*STAFF* **NEWS**

MAY-JUNE
1965
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## New Budget Improves Fund's Capacity For Technical Assistance

The Fund's services for developing countries will likely be further enhanced as a result of this year's budget, which carries forward a number of recent innovations within the organization in the fields of technical assistance and technical training.

Chiefly for this purpose, some additional expansion of the staff has been authorized, although at a rate considerably reduced from that of last year. The budget also brought into effect as of May 1 a list of promotions and new assignments, and changes in personnel policies and practices affecting dependency allowances, financial assistance for housing and education, flight insurance, travel of wives, home leave, and travel reimbursement.

It was during 1962-63 that Fund membership rose to 102 with the addition of twenty-seven developing countries, and the intervening period has seen the establishment of the African Department, Fiscal Affairs Department, Central Banking Service and IMF Institute.

Over an even longer period there has been a progressive change in the role of the Exchange Restrictions Department, which is now re-named the Exchange and Trade Relations Department. Achievement of currency convertibility among industrial countries directed the department's efforts increasingly to problems of developing members, and its responsibilities in this area have been further defined under the new budget. Thus, while ETR will continue to deal with exchange restrictions, multiple currency practices, and exchange reforms, it will also be concerned with stabilization policies and stand-by arrangements, and with regional payments arrangements and debt renegotiations. It will be primarily responsible for collaboration with the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the new United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The Fund has also decided to make more use of the temporary services of

*(Continued on page 2)*

"The Addition" is shown here as photographed at an advanced stage of construction earlier this month. The view is from 19th and G Sts. facing north-east.

## Plans Set for Allocation of Fund Office Space

They seem to have it pretty well settled now—where the different departments and offices will be located in the "Addition" and the "existing building." The Managing Director, the Deputy Managing Director, some of the Executive Directors and perhaps two-thirds of the staff will move into the Addition. The rest of us will either stay put or move to other offices in the present building at 19th and H Sts.

Administration officials use the terms quoted above to identify the two buildings, preferring not to describe them as the "new" and the "old" ones. They have another phrase—"the Fund-Bank complex"—which is not psychiatric but designates the entire group of structures occupied by the Fund, and by the IBRD and its affiliates, on the block bounded by 18th and 19th, H and G Sts. There will be five such buildings when the Fund Addition is completed.

Construction is still proceeding on schedule, so that moving should begin about the middle of next November. It is expected that one floor will be available for occupancy on November 15 and the remaining floors will become available at the rate of one every two weeks. To permit the renovation of certain office areas in the present building, some of the staff may have to make temporary moves before they can be located in their permanent offices. Each department and office will have some room for personnel expansion.

The arrangement will be as follows:

*Basement Levels*

The three basements of the Addition will be used almost entirely for car parking and, together with the first basement of the present building, will store over 300 cars. A small amount of electrical and mechanical equipment and record storage will also be provided. The second, or sub-basement, will have an emergency air and water supply and necessary equipment for a fallout shelter.

The basement of the present building will continue to be used for parking. The boiler room (sub sub-basement) of

*(Continued on page 2)*

**Offices**—*(continued from page 1)*

the present building, together with the additional space gained through excavation, will house the heating, air conditioning and mechanical equipment to operate both buildings.

*First Floor*

The first floor of the present building will contain the Service and Supply Section, the Supply Room, Mail Room, Correspondence Division, and Messengers. The first floor of the Addition will be occupied for the most part by the Graphics Section and a part of Correspondence.

*Second Floor*

The Records Division will remain on the second floor of the present building, but will expand into the existing Kitchen and Cafeteria space. The Cafeteria, private dining rooms and kitchen will occupy the second floor of the Addition.

*Third Floor*

The Joint Library, which will have more shelving area and more spacious reading rooms, will occupy most of the third floor of the Addition.

*Fourth Floor*

The fourth floor of the Addition will be occupied by the IMF Institute which will be provided with individual offices for its trainees and a large lecture room equipped with simultaneous interpretation and public address equipment.

*Fifth Floor*

The Research and Statistics Department, together with the Bureau of Statistics, are allocated to the fifth floor of the Addition with part extending into the present building.

*Sixth Floor*

The Middle Eastern Department will remain in their present location on the sixth floor and the African Department will fill the sixth floor of the Addition.

