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Sub-Fonds: Records of President Barber B. Conable

Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

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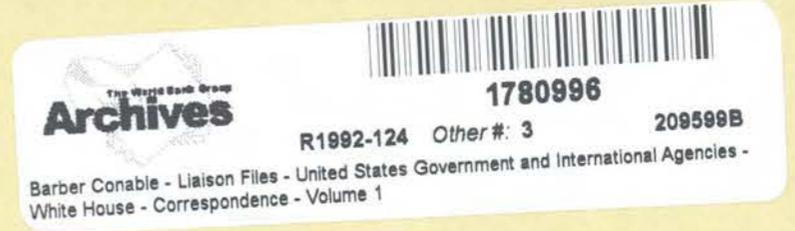


THE WORLD BANK
Washington, D.C.

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B. Conable Liaison Files
U.S. Gov't & Int'l Agencies

White House, Je. 1987 - Je 1990



The World Bank Group
Archives
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Barber Conable - Liaison Files - United States Government and International Agencies -
White House - Correspondence - Volume 1

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SS:

Mr. Camdessus was invited but he is out of town. The
* Deputy Managing Director (Mr. Erb) is at the Board and they
are waiting for word from him whether he will attend.

Mr. Iglesias was invited and will attend.

Now what about BBC??

CP (6/27)

*They will inform us ASAP re Erb's attendance.

→ Looks like you are invited in your
institutional capacity - not U.S.
So you may want to go? / *Sperry*
(6/27)

THE WORLD BANK

Office of the President

Please note: Mr. Camdessus
Mr. Iglesias is attending.

(CP)

June 27, 1990
9:10 am

BBC:

Mike Duncan in the Public Liaison Office at the White House called to cordially invite you to a major economic policy announcement by President Bush this afternoon at 2:30 pm on "Latin America" in the East Room. 2:45

If you are attending, we need to inform Mr. Duncan by 10:30 am with your date of birth and social sec. #. You should arrive at the East Visitor's Gate at approximately 2:00 pm. 2:15 Q

Please let us know if you will attend above.

CP

JWS
cc: SS/AK

URGENT

JU

THE WORLD BANK

Office of the President

June 27, 1990
9:10 am

BBC:

456-7845

Mike Duncan in the Public Liaison Office at the White House called to cordially invite you to a major economic policy announcement by President Bush this afternoon at 2:30 pm on "Latin America" in the East Room. 2:45

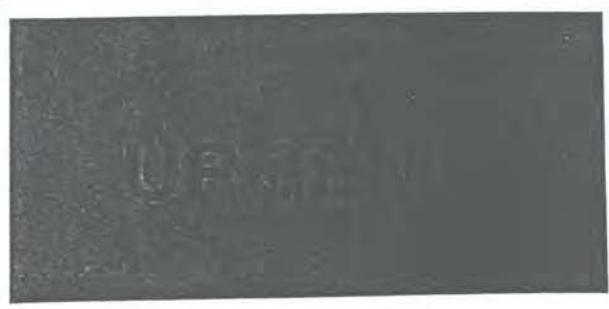
If you are attending, we need to inform Mr. Duncan by 10:30 am with your date of birth and social sec. #. You should arrive at the East Visitor's Gate at approximately 2:00 pm. 2:15

Please let us know if you will attend above.

JWS

CP

cc: SS/AK



LINDA
F.Y.I

→ BBC
(re 2:30 pm)

cc: SS/JWS

June 27, 1990

Note to Mr. Anupam Khanna, EXC

Anupam,

With respect to this afternoon's White House activity, my State Department colleagues inform me that the announcement follows a Latin America economic policy review which has been undertaken covering the issues of trade, investment and debt among others. There is some speculation that the announcement could provide further encouragement for the free trade area, but the betting is that one of the new initiatives to be announced concerns an Investment Fund, which would be linked to the sectoral lending activities of the World Bank and IDB. This may explain why Messrs. Conable and Iglesias were invited.

There is also another activity underway, pre-Summit, called a G-24 process for Central America which will be patterned on the G-24 process for Eastern Europe to call high level political attention to the democratization movements in Central America and to attract additional sources, particularly in trade and investment to the region. A World Bank role in coordination of this assistance is also envisaged.

I hope this information is of some help.



Danny M. Leipziger, AS2DR

cc.: Messrs. Karaosmanoglu (ASIVP), Kaji (AS2DR)

The World Bank/IFC/MIGA
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: 27-Jun-1990 11:43am

TO: Jennifer Anne Volk (JENNIFER ANNE VOLK)

FROM: Danny Leipziger, AS2DR (DANNY LEIPZIGER)

EXT.: 81388

SUBJECT: White House Announcement Today

For Bill Stanton:

Bill-

My State Department buddies inform me that the USG has just finished a major Latin American Economic Policy Review and that today's speech could deal with that topic, including areas of trade, investment, and debt. While there may some impetus given for the free trade area concept, the betting is that some sort of new Investment Fund will announced, linked to the sectoral investment programs of the World Bank and the IDB. This could explain why Messrs. Conable and Iglesias have been invited. I hope this is of some help in resolving the mystery.

Danny Leipziger
AS2DR x81388

CC: Hilde Pieters (HILDE PIETERS)

~~BBC~~
SS
AK

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 27, 1990

ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS - INICIATIVA PARA LAS AMERICAS
A NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR TRADE, INVESTMENT, AND GROWTH

FACT SHEET

Introduction

As nations in Latin America and the Caribbean turn increasingly to democracy and market-oriented economic reforms, the President has proposed a new partnership to encourage growth in the Americas. This partnership will be based on three core initiatives addressing trade, investment, and debt. In addition, it will strengthen environmental policy in the hemisphere.

During the past decade Latin America and the Caribbean have faced a series of difficult economic challenges, reduced growth and lost opportunities. This difficult economic period has coincided with revolutionary political change. Democracy and freedom are now the clear choice of the peoples throughout the hemisphere.

In view of these developments, Treasury Secretary Brady was asked to lead a review in the Economic Policy Council of U.S. economic policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean. That review is now complete and we are proposing a new economic partnership in the hemisphere to meet the challenges ahead.

The Trade Initiative

- o The first pillar of this program is a broad-based trade initiative which sets forth a vision and a challenge to Latin America to move toward a broad regime of free and fair trade within the hemisphere.
 - Barriers to trade continue to be a serious obstacle to growth and trade within our hemisphere which seriously lagged the pace of growth in world trade during the 1980's.
- o The most effective way of promoting long-term trade growth in Latin America and the Caribbean and more fully integrating these nations into the global trading system is to successfully conclude the Uruguay Round.

- o The trade initiative contains three elements:
 - (1) A comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) for Latin America is our long-term goal. We are prepared to enter into FTAs with other markets in Latin America and the Caribbean -- particularly with groups of countries that have associated for purposes of liberalization.

