Int'l S.A.	Indus - Wigs	593 *	388	Bnq.d'Union Haitienne	125
52	Haiti	1986 Agricultural Services S.A.	Indus - Fertilizer	3,700			15
53	Haiti	1986 Ocean Front Farms S.A.	Agro/Agro Proc-Fruit	37,500		IDFC, FDI-HAI	1,790
54	Haiti	1986 Haitian Food Indus.	Agro Process - Fruit	2,250		IDFI	92
55	Haiti	1987 Haitian Tropical Mgmt.	Agro - Fruit	500		OPIC, LAAD	29
56	Jamaica	1982 Processed Food (Jam) Ltd.	Agro - Food Process.	755 *	755	NCBJ, NDB, CFC	25
57	Jamaica	1985 United Dairy Farmers Ltd.	Agro Proc - Dairy	910 *	654	Nat.Comm.Bk.	277
58	Jamaica	1985 Dr.Ian Sangster & Co.Ltd.	Indus - Liquor	522		CFSC	30
59	Jamaica	1985 Sandals/Negril Hotel	Tourism - Hotel	9,000		IDFI	150
60	Jamaica	1985 MacIntosh Bedding Ltd.	Indus - Bedding	2,843 *	2,843	FMO, Falcon Fund	64
61	Jamaica	1985 Fort George Botanicals Ltd.	Agro - Ornam.Plants	631 *	400	Trafalgar Inv. Bk.	110
62	Jamaica	1986 Trafalgar Development Bank	Finance - DFC	896 *	896	FMO, DEG	2
63	Jamaica	1987 Jamaica Latex Co. Ltd.	Indus - Indus.Gloves	5,380			192
64	Jamaica	1988 Jablum Ltd	Agro - Coffee	3,000			200
65	Montserrat	1984 Montserrat Bottling Co.	Indus - Bottling	627			9
66	Montserrat	1987 Montserrat Water Ltd.	Indus-Bottled Water	992			13
67	Montserrat	1987 Montserrat Broilers Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	183			20
68	Neth.Ant.	1984 Aqua Sol N.V.	Agro - Hydro-Veg.	890 *	607	Local Dev. Bks.	5
69	Neth.Ant.	1985 Antillean Rice Mills N.V.	Indus - Rice Mill	1,200 *	279	Devl.Bk of Neth.Ant.	22
70	St.Kitts	1985 Broilerson (SK-N) Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	774 *	738	CFSC/CFC/Loc.Shlds.	25
71	St.Kitts	1987 Tropical Produce Ltd.	Agro - Fruits & Veg	1,090			179
72	St.Kitts	1987 St.Kitts Energy Co. Ltd.	Indus - Elect.Power	9,630			27
73	St.Lucia	1984 Agro-Industries Ltd.	Agro - Food Process.	111			5
74	St.Lucia	1984 Caribbean Nail Producers Ltd.	Indus-Constr.Mater.	172			10
75	St.Lucia	1985 Geeta Agro Indus.Ltd.	Agro	3,185		CFSC, CFC	54
76	St.Vincent	1984 Eastern Carib.Agcy.(Bdos)Ltd	Agro-Produce Storage	250			6
77	Trinidad	1983 Canning Windsor Feed Mill Ltd	Agro - Feedmill	7,833			18
78	Trinidad	1987 United Processors Ltd.	Agro.Proc.- Poultry	2,000			40
* Indicates project received commitments for financing through CPDF.			TOTALS	231,277	45,293		7,535
Totals for Projects Financed				70,236			2,768

ANALYSIS OF C-DF PROJECTS (SPPs Completed in 1987)

COUNTRY	PROJECT	INDUSTRY	ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS US\$ 000	FUNDING COMMITTED US\$ 000	FUNDING AGENCY	STATUS/ COMMENTS
Barbados	Inn on the Beach	Tourism - Hotel	682		B'dosDevBk	Not Funded (F)
Belize	The Villa Hotel Ltd	Tourism - Hotel	1,028	750	Bez.BkCommrc	FUNDED
Dom.Rep.	Exportadora Japonesa	Agro - Vegetables	916	400	LAAD	FUNDED
Bahamas	Moulders of Bahamas Ltd.	Indus - Plastics	828			Pending
Monserrat	Monserrat Broilers Ltd	Agro-Poultry	183			Not Funded(S)
Antigua	Electro-Assembly (Ant) Ltd.	Indus - Electronics	336			Pending
Antigua	Sealy Mattress Co.(Ant) Ltd	Indus - Mattresses	925	925	CFSC,Barclay	FUNDED
St.Kitts	St.Kitts Energy Co.	Indus - Elec.Power	9,630			Not Funded(G)
Anguilla	Mariners Hotel	Tourism - Hotel	4,300	2,500	OPIC	FUNDED
St.Kitts	Tropical Produce Ltd	Agro - Fruits & Veg	1,090			Not Funded(G)
Trinidad	United Processors Ltd	AgroProc.-Poultry	2,000			Pending
Barbados	Highland Farms Ltd	Agro - Beef Cattle	2,270			Pending
Haiti	Haitian Tropical Management	Agro - Fruit	500		OPIC,LAAD	Pending
Monserrat	Monserrat Water Ltd.	Indus-Bottled water	992			Not funded(F)
Jamaica	Jamaica Latex Co. Ltd	Indus - Indus.Gloves	5,380			Pending
Anguilla	Anguilla Tourism Dev.	Tourism - Hotel	2,800		EIB	Pending
Dominica	Dominica Agro Industries	Agro - Citrus	850	850	CFC,Winera	FUNDED
Barbados	Golden Grove Farm	Agro - Dairy cattle	475			Not Funded
TOTALS			35,185	5,425		

ANALYSIS	Number of Projects	Total Project Cost US\$ 000	Average Total Cost Per Project US\$ 000
1. Projects Funded	5	8,019	1,604
2. Projects Pending			
a) Under consideration	6	13,286	2,214
b) Unlikely to proceed	1	828	828
3. Projects Terminated			
a) Due to Sponsor	2	658	329
b) Due to Financier	2	1,674	837
c) Due to Government	2	10,720	5,360
TOTALS	18	35,185	1,955

	Number of Projects Funded	Tot. Cost of Projects Funded US\$ 000	Number of Projects Pending	Tot. Cost of Projects Pending US\$ 000	Number of Projects Terminated	Tot. Cost of Projects Terminated US\$ 000
Agro	2	1,766	2	2,770	3	1,748
Agro-Processing	0	0	1	2,000	0	0
Agro/Agro-Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism	2	5,328	1	2,800	1	682
Industry	1	925	3	6,544	2	10,622
Finance	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	5	8,019	7	14,114	6	13,052

ANALY CPDF PROJECTS (SPPs Completed in 1980)

COUNTRY	PROJECT	INDUSTRY	ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS US\$ 000	FUNDING COMMITTED US\$ 000	FUNDING AGENCY	STATUS/ COMMENTS
Barbados	Florfol Barbados Ltd	Agro - Flowers	200	125	BNB	FUNDED
Guyana	Demerara Marine Products	Agro Process-Shrimp	1,102	700	CFC, GNCBTC	FUNDED
Dom. Rep.	Plantaciones Tropicales	Agro - Houce Plants	978		LAAD, CBC	Not Funded(S)
Haiti	Haitian Food Industries	Agro Process-Fruit	2,250		IDFI	Not Funded(S)
Guyana	Willems Timber & Trading	Agro Process-Logging	2,700	1,834	IDB, EIB, GAB	FUNDED
Dom. Rep.	Western Agro-Bani S.A.	Agro - Fruit	4,300		IFC, Banco de Desarrollo	Not Funded(F)
Dom. Rep.	Pavidom C. por A.	Indus-Ceramic Tile	2,287		OPIC, FMO	Not Funded(F)
Cayman	Cayman CruiseShip Landing	Tourism - Non-hotel	8,932		CDB, CDC	Not Funded
Brit. V. I.	Pussers Rum Ltd.	Indus - Liquor	1,600		CDC	Not Funded(S)
Belize	Catacama Bananas Ltd	Agro - Bananas	3,100		CDC	Not Funded(F)
Belize	Bladen Ltd.	Agro - Bananas	3,100		CDC	Not Funded(F)
Bahamas	Bahamas Paper Converting Co.	Indus-Paper products	759			Not Funded(F)
Grenada	Spice Island Farms Ltd.	Agro - Flowers	1,430			Not Funded(S)
Haiti	Agricultural Services S.A.	Indus - Fertilizer	3,700			Not Funded(S)
Antigua	Crabbs Slipway & Marina	Tourism - Non-hotel	104		CFSC	Pending
Dominica	Cheapside Furniture Store	Indus-Furniture	320	150	DCA's AID Bk	FUNDED
Dom. Rep.	Consorcio Citricola del Este	Agro/AgroProc.-Fruit	9,900	2,000	FMO	FUNDED
Dominica	Dominica Broilers	Agro - Poultry	937		CFSC, HIAMP, DAIDB	Pending
Haiti	Ocean Front Farms S.A.	Agro/AgroProc.-Fruit	37,500		IDFC, FDI-HAI	Not Funded
Jamaica	Trafalgar Development Bank	Finance -DFC	896	896	FMO, DEG	FUNDED
TOTALS			86,094	5,705		

ANALYSIS

	Number of Projects	Total Project Cost US\$ 000	Average Total Cost per Project US\$ 000
1. Projects Funded	6	15,118	2,520
2. Projects Pending			
a) Under consideration	2	1,041	520
b) Unlikely to proceed	0	0	
3. Projects Terminated			
a) Due to Sponsor	5	9,958	1,992
b) Due to Financier	6	51,046	8,508
c) Due to Government	1	8,932	8,932
TOTALS	20	86,094	4,305

	Number of Projects Funded	Tot. Cost of Projects Funded US\$ 000	Number of Projects Pending	Tot. Cost of Projects Pending US\$ 000	Number of Projects Terminated	Tot. Cost of Projects Terminated US\$ 000
Agro	1	200	1	937	6	12,908
Agro-Processing	2	3,802	0	0	1	2,250
Agro/Agro-Processing	1	9,900	0	0	1	37,500
Tourism	0	0	1	104	1	8,932
Industry	1	320	0	0	3	8,346
Finance	1	896	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	6	15,118	2	1,041	12	69,936

ANALYSIS CPDF PROJECTS (SPP's Completed in 1985)
(Covers the Period from Nov.1,1984 to Dec.31,1985)

COUNTRY	PROJECT	INDUSTRY	ESTIMATED	FUNDING	FUNDING	STATUS/ COMMENTS
			PROJECT COST US\$ 000	COMMITTED US\$ 000	AGENCY	
Haiti	J.L.Diamond Int'l.S.A.	Indus - Wigs	593	388	Bq.de Union	FUNDED
Neth.Antilles	Antillean Rice Mills N.V.	Indus - Rice Mill	1,200	279	Ont.de N.A.n.v.	FUNDED
Grenada	Caribbean Agro Indus.Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	781			Not Funded (S)
Belize	Quality Poultry Prod.	Agro - Poultry	1,000	300	CFSC	FUNDED
St.Kitts/Nevis	Broilerson (SK/N) Ltd.	Agro - Poultry	774	738	CFSC/CFC/et.al.	FUNDED
Barbados	C.O.Williams Asph&Quarries	Indus - Quarry	1,574	1,000	RDB	FUNDED
Jamaica	United Dairy Farmers Ltd	Agro - Dairy	910	654	NDB/Nat.Com.Bk.	FUNDED
Barbados	Bargas Ltd.	Indus - LPG	2,621	1,120	CFSC	FUNDED
Jamaica	Fort George Botanicals Ltd	Agro - Orn.Plants	631	400	TrafalgarInv.Bk	FUNDED
Bahamas	Hi-Tech Fuel Cells Ltd.	Indus - Batteries	12,800		IFC/CDB/IADB	Pending
St.Lucia	Geeta Agro Industries Ltd.	Agro - Agro Processing	3,185		CFSC/CFC	Not Funded (F)
Jamaica	Dr.Ian Sangster & Co.	Indus - Liquor	522		CFSC	Not Funded (S)
Grenada	Grenada Brands	Agro - Packing & Shipping	580		CFSC/LAAD/CDC	Not Funded (S)
Belize	Belize Marine Enterprises	Tourism - Non-Hotel	830	830	CFSC/Bk.NovaSc.	FUNDED
Grenada	Spice Island Marine Serv.	Tourism - Non-Hotel	704	350	CFSC/USAID	FUNDED
Jamaica	McIntosh Bedding Ltd.	Indus - Mattresses	2,843	2,843	FMO/Falcon Fund	FUNDED
Jamaica	Sandals Negril Hotel	Tourism - Hotel	9,000	5,300	IDFI	FUNDED
			40,547	14,202		

ANALYSIS

	Number of Projects	Total Project Cost US\$ 000	Average Total Cost Per Project US\$ 000
1. Projects Funded	12	22,679	1,890
2. Projects Pending			
a) Under Consideration	1	12,800	12,800
b) Unlikely to proceed			
3. Projects Terminated			
a) Due to Sponsor	3	1,883	628
b) Due to Financier	1	3,185	3,185
c) Due to Government	0	0	
TOTALS	17	40,547	2,385

	Number of Projects Funded	Tot.Cost		Tot.Cost		T O T A L S		
		of Projects Funded US\$ 000	Number of Projects Pending	of Project Pending US\$ 000	Number of Projects Terminated	Number of Projects of Projects US\$ 000	Tot.Cost US\$ 000	
Agro	4	3,315	0		1	781	5	4,096
Agro-Processin	1	1,200	0		2	3,765	3	4,965
Tourism	3	10,534	0		0		3	10,534
Industry	4	7,630	1	12,800	1	522	6	20,952
Finance	0		0		0		0	0
		22,679	1	12,800	4	5,068	17	40,547

December 22, 1987

Dear Bob,

Barber Conable, who is off on a well-deserved vacation in upper New York State, has asked me to thank you for your letter of December 1. We were glad to have the communique issued at the Paris meeting. A few more like that and maybe we'll see some progress from governments!