*Seventh Floor*

The Treasurer's Department will reoccupy all the seventh floor space it formerly had in the present building plus part of the Addition. The Internal Auditor will also be in this area. The remainder of the space in the Addition on the seventh floor will be occupied by Administration.

*Eighth Floor*

The eighth floor of the present building will be allocated to the Exchange and Trade Relations Department with the European Department in the Addition.

*Ninth Floor*

The Fiscal Affairs Department will be located on the ninth floor of the present building and their neighbors in the Addition will be the Legal Department, including the Legal Library. The Language Services Division of the Secretary's Department will also be located there.

*Tenth Floor*

The tenth floor of the present building will house the Asian Department and their neighbors to the south will be the Western Hemisphere Department.

*Eleventh Floor*

The eleventh floor of both buildings has been allocated for Executive Directors except for a few spare rooms on the east side of the present building. This floor will contain a lounge and conference facilities for the use of the Directors.

*Twelfth Floor*

The twelfth floor of the Addition will contain the offices of the Managing Director, the Deputy Managing Director, the Secretary and the Special Representative to the UN. The twelfth floor of the present building will be occupied by the Information Office, and the suites now used by the Managing Director and Deputy will be available for visiting dignitaries and missions. The present Board Room and ante room will remain. However, under the new plan they will be entered from the court area in the Addition.

*Thirteenth Floor*

The thirteenth or top floor of the Addition will be used for Executive Directors' suites. The top floor of the present building has been assigned to the Central Banking Service and the Editorial Office.

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That's the general plan. If you haven't seen your department or office even mentioned in this, you should certainly get in touch with somebody, although Administration has tried not to forget any large groups of people.

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**Budget**—*(continued from page 1)*

outside experts. This was begun last year with the establishment of a panel of experts to be maintained by the Central Banking Service. The new budget provides for an international panel of fiscal experts to supplement the efforts of the staff in the Fiscal Affairs Department. If the need arises, it will also be possible to enlist outside experts to provide technical help in the fields of balance of payments and financial statistics.

The budget also shows the transfer of Mr. C. David Finch from the Research and Statistics Department to be Assistant Director in the ETR Department, which now contains three divisions: an Exchange Restrictions Division under Mr. Eric Elmholt, a Stabilization Policies Division under Mr. Subimal Mookerjee, and a Trade and Payments Division under Mr. Evan B. Hannay.

In the Research and Statistics Department, Mr. Fred L. Lynn has been appointed Assistant Director of Statistics and Mr. Robert L. Praetorius, chief of a newly formed Financial Statistics Division.

A new Monetary Reserves Division has been established in the Treasurer's Department with Mr. Richard H. Miller as Division Chief.

Mr. Aldo Guetta has been appointed Advisor in the Fund's Office in Europe.

Among the area departments, U Tun Wai and Mr. Mooen A. Qureshi have been appointed advisors in the African Department, and Mr. A. S. Ray is now an Assistant Director in the Middle Eastern Department. Mr. Brian Rose and Mr. H. Ponsen have been named Assistant Directors in the European Department, whose British Commonwealth Division is now headed by Mr. W. A. Beveridge. Mr. A. Charles Woodward has been appointed chief of the Northern European Division.

Details regarding changes in staff "fringe benefits" were circulated in a staff bulletin dated April 9, which may be referred to for fuller information. Briefly, these changes include an increased dependency allowance of $500 for the first dependent child of widowed, divorced, or legally separated staff members; longer repayment periods for salary advances applied to financing homes and education of children; an additional $100,000 flight insurance for official Fund air travel; a liberalization of the point system providing transportation so a staff member's wife may accompany him on an official trip; the option of home leave travel after only one year's service; and a more flexible system of per diem pay for official travel to reflect hotel costs and other expenses.

*STAFF* **NEWS**

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Mr. S. J. Handfield-Jones

## New Executive Director

Mr. Handfield-Jones has been elected Executive Director for Canada, Ireland, and Jamaica, in place of Mr. Plumptre, who resigned on April 13, 1965. Previously Mr. Handfield-Jones was Mr. Plumptre's Alternate.

Mr. Plumptre, after a distinguished career as a senior civil servant in the Canadian Departments of Finance and External Affairs, is returning to the University of Toronto where he taught economics before the war. Now he will be Principal of Scarborough College, University of Toronto.

