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October 1967

INTERNATIONAL BANK NOTES





WELCOME TO NEW STAFF OCTOBER



(L to R) *Mrs. Muriel E. Brathwaite*, Administration Department from Guyana; *Miss Lenore Mannes*, Africa Department, from Wisconsin; *Mr. Constantine C. Deligiannis*, Economics Department, from Agrinion, Greece; *Miss Marie-José Pauyo*, Legal Department, from Port-au-Prince, Haiti; *Miss Audur Jonasdottir*, Joint Conference, from Reykjavik, Iceland; *Mrs. Pamela Moran*, I.F.C., from Canberra; *Miss Maureen M. McDonald*, Development Services, from Melbourne; *Miss Layda A. Llamanzares*, I.F.C., Manila; *Miss Juanita M. Mondoneda*, Projects Department, Washington, D.C.; *Miss Elizabeth G. Roberts*, Administration Department, from Salisbury, Rhodesia; *Miss Yvonne Banos*, Projects Department, from Alice Springs, Australia; *Miss Anicia F. Echavez*, Legal Department, from Quezon City, Philippines; *Mr. José A. Dominguez*, Administration Department, from Mexico City.

Inserts:—(L to R) *Mrs. Rosamund Uranga*, E.D.I. from London; *Mrs. Reiko Kanda*, Economics, from Shimane, Japan.

International Bank Notes

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COVER PHOTO: RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 1967

President Arthur da Costa e Silva and guests: *World Bank Group President, George D. Woods*; *Erik Brofoss, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Fund*; *Kare Willoch, Chairman of the Boards of Governors of the Bank, IFC, and IDA*; *President of the Republic of Brazil*; *Dr. Antonio Delfim Neto, Minister of Finance of Brazil*; *Pierre Paul Schweitzer, Managing Director, IMF*.



Aid and New Directions

Our President speaks — Highlights from two addresses given by Mr. Woods—in Rio to Boards of Governors, September 25, and in Stockholm to Swedish Bankers Association, October 27.

"I should like first to join the Chairman in thanking His Excellency, the President of Brazil, for his words of welcome. His country comprises nearly half the area and population of South America. It is two and a half times as large as Western Europe, including the British Isles and Scandinavia, and has a fourth of the population—there are about 87 million Brazilians. . . . Despite a long history of recurring economic difficulties, Brazil has managed in the last twenty years to triple its gross national product and to more than double the real per capita production and income of its people. This is a vast and fascinating country which well mirrors the aspirations and the problems of the developing nations. We are happy to be here.

*Rio de Janeiro
September 25*

"... The operations of the Bank Group continue to grow. Once again commitments were more than a billion dollars and in more numerous and varied transactions than before. The growth of the operations of IFC, our private enterprise arm, now newly backed by a line of credit from the Bank itself, was especially marked. Disbursements of the Group exceeded a billion dollars.

"For the second consecutive year, I must report to you that finding finance for the operations of the Bank and IDA is a dominant continuing problem. . . .

"... I am sure all concerned recognize that it is essential that the IDA replenishment be agreed upon as rapidly as possible and that results be achieved which will permit IDA to respond, much more adequately than in the past to the priority needs of the less developed countries.

"Mr. Chairman, when we turn from our own operating preoccupations to look around us, we see a troubled world. Painful dislocations and adjustments are taking place in nations of Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

"... The tragedy of armed conflict and preparations for it is more than the diversion of manpower and scarce funds from productive uses. The tragedy is also in the turning away from development it produces around the world. Conflicts, within and among the developing countries especially, feed the prophets of doom who claim that economic development does not work. . . .

"Deep-rooted social unrest short of outright conflict exists in many societies, and solutions are neither simple nor swift. Towering high over all the economic problems is the fact of rapid population growth—now proceeding fast enough to double the population of the less developed countries in a single generation. . . .