Thanks again, and please continue to keep us posted on CED's activities.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

Sincerely,

Alexander Shakow
Director
Strategic Planning and Review Department

Mr. Robert C. Holland
President
Committee for Economic
Development (CED)
1700 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

*Logged mit
1/4/88
C.P.*

cc: Mr. Stanton

MCarter/abj

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

AS
sch
MC

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/12/01 DUE DATE : 87/12/23
LOG NUMBER : 871210011 FROM : RC HOLLAND
SUBJECT : L - ENC. COMMUNIQUE CED + 6 OTHERS ISSUED ON 11/19 IN PARIS

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

IH
by Friday please.
MR
14/12

COMMENTS : PLEASE PROVIDE COPY OF RESPONSE TO MR. HOPPER'S OFFICE

use this format

Dear Bob,
Barbu Corable asked
me

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

① JWS
② MH
③ BSC

RECEIVED 011

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/12/01

DUE DATE : 07/02/00 AM 11:46

LOG NUMBER : 871204006

FROM : Robert Holland

SUBJECT : Enclosing communique which CED and six counterparts issued on Nov. 19 at their joint meeting in Paris.

RESEARCH
PRESIDENT

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : (4) Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- ✓ _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- ✓ _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

Committee for Economic Development



1700 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 296-5860

Robert C. Holland
President

December 1, 1987

**The Honorable Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 10433**

Dear Barber:

Enclosed is a communique which CED and six of its counterpart organizations issued at their November 19 joint meeting in Paris. The communique endorses the recent CED/Keizai Doyukai statement on U.S.-Japan trade relations and calls for more open markets, support for the GATT rounds, and more broad minded political decisions. In addition, the communique recommends additional cooperative ventures between the counterpart organizations.

Signatories included CED's counterpart organizations from West Germany, France, Japan, Spain, Australia, and Sweden. Like CED, these organizations are nonpartisan economic research and public policy groups composed of top business executives and scholars.

Hopefully this statement will provide the basis for further international cooperation between the above organizations; I will keep you posted on any developments.

Sincerely,

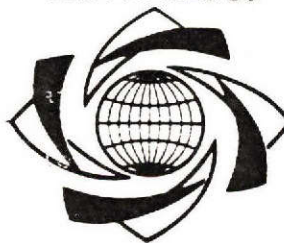
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "RCH", is written over the "Sincerely," text.

Enclosure

RCH:kej

LES ANNEES 90

POUR HORIZON



LE MONDE

CONGRES DE L'ENTREPRISE
18-19 NOVEMBRE 1987
PALAIS DES CONGRES

P R E S S R E L E A S E

INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

PARIS, November 19, 1987

At the Congrès de l'Entreprise held in Paris, November 18-19, on the theme "Business Enterprise in the global economy of the nineties", the business organizations signatories hereunder agreed upon the following joint statement :

In the light of the instability in world financial markets and the current uncertain economic outlook, it is essential to maintain and consolidate worldwide the conditions of free trade. Expanding trade between nations is a fundamental requisite for economic activity and development.

The business organizations of all nations must consequently persuade their political leaders to join together in order to prevent the current turbulence from degenerating into major disruption of world trade and of the international financial system.

The organizations meeting in Paris stress the global dimension of economic activity, whereas too often economic policymaking is persistently provincial in perspective. The risk of economic disorder must therefore be circumvented through steps toward the structure of a genuine worldwide economy.

INSTITUT DE L'ENTREPRISE

6, RUE CLÉMENT-MAROT, 75008 PARIS TÉLÉPHONE (1)47 23 63 28 / TÉLÉCOPIEUR (1)47 23 79 01

The signatory organizations had already underscored at their conference in Madrid (October 1986) the urgent need for progress in the GATT negotiations. They now press the international monetary and financial institutions and national governments to implement rapidly, in association with the business community, measures for ensuring freedom of trade and the stability of the world economic order.

A key 30-page statement on this crucial issue devoted to U.S./Japan relations was issued in October 1987 by the Committee for Economic Development (Washington D.C.) and Keizai Doyukai (Japan Association of Corporate Executives, Tokyo), two leading business organizations among the undersigned. In particular, all the signatories applauded that statement's proposal for reduction in the gross policy mismatches behind the United States huge budget and trade deficits and Japan's massive trade surpluses and capital outflow. They also applauded the statement's warning that the U.S. should be careful not to enact trade legislation that would evoke foreign retaliation, suppress open and fair competition, or undermine multilateral trade agreements.

They urge their organizations to participate in more such cooperative ventures and hope that their agreement today can provide the basis of further cooperation.

Signatories :

Committee for Economic Development (U.S.),
 Committee for Economic Development (Australia),
 Circulo de Empresarios (Spain),
 Institut der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Germany),
 Institut de l'Entreprise (France),
 Keizai Doyukai (Japan),
 Studieförbundet Näringsliv och Samhälle (Sweden).

Mr. Conable

November 17, 1987

Dear Ms. Holmes,

Thank you for your kind letter of October 19.

We really do appreciate the work of The Hunger Project. You have helped to dispel fatalism about world hunger. Specifically, your work on Africa, notably the Africa Prize, is helping to reestablish hope for African development.

As you think further about how the world community might become more serious and effective in taking specific steps toward the end of hunger, please be in touch with Mr. Francisco Sagasti, Chief of the Bank's new Strategic Planning Division.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Ms. Joan Holmes
Executive Director
The Hunger Project
One Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10010.

Cleared by and cc: Mr. Sagasti

DBeckmann:njr

OFFICIAL FILE COPY

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
Office of the SVPPR

U V

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/19 DUE DATE : 87/11/16
LOG NUMBER : 871029006 FROM : JOAN HOLMES, THE HUN
SUBJECT : L - WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR MR. CONABLE'S DETERMINATION TO
IMPLEMENT MEASURES IN THE FURTHERANCE OF GOALS AT THE WB
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Alex Shakow

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR MR. HOPPER'S CLEARANCE ON MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 16, 1987.

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Handwritten initials

RECEIVED 006

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/10/19

DUE DATE : 87-09-28 AM 10:37

LOG NUMBER : 871027032

FROM : Joan Holmes

POLICY PLANNING & RESEARCH
SECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT : Words of encouragement for Mr. Conable's determination to

implement measures in the furtherance of goals at the

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

*1) Shahow
As handle*

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

*2) cc: with
Reading File*

COMMENTS : Organization: The Hunger Project.

2

Vertical line

THE HUNGER PROJECT

GLOBAL OFFICE
ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NY 10010 USA
212/532-4255
TELEX 4972126 THPI UI

October 19, 1987

JOAN HOLMES
Global Executive Director

Global Board of Directors

IAN WATSON
Chairman of the Global Board,
The Hunger Project
Chairman of the Board,
Tellsen Holdings Ltd.

ADEBAYO ADEDEJI, Ph.D.
Executive Secretary,
UN Economic Commission for Africa

RAMKRISHNA BAJAJ
Head of the Bajaj Group of Industries

PETER G. BOURNE, M.D.
President, Global Water, Inc.
Former Assistant Secretary-General,
United Nations

JOHN DENVER
Composer, musician, entertainer

PAUL DIETRICH
Publisher and Editor in Chief,
Saturday Review

WERNER ERHARD
Werner Erhard and Associates

JOHN J. GILLIGAN (Honorary)
Director, Notre Dame Institute
of International Peace Studies
Former Administrator, U.S. AID
Former Governor, Ohio

JOAN HOLMES
Global Executive Director,
The Hunger Project

BRADFORD MORSE
President, Saizburg Seminar
Former Administrator,
United Nations Development
Programme

ROY PROSTERMAN, J.D.
Professor of Law, University of Washington

M.S. SWAMINATHAN, Ph.D.
Director General,
International Rice Research Institute

Mr. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Conable:

I am writing to express my great appreciation for your recent address to the Board of Governors of The World Bank and International Finance Corporation, which David Beckmann of the Bank's Non-Governmental Organizations Strategic Planning and Review Department was kind enough to send me. Building upon your inaugural address at last year's meeting, your remarks are immensely important and encouraging for all of us who are working for the eradication of global hunger.

Your articulation of the Bank's primary goals over the next few years, and your stated determination to implement measures in the furtherance of those goals will, I am sure, be warmly welcomed by many of my colleagues in the American hunger response community. In particular your comments regarding long-term recovery in sub-Saharan Africa and the opportunities now facing the poor nations of Asia are consistent with my own experience of developments in those regions. I thank you for the clarity with which you outlined the Bank's endeavors in these two critically important regions.

As you may know The Hunger Project has a deep and long-standing commitment to Africa symbolized, most recently, by the awarding of the first Africa Prize for Leadership for the Sustainable End of Hunger. We intend to build on the foundation of this award to bring greater public attention to what you have termed "Africa's courageous reform efforts." Your strong statement of support for Africa and the well-being of its peoples will immeasurably assist us in this task.

For your information I am enclosing copies of the speeches given by President Diouf and Professor Odhiambo in accepting their Africa Prize awards.

Once again, Mr. Conable, please accept my warm congratulations on the success of your address to the Board of Governors. I look forward to the opportunity of our being together in the near future and to discussing issues of mutual concern.

Sincerely yours,



Joan Holmes
Executive Director

Enclosures

The Africa Prize for Leadership

FOR THE SUSTAINABLE END OF HUNGER

H.E. ABDOU DIOUF

President of the Republic of Senegal
Recipient of the 1987 Africa Prize for Leadership

Address presented at the first annual award ceremony, 17 September 1987, New York City

(English Translation)

Mr. Chairman,
Madam Executive Director,
Ministers,
Ambassadors,
Honored Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to tell you how much your presence here today in such large numbers touches me beyond anything I can express. It demonstrates to me renewed evidence of your commitment to win the battle in our common cause. Even more, it is evidence of your sincere, profound friendship for Africa.

Members of the international jury, I would like to tell you how deeply grateful I am for the distinguished honor that you have conferred upon me in choosing me as a winner of The Hunger Project's Africa Prize for Leadership, and also how moved I am by this honor.

I am well aware that what you wanted to honor is less our merits than our intentions, and less our successes than our efforts and determination.

I am also aware that your choice goes beyond my own self.

It goes to the Senegalese people.

It goes to Mother Africa.

No matter what determination, magnanimity and daring a head of state may have, without

the full support and mobilization of his people, he would have a great deal of difficulty in successfully initiating and leading the battle against hunger.

Be that as it may, today's ceremony may appear strange, at least to certain people.

Here you are giving a prize to two well-known Africans for what they have done to eliminate hunger, at a time when caustic, dangerous trends of opinion are implying that the poor are making no effort whatsoever to escape poverty, and tend to prefer resignation to thwarted hope.

However, even more than that, what appears strange to us is our contemporary world, where over-production and the destruction of food surpluses coexist with malnutrition, hunger and absolute poverty. In this context, abundance looks like a real provocation.

Given this double contrast between a certain defeatist ideology and an acknowledged willingness to take up the challenge of hunger, between a world of food overabundance and a world of famine, today's ceremony has even more significance. Significance in the fact that, by choosing a statesman and a skilled researcher as winners, you illustrate the necessary connection between research and action. Who does not remember what the green revolution's success in India, the Philippines and Mexico owes to the joint implementation of informed political will, a high level of technical competence, popular

support and the diffusion of appropriate technologies?

The double distinction you are bestowing tonight on an African statesman and an African scientist means that this continent has also undertaken responsibility for its own revolution.

I want to stress that the persistence of famine at this end of our second millennium -- given the prodigious progress of science and technology, which has made humanity the effective master of the earth -- is morally intolerable and politically unacceptable. This is in fact the most unbearable defiance of the conscience of humanity.