As we have begun to see in our trade with Canada and hope to see with Mexico, such agreements can offer significant and lasting benefits for both sides.
 - (2) As an initial stepping stone toward this end -- and for those which are not yet positioned to embrace a free trade agreement -- we are prepared to develop bilateral framework agreements.

Such agreements can help establish principles for bilateral cooperation on trade issues.
 - (3) We are also prepared to work with Latin countries to help address their specific trade concerns within the Uruguay Round. To show our commitment, we will seek authority for deeper tariff cuts on specific products of interest to them.

The Investment Initiative

- o The second pillar of our program is an investment initiative to unlock the potential for domestic and foreign investment, encourage capital flows, reduce debt burdens, and improve the environment.
- o To encourage appropriate policies and help the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean attract indispensable capital, the United States is prepared to pursue a program on several fronts.
 - o First, we propose to work to develop a new investment sector loan program in the Inter-American Development Bank.
 - The program could provide both technical advice and financial support for privatization efforts and liberalization of investment regimes -- possibly in conjunction with the World Bank.
 - o Second, in a parallel effort, we will seek support to establish a multilateral investment fund to advance comprehensive investment reforms in Latin America and the Caribbean.
 - This Fund would provide grants of up to \$300 million annually in response to broad investment reforms.

- It would also support efforts to privatize government-owned industries and to finance worker training, education, and health programs to develop vital human capital.
- The IDB would administer these funds, which would complement both IDB and World Bank sector lending programs.

The Debt Initiative

- o The third pillar provides additional support for debt and debt-service reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean in an effort to provide further incentives to investment reform and a more flexible basis for hemispheric growth.
- o The first part of this initiative builds on the progress already being made in addressing the debt problems of the region by proposing that the IDB become an additional source of enhancements under the existing debt strategy.
 - These enhancements would be used to back specific transactions negotiated by Latin American and Caribbean countries with their commercial banks.
 - As in the IMF and World Bank, the availability of these resources would be tied to economic reform efforts.
- o Second, to address the growing problem of official debt, we will propose legislation to permit substantial reduction and restructuring of existing U.S. concessional loans to Latin American and Caribbean countries with serious debt servicing difficulties.
 - Action would be taken on a case-by-case basis for countries in the region which adopt strong economic reform programs in conjunction with the IMF and World Bank, pursue comprehensive investment reforms with the Inter-American Development Bank or other multilateral institutions, and complete commercial bank debt-reduction programs as appropriate.
 - We expect this program to produce substantial debt reduction on concessional U.S. AID and PL-480 claims, particularly for the smaller countries of the region. At the same time, new flows of foreign assistance to the region would be maintained.

- To underscore our commitment to sustainable natural resource management, interest payments on the restructured concessional claims will be accepted in local currency and placed in trusts to support environmental projects agreed with each participating government.
- o Finally, we will also seek authority to sell a portion of outstanding bilateral commercial credits under Export-Import Bank and Commodity Credit Corporation programs.
 - Ex-Im and CCC credits sold would be used to facilitate foreign investment and fund additional action in support of the environment through debt/equity and debt-for-nature swaps.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 2:45 P.M. EDT
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1990

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
ON THE ENTERPRISE FOR AMERICAS ADDRESS

The White House
East Room

June 27, 1990

In the past 12 months, every one of us -- from the man in the White House to the man on the street -- has been fascinated by the tremendous changes -- positive changes -- taking place around the world. Freedom has made great gains -- not just in Eastern Europe -- but right here, in the Americas. We've seen a resurgence of democratic rule -- a rising tide of democracy never before witnessed in the history of this hemisphere.

With one exception -- Cuba -- the transition to democracy is moving towards completion. And we can all sense the excitement -- that the day is not far off when Cuba joins the ranks of the world's democracies -- and makes the Americas fully free.

The political transformation sweeping Latin America and the Caribbean has its parallel in the economic sphere. Throughout the region, nations are turning away from the Statist economic policies that stifle growth -- and are now looking to the power of the free market to help this hemisphere realize its untapped potential for progress. A new leadership has emerged -- backed by the strength of the people's mandate -- leadership that understands that the future of Latin America lies with free government and free markets. In the words of Colombia's courageous leader -- president Virgilio Barco: "The long-running match between Karl Marx and Adam Smith is finally coming to an end" with the "recognition . . . That open economies with access to markets can lead to social progress."

For the U.S., these are welcome developments -- developments we're eager to support. But we recognize that each nation in the region must make its own choices. There is no blueprint -- no one-size-fits-all approach to reform. The primary responsibility for achieving economic growth lies with each individual country. Our challenge in this country is to respond in ways that support the positive changes now taking place in the hemisphere. We must forge a genuine partnership for free market reform.

Back in February, I met in Cartagena with the heads of three of the Andean nations. I came away from that meeting convinced that the U.S. must review its approach not only to that region -- but to Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole. I asked Treasury Secretary Brady to lead a review of U.S. economic policy toward this vital region -- to make a fresh assessment of the problems and opportunities we'll encounter in the decade ahead. That review is now complete. The results are in -- and the need for new economic initiatives is clear and compelling.

All signs point to the fact that we must shift the focus of our economic interaction -- towards a new economic partnership: Because prosperity in our hemisphere depends on trade -- not aid.

I've asked you here today to share with you some ideas on ways we can build a broad-based partnership for the 90's. To announce the new enterprise for the Americas Initiative that creates incentives to reinforce Latin America's growing recognition that free market reform is the key to sustained growth and political stability.

The three pillars of our new Initiative are trade, investment, and debt. To expand trade -- I propose that we begin the process of creating a hemisphere-wide free trade zone; to increase investment -- that we adopt measures to create a new flow of capital into the region; and to further ease the burden of debt, a new approach to debt in the region -- with important benefits for our environment.

Let's begin with trade. In the 1980's, trade within our hemisphere trailed the overall pace of growth in world trade. One principal reason: Over-restrictive trade barriers that wall off the economies of the region from each other, and from the United States -- at great cost to us all. These barriers are the legacy of the misguided notion that a nation's economy needs protection in order to thrive. The great economic lesson of this century is that protectionism stifles progress -- and free markets breed prosperity.

To this end, we've formulated a three-point trade plan to encourage the emerging trend toward free market reform now gathering force in the Americas.

First, as we enter the final months of the current Uruguay Round of the world trade talks, I pledge close cooperation with the nations of this hemisphere. The successful completion of the Uruguay Round remains the most effective way of promoting long-term trade growth in Latin America -- and the increased integration of Latin nations into the global trading system.

Our aim in the Uruguay Round is free and fair trade. Through these talks, we are seeking to strengthen existing trade rules, and to expand them to areas that do not now have agreed rules of fair play. And to show our commitment to our neighbors in Latin America and the Caribbean, we will seek deeper tariff reductions in the Round on products of special interest to them.