"None of the formidable problems facing the developing countries can be attacked singly or by technical means alone. The world is not going to be saved simply by chemical fertilizers and 'the pill'. The changes needed by the less developed countries touch virtually all of society. They will come about as part of a larger transformation of social and economic organization—as part of the larger process we call economic development.

"In that process, education must play a pervasive part, teaching new skills and cultivating new attitudes towards social and economic change. In too many of the less developed countries, however, educational systems are not yet adequate for this essential purpose. . . . The schools and universities are not yet doing enough to develop farmers, engineers, administrators, teachers and the legion of other skilled workers geared to the development needs of the economy.

"Development takes capital. Four-fifths of the investment being made today is being made out of the resources of the developing countries themselves, but the all-important leaven for the loaf must come from outside. . . .

"The Chinese have a proverb that a journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step. In the case of economic development, we have taken not only the single step but many, many steps beyond that. . . .

"Something new is happening in today's world. Over the past fifteen years, economic growth in less developed countries embracing not less than half of mankind has been proceeding as fast as in the industrialized countries. Over this span of fifteen years, the gross national product in the developing countries has more than doubled, and per capita income—despite the rapid growth of population—has increased by forty per cent. . . .



"The economies of many developing countries have been maturing. Progress in the industrial sector, as we all know, has been particularly rapid, and exports of manufacturers, while still originating chiefly in a limited number of countries, have increased by seventy per cent in the 1960's. . . .

"Those of us who are deeply involved with the problems of the developing countries necessarily think and talk a great deal about the difficulties we face. I would like to hear more talk about some of the success stories in development. It is time that we began to say to the taxpaying public and the legislatures of the industrial countries that the development effort they are and will be asked to support can be successful and has been successful in some important sections of the world.

". . . That is not to say that progress has been fast enough, or that throughout the less developed world, the formidable barriers to self-supporting economic growth are about to fall. But forward movement is under way, and on an enormously wide front—forward movement that has tangibly affected the lives of present generations in the developing countries, and promises still more for the generations to come.

"Mr. Chairman, I am increasingly impressed—and at times depressed—by the scope of the changes which traditional societies must make in order to modernize themselves. . . .

"Take trade: as we know, exports—especially of primary products—are the chief source of foreign exchange for the less developed countries. . . . Export earnings, historically, and for most developing countries today, are the main fuel of development.

"The total exports of the less developed countries, however, have not been growing sufficiently fast. . . .

"Suppose that the exports of the less developed countries, instead of declining as a proportion of world trade, had been able last year to maintain the same modest position that they had occupied five years earlier. On that supposition, the less developed countries would have had a one per cent larger share of world exports—and that one per cent would have earned them well over a billion dollars more of foreign exchange than their exports actually did earn in 1966.

". . . If the less developed countries are encouraged—and permitted—to improve their export earnings, many problems will become more manageable: external debt crises will be fewer, the need for aid will diminish, the attraction for private capital will grow. . . .





Loan for Livestock Development Project for Brazil, signed September 23. Clockwise: Executive Director Mejia-Palacio; Minister of Agriculture for Brazil; Minister of Finance for Brazil; Mr. Woods; Mr. Leme, President of the Central Bank of Brazil; Mr. Alter (back to camera). Standing: Leopoldo Cancio; Elinor Sheridan; Martin Shvnan; Clara Ledan.

"With my experience of the past five years — this is the fifth year I have the privilege of addressing this Governors' meeting—I continue to believe that assistance provided through multilateral channels has advantages of objectivity, economy and suitability of which donor countries should take greater advantage. In this connection, even though the funds flowing multilaterally are not yet adequate, I am encouraged by the amount of development assistance now being designed within multilateral frameworks—through such devices as a consortia and consultative groups.

"In the field of economic development and development assistance, policies and performance that were tolerable twenty or even ten years ago are not good enough for today—they are not likely to survive tomorrow—and this is true with respect to both developing and industrialized countries.

"The past is not a sufficient guide, for the situation of humanity today is unprecedented. Never in the past was so much of mankind caught up in a single issue. Never has technical change been so basic and so effective. Never has social change been so rapid. Never has the increase of population been so swift. Always before, the world's opportunities and problems increased by addition; now they are growing by multiplication.