The author of several articles and books on economics, Mr. Plumptre in his official work has been closely connected with Canadian economic affairs and international monetary cooperation. Until he resigned on April 4, 1965, Mr. Plumptre was Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance. He was a Canadian representative on the Economic Policy Committee and Working Party III of the OECD, and at the Group of Ten, as well as representing Canada, Ireland, and Jamaica in the Fund and Bank.

His successor, Mr. Stephen J. Handfield-Jones, was appointed Alternate to Mr. Plumptre on August 1, 1964. After studying and doing research work at Yale University, New College, Oxford, and at the London School of Economics, Mr. Handfield-Jones spent several years in the Department of Trade and Industry of the Province of Nova Scotia, the Research Department of the Bank of Canada in Ottawa. He was Assistant Chief of the Research Department before coming to the Fund. In addition to being Executive Director in the Fund, Mr. Handfield-Jones is Financial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy.

## Recent Fund Activity

Drawings outstanding from the Fund reached a record level of nearly $4 billion during May, in the wake of a United Kingdom drawing equivalent to $1.4 billion. There has also been a gradual increase in the level of the outstanding drawings of developing countries.

The U.K. had drawn the equivalent of $1 billion last December, and the $2.4 billion total of its outstanding drawings constitutes the largest amount of financial assistance that the Fund has ever provided to a single member at one time. The recent transaction virtually exhausted the U.K.'s drawing potential on the Fund under existing policies.

Over the past eighteen years the U.K. has used the Fund's resources on several occasions, and each time for relatively large amounts. The first British transaction came early in the Fund's existence with a series of drawings in late 1947 and early 1948 amounting to $300 million. In 1956, a U.K. drawing of $561 million, together with a stand-by arrangement for an additional $738 million, became the Fund's largest transaction up to that time. In 1961, however, a new record was established when the U.K. drew $1.5 billion in various currencies in a single transaction. The Fund also approved at that time a stand-by arrangement with the U.K. in the amount of $500 million. In the following year a new stand-by arrangement raised this amount to $1 billion, and it was under the third successive one-year arrangement that the U.K. made its drawing of last December.

The Fund's operations during 1965 have already shown a marked upturn in the amount of assistance provided to developing countries. During the first quarter, eight of the non-industrial members obtained approval for new stand-by arrangements totaling nearly $450 million.

The greater demands on Fund resources by developing countries follows a two-year period in which drawings by these members were relatively low. Last year their repayments exceeded their new drawings which, at $180 million, were less than in any of the previous four years. It has been observed that throughout 1963 and most of 1964, the developing countries in general experienced favorable trading conditions and their collective reserve position was relatively strong. Their requests for Fund assistance were limited, in consequence.

But recent changes in this situation were noted by the Managing Director in a March 25 address to the Economic and Social Council. Toward the end of last year, he said, the imports of developing countries rose, and there have been signs of weakening in the international prices of primary commodities. Mr. Schweitzer thought the balance of payments of primary producing countries would be less favorable this year than last, with some net reduction in their exchange holdings.

The largest single stand-by arrangement approved by the Fund so far this year was provided to India in the amount of $200 million, and an arrangement for $125 million was approved for Brazil. The first drawings from the Fund of Australian pounds and Mexican pesos have been made under these stand-by arrangements.

(Picture by Leo Rosenthal)

**THE MANAGING DIRECTOR AT ECOSOC**

The picture above shows, reading clockwise: Mr. Raul Prebisch, Secretary-General of UNCTAD; Philippe De Seynes, Under Secretary of the United Nations; the President of ECOSOC, Ambassador Matsui of Japan; Ismat Kittani, Secretary of ECOSOC; Mr. Schweitzer; and Ambassador Franklin Williams, delegate to ECOSOC representing the United States.

# Memories From Rwanda and Burundi

By Rudolf Kroc

Before going on my assignment to Rwanda and Burundi, I asked our Reference Service Unit to get me a Post Report on these two countries from the State Department, which Frances Wichin did promptly and efficiently. These Reports are designed to give Foreign Service personnel an idea of the country and its people, as well as to describe what kind of amenities are available. They are often couched in diplomatic language which to the unsuspecting reader may be somewhat misleading.

The Report on Burundi says among other things, about the place where I was to spend most of my time, "The town of Usumbura is modern and neat in appearance. There are several divided streets and almost all streets are paved." Actually the capital of Burundi is now called Bujumbura and this change of name led to some confusion, probably because it was instituted before it was made known internationally. Even a post office in a large town in Pennsylvania returned a letter to its sender with the notation that such a place was unknown.