Second, we must build on the trend we see toward free markets -- and make our ultimate aim a free trade system that links all of the Americas -- North, Central and South. We look forward to the day when not only are the Americas the first fully free democratic hemisphere -- but when all are equal partners in a free trade zone stretching from the port of Anchorage to Tierra del Fuego.

I am announcing today that the U.S. stands ready to enter into free trade agreements with other markets in Latin America and the Caribbean -- particularly with groups of countries that have associated for purposes of trade liberalization. And the first step in this process is a free trade agreement with Mexico.

We must all recognize that we won't bring down barriers to free trade overnight. Changes so far-reaching may take years of preparation and tough negotiations. But the payoff -- in terms of mutual prosperity -- is worth every effort. Now is the time to make a comprehensive free trade zone for the Americas our long-term goal.

Third, I understand that some countries aren't yet ready to take that dramatic step to a full free trade agreement. That's why we're prepared to negotiate with any interested nation in the region bilateral framework agreements to open markets and develop closer trade ties.

Such agreements already exist with Mexico and Bolivia. Framework agreements will enable us to move forward on a step-by-step basis to eliminate counter-productive barriers to trade -- and towards our ultimate goal of free trade. That's a prescription for greater growth and a higher standard of living in Latin America -- and right here at home, new markets for American products, and more jobs for American workers.

Promoting free trade is just one of three key elements in our new enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Our second pillar is increased investment.

The competition for capital today is fierce. The key to increased investment is to be competitive -- to turn around the conditions that have discouraged both foreign and domestic investment. Reduce the regulatory burden -- clear away the thicket of bureaucratic barriers that choke off Latin America's aspiring entrepreneurs. In one large Latin city, for instance, it takes almost 300 days to cut through the red tape to open a small garment shop. In another country, the average overseas caller has to make five phone calls to get through -- and the wait for a new telephone line can be as long as five years. That's got to change. Investment reform is essential -- to make it easier to start new business ventures -- and make it possible for international investors to participate and profit in Latin American markets.

In order to create incentives for investment reform, the U.S. is prepared to take the following steps: First, the U.S. will work with the Inter-American Development Bank to create a new lending program for nations that take significant steps to remove impediments to international investment. The World Bank could also contribute to this effort. Second, we propose the creation of a new investment fund for the Americas. This fund, administered by the IDB, could provide up to \$300 million dollars a year in grants in response to market-oriented investment reforms and progress in privatization. The U.S. intends to contribute \$100 million to the fund -- and we will seek matching contributions from Europe and Japan.

But in order to create an attractive climate for new investment -- we must build on our successful efforts to ease the debt burden -- the third pillar of our new enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Many nations have already undertaken painful economic reforms for the sake of future growth -- but the investment climate remains clouded by the heavy burden of debt. Under the Brady plan, we are making significant progress. The agreements reached with Mexico, Costa Rica and Venezuela are already having a positive impact on investment in those countries. Mexico -- to take just one example -- has already seen a reversal of the destructive capital flight that drains so many Latin American nations of precious investment resources. That's critical: If we restore confidence -- capital will follow.

As one means of expanding our debt strategy, we propose that the IDB add its efforts and resources to those of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to support commercial bank debt reduction in Latin America and the Caribbean. And -- as in the case of World Bank and IMF -- IDB funds should be directly linked to economic reform.

While the Brady plan has helped nations reduce commercial bank debt, for nations with high levels of official debt -- debt owed to governments, rather than private financial institutions -- the burden remains heavy. Today, across Latin America, official debt owed to the U.S. Government amounts to nearly \$12 billion dollars -- with \$7 billion of that amount in concessional loans. And in many cases, the heaviest official debt burdens fall on some of the region's smallest nations -- countries like Honduras, El Salvador, Jamaica.

That's a problem we must address. Today -- as the key component in addressing the region's debt problem -- I am proposing a major new initiative to reduce Latin America and the Caribbean's official debt to the U.S., for countries that adopt strong economic and investment reform programs with the support of international institutions.

Our debt reduction program will deal separately with concessional and commercial types of loans. On concessional debt -- loans made from aid or food for peace accounts: I will propose substantial debt reductions for the most heavily burdened countries. And we will also sell a portion of outstanding U.S. commercial loans to facilitate debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps in countries that have set up such programs. These actions will be taken on a case-by-case basis.

One measure of prosperity -- and the most important long-term investment any nation can make -- is environmental well-being. As part of our enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we will take action to strengthen environmental policies in the hemisphere.

Debt-for-nature swaps are one example -- patterned after the innovative agreements reached by some Latin American nations and their commercial creditors. We will also call for the creation of environmental trusts -- where interest payments owed on restructured U.S. debt will be paid in local currency and set aside to fund environmental projects in the debtor countries.

These innovative agreements offer a powerful new tool for preserving the natural wonders of this hemisphere we share. From the vistas of the unspoiled Arctic, to the beauties of the barrier reef off Belize, to the rich rain forests of the Amazon -- we must protect this living legacy we hold in trust.

For an increasing number of our neighbors, the need for free market reform is clear. These nations need economic breathing room to enact bold reforms. And this official debt initiative is one answer: A way out from under the crushing burden of debt that slows the process of reform.

I know there is some concern that the revolutionary changes we've witnessed this past year in Eastern Europe will shift our attention away from Latin America. I assure all of you here today -- as I've assured many democratic leaders in Central and South America, the Caribbean and Mexico -- the United States will not lose sight of the tremendous challenges and opportunities here in our own hemisphere.

Indeed, as we talk with the leaders of the G-24 about the emerging democracies in Europe, I have been talking to them also about their supporting democracy and economic freedom in Central America. Our aim is a closer partnership between the Americas and our friends in Europe and Asia.

Less than two years from now, our hemisphere will celebrate the 500th anniversary of an epic event -- Columbus' discovery of America: Our new world. We trace our origins -- our shared history -- to the time of Columbus' voyage, and the courageous quest for the advancement of man.

Today, the bonds of our common heritage are strengthened by the love of freedom and a common commitment to democracy. Our challenge -- the challenge in this new era of the Americas -- is to secure this shared dream and all its fruits for all the people of the Americas, North, Central and South.

The comprehensive plan I've just outlined is proof positive the United States is serious about forging a new partnership with our Latin American and Caribbean neighbors. We're ready to play a constructive role at this critical time -- to make ours the first fully free hemisphere in all of history.

Bush to Outline Economic Plan For Latin America

By PETER TRUELL

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WASHINGTON—President Bush is expected to lay out new Latin American economic policies that emphasize helping the region cope with its heavy debt to foreign governments and attract more outside investment, administration officials said.

The president is set to announce the policies as early as today, the officials said. In recent days, the Treasury's undersecretary for international affairs, David Mulford, has briefed Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and other senior administration officials on the new Latin American approach, administration officials said. Spokespersons for the White House and Treasury declined to comment.