"Mr. Chairman, it is the proud task of the Bank Group and its member governments to engage in a mission of noble purpose. There exist on this planet the knowledge and resources to create a future in which mankind can be decently fed, clothed and housed, and beyond that, in which men—individual men and women—can devote their talents to improving the quality of life for all.

"Now let us gather the resolve to work with all our force and ingenuity to make that future real." □ □ □

Stockholm
October 27

"**W**hat can be done? I would like to suggest that the governments of the developed countries—on whose support and resources any more ambitious strategy for the 1970s will depend—decide to get away from rumor and innuendo and half facts and half truths and put themselves in the position to learn the real

facts. I suggest that they invite the dozen or more leading world experts in the field of development to meet together, study the consequences of 20 years of development assistance, assess the results, clarify the errors and propose the policies which will work better in the future. In 1947, before Europe and America could enter wholeheartedly into the experiment of the Marshall Plan, an official body of experts under the leadership of Lord Franks, drawn from the participating nations, studied the whole range of programs and policies required to achieve European recovery. Today, it is high time to work out a similar perspective of the problems of growth in the less developed countries, and to draw, for all to see, a genuinely comprehensive, objective and expert picture of where we are and where we can go from here.

"We are ready at the World Bank, together with interested governments, to help to select and finance such a group of experts. I am ready to put at their disposal all the information and statistical material the Bank has accumulated and, if requested, to second staff to their service. Such a 'grand assize'—judging the world's record and prospects of growth—should in any case precede any attempt to round off our faltering "Decade of Development" with a genuine reformulation of policy.

"But our present crisis of overpopulation and undernourishment, of bounding hopes and flagging performance, of vast wealth and desperate poverty, is much too urgent for this re-examination to be delayed. I hope that we can start at once to set the machinery of consultation in motion and to ensure that by the end of 1968, the essential groundwork for policy in the seventies has been laid.

"I have faith both in the good sense of governments and the generosity of peoples. I believe that if a strategy for growth is presented to them by experts of unimpeachable objectivity and honesty, based upon an entirely unbiased examination of the facts, failures and achievements of the last 20 years, and giving a reasonable guarantee of hope and progress, their response will be to accept the implications of that strategy and to provide the resources, in capital and manpower, necessary for success.

"For many years after World War II, differences between nations of the East and West were the most divisive force on the world political scene. But these differences have been diminishing perceptibly, and the most ominous force that divides us today is the wide disparity between the living standards of the rich countries of the North and the poor countries of the South. It is this economic gulf—proving so difficult to bridge—which, in my judgement, represents the basic threat to our world. Today we have the resources, the experience and the knowledge to narrow the separation between the rich and the poor. But we are held back by the lack of direction and lack of will. We may have stolen the Promethean fire but at present we do little more than complain that it is burning our fingers.

"Humanity really can do better than this. Twenty years ago, a way was shown in the rebuilding of Europe. We had a demonstration of what an unprecedented response to an unprecedented challenge can achieve in the recovery of confidence and hope. Today, the challenge lies even further beyond the reach of normal responses. Let us therefore have the audacity to seek new ways of recovering our sense of mastery and surer ways of securing our threatened future."

□ □ □



(Standing L to R) Richard W. Van Wagenen, Marcel Massé, Chumporn Nalamlieng, Donald J. Wood, Emmerich M. Schebeck, Hans Otto Schulte, Yoshiaki Abe, Everardo Wessels, José Andreu. (Sitting L to R) Frank Vibert, Asha L. Datar, Fred A. Brumé, Chandra B. Singh, Jean H. R. G. Doyen, Ali N. Memon.

Insert: Ezequiel Padilla

Shawki E. M. Farag has not yet joined the Group.