It seems indecent to me, as a pretext for explaining the causes of hunger, to get lost in an "inglorious morass of alibis" in searching for people to blame in the North, South, East or West.

This ceremony is also significant because, according to the Declaration of Rome of November 16, 1974, famine "undermines the most basic principles and values that are embodied in the right to life and human dignity as it is dedicated in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man." Its elimination therefore becomes a collective responsibility for all humanity.

Mr. Chairman,
Madam Executive Director,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take the opportunity that you are offering me and once more speak the language of hope and truth, the same language that I spoke in the name of Africa on the occasion of the 40th Session of the General Assembly and during the 13th Extraordinary Session of this same Assembly, which was dedicated to examining the critical economic situation in Africa. This affirmation has been resolutely continued by my successors at the head of the OAU, my brothers and friends, Presidents Denis Sassou N'Guesso and Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr. Chairman,
Madam Executive Director,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Even today, according to many agreed upon estimates, more than 50 million people die of hunger every year, of which 20 million are children, while more than half a billion people suffer from malnutrition. And that is not the whole picture. Millions of children who manage to survive remain handicapped for the rest of their lives because they received neither the amount of protein needed for normal development, nor preventive health measures which would immunize them against illness at other ages.

Let me be perfectly clear about one thing. As dismal a picture as this may seem, it by no means suggests that nothing has been done. It simply sheds a bright light on the extent of the job that needs to be done and the range of challenges that need to be undertaken.

There is no way we can forget the efforts that have been made by a large number of countries in the developed world, by inter-governmental institutions and, especially, by the agencies in the United Nations system, and the periodic successes in donations.

We also know that the nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have always been very active on the battlefield against hunger. Thanks to their efforts, international public opinion today is better informed, more aware of this tragedy and more available for decisive mobilization.

By the same token, the countries victimized by famine have attacked this problem wholeheartedly. This is particularly true for Africa.

It was actually a sign of the times when, in 1985, the OAU, drawing on six years of experience in implementing the Lagos Plan of Action, dedicated almost all of its 21st Summit Conference to examining the economic situation in Africa.

This summit proved to any who were still in doubt that Africa's politics are not of the stick-its-head-in-the-sand variety, nor does Africa deny its responsibility in the continent's critical economic situation. It plans to attack

with vigor and courage these plagues that go by the name of famine, drought, desertification and more generally, deepening underdevelopment.

In 1986, at the conclusion of an Extraordinary Session, the UN adopted a plan for Africa's economic recovery following a request made by the African heads of state. I will not recount here this long, painful evolution except to remind you that, for the African heads of state, the concept of food self-sufficiency has been the illuminating force and the cornerstone in their design framework.

This brief reminder on how African countries have responded to the food crisis provides proof, if it were even necessary, that the development efforts of Africa rest firmly on its own shoulders, even if these efforts have to be supported by friendly nations and international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations.

Mr. Chairman,
Madam Executive Director,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the present reality, as overwhelming as it is in every respect, despite everything that has been done so courageously by everyone involved. This is what I have tried to summarize in my remarks so far.

But what about the future? For, according to one thinker of our time (Denis de Rougemont), we have to start off from the future, for "the future no longer comes out of projections based on current trends but on strategies and plans."

As far as the predictable future goes, by the year 2000 -- that is, in less than 13 years-- four out of five people on the planet will go hungry. This is a truly apocalyptic scenario. But far better than any speech, it communicates the severity of the times ahead. It alerts us to the precariousness of the future that lies in wait for us, the fragility of our very survival, if we do not succeed in reversing these trends or alleviating them substantially.

Since we are certain that famine can be

fought and conquered, and that humanity has available the natural and financial resources to win this war, we must show in concrete ways the active solidarity and unequivocal political will necessary to replace the stopgap measures that have been in place thus far with structural solutions.

To achieve this, those involved will have to strengthen their will, increase their endurance and fire up their imaginations.

Now, as in the past, no foreign aid, however massive, generous or well-intentioned, can suffice if it does not go hand in hand with persevering efforts and creative imagination on the part of the people directly affected.

It is up to every farmer to assure his own food self-sufficiency and to simultaneously participate actively in the search for food security for the whole nation, and to do this within a context of a cohesive economic policy.

To accomplish this, it is the duty of every African government to eliminate any obstacles that might hinder food production and to supply farmers with sufficient incentives for production and agricultural productivity, especially in the area of food. Therefore, more than in the past, what should direct our actions and the actions of our partners cooperating with us, are the basic needs of our rural people: their supplies, their scheduling, their fair remuneration, their health, their appropriate training, and also, marketing, transportation, and the processing of their products. It is within this framework that we are taking action to fight drought and desertification, to master water supplies. These are actions which constitute a prerequisite for any improvement in the food situation.

As for intergovernmental institutions, even given the limits and shortfalls of their actions in the light of the definitive elimination of hunger, we do not believe that they deserve all the criticisms that have been leveled against them. In the future we should look for the most appropriate ways to make use of their role and to reinforce their resources and their effectiveness in the field. A resolution on this subject comes to mind from the

European Parliament of Strasbourg, which appeared in the July 7, 1981 documents of that institution. It invites with urgency the governments of the EEC to submit the problem of world hunger to the Security Council, considering it to be a serious threat to peace and international security.

It might seem surprising that so many issues today can be submitted to the Security Council whereas hunger, which results in 50 million victims every year, does not get the same treatment.

Another important factor for the future is how international public opinion is mobilized by the courageous, always persevering action of the nongovernmental organizations. That is an important element in awakening people's minds and in obtaining mastery of the world's food situation.

These organizations could have a positive impact on countries' political decisions through their influence on citizens at the regional or local levels, as well as on the executive or legislative bodies at the senior level in every country. This applies in the developed world as much as in the developing world and it extends to empowering the information sources and the education of our farm communities.

As the actions of NGOs in conjunction with the local populations and with their own governments become more powerful and better coordinated, they will gain in the scope of their impact and the scale of their results.

These two forces -- the intergovernmental institutions and the NGOs, whose role I have just outlined -- arise from the actions of the international community. Before concluding, I will say a few words about this.

Mr. Chairman,
Madam Executive Director,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is impossible to analyze this issue of the food crisis in Africa without taking the international economic environment into account. How could the debt burden and the extent of its servicing not be mentioned when alone it currently absorbs almost all of our

current revenues?

How could we not refer to the brutal price drop of raw materials and the injustice that characterizes the current organization of those markets?

Given the momentum and the spirit that drives The Hunger Project, this is the right place to launch an appeal to the international community to commit itself more fully than ever to a partnership in a worldwide front for "economic peace" in Africa. The time is ripe for a quantitative leap to be made in the struggle against hunger. To build this worldwide front, the NGOs are called upon to play the leading roles, side by side with African countries. Operating as they do in the most remote African villages to relieve people's suffering and abject poverty, they are the messengers of peace and hope. They are the permanent inspiration to us all.

This global front for economic peace in Africa will have as its goal the pursuit and the intensification of the actions being taken at present to combat the existing critical situations and meet nutritional needs, but above all, to develop durable and definitive solutions. I invite the nations of the world, the international organizations, and the NGOs to inquire into and discover the most appropriate actions to take.

To be workable, this front should rest on a certain number of fundamental principles:

(1) A healthy economic base must be re-established in order to permit the durable reversal of the tendency towards the deterioration of the food situation and the increase in dependency.

To achieve that goal, it is important to find a new approach to development, based on conservation.

The erosion of the soil and the deterioration of our water supply is a harmful phenomenon. Agricultural lands are being over-exploited, the water sources are overstrained and the forests are losing their trees. Many irrigated areas are experiencing water mismanagement. These factors, taken separately or together, intensify desertification, erosion and vulnerability to

drought, thus lowering agricultural productivity.

(2) A new ecological balance and a new management of rural space must be created so that people will be better integrated with their environment. This is necessary because, quite simply, Africa consumes a part of its natural capital every year for its own survival. To support its exploding population, it should be enriching its basic capital as other regions on the globe have done and continue to do.

All in all, the ecological dimension should be taken into account from now on by all policies and project management.

(3) We have to move on to create a real research policy adapted for African conditions. The major theme of a research policy should therefore be to discover new, more effective systems than the current ones. They must be better adapted to the socio-economic conditions of the continent. That is why the very exciting example of Professor Thomas Odhi-ambo's work elicits our respect, admiration and hope.

Mr. Chairman, Madam Executive Director, Ladies and Gentlemen, that is what I wanted to say to you.

Once again, I repeat my people's and my own determination, as well as the determination of the people of the whole of Africa and their leaders, to persevere and to increase our efforts in taking on the challenge of the grave food crisis which is affecting our continent.

Each year, the Africa Prize for Leadership honors a distinguished African who has exhibited exceptional leadership in bringing about the sustainable end of hunger at the national, regional or continent-wide level. Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank, serves as chairman of the international jury.

The Africa Prize is an initiative of The Hunger Project, an international not for profit organization committed to the sustainable end of world hunger by the year 2000. The Hunger Project is on the roster of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and is a member of InterAction; the American Council for Voluntary International Action.

*For information, contact Dr. John Coonrod, Prize Administrator,
The Hunger Project, One Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010 USA
Phone: 212/532-4255 Fax: 212/532-9785 Telex: 4972126 THPI UI*

Let me reiterate that the actions of an organization such as The Hunger Project represent a real source of inspiration and encouragement for hard-working African leaders and their people.

I could not conclude without expressing, once again, my deep gratitude to The Hunger Project, whose initiatives and daily action have contributed to drawing the world's attention to the famine. At a time when humanity is pushing back the frontiers of the unknown more and more each day, when rockets meet in space, this famine continues to represent, year after year, the terse epitaph on some 50 million tombstones. This glaring paradox engages our collective responsibility. Its solution therefore calls for collective thinking to create joint, resolute action.

Let us therefore pay heed and act with determination.

Then we will surely win our battle, and, surely, we will make it unnecessary for Leo Tolstoy's "barefoot man" to have to choose between a pair of boots and the works of Shakespeare.

Thank you for your attention.

The Africa Prize for Leadership

FOR THE SUSTAINABLE END OF HUNGER

THOMAS R. ODHIAMBO

Recipient of the 1987 Africa Prize for Leadership
Director, The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE)
President, The African Academy of Sciences (AAS), Nairobi, Kenya

LAND-USE LITERACY FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION IN AFRICA

Address presented at the first annual award ceremony, 17 September 1987, New York City

The great African drought and famine of 1983-1986 brought about a profound melancholy of unprecedented depth across the length and breadth of Africa. In the disaster countries, such as Ethiopia, about 1000 children were dying each day as a result of hunger, malnutrition and related afflictions; over the region as a whole, about 100 million people came under the pall of chronic hunger and malnutrition; and at least 10 million new migrants were created by this disaster.¹ This hopeless situation was made more wretched by the mounting burden of external debt in Africa.

Between 1970 and 1980, the continent's external debt mounted at the fast rate of more than 21% a year. Some African countries increased their external debt ten-fold or more during this decade; and by the end of 1984, Africa's debt was some 215% of exports of goods and services.

These statistics were only stating what was already depressingly evident in most sectors of the economic life of the continent. Annual grain production in the 24 countries most seriously hit by drought had been decreasing by 2% a year on average since 1970; much of the continent's industrial capacity stood idle; many institutions were deteriorating in physical capacity and in technical and financial performance; and Africa began to look and feel like an unviable and problem case.

In these gloomy and disquieting circumstances, it is not surprising then to ask the question, like the World Bank has done, "Is it possible

to look with hope toward the future?"² One can be defiant, as the Dutch thinker, F. Cromphtout, has expressed so movingly and poetically:

"I shall not believe
That hunger and war are inevitable
And peace beyond the horizon
But believe
In the small deed
In seemingly powerless love
In peace on earth."

Or, one can go deliberately further, and invent a more hopeful future in Africa.

INVENTING A NEW FUTURE FOR AFRICA

In his address to the 1986 Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of Senegal and former Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), opened his presentation of the OAU case for assistance by the international community with these words:

"The Assembly will no doubt be wondering what kind of language I shall be speaking here. Well, I can answer that question simply and clearly: I shall endeavor to speak the language of hope..."

In introducing their own book recently, *The Hunger Project* enunciated the same hope: "In the final analysis, this book is not about hunger, but about *ending* hunger. As such, it

is about an opportunity."³

That opportunity for the sustainable end of hunger in Africa should comprise at least three interrelated elements. Firstly, there is the geopolitical vision which should provide the context for and the environment in which the goals of the society can be designed by consent, and their realisation can be stitched together on a continuing basis. Secondly, there must be an explicit national policy, with a clearly articulated programme of implementation, which places science and technology at the central focus for the generation of new practices that would provide affordable and fulfilling food to the most vulnerable segments of our people, the urban poor and the resource-poor rural communities. And, thirdly, there is the compelling logic of Africa's circumstances that the long-range solution to its crisis can only come from within itself, but that this internal resolve should be complemented with the understanding that if the African trauma of the 1983-1986 drought and famine has taught us a lesson, it is that the world has become a global village, and that complementarity and solidarity has become the new order of the day.