With substantial White House involvement, the new Latin American policy was developed in the administration's inter-agency process over the past several months. Administration officials said they regard the new measures as a supplement to Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's debt strategy, which thus far hasn't matched the expectations that it first aroused.

That strategy put a greater emphasis on offering heavily indebted nations, mainly in Latin America, some relief on their foreign bank debt. Mexico, the Philippines and Costa Rica have negotiated agreements under the new strategy, and Venezuela is in the process of doing so.

Any administration efforts to help the Latin Americans address their debts owed to foreign governments will be particularly welcome in Congress. The U.S. is generally the largest government creditor to Latin American countries. The House Banking Committee agreed to urge the White House to work through the Paris Club of western creditor governments to provide more official debt relief to nations in Eastern Europe, Latin America and Africa.

The Bush administration is eager to try to do more for Latin America, which has generally had little or no economic growth over the past several years. There is a widespread feeling at the top of the administration that now is the time to offer Latin America more technical aid and other relatively inexpensive forms of help, as well as to try to help the region entice foreign investment capital.

President Bush plans to visit Brazil, Argentina and Chile in September. Advisers said he is particularly eager to ensure that Latin America is able to prosper economically, particularly as many nations in the area—including Argentina, Brazil and Chile—have only recently returned to democracy. Senior administration officials, also said they are eager to ensure that Latin America isn't neglected, especially when so much attention has been focused on Eastern Europe over the past several months.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1989

Dear Barber:

This is a brief note to accompany a picture inscribed by the President from your luncheon with him last June. It was a session that the President enjoyed, and I suspect one that you will always remember.

It is great to be back in Washington, not least to associate with outstanding public servants like you.

Best wishes in all your many activities.

Warmest regards,



Roger B. Porter
Assistant to the President
for Economic and Domestic Policy

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

LOA

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/06/19

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 890619001

FROM : Mr. Stern

SUBJECT : BRIEFING: meeting with Mr. McCormack, Under Secretary US Dept. of State, Monday, June 19, 1989 at 2:30 pm.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

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 :cc: Mrs. Haug, JWS

June 19, 1989

Mr. Conable

Barber -

For the meeting with Mr. McCormack, I suggest the following talking points:

IDA

- o We are looking to the U.S. for leadership in IDA. This means a "reasonable" share in an IDA-9 replenishment that is at least the same as IDA-8, in real terms. It does not mean a 25% share in an inadequate replenishment, made inadequate by the limitation of the U.S. budgetary situation.

(Background. Any likely variation from the 25% will affect U.S. voting rights in IDA by no more than 35 basis points -- a miniscule difference. Moreover, votes in IDA do not have the same significance as in the Bank. There are no veto-able items.)

- o An IDA-9, at least equal in real terms to IDA-8, is essential if,
 - (a) important European donors are not to divert funds potentially available for IDA to Lome -- which is less conditional, less market-oriented and in which, of course, the U.S. does not participate -- and,
 - (b) the U.S. policy interests in appropriate market incentives, a greater role for the private sector, more effective poverty alleviation and more efficient use of assistance funds are to be effectively represented.
- o The Bank is strongly committed to giving environmental concerns ever-increasing weight in our dialogue and lending operations. We think it is important to recognize that to be effective, environmental concerns have to be integrated into our operations and not be handled as separate operations.

Bank Financing and Debt Reduction

- o We have fully supported the Brady initiatives, and our Board has been responsive, to add debt reduction and interest rate relief options to the menu.

- o However, the basic premises are that this is a temporary program (3 years); involves specified amounts of support from the Bank; and will be available only to countries with demonstrably good performance. It is important that these premises be adhered to.
- o The Bank's exposure in the highly-indebted countries has grown rapidly. The share of our portfolio in non-accrual has reached 4.2%. Provisions already cost us over \$600 million of income annually. The CFA Franc countries (Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Congo) are in serious difficulties and frequently run up arrears. Three of the six Central American countries (Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua) are in non-accrual; disbursements to El Salvador have been suspended with a non-accrual date looming on August 1. Argentina arrears are rising.
- o While the Bank is in a financially sound position, there are obvious limits to the risks we can take, or the adverse events we can absorb, without consequence to our own ability to borrow efficiently in the markets.
- o We have a responsibility to our other borrowers, too, and we must make sure that political pressures from borrowers and shareholders do not erode the performance requirements for either our lending or eligibility for debt reduction.

Bank-Fund Collaboration - Arrears

- o This is now running smoothly. There is, however, one area of concern. Procedures are being developed in the Fund -- which does not provision -- to deal with arrears. These include notification by the Managing Director to the Governments of aid donors and Financial institutions asking them to help debtors settle their arrears with the Fund. We, of course, are equally concerned with the elimination of arrears to the Fund and the Bank, who are the preferred creditors. However, it would be profoundly counter-productive if this approach led to a differential treatment of the two institutions -- either by the debtors or by our Part I shareholders. Our preferred creditor status is one of the main pillars of our AAA rating.


Ernest Stern

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MH
EVC
Copy
White H.

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/05/23 DUE DATE : 00/00/00
LOG NUMBER : 890524002 FROM : A. Shakow (thru VR)
SUBJECT : Your May 8 letter to Mrs. CARLA HILLS, USTR.

OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

ACTION:

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

COMMENTS : See para 5 for possible meeting.

cc: J. Stanton (info.), J. Volk (FF - for possible mtg.)

Note: For information, I have attached BBC's reply to Carla Hills' letter.

(CP)

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 23, 1989

TO: Mr. Barber B. Conable
(Thru Mr. Rajagopalan, Acting SVP)

FROM: Alexander Shakow, Director, SPR

EXTENSION: 34697

SUBJECT: Your May 8 Letter to Mrs. Carla Hills, USTR

1. We understand that your letter to Mrs. Carla Hills was meant to be an interim response to her request that USTR and World Bank staff meet to consider some U.S. proposals at the Uruguay Round.

2. We believe, however, that your letter might be misconstrued as Bank support for U.S. positions as outlined in the annex to Mrs. Hills' letter. Part of the annex to Mrs. Hills letter was copied virtually verbatim from the U.S.' first position paper presented to the Uruguay Round's Negotiating Group on Trade-related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs). We do not think it advisable for the Bank to be drawn into these highly controversial and contentious negotiating issues at this time. The U.S., like most other countries, has understandably presented its most extreme position as its first one. Some other developed countries that support a stronger code for intellectual property rights and its inclusion in the GATT do not totally support the U.S. position. Many developing countries --particularly India and Brazil-- vehemently oppose the U.S. position. This is not to say that these other countries oppose patent or copyright protection. There has long been agreement by virtually all countries that "piracy" and "counterfeiting" should not be condoned and better enforcement measures may be needed.

3. The U.S. position at the Round on Trade-related Investment Measures is also one of the more extreme ones. Most other developed countries would address only export quotas and local content requirements. Developing countries --again-- are opposed to some key parts of the U.S. position.