THE EIGHTH GROUP OF YOUNG PROFESSIONALS

Six members of the Eighth Group of Young Professionals joined the Bank in September. The remaining nine came to the Bank during October. Their backgrounds include economics, business administration, engineering, political science, philosophy, agriculture and mathematics.

YOSHIAKI ABE (Japan). Economics, Keio University; Ph.D. in process; Economics, Cornell University. Married, no children.

FRED A. BRUME (Nigeria). Chemical Engineering, University of Maine; M.S. Industrial Management, Sloan School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Teaching Assistant, M.I.T. Summer experience in three industries.

ASHA L. DATAR (Miss) (India). M.A. Politics (first class honors), University of Bombay; B.A. Politics and Economics (honors), St. Anne's College, Oxford. D.Phil. in process, Oxford. Intern in 1963 U.N. Intern Program, Geneva. Assistant Research Officer, Institute of Economics and Statistics, Oxford.

JEAN H. R. G. DOYEN (Belgium). Civil Engineering, University of Liège; M.S. Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Research Assistant, Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique, Liège. C.R.B. Millard Shellar Fellow. Research Assistant, M.I.T. Engineer, consulting firms in Montreal and Boston.

SHAWKI E. M. FARAG (U.A.R.). B.Com., Ain Shams University; M.A. Economist, Yale University; M.S. and Ph.D. Accountancy, University of Illinois. Teaching Assistant, Cairo University. Research Assistant, University of Illinois. Author of several journal articles.

MARCEL MASSE (Canada). Philosophy (first class honors), University of Montreal; Law, McGill University and University of Warsaw; Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal; B.Phil. Economics, Oxford University, including graduate work at Nuffield College. Rhodes Scholar. Nuffield Studentship. Summer experience in law practice. Speaks French. Married with one child.

ALI N. MEMON (Pakistan). D.J. Science College, Karachi; B.S. Electrical Engineering, University of Illinois; M.B.A. Business Administration (No. 1 in class), University of Oregon. Teaching Assistant, University of Oregon. Sales Administrator, Motorola Overseas Corporation. Married, no children.

CHUMPORN NALAMLIENG (Thailand). Mechanical Engineering (No. 1 in class among engineers), University of Washington; M.B.A. Business Administration, Harvard University. Summer experience in three businesses.

EZEQUIEL PADILLA (Mexico). Economics, National University of Mexico; M.P.A. Public Administration and Economics, Harvard University; Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University. Assistant to Vice-President and other positions in Nacional Financiera six years.

EMMERICH M. SCHEBECK (Austria). Institute of Agriculture, University of Vienna; M.S. Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota. Research Assistant, University of Minnesota. Foreign Service Office Trainee, Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce. Economic Adviser, Austrian Conference of Chambers of Agriculture. Married, no children.

HANS OTTO SCHULTE (Germany). Ph.D. Economics, University of Bonn. Trainee, Association of the Iron and Steel Industry. Staff member, Ministry of Finance three years. Married, three children.

CHANDRA B. SINGH (Miss) (Guyana). M.Sc. Economics (with distinction), London School of Economics and Political Science. Summers as Research Assistant with Plant Location International, Brussels. O.E.C.D. Development Center, Paris. Speaks French.

FRANK VIBERT (U.K.). B.A. Philosophy, Politics, Economics (first class honors), Exeter College, Oxford; research in Industrial Economics, Exeter College. National Economic Development Office, London. Economist, Economics and Statistics Department, O.E.C.D., Paris. Speaks French. Married, no children.

EVERARDO WESSELS (Argentina). Electrical Engineering, University of Buenos Aires; M.S. Industrial Management, Sloan School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Research Assistant, M.I.T. Teaching Assistant, University of Buenos Aires. Federal Pacific Electric Company, New Jersey. Intern, Standard Electric Argentina, Buenos Aires. Married, no children.

DONALD J. WOOD (U.S.). Mathematics (summa cum laude), Yale University; History, University of Munich; B.Phil. in process, Economics, Oxford University. Rhodes Scholar. Woodrow Wilson Fellow. Nuffield Studentship. U.N. summer intern, Geneva. Speaks German. Married, one child.