One of the most encouraging messages which emanated from the 21st Summit of the OAU Heads of State and Government which met in Addis Ababa in July 1985 was the no-nonsense statement in the Declaration at the end of the meeting which considered *Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery* enunciated in the following words:

"We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our Governments and peoples. We are, therefore, determined to take concrete actions and measures individually and collectively for the achievements of the economic development of our continent in unity and solidarity of African peoples and Member States."⁴

This reaffirmation has to be seen in the conviction by the OAU Summit that agriculture should return to its position as the primary sector for production, and therefore become the top priority for Africa. In this context, the Heads of State and Government pledged to

devote 20-25% of public investment to the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector within the remaining time of this decade.⁴

Such African political will, and its expression in a new initiative in agricultural production, has to be seen in the context of the global village, as expressed earlier this year by Brundtland's Commission of Environment and Development, as stated so succinctly in the opening page of the Commission's Report, *Our Common Future*:

"Our report ... is not a prediction of ever increasing environmental decay, poverty, and hardship in an ever more polluted world among ever decreasing resources. We see instead the possibility for a new era of economic growth, one that must be based on policies that sustain and expand the environmental resource base... But the Commission's hope for the future is conditional on decisive political action now to begin managing environmental resources to ensure both sustainable human progress and human survival."⁵

The central theme of Brundtland's Commission is "sustainable development": the challenge being that of increasing food production, while retaining the essential ecological integrity of agricultural production systems; of not confusing present affluence among some industrialized countries with the fact that their development may not be sustainable in the long run. For instance, the conventional high-input, high-energy farming technologies being practiced there are both uneconomic and unsustainable. Indeed, what we should be striving for is the development of new technologies which provide opportunities for increasing productivity, including that of food, while reducing the increasing pressure to which our resources are now being subjected; and that we should accomplish this goal within the context of societal needs and aspirations.

The world's potentially arable land covers approximately 2,500 million hectares, of which about 1,500 million hectares are under cultivation. The rest, mostly to be found in Latin America and tropical Africa, is still virgin or only sparsely populated, and about 4-5 million hectares of this land on average is brought

into cultivation every year. Perhaps, one may be tempted to consider Africa as fortunate in having this tremendous resource still lying idle. Indeed, we could have agreed with this perception right now except for the fact that the vast human potential in Africa is not being utilized to anything approaching an optimum level, through (a) ignoring almost entirely the scientific talent that is struggling to rise above the policy neglect and the abysmally low fiscal and institutional support the small scientific community has had to contend with during this century so far, and through (b) the non-utilization of the great trading traditions of the farming rural communities by by-passing their competitive and flexible marketing practices.

It is a melancholy fact that scientific talent, which should spearhead the greening of Africa and prime the science-driven development of this continent, is little recognized in a region of the world which so desperately needs it. The Declaration on the Economic Situation in Africa, and the accompanying Resolution on the African Economic Situation, to be found in the OAU's 1985 trouble-shooting policy document *Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery*,⁴ does not contain one word about science, nor about the mobilization of Africa's scientific talent to lead the technological war in resolving the continent's crisis. The body of the document itself, however, contains some tepid recommendations which seem merely to emphasize the modern neglect of Africa's scientific brain-power in wrestling with Africa's inadequate knowledge base in the face of the continent's horrendous technological problems. The document talks of structural matters (for instance, the need to rehabilitate and strengthen agricultural institutions and infrastructure), without ever mentioning agricultural research and development; and it is concerned with matters of technology transfer (for instance, it exhorts Member States to promote "the translation of Research and Development results into commercial operations"), without dealing with the reality that the bulk of the new technologies required for sustainable agricultural production, let alone the problems raised by the fragility of African tropical soils, need a sustained, long-term effort of fundamental research to generate new information that might lead to the development of innovative

agricultural technologies not yet on the shelf ready for transfer by anybody.

Africa's decision-makers will have to take a bold and unusual step, but one supported by the history of vigorous economies the world over, that of giving a high profile to the development of indigenous scientific capacity in Africa in order to assure sustainable development of the continent; and once developed, to create and nurture an enabling environment for this trained talent to flower and transform the course and content of Africa's development. The making and implementing of such a profound decision will not be easy nor painless: it will mean that the political and governmental leadership will need to share their responsibilities for national development with their scientific community; it will mean that once the goals that the scientists should attain within the overall national development objectives have been jointly agreed upon, the scientific community must be given the resources to reach them; it will imply that in order to create the necessary environment for scientific discovery and technological innovation, the scientists must be unfettered in their movement and communication, as new scientific progress can only grow upon the peaks of previous scientific and technological advances made by the entire scientific community worldwide; and it requires that the geopolitical leadership recognizes the pivotal role of the scientists by providing just awards and rewards to those most gifted among them. As Dennis Gabor said a quarter of a century ago in his thoughtful book, *Inventing The Future*⁶:

"Exceptionally gifted people will always be able to see more than others; science may become their ally in making others share in their visions... The future cannot be predicted, but futures can be invented. It was man's ability to invent which has made human society what it is."

We need to invent a more hopeful, productive future in Africa: and the geopolitical leadership and the inventive scientific leadership have a mutuality to play out in the realisation of this goal.

In the field of agricultural production, the

newly invented future must embrace the resource-poor rural community, which comprises 70-80% of the farming community in Africa.

FUTURE OF THE RURAL POOR

Land in Africa most suitable for agriculture is already in production. That still not in production is too fragile for sustainable agriculture using the kind of technological tools we presently possess. It will therefore require substantial research and development effort if this fragile land found in uncertain rain-fed agro-ecologies is to be made to sustain the environmental stresses of high-level agricultural production. In this technology-generating process, the resource-poor farmer, who more often than not is a woman, must form part of the team designing the research agenda.

The link between research and the farmer is vital. Only when new technologies for sustainable agricultural production are adopted by the resource-poor farming households in the continent will the action affirm that the research and development effort has been worthwhile. The crucial importance of the resource-poor farmer playing a role in fashioning the research agenda is that the researcher must become aware early in his endeavour of the critical relevance of at least three elements in his work resulting in a scientifically effective and socially implementable technology: that it is ecologically and economically sustainable; that it answers to the resource poverty of the majority of the clientele; and that it addresses the risk aversion of most of the farming households. This is a formidable array of issues to be kept in mind by the scientist -- and he must, if he is to usher in a new era of food self-sufficiency in Africa. It is almost certain that the liberating impact of the new technologies which are likely to result from such a scientist-farmer partnership will pay for this long-term investment in research and development -- provided that the state machinery lifts its heavy hand from the food marketing controls it has instituted and progressively tightened up over the years.

Entrepreneurial and trading talents in food staples are widespread throughout Africa; and

it should be that, as we create an environment for scientific invention and innovation in sustainable agriculture in this continent, we should also be creating a similar enabling environment for entrepreneurial trading talent as well as liberating the marketing skills of the rural people. Peter Hopcraft of the World Bank has stated it most succinctly:⁷

"Africa has long traditions of open, competitive marketing, with flexible prices that vary predictably with the scarcity of the commodity, its quality, and with transport and storage costs. These marketing systems are efficient, responsive, and self-financing, and are ideally suited to dispersed smallholder economies with variable rainfall and changing market conditions... Entrepreneurial and trading skills in this area are legendary and are typically acquired in the market place rather than by formal education... and barriers to entry into the trade are generally not tolerated."

Yet, instead of building upon these traditions and the rural people's entrepreneurial talents, our governments, colonial as well as independent, have almost perversely erected rigid superstructures of fixed official prices, monopolistic parastatal marketing boards, and restrictive controls that have not had the capacity to respond and adjust to the changing market conditions in a timely fashion. Hopefully, in the last two years or so, we see that these rigidities are beginning to be thawed -- in Côte d'Ivoire, in Zimbabwe, in Kenya, a new spirit of a more liberal food marketing system is beginning to emerge. We hope it will grow into a wind of change.

PROSPECT

Africa has been analysing itself over the last three decades to reassure itself that most of it is indeed independent; and it has been venturing rather diffidently during the last few years of this decade outside its own colonial heritage of development strategy and trading practices. We earnestly hope that these tentative steps will grow into confident strides into the path of science at its excellent best and technology at its most relevant.

The path is long, and the obstructions to progress severe. But with the geopolitical climate right and enabling, Africa would have the inner strength with which to put to its own use the vast resources with which it has been endowed. We can get encouragement from the words delivered by His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II at the opening of a Dag Hammarskjold Foundation-sponsored seminar on "Another Development for SADCC Countries" held in November 1985 at the Royal Palace in Maseru, Lesotho. He said, in regard to new research and joint ventures in development activities in Africa:

"...We shall need the political will to transform into action and reality all these possibilities and the latent potential that we know are there. The South must reach the point of development where it can, first of all, satisfy the needs of its own people, and then achieve a surplus in certain sections for trade relations with the industrialized nations; and where it can get together to press for realistic prices for its surpluses and those resources needed by the industrialized world. We shall, of course, need the help and cooperation of the industrialized world to achieve this, but we must seek the kind of help that in a sense undermines itself, and cancels out its need in the shortest time possible -- not the kind that only serves to perpetuate itself and increase our dependence."⁸

Each year, the Africa Prize for Leadership honors a distinguished African who has exhibited exceptional leadership in bringing about the sustainable end of hunger at the national, regional or continent-wide level. Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank, serves as chairman of the international jury.

The Africa Prize is an initiative of The Hunger Project, an international not for profit organization committed to the sustainable end of world hunger by the year 2000. The Hunger Project is on the roster of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and is a member of InterAction: the American Council for Voluntary International Action.

*For information, contact Dr. John Coonrod, Prize Administrator,
The Hunger Project, One Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10010 USA
Phone: 212/532-4255 Fax: 212/532-9785 Telex: 4972126 THPI UI*

We have asked for an opportunity to be self-sufficient in food, and to be competitive in doing so. Let us all liberate and bend our various talents to this challenging task.

REFERENCES

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8. HIS MAJESTY KING MOSHOESHOE II (1987) Alternative strategies for development - A clarion call: *Development Dialogue* 1987 (1): 77-87.

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

November 16, 1987

Dear Mr. Helmer:

Thank you for your recent letters regarding follow-up needed on the reorganization of the World Bank. I'm sorry that your letters have been misinterpreted as requests for employment.

Most of the articles written about large organizations which have undergone a reorganization emphasize the need for constant monitoring to ensure that the goals of the reorganization are maintained. I assure you, this is a concern of mine, and one that is receiving attention.

Sincerely,



Mr. John Helmer
4643 Kenmore Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

① JHS
② JHS

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/09/30 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 871008004 FROM : John Helmer
SUBJECT : Giving some further suggestions for the future reorganized Bank.
Says his intentions are not to obtain a job but give ideas.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : ③ Mr. Wapenhans (D-1250)

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS : Note: Mr. Helmer's letter of May 1987 was forwarded to Mr. Wapenhans' office to handle.

Chitra - Can we get copies of previous ~~attached~~ *attached* incoming & response - then I'll prepare a response for B's signature, with Bill's + Marianne's approval, so we can be sure we are responsive and can end this series. Thanks. *C.P. 10/15*

L-

JOHN HELMER

4643 KENMORE DRIVE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, DC. 20007

TELEPHONE (202) 337-1580
TELEX: 248626 (CLAW UR)

September 30, 1987

Mr Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Mr Conable:

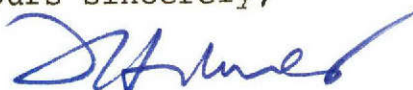
I wrote you immediately after your appointment was announced last year to urge you to consider fullscale reorganization of the Bank. You have done that, and I commend you for it.

But you interpreted my letter of March 17, 1986, and a follow-up on May 14, this year, as an application for a World Bank job. I responded by saying that wasn't my intention. I was interested in the principle and in the practical necessity of reorganization of the Bank, and in the methodology for making it effective. Perhaps the person who drafted your replies for you has been reorganized, and in his place you have someone who can read more effectively.

If that is the case, may I make one further suggestion? In my experience in the US Office of Management and Budget, we got to appreciate just how similar bureaucratic reorganization is to wisteria in the garden. Cut it, and it will soon enough grow back. Pin it to the wall and watch it closely, or else it will grow exactly as it pleases. My hope is that when you have completed the line reorganization at the Bank, you will consider creating a small staff operation to assess the organizational results and functional effectiveness of the plan so far. Of necessity, such an assessment unit would have to be independent of those who implemented the reorganization. This is what we at OMB once did for President Carter; after surgery on bureaucracies, we found after-care was essential.