Coming in from the North, the plane makes a loop over Lake Tanganyika and on the Northeastern tip there is a small town nestled between the mountains and the lake shore which is Bujumbura. There is obviously abundant vegetation, the streets are lined with trees and most homes are surrounded by greenery. It is in fact a botanist's dream; tropical plants were everywhere and a profusion of flowers was blooming all the time of our stay. The huge hibiscus growing around the Bank building and in the park in front of it were pruned so severely that we feared they were being killed. However, in three months' time they were bushy again. It is true that most of the roads in town are paved although the surface may not always be smooth. Some of the holes are rather big and deep, washed out by heavy rains. The dirt roads turn into dust bowls during the dry season and into mire in rain.

**EDITOR'S NOTE**

Mr. Kroc, the Assistant Treasurer for Operations, spent the first four months of 1964 in the two countries referred to in this article. His mission was to preside over the bank they had maintained jointly—the Banque d'Emission du Rwanda et du Burundi —and to liquidate it, in order to prepare for the establishment of two separate central banks.

One way to get to know a town is by walking. Europeans with long-time experience in the country did not think that that was such a good idea and they pointed out that there was a security problem, in particular after dark. As is to be expected in this latitude, there is no evening in our sense; the sun disappears behind the mountains and at six o'clock it becomes suddenly dark. Similarly it gets light rather quickly at six in the morning. We heeded the advice for the period after dark and we always took the car when we had to go some place. But we tried walking once in the late afternoon. The experience we had had nothing to do with security but it dissuaded us from walking in Bujumbura. First of all it seemed much warmer and stickier than when just moving around the house or even playing tennis, and the dust in the streets, on the paved ones too, was quite bad. As we were strolling along, a man came running from an empty lot, flailing his arms, turning abruptly and running again. We did not know what was going on; he disappeared around the next corner and we continued our walk. Suddenly, however, wild bees descended on us and it was a miracle that we were not stung. One got behind my glasses but I could remove it in time. Several got entangled in my wife's hair and she was quite nervous before I could get them out. The readers who know me do not have to be assured that none got in my hair.

Before we moved into the apartment in the Bank building we stayed at a hotel. There are four hotels, all small; only one has more than ten rooms. The rooms are quite comfortable. Some of them are air conditioned although the the air conditioner does not always work. We had an air conditioner in one of the bedrooms which we never used since we found the climate quite agreeable—something like summer in Washington without the excesses of heat. It gets quite warm during the daytime but the nights are usually pleasant. In front of the hotel was a meadow on which the grass stood several feet high. Birds of the brightest colors were nesting and feeding in the grass and one that was similar to a Cardinal, only with a much longer tail, attracted our attention. It would sit on a stalk which bent under its weight and it would then move slowly until the stalk was bent so that it could reach the seeds on another stalk. Pretty smart!

Our food supply was ample and varied. Fresh fruits, vegetables, eggs and fish were available in the local market; staples in food stores at somewhat higher prices, and imported meat and butter at the butchers. My wife visited the local market practically every day, always accompanied by the chauffeur who not only carried the basket but also did all bargaining. This is simply the way of doing business and it is inconceivable that anyone would pay the asking price. The butcher was rather interesting not for the merchandise he carried but because he kept a kind of private zoo in his backyard. Among others he had a gorilla by the name of Mariette, who he claimed sat with them at the table. This I could not verify. However, Mariette smoked cigarettes and this I have seen. Unfortunately the film I took is underexposed. She would put the cigarette in her mouth, inspecting it first that it was the filter tip end, and then she would motion with her head as a sign she wanted it lighted. If one did not comply she would grunt impatiently. Mariette was a willing model, which cannot be said of the local girls who would hide at the sight of a camera.

Mr. Rudolph Kroc

Women wear long robes draped around their bodies and only very few were seen in European-style clothing. The hair is usually cropped very short and adornments, such as earrings, are very rare. Most of the men have either shorts or long trousers and the very poor ones carry a blanket covering one shoulder and leaving the other free, since they do not tie it but tuck in one corner. Those that are somewhat better off will wear a shirt and in the Bank all employees had to wear a white shirt and necktie to work.