4. You may remember last October, we discussed the concern the developing countries have that the Bank would apply lending conditionality based upon GATT agreements. We may indeed have future loan conditions which, for fulfillment, will require compliance with some agreed GATT codes, but at this time the U.S. TRIPs and TRIMs positions are not only the most extreme presented, they have not even been agreed to at the Round. TRIPs, in particular, remains a most emotional issue, one which was essentially papered over at the early April meeting.

5. Messrs. Hopper, Qureshi, Shihata and Fischer agree that we should proceed with caution in this area. May we, therefore, meet with you at your convenience before we meet with USTR staff to ensure that while we are prompt in considering USTR's concerns --and supportive in principle for protection of intellectual property rights and the encouragement of foreign private investment-- we do not find ourselves in the awkward position of being seen as advocates of U.S. negotiating positions while these negotiations are ongoing.

Cleared with and cc: Messrs. Qureshi, Shihata, Fischer
Cleared in substance with and cc: Mr. Hopper (o/r)

cc: Messrs. Baneth, Siebeck, Meo

PMeo:llt

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

EXC
(file copy)

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

May 8, 1989

Dear Carla:

Thanks very much for your April 25th letter and enclosures. I agree that intellectual properties are very important and that we have understated their importance in our conditionality. Without protection of intellectual properties, private sector investment, and thus any types of technological transfers, are just not going to occur. I will instruct my staff to be responsive to contacts from your staff on this matter, and I look forward to exploring the matter further with you.

As I told you, in some of the key countries like Brazil, we are having considerable trouble with even the most basic conditionality, but keeping intellectual property protection in the proper perspective could be an important key to the future.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Barber Conable

The Honorable Carla A. Hills
The United States Trade Representative
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BBC

TAK
JWS

CORRESPONDENCE DATE : 89/04/25

DUE DATE : 00/00/00

LOG NUMBER : 890427015

FROM : Carla Hills

SUBJECT : Included a brief paper summarizing some specific items the Bank
might consider attaching as conditions to its various loan pckgs.

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 _____ SIGNATURE
- AS WE DISCUSSED
- RETURN TO _____

COMMENTS :Mr. Conable has sent reply, copy attached. Please keep
Mr. Conable informed of any follow-up contacts from USTR staff.
cc: Messrs. Qureshi and Aguirre-Sacasa



THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20506

April 25, 1989

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

Dear Barber:

I enjoyed our lunch the other day. As we discussed, I truly believe that it makes good economic sense for the World Bank to encourage loan recipient countries to strengthen their intellectual property regimes and to liberalize their foreign investment regimes.

Strong intellectual property protection stimulates innovation and creativity, and contributes to more rapid and wider dissemination of new technologies. This, in turn, leads to more rapid economic growth as production efficiency increases; more domestic capital formation and increased indigenous research and development as investors are ensured a fair return on their innovations; increased domestic know-how and more highly trained human resources; and increased inflow of foreign capital (and advanced technology) as foreigners are protected from product and process piracy.

Foreign direct investment can be an important source of equity capital for developing countries and contributes to the industrialization and economic growth of these countries by providing new products, new technology, managerial expertise, international marketing assistance, and access to overseas markets. Foreign direct investment also expands domestic production, increases employment, generates new tax revenues, and allows a country to expand its financial resource base without incurring a fixed debt servicing burden.

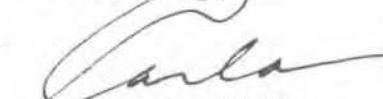
I have included a brief paper summarizing some specific items the World Bank might consider attaching as conditions to its various loan packages with respect to intellectual property

The Honorable Barber A. Conable
Page Two

and foreign direct investment. My staff is preparing more detailed material that it, along with Treasury staff, intends to discuss with World Bank staff. I hope that the World Bank can implement some, or all of these ideas, as I am convinced that to do so would serve well the economic interests of all concerned. I would like to continue our talks on this subject and hope you will not mind if I call you from time to time about it.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



Carla A. Hills

Attachment

Suggestions for Specific Conditions That Might
Be Attached To World Bank Loan Packages

Intellectual Property

The forms of intellectual property protection that the World Bank should encourage countries to provide include patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and semiconductor chip layout designs.

Patents

Patents should be available for any invention (with no product exclusions) that is new, useful, and unobvious. Patents should provide the right to prevent others from making, using, or selling the invention for 20 years from the date patentation is sought or 17 years from the date the patent is granted. Governments should generally not grant a compulsory license where there is a legitimate reason for not practicing the invention, such as government regulatory review.

Copyright

A good copyright law should include the exclusive right to, and to authorize others to: (a) copy or reproduce a work in whole or in part; (b) translate, revise or otherwise adapt or prepare derivative works; (c) distribute copies of the work by sale, rental or otherwise and (d) publicly communicate (e.g. perform, display, broadcast or transmit the work.) Protection should extend to all forms of creative expression including all traditional works, to newer forms of expressions such as computer programs and data bases, and to forms yet to be developed. The minimum term of copyright protection should be for the life of the author plus 50 years and 50 years for anonymous and pseudonymous works and works of juridical entities.

Trademark protection

A good trademark protection regime assures consumers of the quality of their purchases by clearly identifying the producer of the product and by putting the good faith and reputation of the producer behind the product.

A good trademark regime should protect any word, symbol, design or device, including any distinctively shaped three-dimensional object. It should include service marks. Well-known marks should be protected. Systems for registration of trademarks and service marks should be provided on equal terms and at reasonable costs. Owners of marks identical or confusingly similar to a mark for which registration is sought should be given the opportunity to challenge promptly such registration. Trademarks should be

registered for no less than 5 years and should be renewable indefinitely for similar terms.

Trade Secrets

Commercially valuable proprietary information not available to the public should be protected. Such protection will ensure the introduction into developing economies not only of new inventions, but also of the associated know-how necessary to ensure the invention can be worked. Protection should extend to undisclosed valuable business, commercial, technical or other proprietary data as well as to technical information. Misappropriation, including the unauthorized acquisition, use, or disclosure of such information, must be prevented.

Semiconductor Chip Layout Design

Protection should extend to the original layout design of a semiconductor chip regardless of how that layout design is produced or fixed. The exclusive rights of the layout design owner must include the rights to, or to authorize others to reproduce, import, and distribute the layout design. These rights must endure for at least 10 years from the date of first commercial exploitation or from the date of registration, if required, whichever date is earlier. A layout design may be reproduced for teaching, analysis or evaluation (reverse engineering). However, compulsory licensing should not be permitted.