I might add that in my experience of the Bank, there was never any scope for people with this type of organizational skill. Not that the Bank didn't realize the skill was needed, but just that this was a need most vice presidents and bureau chiefs thought existed better in principle than in application. Special Projects and Institutional Analysis were names for holding pens into which the Bank used to dispose of such skills, if it found it had them at all.

Yours sincerely,



John Helmer

JH:ip



Mr Barber Conable
The President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433



Chron file

The World Bank
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

(202) 477-1234
Cable Address: INTBAFRAD
Cable Address: INDEVAS

June 4, 1987

Mr. John Helmer
4643 Kenmore Drive N.W.
Washington D.C. 20007

Dear Mr. Helmer:

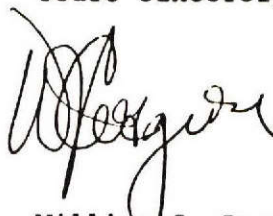
Mr. Conable has referred your letter to him of May 14, 1987 to me for reply.

I am circulating a copy of your letter to Messrs. Qureshi and Hopper who are Senior Vice Presidents in charge of the Operational Complex, as well as the Policy, Planning and Research Complex respectively.

They are both currently in the process of staffing their respective Vice Presidencies. Should either or both of them see a suitable opportunity to use your experience I am sure they will be in touch with you.

Thank you again for your interest in the Bank.

Yours sincerely,



William J. Cosgrove
Vice President
Personnel

Mr. Cooper:

As per brief

papers prepared

per my signature

5/26

by
[Signature]

May 14, 1987

Mr Barber Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Mr Conable:

Just over a year ago, when you had been named to the Presidency of the World Bank, I sent you a note explaining from my hard-boiled OMB point of view why I thought you should reorganize the World Bank.

I have seen the recent announcements of reorganization at the top of the Bank. I wonder if you plan to reorganize the process of Bank work at the lower levels, to which my letter referred (encl.).

Your response intimated you took my message as a way of asking for a World Bank job. That wasn't my intention. As a former consultant to the Bank and to other governments, I was and am interested in reorganization for the good it can do for the Bank's client countries, with whom I work bilaterally.

In my experience of the Bank, I never encountered organizational expertise of the kind we developed in the US Government to do the lower-level reorganization job the Bank needs. One reason the US Government has the expertise is that, as you know, it is in a state of almost constant reorganization. That isn't what the World Bank requires, but practical organizational expertise is. The Bank has had academics, management consultants, and retreaded economists and engineers on these problems. In my experience, they were expensive and without impact.

I am,

Yours sincerely,



John Helmer

Encl.

P.O. Box 218
Alexander
New York 14005

March 31, 1986

Mr. John Helmer
4643 Kenmore Drive, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear John:

Thanks very much for your note of congratulations.
This is indeed an exciting new phase of my life.

I have decided to postpone any thoughts of
appointments of new personnel until I have become fully
accustomed to my new responsibilities. However, I will keep
your resume on our files.

Once again, many thanks for your kind wishes.

Sincerely,

Barber B. Conable

4643 Kenmore Drive, NW
Washington, DC 20007
202-337-1580

17 March, 1986

Mr Barber Conable
P.O. Box 218
Alexander, N.Y. 14005

Dear Mr Conable:

I read of your appointment to the Presidency of the World Bank -- and welcome it is indeed -- while on a consulting trip in Greece.

As you prepare for the post, you may find some usefulness in the steely eye and thick-skinned skepticism of an OMB veteran like myself, regarding the elements of the World Bank that I know from active working experience.

For four years I directed a bureau at the US Office of Management and Budget, and pioneered several of the techniques used in US Government efforts to reorganize the economic policymaking machinery of our government. I left in 1981 and since then have been a consultant to the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, UNICEF and a handful of governments directly.

I don't say this lightly, but I do believe that the loan officer ranks of the World Bank -- the key level in determining what projects are deemed feasible, what monies are lent, and what counts for success in retrospect -- are analytically corrupt, and worse.

I say this because I believe you are the kind of man, with the kind of mind and will, to undertake the necessary reform and reorganization of the Bank and its programs.

I'll be back in Washington soon and would be happy to respond if you wish to take these issues further.

Good luck to you.

Sincerely,



John Helmer

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12/10/87
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MS. JOAN HOLMES, GLOBAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE HUNGER PROJECT.
AAA THANK YOU FOR YOUR MESSAGE OF 4 NOVEMBER TO MR. CONABLE, WHO IS
AT PRESENT VISITING ASIA. ON HIS BEHALF I WANT TO EXPRESS OUR GREAT
APPRECIATION FOR WHAT THE HUNGER PROJECT HAS DONE TO SPREAD
AWARENESS THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO PUT AN END TO THE PREVALENCE OF
POVERTY AND HUNGER IN THE WORLD. THE WORLD BANK IS COMMITTED TO DO
ITS PART TO SEE THAT THE ALLEVIATION OF HUNGER BECOMES A REALITY
RATHER THAN JUST AN IDEA.

BBB THIS OBJECT HAS LONG BEEN A CENTRAL FEATURE OF THE BANK'S WORK
BUT AT THE RECENT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WORLD BANK'S GOVERNORS, MR.
CONABLE ANNOUNCED TWO NEW INITIATIVES WHICH ARE DIRECTLY RELEVANT TO
YOUR PLANNING FOR THE END OF HUNGER. AS MUCH OF THE ABSOLUTE
POVERTY IN THE WORLD IS CONCENTRATED IN THE LARGE LOW-INCOME NATIONS
OF ASIA, MR. CONABLE COMMITTED THE WORLD BANK TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO
ELIMINATE THE WORST ASPECTS OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY IN LOW-INCOME ASIA
BY THE YEAR 2000. IN AFRICA, THE BANK WILL NOW COMPLEMENT ITS
SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC REFORM AND RECOVERY WITH INCREASED EFFORTS TO
HELP ESTABLISH FOOD SECURITY FOR LOW-INCOME AFRICANS. WORK IS NOW
GOING FORWARD ON THESE IMPORTANT INITIATIVES, WHICH ARE PART OF OUR
OVERALL EFFORTS TO STEM THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REVERSALS WHICH HAVE
BEEN PROVOKED BY THE ECONOMIC CRISIS FACING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

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CLASS OF SERVICE: **TELEX** TELEX NO.: 4972126 THPI UI (NEW YORK) DATE: 11/10/87

SUBJECT: DRAFTED BY: *DBeckmann:jrsd* EXTENSION: 34692

CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION: AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature) *W. David Hopper, SVP/PPR*

DEPARTMENT:

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OF

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ABBREVIATION
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CCC I WISH YOU GREAT SUCCESS IN YOUR DISCUSSION OF THIS MATTER
WHICH IS OF VITAL CONCERN TO US ALL. W. DAVID HOPPER, ACTING
PRESIDENT, WORLD BANK

END
OF
TEXT →

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INFORMATION BELOW NOT TO BE TRANSMITTED

CLASS OF SERVICE: Telex		TELEX NO.: 4972126 THPI UI	DATE: 11/10/87
SUBJECT:		DRAFTED BY: DBeckmann: jr/me	EXTENSION: 34692
CLEARANCES AND COPY DISTRIBUTION:		AUTHORIZED BY (Name and Signature): W. David Hopper, SVP/PPR	
		DEPARTMENT:	
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* EXC - EXECUTIVE OFFICES *

RCA0835
248423 WORLDBANK
4 NOVEMBER 1987

MR. BARBER CONABLE
PRESIDENT
THE WORLD BANK

DEAR MR. CONABLE:

ON 14 NOVEMBER, THE HUNGER PROJECT IS HOLDING A 15-NATION
SATELLITE TELECONFERENCE WHICH SHALL BE ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY
50,000 HUNGER PROJECT PARTICIPANTS. I AM WRITING TO REQUEST THE
HONOR OF READING A TELEX MESSAGE FROM YOU TO THIS GATHERING.

THE FULL NAME OF THE CONFERENCE IS:
ENDING HUNGER: THE ERA OF OPPORTUNITY
AN OPENING FOR ACTION AND A TIME FOR EMPOWERMENT.

THE CONFERENCE WILL BE BROADCAST LIVE TO 87 CITIES IN THE
FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:

AUSTRALIA, CANADA, DENMARK, FINLAND, INDIA, JAPAN, KENYA, MEXICO,
NETHERLANDS, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UK, USA, WEST GERMANY, ZAMBIA,
AND ZIMBABWE.

THE EVENT WILL LAUNCH A NEW PHASE IN THE WORLDWIDE WORK OF THE
HUNGER PROJECT.

GIVEN THAT ENDING HUNGER IS NOW WIDELY RECOGNIZED AS POSSIBLE, WE
WILL DEVOTE OURSELVES TO CREATING THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT TO
TRANSFORM ENDING HUNGER FROM A POSSIBILITY INTO A HIGH PRIORITY
GLOBAL PROJECT.

WITH OUR 5.2 MILLION STRONG CONSTITUENCY AS A FOUNDATION, WE WILL
SUPPORT THE CREATION OF A COORDINATED GLOBAL PLANNING AND ACTION
TO GENERATE REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE DEVELOPING
NATIONS. SUCH PLANNING MUST BE DARING, BOLD AND COMPELLING, AND
INCLUDE THE GOVERNMENTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS, THE
EXPERTS, THE FINANCIAL, BUSINESS AND AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES,
AND LITTLE INDIVIDUALS IN BOTH THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
WORLD -- CATALYZING THE ACTIONS NEEDED TO PROVIDE HUNGRY PEOPLE
WITH OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP THE ECONOMIC WHEREWITHAL TO FEED
THEMSELVES ON A SUSTAINABLE BASIS.

THE SPEAKERS AT THE EVENT INCLUDE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL PEREZ DE
CUELLAR, GENERAL OLUSEGUN OBASANJO AND AMB. OUMAROU YOUSSEFOU AS
WELL AS MEMBERS OF OUR OWN BOARD OF DIRECTORS, INCLUDING BRADFORD
MORSE, M. S. SWAMINATHAN, AND ADEBAYO ADEDEJI.

WE WOULD MOST VALUE A MESSAGE FROM YOU ENCOURAGING THOSE PRESENT
TO TAKE UP THE TASK WHICH NOW LIES BEFORE THEM IN THE HUNGER
PROJECT -- TO COMMIT THEMSELVES TO GENERATING A NEW CONVERSATION,
A CONVERSATION THAT BECOMES THE CLIMATE, THE ENVIRONMENT, THE
SPIRIT OF OUR TIMES AND WHICH CALLS FORTH THE ACTIONS WHICH NEED
TO BE TAKEN.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERING THIS REQUEST. WE WOULD APPRECIATE
HAVING YOUR TELEX MESSAGE NO LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, 11 NOVEMBER.
IF THERE IS ANYWAY WE CAN FACILITATE YOU WITH MORE INFORMATION,
PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CALL ON US.

SINCERELY YOURS,

JOAN HOLMES
GLOBAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE HUNGER PROJECT, *NEW YORK,*
4972126 THPI UI

=11050538

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JA

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

-016

RECEIVED

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/11/05

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 871105001

FROM : Joan Holmes

87 NOV -5 PM 2:15

SUBJECT : On Nov. 14th, Hunger Proj. is holding a 15-nation satellite conf. Requesting if Mr. Conable could provide telex message for conf.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Hopper (D-1202)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- ✓ _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR Hopper's
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

SIGNATURE (by telex)

COMMENTS :

EXPEDITE

Mr. Conable OECI

October 26, 1987

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your letter of October 9, and the CED report on United States-Japan Trade Relations.

Your endeavors are a fine example of the contribution private initiative can make to improving understanding and strengthening of economic relations between countries. The CED report contains a number of useful and practical suggestions on what can be done to lessen frictions and bring harmony in Japanese-U.S. economic relations. Both countries are sure to benefit from this. I am also happy to note that the report is part of a longer-term project: the task requires sustained efforts to clarify issues, find solutions, and win support of the decision-makers.

Let me once again thank you for the report. I wish you all success in your worthy cause.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Mr. Robert C. Holland
President
Committee for Economic
Development
1700 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

cc: Mr. Grenfell

IHaque/abj

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

August 5, 1987

Dear Joan,

I was delighted to hear from you again, and to get a quick overview of the splendid work you and the Bamako Children's Committee are doing to improve health conditions for mothers and their children in Bamako.

I welcome your suggestion that we collaborate in providing support for improving health and family planning services in Mali, in order to ensure that our efforts are mutually reinforcing. Our involvement to date has been aimed largely at improving national capabilities in health planning, basic and in-service training, and drug supplies while improving health conditions for the rural majority in the Sikasso, Kayes and Mopti regions of the country. We also support the regional onchocerciasis program which benefits Mali directly.