Introducing New Professional Staff



GUY H. ORCUTT, from the United States, joined the Economics Department, General Group, as a Senior Adviser on September 1. From 1958 until joining the Bank, Professor Orcutt was Professor of Economics at the University of Wisconsin. In 1959-1962 he founded and directed the Social Systems Research Institute (University of Wisconsin) and in 1962-1964 he became Director of Research and in 1964-1965, Chairman of the same Institute. From July 1965-July 1966 he was Visiting Professor at Harvard University. For nine years (1949-1958) he was Professor at Harvard University concerned with teaching and research. From January 1949 until September 1949, Professor Orcutt worked as an Economist with the International Monetary Fund. In 1939 Professor Orcutt received a B.S. Degree in Physics, in 1940, an M.A. Degree in Economics and in 1944, a Ph.D. Degree in Economics from the University of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Orcutt have four children, two sons and two daughters. They have made their home in Bethesda, Maryland.



GABRIEL JOSEPH ROTH, from the United Kingdom, joined the Projects Department, Transportation Division, as a Transport Economist on September 1. From October 1963 until joining the Bank, Mr. Roth worked in London as a consultant on transport economics. Before this he was Rees Jeffreys Fellow at the Road Research Laboratory and Research Officer at the University of Cambridge (Department of Applied Economics). His published works include "Paying for Parking" (1965), "A Self-Financing Road System" (1966), and "Paying for Roads" (1967). In 1948 Mr. Roth received the B.Sc. Degree in Civil Engineering from Imperial College, London, and in 1952, the B.A. in Economics from the University of Cambridge. Mr. Roth is an Associate Member of the Institutes of Civil Engineers and of Transport. Mr. and Mrs. Roth have three children, a son and two daughters. They will make their home in Somerset, Chevy Chase.



JACK SPENCER, from the United Kingdom, joined the Projects Department, Transportation Division, as a Financial Analyst on September 1. From April 1964, until joining the Bank, Mr. Spencer worked for the Peruvian Corporation Limited, Lima, as Financial Controller. Before this, he was Chief Accountant of Nyasaland Railways Limited (Now Malawi Railways Limited) Limbe, Malawi. Mr. Spencer studied in England and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Whilst residing in Malawi, Mr. Spencer took an interest in Local Government and African Affairs, being a member of the Blantyre/Limbe Municipal Council and Chairman of its Finance Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have two sons. The Spencers have chosen an apartment on Upper Connecticut Avenue.



CHAKRAVARTHY PADMANABHA VASUDEVAN, from India, joined the Projects Department, Public Utilities Division, as an Engineer on September 1. From March 1966 until joining the Bank, Mr. Vasudevan worked for the Government of India, New Delhi, where he was Head of the Planning and Development Branch, Department of Communications and a Member of the Posts and Telegraphs Board. Before this (1955-1966) he was Director, Telecommunications Research Center, New Delhi. Mr. Vasudevan was also a director, for several years, on the Boards of Management of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, the Hindusthan Cables Limited, and the Hindusthan Teleprinters Limited which are the principal telecommunication industries in India. Mr. Vasudevan received a Bachelor of Engineering

Degree in 1936 from the Engineering College, Guindy, Madras State. He is a Fellow of the Institution of Telecommunication Engineers, India. Mr. and Mrs. Vasudevan have one son. They have found a house in Northwest Washington.

JAMES J. FISH, from the United States, joined the Projects Department, Public Utilities Division, as an Engineer on September 5. From April 1965 until joining the Bank, Mr. Fish worked with Lyon Associates, Inc., Bangkok, his last position being that of Chief Electrical Engineer. Before going to Bangkok, Mr. Fish spent fourteen years with Rogers Engineering Co. Inc., consulting engineers, San Francisco, including several years in the Far East serving the company's utility, governmental and industrial clients. Mr. Fish has a BSEE (Electrical Engineering) from the University of Arizona and he also did post-graduate work in Nuclear Energy and Economics at the University of California in Berkeley. After graduation, Mr. Fish joined the Pacific Gas and Electric Company; 1950-1951. Mr. and Mrs. Fish have two sons and have settled in Fairfax, Virginia.