Foreign Direct Investment

A liberal foreign direct investment regime would include guarantees for foreign direct investors with respect to the following:

- the right of establishment
- post-establishment national treatment
- freedom from performance requirements (e.g. export requirements, local content requirements)
- the use of international law standards for expropriation and compensation
- a liberal regime for financial transfers (e.g. profit repatriation)
- effective mechanisms for the settlement of investment disputes

If developing countries are not able provide the above guarantees, they could still take steps to eliminate rules and

procedures that act as disincentives to direct investment. For example, they could:

- provide for greater transparency in the overall regulatory and approval process
- reduce restrictions on equity participation
- remove restrictions in sectors closed to foreign investment
- reduce performance requirements (e.g. export requirements, tech transfer requirements)
- simplify burdensome bureaucratic procedures

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1988

Dear Mr. Michel:

As you are aware, the Administration in February of this year reached agreement on a General Capital Increase (GCI) for the World Bank. This would require an annual paid-in appropriation of \$70.1 million for the 5-year period 1989-1994, substantially less than the appropriation required for the previous capital increase. Recently the Department of the Treasury submitted legislation to the Congress authorizing U.S. participation in the GCI.

The General Capital Increase is in our national economic and strategic interests. The World Bank remains the single largest source of development assistance. The Bank commits the vast majority of its funds in support of specific investment projects in the middle income developing nations. These are mostly nations (such as the Philippines, Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey, Morocco, Tunisia, Mexico, Argentina, Indonesia, and Brazil) that are strategically and economically important to the United States.

The Bank's General Capital Increase will provide new development funding for these countries at a level far beyond that which we could accomplish bilaterally. This is because in the World Bank the cost of assisting these nations is shared with the other major non-communist industrial nations, and the Bank raises most of its funds by borrowing in the international capital markets.

The U.S. contribution of \$70.1 million annually (plus repayment reflows from earlier loans) will make available an average of \$18.8 billion in new annual World Bank loan commitments over the next 6 years, a multiple 268 times the U.S. appropriation.

The substantial increase in the Bank's resources will enable it to expand its vital role in promoting structural adjustment and market-oriented economic reforms. The Bank plays a key role in the major Latin American debtor nations that are pursuing significant economic reforms. Such reforms often include privatization, freeing prices from official controls, and reducing trade barriers, which would benefit U.S. exports. Turkey is an example of a major ally that has successfully implemented structural adjustment, in conjunction with active World Bank involvement.

World Bank project and sector lending will benefit U.S. business. American exports of equipment, agricultural products, and consulting services will increase from the growth in developing nations promoted by World Bank lending. Many U.S. firms profit directly from export sales financed by World Bank loans. United States companies received \$1.6 billion (or 22 percent) of World Bank disbursements for foreign procurement in World Bank fiscal year 1987. American firms also received additional sums from World Bank project-related procurement contracts that are financed by borrowing countries.

United States participation in the GCI will also accomplish other important foreign economic policy goals. The GCI commits the Bank to increase its support for the private sector in developing countries. The GCI resolution also calls on the Bank to take specific steps to make environmental protection a higher priority. Finally, our humanitarian goals are served by the Bank's emphasis upon alleviating mass poverty.

I ask you to support quick and unencumbered passage of authorizing legislation for the GCI. It is in everyone's interest to ensure that this significant legislation is passed without distorting amendments. I urge you to support this important effort.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

The Honorable Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

White House

Ultra —

This is for
filing

PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT

Boards of Governors

Handed to B by

Amb. Keating at A.M.

Ask B or MH what to

do with it - ~~\$~~ if anything
needed.

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LAXALT, WASHINGTON, PERITO & DUBUC

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 857-4000

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1485 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004
(202) 857-1000

8832 WORLD TRADE CENTER
401 EAST PRATT STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21208
(301) 962-0218

TELEX: 882415/804000
TELECOPIER: (202) 857-4410
CABLE: DANNEY

September 22, 1988

The Vice President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am delighted that you have announced the formation of a national security task force. The men and women you have selected are certainly among the most knowledgeable and dedicated experts in their field.

It is clear to me that the issue of economic diplomacy in the conduct of our national security policy must be recognized as a matter of increasing importance. Ambassador Robert Keating, U.S. Executive Director of the World Bank, and Alternate Governor for the forthcoming annual meeting of the World Bank in Berlin, has a profound understanding of that issue, and would provide an invaluable contribution to the work of your task force.

Bob Keating has spent twenty-six years of his professional career involved with international economic development issues. Among other important responsibilities, he has chaired the Reagan-Bush Industrial Task Force on Strategic Minerals and the Presidential Study Commission on Third-World Hunger. Most recently, he has assembled an impressive group of more than one hundred CEO's of major American corporations. With Bob Keating's guidance, that group has provided outstanding advice to your campaign on the vitally important issue of American economic competitiveness in the global marketplace.

Bob has demonstrated a superb ability to marshal the thoughts of leaders in industry and government, and would ably serve as a coordinator for the economic diplomacy deliberations of your national security task force. He has earned my personal respect for his organizational skills and intellectual energy, as well as for his dedication to the continuing growth and prosperity of the U.S. economy.

LAXALT, WASHINGTON, PERITO & DUBUC

2467/3

The Vice President
September 22, 1988
Page Two

I ask that you include Bob Keating in your national security group during the campaign and in the transition that follows. I am sure that you would be gratified by the contributions that he would make to the implementation and development of our national security policy.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

PAUL LAXALT

cc: Ambassador Keating

September 29, 1988

TO: Deputy Assistant Secretary Charles Dallara
Deputy Assistant Secretary David Malpass

FROM: Ronald E. Myers, ^{REM} Advisor to the U.S. Executive Director

SUBJECT: Peru Update

On Wednesday, September 28, two Peruvian representatives (plus John Donaldson -- their advisor) met with Messrs. Cox, Warner, Templeman and Myers. After reviewing recent economic policy reforms implemented by the GOP, the Peruvians outlined an ambitious plan to obtain quickly international financing and restore relations with the IMF and IBRD.

According to Guillermo Runciman (Director General, Ministry of Economy and Finance):

- The GOP team was to meet that day with Messrs. Camdessus and Qureshi.
- An IMF Article IV mission, and Bank mission will leave for Peru in three weeks to review the adjustment program already being designed by the GOP.
- In early November a Peruvian team will present the program in Washington to the USG, IMF, IBRD and IDB.
- Because of extreme foreign exchange constraints (out of money by October 15), the GOP is seeking \$50 million from the Andean Reserve Fund.
- External bilateral assistance of some \$1 billion will be required to clear arrears to the Fund and Bank in order to permit new lending to mid-1989.
- The GOP will ask the USG to call a donors meeting in early November to arrange such financing.
- The Canadians and Spanish have expressed sympathy (Donaldson later said that those authorities insisted that normalization of IMF relations is a prerequisite).

In response, we emphasized the absolute necessity of clearing arrears to both institutions, the need to establish an IMF stand-by arrangement before new Bank lending could proceed, and the likelihood that the international financial community would require a

demonstrated, sustained commitment by the GOP to the adjustment effort before new money would be forthcoming. Moreover, the chances of obtaining \$1 billion in bridge financing in November are dim given its large size and the history of rapid GOP policy reversals.