Currently, the Government of Mali is preparing a proposal for World Bank financing of a project which would improve health and family planning services in hospitals, health centers and subcenters in Bamako and other regions of the country. As you can see, such a proposal would reflect much of what the Bamako Children's Committee already supports. Indeed, we would be working with the Malian planners to ensure that your program and those of others are fully taken into account in designing the project for possible World Bank financing. Your letter is timely: a World Bank health mission is visiting Mali from August 3-15 to assess the status of development of a project proposal. The mission will enquire about your program, and the mission leader, Mr. Aubrey Williams, would be available to discuss how we might collaborate after his return to Washington in mid-September.

Mr. Williams can be reached in the Population and Human Resources Division (AF5PH) for the Sahel; telephone (202) 473-5034.

Thank you, Joan, for your kind words of encouragement, and please accept my best wishes at this time.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

The Honorable Joan M. Hensler
Councilwoman-at-Large
City Hall
30 Church Street
Rochester, New York 14614

Cleared with & cc: Mr. Hamilton, AF5PH

cc: Mr. Agueh (o/r), AF5PH

AWilliams:fc



City of Rochester

City Hall
30 Church Street
Rochester, New York 14614
(716) 428-7538

Joan M. Hensler
Councilmember-at-Large

415 Yarmouth Road
Rochester, New York 14610
(716) 654-8960

July 21, 1987

Barber B. Conable, President
The World Bank
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Barber,

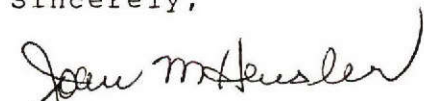
I read with great interest your speech given at the Safe Motherhood Conference in Kenya. Many of your statements and your main goals are shared by the Bamako Children's Committee.

Our main goal is to provide support to seven maternal health clinics in Bamako that offer health care to mothers and children. They outreach into the rural areas and provide basic services to women enabling them to bear and raise children successfully. They are staffed by practical nurses, health aides and midwives but do have a hospital back up in cases of emergency. These services have decreased infant and maternal death rates and have also offered family planning information and immunization for children. The clinics are very primitive by our standards but certainly are effective. We hope to offer additional training, medical supplies and books, plus exchanges of students and professionals for short periods of time. We have our second University of Rochester medical student spending this summer in Bamako's health clinics to offer support and to gain experience in Third World Medicine.

Perhaps we could collaborate on the World Bank's programs in Bamako, Mali since we expect to continue to send students between our two countries. If you think there might be this possibility, I would be happy to discuss it with someone from the Bank.

Carry on bravely! We are all proud of you.

Sincerely,



Joan M. Hensler
Chairperson, Bamako Children's Committee
Councilwoman-at-Large

JMH/mc

THE WORLD BANK

ROUTING SLIP

DATE 11/5/87

FROM THE OFFICE OF THE SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
POLICY, PLANNING AND RESEARCH

NAME

ROOM NO.

~~Mr. Shakow~~

DB

J-3073

APPROPRIATE DISPOSITION

NOTE AND RETURN

APPROVAL

NOTE AND SEND ON

COMMENT

PER OUR CONVERSATION

FOR ACTION

PER YOUR REQUEST

INFORMATION

PREPARE REPLY

INITIAL

RECOMMENDATION

NOTE AND FILE

SIGNATURE

REMARKS

Kindly prepare a statement for
Mr. Hopper's signature by
c.o.b. November 9.

FROM L. Richard Meyers

MR

(H)

TRITLER,

988 4259
38 (212)

LEFT A
MESSAGE ON
THE ANSWERING
SERVICE
9/11

BBC

5 x 7

photo.

bio.

Speeches

Otto ^{Mayade} Tettler

HAR

27 W 44TH ST

NC 10036

① BBC/MA

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/08/24 DUE DATE : 87/09/14
LOG NUMBER : 870902019 FROM : Otto Teitler
SUBJECT : Inv. BBC to participate in symposium at the Harvard Club of
NY City either on Nov. 23, Dec. 14 or Dec. 15th.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : ② External Affairs (E-8065)

ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- ✓ _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

Mr. Conable is not inclined
to do this. "We spoke to BBC
personally, thinking that it might
be something that would interest
him, but BBC cannot."

Chitra

Could this
be logged.

Also: I think

BBC should see
this one.

JV.

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY
27 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 10036-6645

Dear Mr. Velle,

Please pardon this messy note -
in haste -

Your gracious helpfulness is
much appreciated. I very much
hope that Mr. Luecke will be able
to accept.

Many Thanks.

A note.
OTTO TOTTEN

HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY
27 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 10036-6645

August 24, 1987

The Honorable Barber Conable, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Mr. Conable:

On behalf of the Harvard Club of New York City, it is my pleasure to invite you to participate in a symposium to be held here at the Harvard Club.

TOPIC: ARE WE OUR BRETHREN'S KEEPER? WHY ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO LESSER DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, HOW AND BY WHOM?

Participants: The Honorable Barber Conable, President
The World Bank - invitation extended;
William H. Draper, III, Administrator (who has been a classmate of mine at the Harvard Business School)
United Nations Development Program - has already graciously confirmed his participation;
Mr. Michel Camdessus, Managing Director
The International Monetary Fund - invitation extended.

Discussants: Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan - invitation extended;
Professor Irving G. Kristol, New York University and member of the Board of Editors, The Wall Street Journal - invitation extended;
Leonard Silk, Economics Editor of The New York Times - invitation extended.

Expected audience: Up to 450 persons of Harvard's alumni, active in the cultural, academic, political and business life in New York, with possible guests from the Yale, Columbia and Princeton Clubs of New York City.

Proposed Dates: November 23
(Subject to your convenience) December 14, 15

Time: 6:00 P.M. - 7:15 P.M.
7:15 P.M. - 8:00 P.M. Questions and answers period, followed by dinner at the Club with the other guests of honor.

The aforementioned are, at this stage, still general guide lines, except the proposed dates, which are governed by the availability of Harvard Hall.

It would be appreciated if each speaker would, in about 15 minutes, present his views from the perspective of the specialized role of his own institution. In order to avoid overlaps in the respective statements, the agenda will be refined in consultation with you or members of your staff shortly after your hoped-for acceptance of this invitation.

In order to enable us to conclude final arrangements, we should be grateful for the following:

1. Your early, and hopefully favorable, response as to your participation in principle.
2. Designation of a member of your staff whom we may consult as to details of arrangements and their phone numbers.
3. Early dispatch of 2 photographs, glossy black-and-white, photo-size, preferably 5 x 7, otherwise whatever size is readily available, and biographical notes of yours.

While we are well aware of your heavy burden of work towards the end of the General Assembly and meetings of the I.B.R.D. and I.M.F. in Washington, D.C., we should appreciate it and would be honored, if you could accept our invitation to participate in this symposium.

Kindly feel free to avail yourself, as our guest, of the residential and dining facilities of the Harvard Club during your visit to New York.

We look forward to welcoming you.

Kindest regards,

Otto C. Teitler
Program Committee

OCT:dkg

P.S. Phone confirmation of receipt of this invitation to Ms. Evelyn McQuade, Administrator of Programs, or her assistant, Mr. David Goldstein, at 212-840-6600, would be much appreciated.

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

June 23, 1987

Dear Joan:

I have your letter of June 12. The condition you talk about is common in sub-Saharan Africa, although Mali barely qualifies for such a title.

The money you raise is very important, but it is also important that it be spent in ways that really will reach the poor people of Mali. In most poor African countries, there are a few hospitals which provide free medical care. Unfortunately, it is the wealthy and those with political clout who have access to those hospitals, however. For this reason, it would be preferable if the medical budget was spent on preventive care and the simple procedures available through rural health clinics which are more accessible to the poor.

The high infant mortality rate is characteristic of Africa, as is a very high maternal death rate. The roughly \$7 per capita per year that is available for health care in sub-Saharan Africa is totally inadequate, and so special projects such as yours have a disproportionate impact.

To give you some idea of the sort of thing the Bank is suggesting, I am enclosing a copy of a speech I gave in Nairobi in February urging a modest additional commitment to reduce maternal death rates. The institution I head has the most coherent program for dealing with such problems in this desperate part of the world, but we are only scratching the surface.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,



Enclosure

The Honorable Joan M. Hensler
Councilmember-at-Large
Rochester City Hall
30 Church Street
Rochester, New York 14614



City of Rochester

City Hall
30 Church Street
Rochester, New York 14614
(716) 428-7538

Joan M. Hensler
Councilmember-at-Large

415 Yarmouth Road
Rochester, New York 14610
(716) 654-8960

June 12, 1987

Barber B. Conable
P. O. Box 218
Alexander
New York 14005

Dear Barber,

A delegation from the Bamako Sister City Committee traveled to Bamako in January this year to bring official greetings and to provide an opportunity for many of us to have a first hand view of our African Sister City. I was able to tour several Maternal Health Clinics and meet with staff assigned to them. They included mid wives nurses and aides; we also met with Malian physicians and professors who teach the health personnel in the clinics and hospitals. I am enclosing a copy of my report outlining my medical contacts in Bamako for your information. It was a wonderful trip and very educational for me, one that I shall never forget.

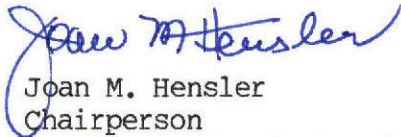
I have ordered supplies for the seven maternal health clinics in Bamako and have received confirmation of the order. They will be shipped Air Freight to Bamako.

We have some good news about a grant from USA for Africa. The University of Rochester Medical School has been awarded \$40,000 to support educational programs between the University and the medical school in Bamako. We will be able through the grant to offer enrichment courses to medical personnel in Bamako and allow professional exchanges between our two cities. We will also be able to procure supplies and educational materials with the grant.

As a result of our visit, we found that qualified personnel are not being hired by the government to deliver health services because of the lack of money. This seems such a shame in a country that has such a high infant mortality rate. The population is too poor to support doctors in private practice. Barber, is there anything that can be done about this? I would welcome any opportunity to share information with you about our project and our observations. To date, we have raised over \$75,000 and have pledges of scholarships from several colleges. Some of our students at the Medical School are interested in working in Bamako during summer break and we are trying to raise money to subsidize their summer internships. They are being well received in Bamako.

Thank you for your interest and concern about our Sister City.

Sincerely,



Joan M. Hensler
Chairperson
Bamako Children's Committee
Councilwoman-at-Large

JMH/mc

BAMAKO, MALI
VISIT

JOAN M. HENSLER
JANUARY 21-JANUARY 30, 1987

MEETINGS REPORTED

Arlene Jacquette Cultural Attache' American Embassy	Page 1
Medical Health Clinics-Commune #1 Central Commune	Page 2
Dr. Karin Koumare-Point G. Hospital	Page 3
Dr. Aliou Ba-Medical School Director	Page 4
Mme. Alssata Sidibe	Page 5
Francesco Zamora-USAID	Page 6
Governor Yaya Bagayogo	Page 7
Institute Pedagogique National (IPN)	Page 8
Audrey Johnson-Financial Director, UNICEF	Page 9
Dr. Issa Diallo-Director Secondary School	Page 10
Recommendations	Page 11

Arlene Jacquette: Cultural Attache' American Embassy in Bamako Mali.

Met with Arlene on January 24 at a reception at Governor Bagayogo's office along with Ambassador Robert J. Ryan. Both invited the delegation to social affairs at their homes. Met privately with Arlene on January 25. Gave her our \$8500 check for supplies and she will open an account for the Children's Committee in Bamako. She undertook the task of making appointments for me with various medical personnel in Mali and had hired an interpreter for the delegation's meetings in Mali, Dia Madoni who works with USAID. The Ambassador and Arlene are very impressed with the Children's Project and feel it is well organized with control factors in it. According to them, if a program is set up without oversight and fails, the Malians feel Americans just have the habit of dumping money on a problem and then walking away. Arlene explained the detailed negotiation that occurs over a contract of mutual activity between USAID and Bamako. We might consider this if we get the USA for Africa grant. If medical personnel travel to Mali in June, she will house Dr. Bickley and Hoekelman and will attempt to find accommodations for the rest of the delegation.

Maternal Health Clinics: 1/28/87; 1/29/87

Commune #1. This is the largest commune outside of the Central clinic. There is a great lack of equipment here. They do have a refrigerator but need sterilizer boxes, scissors, scales, mattresses for the delivery carts. We will need to enlarge our UNICEF order. We were told that 35 to 40 mothers a day visit the clinic but it looked like many more were sitting in the waiting room. The personnel seems well trained and organized to do the tasks. Things were clean but dark, dismal and extremely basic.