ROLF HELLING, from Germany, joined the IFC, Development Finance Companies Department as an Operations Officer on September 5. From April 1954 until taking up his position with the Bank, Mr. Helling has worked for the Deutsche Bank, A.G., working first for their Frankenthal Office and then in 1959 he was sent by the Deutsche Bank to work for the Société Générale, Paris. During this period he graduated from the Alliance Française. In December 1960, Mr. Helling was appointed Investment Officer with the Deutsche Bank's Head Office in Frankfurt where he was in charge of their participation in foreign commercial and development banks and other financial institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Helling have found an apartment in Northwest Washington.



GEORGE C. ZAIDAN, from the U.A.R., joined the Economics Department as an Economist on September 5. This will be Mr. Zaidan's first appointment on graduating from the Department of Economics, Harvard University. In 1959, he received a Bachelor of Law Degree from the Faculty of Law, Cairo University, and in 1963, a B.Sc. Degree in Economics (First Class Honors) from the London School of Economics and in 1965, he received an M.A. Degree in Economics from Harvard University; he is now working on his Ph.D. Mr. Zaidan will make his home in Virginia.



ARTHUR MOUNTFORD MINTON, from New Zealand, joined the Projects Department, Public Utilities Division, as an Engineer on September 8. From November 1961 until joining the Bank, Mr. Minton was District Engineer with N.Z.P.O. in Nelson, New Zealand. From September 1960 until November 1961, Mr. Minton was Senior Engineer (Planning) in Wellington. Mr. Minton holds a B.Sc. Degree in Physics and Mathematics from the Victoria University, Wellington, and is a Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, London. Mr. and Mrs. Minton have four children, three daughters and one son. They will make their home in Arlington, Virginia.



ALEXANDER W. BANDY, from the United Kingdom, joined the IFC, Development Finance Companies Department, as an Operations Officer on September 12. For the past five years Mr. Bandy has worked for Vincent Checchi and Co. as a Senior Economic Consultant responsible for all economic consulting in developing countries; including supervision of professional teams in Liberia, Guinea, Nigeria, Cyprus, Thailand and Turkey. His first assignment for Checchi was to set up the Cyprus Development Corporation. From September 1959 until June 1962 he was a Registered Representative (Investment Banking) with Goldman Sachs and Co., New York.



Mr. Bandy has taught several courses in Political Science and Comparative Government at Ohio State University and for the University of Maryland. In June 1952 he received a B.A. Degree in Economic Theory from De Pauw University. In June 1953 he received a B.Sc. Degree in Government Sociology and Economics from London University and in August 1959, an M.A. Degree in Political Science from Ohio State University. Mr. Bandy is living at Harbor Square in Southwest Washington.

CHANAKA RICHARD DE SILVA, from Ceylon, joined the Asia Department as an Operations Officer on September 13. Since 1957, Mr. de Silva has been with the Government of Ceylon, serving as an Assistant Government Agent and Deputy Commissioner of Co-operative Development. His last position was that of General Manager of the state-owned Insurance Corporation of Ceylon. Before joining the Ceylon Civil Service, Mr. de Silva worked as Assistant Controller of Exchange and Assistant Secretary, with the Central Bank of Ceylon. In 1954, he received an Honors Degree in Law (LL.B.) from the University of Ceylon and became an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon in 1956. Mr. and Mrs. de Silva have two daughters and are living in Northwest Washington.