The second GOP official (Hernan Mercader), who in fact is the UNDP representative in Lima, said Garcia has been pushed aside and no longer governs on economic issues. When asked whether the GOP would change course again after new resources relieved the immediate crisis, Donaldson said this is unlikely since severe resource constraints would continue through the end of Garcia's term of office and in any case the President has little credibility. Subsequently, and somewhat inconsistently, Donaldson said that the rapprochement with the IMF must be handled with care since Garcia could seek to derail it.

The information provided by the GOP representatives generally is in line with our understandings from IBRD Vice President Husain. However, the meeting with Camdessus and IMF mission are new. Donaldson said that the GOP team will visit State Department first in making a political pitch for U.S. leadership for a donors group.


Cleared by RBKeating

cc: Mr. J. Fall (Treasury)
Mr. F. Vukmanic (Treasury)
Ms. S. Swenson (Treasury)
Mr. J. Robinson (State)



House Republican Policy Committee

Hon. Jerry Lewis (CA), Chairman *B. Robert Okun, Executive Director*
September 5, 1988

Ambassador Robert Keating
CEO's For a Competitive America
The World Bank
1818 H St., NW
Room D1328
Washington, D.C. 20433

Dear Bob:

Your tireless efforts to add the CEO's for a Competitive America voice to the Republican Platform paid off handsomely. Congratulations. Tom Pownall, in his excellent testimony on behalf of the CEOs before the Platform Committee in New Orleans, outlined several key areas for George Bush and the GOP to focus upon. He was right on target in each instance, as the final platform document reflected.

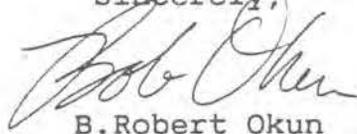
We agreed with your premise that "Freedom to grow is our highest priority." Indeed, as we say on page three of our platform "From freedom comes opportunity; from opportunity comes growth; from growth comes progress."

We appreciated the other key recommendations from the CEOs. For example, Tom stated that America needs to educate our children and our workforce more effectively in order to compete internationally. I think you will agree that our section "Education for the Future" (pp40-44) addresses his concerns. Note the emphases on fighting functional illiteracy and voucher plans. Take a look at "Science and Technology"(pp 45-46) for further discussions on improving science and technical education for competitiveness and explicit support for making the R&D tax credit permanent.

"Resisting all efforts to punish success and hinder growth with high tax rates, excessive government regulations and trade wars sparked by protectionist legislation" as stated by the CEOs, were admonitions all taken to heart by the GOP platform committee. Please take a look at "Reducing the Burden of Taxes" (pp10-12), "Regulatory Reform" (pp 12-13) and "Opening Markets Abroad" (pp 17-19) sections to see how effectively you influenced the platform deliberations. As we say on page 17, "This is the voters' choice in 1988: Compete or retreat. The American people and the Republican party are not about to retreat."

Bob, on behalf of the Republican Platform Committee, thank you for your thoughtful suggestions. Let's keep in touch.

Sincerely,



B. Robert Okun
Executive Director

Bob, good show!!

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world bank congress
president harber conable
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with appreciation of your support for the livelihood of individual prostitutes throughout the world, we solicit your economic contributions for the organization of our next (third) worldxxxx world wheres congress for rights, safety and public respect of sexworkers international cmixxxxx committee for prostitutes rights

world bank page 3/14

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ralf syring
c/o von/bischoenfeld
blumenhalstr 2
(1000)berlin/62/allemanne
((zust icc pressezentrum))

copy of telegram to:

world bank congress
president barber conable
icc berlin

with appreciation of your support for the livelihood of
individual prostitutes throughout the world, we solicit
your economic contributions to the organization of our next
(third) world whores congress for rights,

col 2 (1000)berlin/62/allemanne

ralf syring page 2/27/25

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world bank congress
president barbara conable
icc
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livelihood of individual constitutes throughout the world,
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and public respect of sexworkers.
international committee for prostitutes rights

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Rudolf Grimm

Hausnr. 18
8761 Breitenbuch

Herrn Conable
Teilnehmer an der IWF-Tagung
Int. Congress-Centrum

1000 Berlin

26-Sep-88

Unterstützung der Robin Wood - Forderungen

Sehr geehrter Herr Conable,

der Internationale Währungsfond finanziert Projekte, die sich nicht nur lokal, sondern auch weltweit nachteilig auswirken können. Nur ökologisch und sozial verträgliche Projekte gewährleisten eine Entwicklung, die auf Dauer von Vorteil ist. Heutige Projekte sind meist nur auf kurzfristige Vorteile ausgerichtet. Die langfristig zu erwartenden Nachteile sind meist weitaus kostspieliger; allerdings haben erst spätere Generationen den Preis hierfür zu bezahlen.

Weil wir uns um unsere Erde sorgen, fordern wir Sie auf, auf die Forderungen von Robin Wood einzugehen (siehe Rückseite).

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Sehr geehrter Herr Conable,

Ich unterstütze die Kampagne der Umweltorganisation ROBIN WOOD zur Erhaltung des tropischen Regenwaldes. Nach übereinstimmender Auffassung von Fachleuten sind zahlreiche von Ihrer Bank finanzierte Projekte ökologisch wie sozial äußerst bedenklich.

Ich nehme Ihren Besuch in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland daher zum Anlaß, Sie dringend aufzufordern:

- den Energiesektorkredit für Brasilien nicht zu gewähren, da die damit finanzierten Projekte in erheblichem Maße zur Tropenwaldvernichtung in Brasilien beitragen,
- die Sektor- und Strukturanpassungsprogramme einwandfreien Umwelt- und Sozialverträglichkeitsprüfungen zu unterziehen,
- Kredite nur noch zu vergeben, wenn gewährleistet ist, daß eine an den Grundbedürfnissen der Bevölkerung orientierte sozial wie ökologisch unbedenkliche Regionalentwicklung durchführbar ist,
- die Zuständigkeiten der Umweltabteilung Ihrer Bank zu erweitern und diese Abteilung mit fachkundigen Ökologen zu besetzen,
- öffentliche Anhörungen im Rahmen von Projektplanungen einzuführen, in denen die betroffene Bevölkerung - nicht zuletzt die indianischen Stämme - und die zuständigen Nichtregierungsorganisationen beteiligt und deren Stellungnahmen gleichgewichtig in die Projektbeurteilung und -genehmigung mit einbezogen werden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Datum	Vorname, Name	Straße	Wohnort	Unterschrift
20.09.88	Rudolf Grimm	Hauptstr. 18	8761 Breitenbuch	R. Grimm
23.09.88	Peter Trotter	Ob. Geisberg 1	8761 Kirchzell	Peter Trotter
23.09.88	Christian Schwab	Friedenstr. 19	87 Würzburg	Christian Schwab
23.9.88	Christine Leind	In den Streitäckern 19	8761 Kirchzell	Christine Leind
23.9.88	Repp Werner	Setzgasse 2	8760 Milttenberg	Repp Werner
23.9.88	Wörner Raina	Forsthausenstr. 19	8761 Kirchzell	Wörner Raina
23.9.88	Wörner Elisabeth	Forsthausenstr. 15	8761 Kirchzell	Wörner Elisabeth
24.9.88	Frank Bernd	Frühlingsstr. 11	- - -	Frank Bernd
24.9.88	Anja Bärwinkel	Am Weidshof 1	5300 Bonn 1	Anja Bärwinkel
24.9.88	Agnes Trotter	Ob. Geisberg, 1	8761 Kirchzell	Agnes Trotter
24.9.88	Anne Trotter	Weilbacherstr. 11	8762 Amorbach	Anne Trotter
24.9.88	Hermann J. Trotter	Ob. Geisberg 1	8761 Kirchzell	H. Trotter
26.9.88	Hermann Grimm	Breitenbuch 78	8761 Kirchzell	Grimm
27.9.88	Maria Grimm	Breitenbuch	8761 Kirchzell	Grimm