Central Commune: Met Mme. Sibibe Animata, Director of Midwives who gave us a tour of the facility. She had a midwifery course in Santa Cruz, California last year which lasted six weeks. She was very enthused about the course. It was in French. There was a refrigerator in the center but it was very small and seemed inadequate. It also was not working well. All refrigerators have locks on them. They have only one sterilization box and one hot plate. Again, supplies are needed. Both communes have family planning sessions and supply birth control pills and perform vasectomies. The practice of female circumcision presents cultural and physical problems for women. They can be infected and malformed in such a way that bearing a child is a health hazard. Post partum visits to the clinics do not exist unless there is illness of mother or child. Data and statistics are kept pretty carefully by the personnel in the clinics, including vaccinations, visits, births, family planning sessions.

Dr Karim Koumare: Surgeon, Point G. Hospital
1/29/87; 1/30/87

Spoke with Dr. Karim Koumare on the phone and visited him at Point G. Hospital. Gave him the draft proposal translated in French, and spoke briefly with him about the proposal. He has not been invited to the Sister City meetings, but is willing to be our liaison in Bamako if we need him. He is well respected and is personal friends with Dr. Ba and Diallo. He left his patients to go with us to Dr. Ba at the Medical school. The physicians in Bamako receive only \$2.00 a visit from patients and nothing for surgery. He supports himself on his salary as a professor in the Medical School. He is given (free) a house on the hospital grounds that is spacious by African standards. Doctor Koumare sat in on meetings with Dr. Ba and Dr. Diallo so he understands our objectives and our proposal to USA for Africa. He was instrumental in setting up the Angers Medical Project for the Gabriel Toure hospital. Supplies are donated from Angers, France and go directly to the hospital. I believe he is the best contact and most knowledgeable person in Bamako for our Medical program. He did send information on x-ray film and we need to follow up on that with Kodak. I spoke to him about the need of a contact person in Bamako and asked for him to think about it and be prepared to recommend someone when the medical team visits Mali in June, if we receive the grant.

Dr. Aliou Ba: Director, Medical School
1/28/87

Presented him with Dean Joynt's letter and explained the proposal to USA for Africa. Stressed that it has not been accepted but we were hopeful. He was pleased about the possibility of exchanges especially since there would be a reciprocal exchange and we would not be the only ones to offer training and assistance. He had not felt that there would be a possibility of medical exchanges with Rochester and was glad for the possibility of mutual exchanges. I explained that data collection was a major component of the proposal and that nothing would happen until both parties conferred and established a mutually agreeable course of action. He is extremely interested and expressed happiness at my news and my visit. Dr. Ba has a secretary who studied in the United States and is fluent in English. He felt training in Medical English was extremely important for Bamako personnel who might come to America. There is such an English course being contemplated at the Institute Pedagogique National.

Mme. Aissata Sidibe: National Minister of Health

1/28/87

Met Mme. Sidibe as she was leaving the ministry. She was cordial and happy to see me and remembered her visit to Rochester and Strong Memorial Hospital. Jean Cappelino had written her a letter. I also gave her a picture of Rochester. She is aware of the medical project and seems supportive of it. She questioned me regarding "thank you" letters that she sent to the Mayor (etc) and I said that I would check to see if they had been received. I was happy for the brief exchange because she is impossible to meet because of her busy schedule and we need her support for the Medical Project.

Francesco Zamora: Chief Medical Officer
for USAID

Visited Francesco Zamora several times and discussed the problem of electrical surges and burn out of equipment in Bamako. He said that refrigerators seem to weather the electrical irregularities in Bamako and that they have had no problems with refrigerator equipment. A regulator seems to be in order and I will purchase them. He agreed to be our overseer of refrigerator equipment. He will indicate which Maternal Health Clinics need refrigerators, confer with the Governor's office and release them to the Governor for distribution. We agreed that all centers did not need refrigerators immediately but could receive them from us as needed. He will be leaving Bamako this year so we will need another contact to carry on this task. Arlene Jacquette was pleased with this arrangement. I also will copy him in on all orders from UNICEF so he can observe if supplies are received and used by the Health Clinics. USAID is also making efforts to gather Health Data in Bamako. They should be contacted for collaboration if the grant comes through.

USAID is applying for a grant to allow Dr. Kellesey Omar to travel to the United States. I urged Francesco to have him come to Rochester and left my phone number with Haby Sangare so that he could call me from New York. Before leaving I wrote Francesco about our finalized refrigerator arrangements.

Governor Ya Ya Bagayogo

1/25/87 1/26/87 1/29/87

On several occasions I discussed the equipment and the Medical Project with the governor. He was anxious to have me meet with health personnel but my sense is that he is not extremely informed of the Health Network. I made a formal presentation at our jumelage meeting with him, and privately explained the role of his office and Francesco Zamora in the refrigerator distribution. He was agreeable. He questioned me about supplying x-rays and I explained that was an unfinished project and would have my attention when I returned home. He has a strong interest in education and stated publically that Betsy Toll was a very productive and well received student in Bamako. He feels students can have a good impact on the Health system. The medical project is well identified in Bamako and with the Health Professionals and the governor. The scope of it has been clearly defined. The control of distribution could come through the governor, and the USAID office, and Dr Kellesey Omar. I reviewed all arrangements with Haby Sangare' before I left and she promised to be in contact with Francesco Zamora. However, Haby is not well, and there is a Russian delegation arriving on the weekend that needs her attention. There may be a little lapse of time before this is done. She will also inform the governor that we will not be purchasing refrigerators in Mali.

Institute Pedagogique National (IPN)

I went to IPN to tour the facility with Ousmane Daga and met the School Director Henri Traore. We also conferred with Henry Smith and Michael Freeman. Freeman heads a project to teach specialized English courses. The school is a cooperative effort between the Malian and British government. Modern equipment, a library facility, and monitors to replay recordings of language are in evidence and are used. There is interest in collaborating on a middle school teacher's language lab and also on Medical English training. My general impression was that it is an efficiently run and well managed facility. They try to be responsive to local needs. Arlene Jacquette feels that they are generous in scholarships for needy students.

Audrey Johnson: Chief Financial Officer
UNICEF Office Bamako, Mali

Audrey Johnson was aware of our UNICEF order and suggested that we might also send refrigerators in the order plus other equipment. UNICEF will be willing to store refrigerators for us and release them to Francesco Zamora as needed. We need to order 10. The cost is approximately \$250.00. We need to purchase 220 voltage, 50 cycles 5 amp and we can also order regulators. The Director of Supplies conferred with us and told us that it is no more expensive to ship air freight than by boat and truck and that it would arrive in two weeks. We should check availability of books and magazines in our ordering and add them to our supply list if possible. All supplies will be covered by insurance in case of loss or damage. UNICEF became involved in Mali during the drought in 1984-1985 and became the distributor of food through CRENS which served as the centers for food distribution to the poor. They now are becoming involved in inoculations and work with USAID in this area. They are planning in the area of Nutrition/Education/Health and also Water/Sanitation/Health.

In discussing Malian health problems, we touched on River Blindness and also the November-December sand storms that cause infections and meningitis in the young school children. I informed her of the development of a meningitis inoculation in Rochester at Praxis and promised to research it for UNICEF through the University of Rochester and Bristol Meyers (Thomas White). There are many varieties of meningitis and we would need to be informed of what serum might be effective. UNICEF as an organization would be very interested. I will research this and be in contact with Praxis, Bristol Meyers, Audrey Johnson, and Paula Jackson Regional Director of UNICEF in New York., The interview was very positive and it was most beneficial to see those who will be responsible for delivering our supplies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

0 Travel through Dakar via Air Afrique. It is a quicker and more reasonable in cost. We should prepare a map of the airport and give directions on how one proceeds "in transit".

0 Hire a Malian coordinator of our project. We should consider Karim Koumare for the position. He is interested and able.

0 Continue close relations with the American Embassy USAID, and UNICEF.

0 Encourage the study of French immediately at the University of Rochester to prepare people for the Bamako/Rochester Medical project.

0 Review available books/reports on Mali and make up a recommended reading list for those interested.

0 When organizing a group to travel and work in Mali be certain to develop a support system for the group by developing a sense of group identity..

0 Update Arlene Jacquette and Governor Bagayogo regularly on progress of the Medical Project. Copy Haby Saugare and Koumare.

0 Enlarge present order of supplies from UNICEF and include refrigerators (etc) shelves, medical supplies.

0 Research meningitis vaccine for UNICEF.

0 Research possibility of x-rays from Kodak using Dr. Koumare's recommendations.

0 Organize a Medicine (anti-biotic) Procurement Network using volunteers and sending them to the American Embassy through the Diplomatic Pouch for Dr. Issa Diallo.

0 Order books and journals for the secondary school.

0 Distribute report to those persons involved in the Bamako Children's Project

0 Meet with Sister City International Personnel to review findings of trip and investigate funding possibilities for professional exchange visits.

0 Consider another fund raiser in 1987 or a regular funding source for continued purchase of medical equipment. This might be the sale of UNICEF Christmas cards.



DBBC
MH
CP file

Herman Kahn Center • 5395 Emerson Way • P.O. Box 26-919 • Indianapolis, Indiana 46226 • 317-545-1000 • Telex 855477

June 16, 1987

The Honorable Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Barber:

Your presentation at Hudson Institute's dinner on June 4 was definitely one of the highlights of this year's Chairman's Conference Program. The participants greatly enjoyed hearing about your efforts to restructure the World Bank and the Bank's recent shift from its original focus on project loans to the current emphasis on making adjustment loans. Your comments on the need for economic growth in the developing world were right on the mark, and we believe our members came away with a much better understanding of the workings of the Bank and the role you play in international economic development.

Thanks so much, Barber, for being part of our program. As always, it was great seeing you and we hope we'll continue to keep you involved in Hudson's activities in the future.

Sincerely,

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
Member, Board of Trustees

MED/TDB/f

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

May 27, 1987

Dear Con:

Thank you for your very nice note. I have considerable pleasure in knowing that the collection of Capitol prints which I donated to the Architect of the Capitol have been hung in such a prominent place in the Capitol Building.

I have received the historical print of the photograph of the Christy Painting in the Concourse of the House. It is very nicely done, and I appreciate your thinking of me.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Cornelius W. Heine
Executive Secretary
United States Capitol Historical Society
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

4/29

BBC - Personal

United States Capitol Historical Society

200 MARYLAND AVENUE, N.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002
(202) 543-8919



April 29, 1987

The Honorable Barber B. Conable, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Room T-400-38
Washington, D. C. 20433

Dear Barber:

For some time I have been meaning to write to you and tell you that we are moving along with a variety of activities and programs in the United States Capitol Historical Society. Each time I am in the House Restaurant I enjoy viewing the magnificent collection of prints of the Capitol which you made available to enhance the beauty of our Capitol. It seems that we have been involved in more and more increasing programs. We have tried to do a number of things to increase interest in the Bicentennial of the Constitution. One of these projects was that we commissioned a photographer to take a photograph of the Christy Painting in the Concourse of the House, and we have had this photograph reproduced as a 20"x26" historical print suitable for framing for office or home. It is hoped that many schools will want to place this historical print in the classroom.

Thinking that you would be interested in having a copy of this historical print, a complimentary copy is being sent to you under separate cover. Perhaps you might be interested in having this framed in your offices.

Looking forward to seeing you in the very near future.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Con".

CORNELIUS W. HEINE
Executive Secretary

CWH/bf



Hudson

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

May 27, 1987

Dear Tom:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the Hudson Institute's new book, "Beyond Recrimination: Perspectives on U.S.-Taiwan Trade Tensions", by Jimmy Wheeler and Perry Wood. I'm looking forward to the opportunity to read it, and will share it with others here at the World Bank who work with international trade issues.

I appreciate your continued friendship and your offer of assistance. Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

Mr. Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
President and CEO
Hudson Institute
5395 Emerson Way
P.O. Box 26-919
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

see you next week -

5/8

①BBC

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/05/08 DUE DATE : 87/05/22
LOG NUMBER : 870513025 FROM : Thomas Bell
SUBJECT : Enclosing copy of Hudson's Institute's new book, Beyond
Recrimination: Perspectives on US-Taiwan Trade Tensions.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. J. Botafogo E823

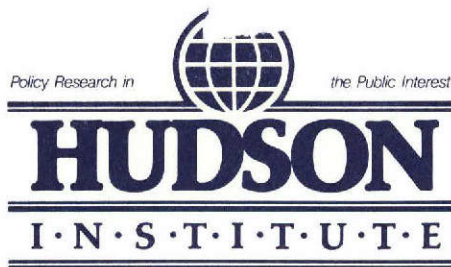
ACTION:

- _____ APPROVED
- _____ PLEASE HANDLE
- _____ FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- _____ FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- _____ FOR THE FILES
- _____ PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- _____ PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC'S SIGNATURE
- _____ AS WE DISCUSSED
- _____ RETURN TO _____

lm

COMMENTS :

*logged out
5/28/87
C8*



Herman Kahn Center • 5395 Emerson Way • P.O. Box 26-919 • Indianapolis, Indiana 46226 • 317-545-1000 • Telex 855477

May 8, 1987

Mr. Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20433

Dear Barber:

I am pleased to enclose a copy of Hudson Institute's new book, Beyond Recrimination: Perspectives on U.S.-Taiwan Trade Tensions by Jimmy W. Wheeler and Perry L. Wood. In recent years the growing importance of Taiwan and the other Pacific Basin countries as centers for American trade and investment combined with the deterioration of the U.S. trade balance have led to charges of "unfair" trade policies and bitter rhetoric on both sides. We at Hudson decided that a balanced assessment of the problem was needed to counterbalance the extreme rhetoric that now interferes with sound policymaking. This book attempts to contribute to that goal by examining the real causes of U.S.-Taiwan trade tensions and suggesting concrete actions that could be taken to reduce them.