JOSE ALBERTO BRONFMAN, from Argentina, joined the Projects Department, Transportation Division, as a Transportation Economist on September 15. From 1963-1966, Mr. Bronfman served in the Treasury Department, Republic of Argentina, as Coordinating Director of state-owned enterprises. Concurrently he was, in 1964, Professor and Head of Assignments pertaining to "National Accounts and Social Accounting", at the University of Buenos Aires, Graduates Department, School of Economics. In the same year, he became Head of Assignments pertaining to Theory and Programming of Economic Development. Mr. Bronfman received his Degree of "Licenciado" in Economics from the University of Buenos Aires in 1957. In 1958 he attended the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, where he took courses in Economics and in 1963, he did graduate work at the E.C.L.A., Buenos Aires, on Planning and Project Evaluation. During the Economic Year 1966/67 Mr. Bronfman received a Ford Foundation grant to attend Harvard University where he received his Master's Degree in Public Administration in June 1967. Mr. and Mrs. Bronfman and their three children will make their home in Montgomery County.



DONALD W. JOHNSON, from the United Kingdom, joined the Projects Department, Transportation Division, on September 15. Since September 1957 Mr. Johnson has been with Losinger and Co. S.A. (Contractors and Civil Engineers), Berne, Switzerland. He was Deputy Manager of the International Department and had managed the company's U.S. subsidiary in California for four months before joining our staff. In March 1954, Mr. Johnson went to Nigeria where he worked for two years with the Urban Water Supplies as Executive Engineer. In 1950 he received a D.L.C. (with Honors) in Civil Engineering from Loughborough University of Technology, England. He is an Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Ingénieur, S.I.A. (Switzerland). Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children aged nine and seven.



RENE AUGUSTE ARNOULD, from the United Kingdom, joined the Administration Department as a Senior Programmer on September 18. Before coming to the Bank, Mr. Arnould worked for the National Institute of Economic and Social Research as a Senior Research Officer handling the computing requirements of the Institute. Mr. Arnould spent a year (October 1965-October 1966) with



the F.A.O. in Rome. His position with them was that of Expert in Economics—Programming of Computers—working on the computing requirements associated with the initial stages of the Indicative World Plan for Agriculture. Mr. Arnould received his education in England. Mrs. Arnould is at present in Rome but hopes to join her husband in Washington sometime next year. Mr. Arnould will make his home in Northwest Washington.



BRUCE G. DAVIS, from the United States, joined the Projects Department, Agriculture Division, as an Irrigation Engineer on September 20. From 1945 until joining the Bank, Mr. Davis worked for the Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department at first in Denver, Colorado, and since 1949, in Washington, D.C. His last position was that of Chief, Division of Programming, Coordination and Finance. Mr. Davis spent four years (1940-1944) in the Panama Canal Zone working in various engineering capacities. Mr. Davis received a B.S. in Civil Engineering from the Antioch College, Ohio, and in 1954 received a Certificate—Industrial Capacity of the United States—from the Industrial College of Armed Forces. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are living in Maryland.



PETER ERNEST NAYLOR, from the United Kingdom, joined the Projects Department, Agriculture Division, as an Agricultural Economist on September 29. Since 1956, Mr. Naylor has been with Hunting Technical Services, Consultants. His last position with them was that of Chief Economist responsible for the Company's economic studies on all overseas projects. Before this he was Assistant Agricultural Economist, concerned with agricultural research at the School of Agriculture, Cambridge. Mr. Naylor attended the University of Cambridge and received a B.A. in Economics in 1952 and in 1954, he received a Diploma in Agricultural Science. Mr. Naylor is a Member of the International Association of Agricultural Economists. Mr. and Mrs. Naylor have two children, a boy and a girl, aged five and four respectively. They will make their home in Northwest Washington.



JAMES DAVID STEWART, from New Zealand, joined the Projects Department, Agriculture Division, as an Agriculturist on September 29. Mr. Stewart will shortly be leaving for Argentina where he has been seconded by the Bank for two years to serve with the Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria (INTA) as Project Director of the Balcarce Livestock Project. From August 1965 until joining the Bank, Mr. Stewart worked for F.A.O. in Argentina as an Expert with the Animal and Health Production. Before going to Argentina, Mr. Stewart was self-employed in New Zealand. His work was chiefly concerned with the development of farm property and improvement of "City" milk production. From April 1954 to January 1959, he was Consulting Officer with the New Zealand Dairy Board. In 1949, Mr. Stewart attended the Victoria University, New Zealand, where he studied Agriculture and in 1953 he received the B.Agr.Sc. Degree from the Massey University, New Zealand. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have three children, two sons and a daughter.