Office work is performed almost exclusively by men. In the Bank we had only one African girl among one hundred employees. Of the secretaries one was a Belgian, one an Egyptian and one a Pakistani. Domestic help is male only. There are no maids since local women generally do not work outside their own homes. We had a cook and a houseboy, Leonard and Martin. Both were employees of the Bank. They did not live in and each had families. Martin, who was from a pygmy tribe, had nine children. Both had come from the Congo when the Bank office in Bujumbura was established some years ago and they knew some French, though very little. In spite of that communications functioned well; in particular, they understood my wife with ease although she speaks hardly any French at all. When I told them anything, whatever it may have been and whether they understood or not, they stood at attention and the final word invariably was "Oui, Président".

The cook would never dispose of anything unless told and at the beginning the refrigerator was often full of leftovers. My wife had to resort to a ruse and throw things out during the weekend when we gave them time off. Later she learned the Swahili word for "finished" and that made things easier on the refrigerator and on my stomach. In any case, we trusted them even to the extent that we did not supervise whether they boiled the water for twenty minutes and then filtered it, as was required for any use, including washing ones teeth.

My duties made it necessary that I spend part of my time in Kigali, the capital of Rwanda. The distance between the two capitals is about 180 miles and there is a road connecting the two places. It takes some six hours or more to cover the distance by car and all the supplies and equipment have to be carried along—there are no gas stations or motels. I could not afford to lose so much time in travel so I always chartered a plane, a Piper Cub or Comanche, which took only forty-five minutes in the air. The flights were most enjoyable and interesting. The airport at Bujumbura lies at the Northern end of Lake Tanganyika in the plain of the Ruzizi river, which is also the natural border with the Congo. The plane has to climb sharply to get over the steep mountain chain of more than 9000 feet, which forms part of the Congo-Nile Watershed, so at one point this landmark is visible simultaneously with the Western portion of the Great Rift Valley running along the river and the lake. Behind the crest the country becomes more open and rolling and can well be described as a high plateau. Kigali is situated at some 4700 feet above sea level. In propitious weather several volcanoes, some extinct, some still active, which reach a height of 15,000 feet are visible from the plane to the Northwest. From Kigali the view is obstructed by surrounding mountains.

The Post Report says of Kigali that it is a tranquil, relatively unsophisticated town with three main parallel streets, the middle one of which is paved. The problem of dust and mud, which I have mentioned in connection with Bujumbura is magnified here. On the other hand, the streets are also lined with trees and the flowers and flowering shrubs are more beautiful. This must be due to the altitude which provides for cool nights. In the rainy season it gets really chilly also in daytime and there are no heating facilities except an occasional fireplace in some of the private homes. However, wood is scarce, many of the mountainsides having been deforested, creating a problem of erosion.

There is one little hotel, but its few rooms are permanently rented to people who cannot find any other housing. Visitors, including dignitaries, must rely on being taken in by acquaintances. The house we occupied when in Kigali and which belonged to the Bank was put at the disposal of visitors on several occasions. It was a large house with a garden, and although it was less lavishly furnished than the apartment in Bujumbura, it was pleasant and comfortable. A night watchman came with the onset of darkness and slept on the floor outside the kitchen.

As I did not want to waste time traveling, I relied on the plane. This worked very well most of the time. Once I had made arrangements to take the plane back to Bujumbura but the weather turned very bad so I tried to call the airport. Unfortunately the telephone was out of order. There was no other solution but to get in the car and drive to the airport where the pilot said he would not take off since he had learned from the man in the airport tower that the weather was equally bad in Bujumbura. We agreed to try again the following afternoon. Again it rained, and these were tropical rains; the telephone was still out of order, and another trip to the airport brought the same result. On the third morning the weather cleared and we rushed to the airport. The plane was ready, but the remaining question was posed by the heavy clouds still visible to the South in the direction of the crest that we had to pass. The only way to find out was to call the Bujumbura airport that looked out towards the same crest and this could be done in no other way except through the airport tower in Kigali. This tower was closed. It was Wednesday and the only employee had his day off.

A recent UNESCO press release mentions Lake Tanganyika in describing the African Rift System of steep-walled valleys that run 2,000 miles south from the Red Sea through Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Mozambique. "An indication of the cataclysmal forces that once were at work here can be found in Lake Tanganyika. Its shores are at an altitude of 2,500 feet but its deepest point its 4,700 feet down and far below sea level." The men shown here fish for "capitaine," said to be one of the most appetizing varieties of fish in the world.