Dealing with international economic issues in today's environment is a challenging and frequently thankless task, but one that must be undertaken nevertheless. It is with this in mind that I have decided to provide you with a copy of our book and to offer Hudson's assistance in any way that might be useful. Please feel free to call at any time.

Sincerely,



Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
President and CEO

TDB/kw

P.S. For a quick appreciation of the findings of the study, please read the conclusions which have been structured as an executive summary.

May 20, 1987

Dear David:

Thank you very much for your letter expressing your support for the new approach The World Bank is undertaking on environmental problems. Your kind words are greatly appreciated.

Thank you also for enclosing the agenda of your recent retreat on Africa. I found it most interesting, and I intend to show it to some of my colleagues here at the Bank.

As per your request, I am enclosing a copy of the speech I delivered at the World Resources Institute on May 5.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

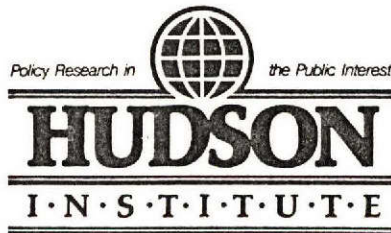
Barber B. Conable

David A. Hamburg, M.D.
President
Carnegie Corporation of New York
437 Madison Ave.
New York, NY 10022

cc: Messrs. Botsfogo, Vogl, Stanton
Mesdames Maguire, Biobel

J.Grenfell/ava 05/19/87

EXC 870515005



Herman Kahn Center • 5395 Emerson Way • P.O. Box 26-919 • Indianapolis, Indiana 46226 • 317-545-1000 • Telex 855477

March 10, 1987

The Honorable Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

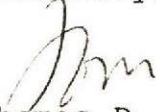
Dear Barber:

I am so pleased you have agreed to speak at an upcoming Hudson Institute Chairman's Conference event. I know our members will be very anxious to hear your views on key international economic development issues.

Our offices have been in touch and have confirmed Thursday, June 4, 1987, as the date of the Chairman's Conference dinner. The event will be held in the Federal Suite of the Hay Adams Hotel, One Lafayette Square, Washington, D.C. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m. with dinner following at 7:15 p.m. I will introduce you at approximately 8:20 p.m. and your presentation should last approximately 45 minutes including questions and answers.

Thanks again, Barber, for accepting our invitation; we're looking forward to the event.

Sincerely,


Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
President and
Chief Executive Officer

TDB/f

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

6/14
6:30 cocktails
7:30 dinner

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

February 4, 1987

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your kind letter inviting me to take part in the Chairman's Conference Program for this year by being a speaker at a Washington, D.C., event.

HAY ADAMS.

I am happy to accept. Since you gave me the opportunity to select a month, I would prefer June. May we have our respective offices coordinate the precise date?

I appreciate your offer to include me as a speaker and look forward to the upcoming Event.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

BBC has
Personal
Assurance Bell

Mr. Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Hudson Institute
P.O. Box 26-919
Indianapolis, IN 46226

- FULL COPY.
- PRESS? OFF
- EVENING? LUNCH?
- TOPIC?
- HUDSON?

JU-

Shaun Howard
(317) 545-1000

(u: attached)

February 4, 1987

Dear Tom:

Thank you for your kind letter inviting me to take part in the Chairman's Conference Program for this year by being a speaker at a Washington, D.C., event.

I am happy to accept. Since you gave me the opportunity to select a month, I would prefer June. May we have our respective offices coordinate the precise date?

I appreciate your offer to include me as a speaker and look forward to the upcoming Event.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Mr. Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
President and
Chief Executive Officer
Hudson Institute
P.O. Box 26-919
Indianapolis, IN 46226

cc: Messrs. Botafogo o/r, Vogl, Stanton
Mesdames Maguire, Blobel

J.Grenfell/avs 02/03/87

EXC 870129007

*logged mt
2/4/87
CS*

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*Gene
O'Neil*

87/02/05

RECEIVED DATE : 87/01/29
LOG NUMBER : EXC870129007
SUBJECT : (TBell) Inv. BBC to be speaker at a Hudson's Institute
event in Wash. in June/July or Sept./Oct. 1987.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. J. Botafogo E823

DUE DATE : 87/02/04

*I would recommend
JMS*

ACTION:

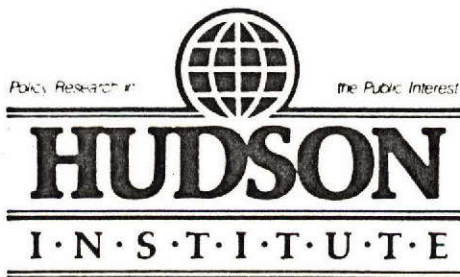
- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBCs SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

*E - Are you so inclined?
(Yes) or no*

*I have turned
him down twice. This
would be Washington*

As you see, unless Bank has problem with this, B would like to do it. L.



Herman Kahn Center • 5395 Emerson Way • P.O. Box 26-919 • Indianapolis, Indiana 46226 • 317-545-1000 • Telex 855477

January 26, 1987

The Honorable Barber B. Conable
President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Barber:

In July of last year, I wrote to you regarding an invitation to speak at a special Hudson Institute Chairman's Conference briefing. Unfortunately, your schedule prevented your participation at an event in January or February of 1987, but you suggested we contact you regarding a later date.

We are now finalizing our 1987 Chairman's Conference Program and are in the process of scheduling briefings with Secretary Casper Weinberger, Secretary Bill Brock, and National Security Advisor, Frank Carlucci. We would be honored if you would agree to be a part of this year's Chairman's Conference Program.

Hudson's Chairman's Conference was initiated in 1985 by our current Trustee and then Chairman, Governor Pete du Pont. Under Pete's leadership, the program was designed exclusively for senior corporate leaders who wanted to view their contribution to Hudson policy studies as a sound investment in their own strategic planning process, as well as our nation's policy process. The return comes in the form of knowledge and insights they gain from participating in our Chairman's Conference program.

We would like you to be the speaker at a Washington, D.C., event in June or July, or if more convenient, September or October. It would be a dinner meeting of about 20-25 corporate executives from across the country. The group size is purposely kept to a minimum to ensure our members have the opportunity to engage in face-to-face discussions with the speaker. Our guests would be very eager to hear your views on international economic development and the role of the World Bank.

// HIS OWN
INTERPRET-
ATION

January 26, 1987
Page Two

We look forward to hearing from you and hope it will be possible to schedule a Chairman's Conference briefing later this year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'TDB', is written over the typed name.

Thomas D. Bell, Jr.
President and
Chief Executive Officer

TDB/f

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

March 3, 1987

Dear Yosi,

I was pleased to learn that you were recently elected President of the D.C. Corporate Volunteer Council. My warmest congratulations!

Your new role in the Council is an impressive personal accomplishment. It will also serve to reinforce the Bank's involvement in the community, which I regard as immensely useful and important.

Good luck in this challenging activity.

Sincerely,



Mr. Yosef Hadar
Community Relations Officer
Information and Public
Affairs Department
Room D-821

cc: Mrs. Francesca Stone, PMD

① LM

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED DATE : 87/01/13

DUE DATE : 87/01/16

LOG NUMBER : EXC870113004

SUBJECT : Kindly requesting BBC for his continued contribution to the
Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation for 1987.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. Barber Conable E1227

ACTION:

- APPROVED
- PLEASE HANDLE
- FOR YOUR INFORMATION
- FOR YOUR REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION
- FOR THE FILES
- PLEASE DISCUSS WITH _____
- PLEASE PREPARE RESPONSE FOR BBC's SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :

*Chitra - pls.
do - mrm
note in
comments
B doesn't want
to contribute.
Thanks.*

*logged mb
1/23/87
CS*



Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation

10880 Wilshire Boulevard, Room 1500 • Los Angeles, California 90024

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KANE
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 - GLEN HOLDEN
CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT
THE HOLDEN GROUP
 - HUGH O'BRIAN
PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER
HUGH O'BRIAN YOUTH FDN.
 - RAY WATT
CHAIRMAN
WATT INDUSTRIES, INC
 - J.S. WEBB
FORMER VICE CHAIRMAN
TRW, INC

January 7, 1987

Hon. Barber B. Conable, Jr.
President
World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

do you want to contribute?

No

B?

Dear Barber:

We at HOBY are proud of our association with you in 1986. Your contribution allowed us to involve over 10,135 high school sophomores, representing that many schools, in our seminar programs at the state and international levels last year.

This year's 10th graders are looking forward to having the opportunity to attend our programs in 1987. As you know, each year high schools select their top sophomore to attend the HOBY three-day state seminar held in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Ontario, Canada. From each of these state seminars one boy and one girl are selected to attend the week-long International Leadership Seminar held every summer, to which an additional number of students from abroad are also invited.

We would like to invite you to invest in America's future by becoming a HOBY partner. Our goal is 11,000 sophomore participants in 1987. To help us meet our objectives, we respectfully request that you consider a gift of \$500 in 1987. Your contribution will provide special opportunities for an outstanding group of young people with leadership potential. And that's a true investment in the future of our democratic society.

Thanks for your support!

Sincerely,

Hugh O' Brian

nga

RECEIVED

1987 JAN 13 PM 8:52

1000 1st St. N.E. 550001



Record Removal Notice

File Title President Barber Conable - General Correspondence		Barcode No. 30012508
Document Date Nov 17, 1986	Document Type Memorandum	
Correspondents / Participants To : M. J. De Larosiere, Managing Director, Mr. Barber B. Conable From :David J. Wimer.Executive Vice President		
Subject / Title Bank and Fund Pay Survey		
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 type="checkbox"/> 7 <input checked="" 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 Corporate Administrative Matters		
Additional Comments Declassification review of this record can be initiated upon request		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.
Withdrawn by Chandra Kumar		Date Aug 11, 2014

THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

December 15, 1986

Dear General Hittle:

I want to thank you for your very kind letter extending an invitation for me to be an Honorary Member in The Army and Navy Club.

My new position is proving to be all-consuming and leaves little time for the pleasures of membership in your very prestigious Club. While I am pleased and honored to be considered, I could not take advantage of many of the privileges of membership. It occurs to me that others equally deserving and more accessible could be more active participants.

I am most grateful to you personally and to the Board of Governors of the Club for extending this invitation to me, as President of the World Bank.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely,



Brigadier General James D. Hittle, USMC (Ret.)
President
The Army and Navy Club
1625 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 119
Washington, D.C. 20006-3098

November 7, 1986

Dear Ms. Holmes:

Thank you for your kind letter referring to my remarks at the recent Annual Meetings of the Bank and IMF. Thank you also for enclosing a copy of The Hunger Project's very impressive book "Ending Hunger."

I am very happy to hear that The Hunger Project has been able to draw on Bank expertise and that individual Bank staff members have been helpful. Given our strong common interest in seeing hunger ended, you can count on us to continue to give what support we can to your endeavors. I would be delighted if, on one of your future visits to Washington, you could tell me more of the Project's activities.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

Barber B. Conable

Ms. Joan Holmes
Executive Director
The Hunger Project
One Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10010

cc: Messrs. Stanton, Jaycox, Beckmann
Mesdames Maguire, Blobel

J.Grenfell/avs 11/06/86
#EXC 861104043

*logged into
11/7/86
CS*

BARBER B. CONABLE
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433

October 14, 1986

Dear Mrs. Hagerty:

If I were retired I might be interested in your husband's books since I am familiar with his writing and know that he must have surrounded himself with scholarly references. With my recent appointment as President of the World Bank, unfortunately I am unable to take you up on your suggestion, nor do I have any good idea of someone who might be so interested.

The best museum in the western end of the state for collecting such things at this time would doubtless be the Rochester Museum and Science Center on East Avenue in Rochester. But I have no way of knowing whether they would be interested. The Museum of the American Indian in New York City, of which until recently I was the Chairman of the Board, is impecunious in the extreme and therefore would not be in a position to take advantage of your offer.

I am most regretful that I cannot suggest an individual who would be willing to do something of this sort, and that I am not myself in a position to comply.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

Mrs. Gilbert Hagerty
12 Coolidge Avenue
Glens Falls, New York 12801