Footnote:—

Mr. Albert E. Bailey, from England, who joined the Bank on June 15, was reported in the August issue and we omitted to mention that Mr. Bailey is a Fellow of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and an Associate Member of the British Institute of Management.

TEN YEAR STAFF—OCTOBER

Mary Copeland, Secretary's Department



FIVE YEAR STAFF—OCTOBER

(L to R) Vittorio Masoni, Western Hemisphere; Herbert Langley, Administration; Hazel James, Asia; Jesse R. Darden, Treasurer's; Robert Assa, Africa; Harold Shipman, Projects.

Insert—A. Robert Whyte, Program Evaluation and Control

Unable to be Present—Maria Tieslink, Development Services; Jeannine Raibut, Africa



UNICEF

Christmas Cards are once again available and may be ordered in the Staff Relations Office-Room 266.

PERSONALS

BIRTHS: A fifth child, a baby daughter, for Perella and Konrad Busse (Administration). Leslie was born at the Alexandria Hospital on September 18 and weighed 7 lbs. 14 oz.

Leon and Monique Merali (Information) welcomed the arrival of their first child, a baby daughter, on September 24. Carolyn Marie-Francine was born at Columbia Hospital and weighed 8 lbs.

A baby boy and third child for Charlotte and Stanley Johnson (Administration). Leo Fenton Johnson (or LFJ) was born in London on September 26 at the St. John and St. Elizabeth Hospital. Leo weighed 9 lbs. 6 oz.

Kathleen and Donald J. Wood (Administration) welcomed their first child, Sarah Kathleen, on September 29. Sarah weighed 6 lbs. and was born at George Washington University Hospital.

A son and second child for Lorie and Bilsel Alisbah (Asia). Cemil Bilsel weighed 8 lbs. and was born at Alexandria Hospital on September 30.

Nonny and Louis Pouliquen (Administration) welcomed the arrival of their third child, a baby boy, on October 3. Philippe was born at George Washington University Hospital and weighed 8 lbs.

A daughter for Clifford and Patricia Kennedy (Office of the President). Kath-

leen Duchesne was born on October 4 at Arlington Hospital and weighed 6 lbs. 10 oz. Kathleen is their first child.

A second child for Jorge and Sonia Lopez-Balboa (Secretary's). Cristina was born on October 4 at the Washington Hospital Center and weighed 8 lbs.

A third child and daughter for Pervin and Adi Davar (Western Hemisphere). Tamina was born on October 6 at George Washington University Hospital and weighed 6 lbs. 14 oz. Tamina has two sisters, Binaifer and Rashne.

BEST WISHES TO: Armand van Nimmen, Africa Department, who married Jane Adams in Washington on August 15. Mrs. van Nimmen works for the Library of Congress. The couple will make their home in Georgetown.

Jeanne Giblin, Asia Department, who married Danny Tester at St. John the Baptist Catholic Church on August 19. Mr. Tester works for the Federal Housing Administration. The couple will make their home in Greenbelt, Maryland.

Shirley Ogburn, Asia Department, who became engaged to W.O. Donald Grant MacKenzie (United States Marine Corps) on October 13. The couple will marry next summer and expect to live in Washington.

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Adam Hall McCrindle, father of Miss Edna H. McCrindle, Projects, on September 21, in Washington.

Mary Ellen Parks, former staff member, September 27, Havana Nursing Home, Havana, Illinois.

Apologies to members of The British Commonwealth Cricket Club and The Marylebone Cricket Club who were incorrectly called: "The British Embassy Cricket Team versus The Middlesex Cricket Club" in last month's issue of Bank Notes.

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