Miss Dorothy R. Weinberger

Mr. J. Elmer Lundquist

Mrs. Elizabeth J. Clark

## *Retirement Takes Three Veterans of 1946-47*

Three long-time members of the Fund staff—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Clark, Mr. Elmer Lundquist and Miss Dorothy Weinberger —are retiring before the end of June. In each case, their employment with the Fund began during the first year of its activity.

Miss Weinberger came to the Fund a little before Mrs. Clark and Mr. Lundquist. She had been with the War Production Board of the United States Government before entering on duty with the newly established Fund on April 8, 1946, immediately after its organization conference at Savannah, Georgia in March of that year. Her service ante dates the first meeting of Executive Directors, which was held on May 6, 1946, and she has seen the Fund's offices move from a suite in the Washington Hotel, on 15th St., to joint occupancy with IBRD of the building at 1818 H St., and to its present quarters. Throughout this period Miss Weinberger served with the Secretary's Department, her typewriter recording a prodigious volume of Board minutes and decisions and Fund public announcements.

Mr. Lundquist, the Fund's Transportation Officer, did not arrive on the scene until February 1947, but how many of the present staff were here to greet him? He had already retired once under railroad pension rights in the United States, and is now completing 48 years in transportation work.

Mr. Lundquist started his career in the Passenger Department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in 1917 and later worked jointly with this railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad as traveling representative of the Tour Department, with offices in Chicago, Philadelphia and Washington. He served as Major in the Transportation Corps of the U.S. Army during World War II, in Washington. He was assigned to several of the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences, and his last assignment in military service was as Port Transportation Officer in Manila. At the termination of the war Mr. Lundquist returned to his former position with the Union Pacific Railroad in Washington, before joining the Fund.

Mrs. Clark, a native Washingtonian, had been with the Foreign Funds Control section in the United States Treasury Department before coming to the Fund in June 1947. Her employment with the Fund has been in the Secretary's Department from the outset. For the past ten years she has been in charge of Central Files.

Mrs. Clark, Mr. Lundquist and Miss Weinberger will continue to live in the Washington area and to maintain personal contacts with their numerous friends on the Fund staff. All three seem to have a little travel and relaxation on their immediate schedules.

## *Credit In The Bank*

Two S.O.S. calls from the Red Cross Blood Bank in April produced 29 volunteers from the Fund.

A recent emergency request for a family member of one of the staff received full coverage from our credit in the Blood Bank. The alternative for this coverage was a hospital charge of $50 for the first pint of blood received and $35 for each additional pint. In the last year 10 staff members have used the Fund credit for themselves or their families. More blood donors are needed from the Fund staff.

### MRS. SOPHIA RAMM-SELTZER

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Sophia Ramm-Seltzer, on April 12. Mrs. Seltzer came to the Fund in 1946 and served as a translator until her retirement in March 1961.

## *Science Prize For Anne*

Anne Masters, 13-year old daughter of Mrs. Alice Masters of the Exchange and Trade Relations Department, skipped off with first place in the Eighth Grade Physics Division of this year's Washington Area Science Fair for school children. She is an eighth-grade student at Paul Junior High School.

Anne's winning project was designed to show "persistence of vision," and the occasion for describing it here exposes a pressing need for a Science Editor on the staff of "Staff News." So we asked Anne for a little help and she put the idea this way:

"Light reflected from the objects at which we are looking enters the eye and forms a picture, or image, on the retina. Nerves carry the message from the eye to the brain. The retina maintains each image for a fraction of a second after being cast on it. Therefore if individual pictures are flashed rapidly in succession before our eyes, we do not see any break in them. This is known as 'persistence of vision,' the main idea pertaining to motion pictures.

"All my exhibits—a zoetrope, a kineograph book, and a phenakistoscope, provide this hypothesis which led me to experiments with animated cameraless film. Dispensing completely with the use of a camera I scratched directly on the emulsion of exposed film. Drawings of a dancing figure were all in a slightly different position, making it possible for it to appear to dance. The whole film was etched with a stylus and colored with magic marker."

We could tell you what a zoetrope and those other things are, of course, but it might prepare you better for deep conversational waters with little girls if you would look them up for yourself.