Rudolf Grimm

Hausnr. 18
8761 Breitenbuch

Herrn Barber Conable
Präsident der Weltbank
Teilnehmer an der IWF-Tagung
Int. Congress-Centrum

1000 Berlin

26-Sep-88

Unterstützung der Robin Wood - Forderungen

Sehr geehrter Herr Conable,

die Weltbank und der Internationale Währungsfond finanziert Projekte, die sich nicht nur lokal, sondern auch weltweit nachteilig auswirken können.

Nur ökologisch und sozial verträgliche Projekte gewährleisten eine Entwicklung, die auf Dauer von Vorteil ist. Heutige Projekte sind meist nur auf kurzfristige Vorteile ausgerichtet. Die langfristig zu erwartenden Nachteile sind meist weitaus kostspieliger; allerdings haben erst spätere Generationen den Preis hierfür zu bezahlen.

Weil wir uns um unsere Erde sorgen, fordern wir Sie auf, auf die Forderungen von Robin Wood einzugehen (siehe Rückseite).

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



for logging
"Environment"

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

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

October 16, 1987

Dear George:

Thank you for calling me from Seattle this morning. I told your office here it wasn't urgent, but the alacrity of your reply is appreciated.

This will confirm what I told you about Ambassador Bob Keating, the United States Executive Director on the World Bank Board. He has a blue ribbon group of CEOs with which he has been dealing in the interest of development and in connection with his World Bank duties. He would like to bring four or five of them to your office, to enlist them in your campaign and in your interests. Apparently he has not been able to penetrate your staff who are diligently guarding the gate. I have told him that in due course you will have somebody from your staff contact him to try to work out the necessary arrangements. He understands that you are traveling almost constantly now and that it may take a little time.

I hope things are going well on the trail.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Barber B. Conable

The Honorable George H. W. Bush
Vice President of the United States of America
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

bcc: Amb. Robert Keating 

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

W.H.

BARBER B. CONABLE
President

June 15, 1987

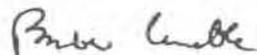
Dear Mr. Collamore:

Thank you for forwarding the correspondence in connection with Alain de Maynadier's interest in filling the position vacated by Gene Rotberg. As you can imagine, there has been a great deal of interest in this position from many highly qualified candidates.

The Senior Vice President for Finance, Mr. Stern, is studying options for filling the Vice President and Treasurer position. I have, therefore, forwarded the material you sent to him and the Personnel Department for review. If his experience and qualifications are of interest, he will be contacted directly by the Personnel Department.

Thank you for your interest in the Bank.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Thomas J. Collamore
Assistant to the Vice President
for Operations
Office of the Vice President
Washington, D.C.

~~UBC~~
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WORLD BANK OTS SYSTEM
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CORRESPONDANCE DATE : 87/06/05 DUE DATE : 87/06/12
LOG NUMBER : 870609014 FROM : Thomas Collamore (be
SUBJECT : Forwarding ltr. at the request of VP Bush from Mr. Albert Gordon
who wishes to be considered for VP and Treasurer job.
OFFICE ASSIGNED TO FOR ACTION : Mr. B. Conable (E-1227)

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 : Copy of BBC's response to Mr. Gordon should be sent w/incoming package to Messrs. Stern and Wapenhans.

*hegged out
6/17/87
Cly.*



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

June 5, 1987

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

Dear Mr. Conable:

The Vice President asked that I forward the enclosed correspondence for your routine handling.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Thomas J. Collamore".

Thomas J. Collamore
Assistant to the Vice President
for Operations

Enclosures

481181 VA

Kidder, Peabody Group Inc.

10 HANOVER SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10005

87

Albert H. Gordon
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

May 26, 1987

T. Co...
VP

The Honorable George Bush
Washington, DC 20501

Dear George:

It was a pleasure to see you last week at the New York fund-raiser. Your speech was tremendous. I congratulate you on it. Jon, as well as the rest of us in New York, were thrilled with the gate receipts. I am sure you will put them to good use.

As you may or may not have noticed, Eugene Rotberg, the Vice President and Treasurer of the World Bank, and a financial power there, is leaving after many years to become an important official of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. As a consequence this position has to be filled. In this connection, I cannot recommend too highly for the Government's consideration, Alain de Maynadier, whose curriculum vitae I enclose.

We at Kidder have known Alain for many years, because of our association with the financing of the Inter-American Development Bank. We hold him in the highest possible esteem. Though born in France, he is an American citizen and earned a graduate degree in economics at Cornell University. The Inter-American Development Bank operates on much the same basis as the World Bank, but is smaller and its lending is confined to Latin America. Its borrowing and investment operations parallel those of the World Bank

Alain's long experience with the Inter-American Development Bank as Director, Division of Investment and Financial Markets, should translate very quickly into the specific qualifications needed for the job that Gene Rotberg is leaving. Alain has not been told of this letter and it will, of course, be kept confidential. I do have reason to believe that he will be interested in this position.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,



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Record Removal Notice

File Title Barber Conable - Liaison Files - United States Government and International Agencies - White House - Correspondence - Volume 1		Barcode No. 1780996		
Document Date 26 May, 1987	Document Type CV / Resumé			
Correspondents / Participants				
Subject / Title Curriculum Vitae Alian de Maynadier attached to letter from Albert H Gordon, Kidder, Peabody Group Inc. to Honorable George Bush				
Exception(s) Personal Information				
Additional Comments		<p>The item(s) identified above has/have been removed in accordance with The World Bank Policy on Access to Information or other disclosure policies of the World Bank Group.</p> <table border="1"><tr><td>Withdrawn by Sherrine Thompson</td><td>Date November 30, 2012</td></tr></table>	Withdrawn by Sherrine Thompson	Date November 30, 2012
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