# New Members of Fund Staff


Mr. Buu Hoan


Mr. William M. Wedderspoon


Mr. Kuhachiro Furuya


Miss Mireya Castro


Miss Charlotte E. Reynolds


Miss Ralla Christie


Mrs. Gladys H. Bonilla


Miss Purisima N. Naca


Mrs. Sorel F. Norlin


Mrs. Martha Zuppas


Mr. Joseph E. Pegues


Mr. Richard Goode


Miss Joan D. Henderson


Mrs. Tinker Donaldson


Mr. S. Kanesathasan

New staff (l. to r.) top row: Mr. Buu Hoan, Viet-Nam, AFR, Economist; Mr. William M. Wedderspoon, United Kingdom, FA, Chief, Tax Administration Division; Mr. Kuhachiro Furuya, Japan, R&S, Economist; Miss Mireya Castro, Colombia, ADM, Secretary; Miss Charlotte E. Reynolds, Canada, ADM, Clerk-Typist. Second row: Miss Ralla Christie, Australia, FA, Secretary; Mrs. Gladys H. Bonilla, Honduras, ADM, Secretary; Miss Purisima N. Naca, Philippines, ADM, Secretary; Mrs. Sorel F. Norlin, Australia, R&S, Secretary; Mrs. Martha Zuppas, Mexico, WH, Bilingual Secretary. Third row: Mr. Joseph E. Pegues, U.S.A., R&S, Economist; Mr. Richard Goode, U.S.A., FA, Director; Miss Joan D. Henderson, U.K., ME, Secretary; Mrs. Tinker Donaldson, U.K., ADM, Secretary; Mr. S. Kanesathasan, Ceylon, ASD, Economist.

## Personals

Three recent marriages of Fund personnel have taken place.

Miss Margaret B. Hamilton of the Secretary's Department was married on February 6 to Mr. Gorman L. Purdy.

Mr. Giuseppe Dutto, of the Fiscal Affairs Department, was married on March 1 to Miss Laura Manzone.

Miss Ana Maria Victoria, of the Joint Library, was married on April 2 to Mr. Adolpho Gaerlan de Perio.

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Six babies, four boys and two girls, have been reported as additions to the families of staff members.

A boy, Waldemar, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar de Moraes on January 25. Mr. de Moraes is with the Western Hemisphere Department.

A girl, Marisa, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Marcello Caiola on January 13. Mr. Caiola is with the Western Hemisphere Department.

A girl, Judith Ann, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hudson on March 7. Mrs. Hudson is with the Administration Department.

A boy, John Kirkpatrick, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jack D. Guenther on February 16. Mr. Guenther is with the Western Hemisphere Department.

A boy, Lorence K., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Augh on March 21. Mr. Augh is with the Research and Statistics Department.

A boy, Massimo Andreas Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Massimo Russo on April 14. Mr. Russo is with the African Department.

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Miss Paola Fortucci has resigned from the Research and Statistics Department to accept a position with the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome.

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Michael Hicks, son of Mr. Earl Hicks, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, has been awarded a four-year Harvard Prize Fellowship in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University. He will study economics. Michael graduated from Harvard College last June, and is now a student at the London School of Economics.

# SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

*Bridge Club*

The first IMF Duplicate Bridge Club match of 1965, which covered the best scores in eight out of twelve sessions, was completed on March 30, and the silver trophy was won by Mrs. Kathleen Benson. Mrs. Dorothy Lyddane won second place, Mrs. Charles Merwin third place, and Mrs. Linda Shanahan fourth place.

*Cricket Club*

The British Commonwealth Cricket Club has started its season of cricket with matches being played on Saturdays and Sundays at the Polo Field in West Potomac Park. Matches are played against clubs from other cities and universities as well as games within the club.

All staff members interested in playing cricket are invited to call either Mr. Fraser —extension 2108 or Mr. Mirza 2697.

*Fund Picnic*

The Fund picnic will be held this year on Tuesday, June 22 at Fort Hunt, Virginia. Details will be circulated by the Administration Department.

*Stamp Club*

The Fund Stamp Club was formed in 1951 for the purpose of distributing among its members stamps affixed on official correspondence received by the Fund. The Club remained an informal distributive agency until January 1959 when the Proposed Statutes drawn up by one of the Club's "founding fathers", Mr. Joseph Swidrowski, were adopted by a large majority of its membership then amounting to 58 persons. Membership increased rapidly in the following years and comprises at present 76 members.

The work involved in collecting, sorting and distributing the stamps monthly is the responsibility of the Club Secretary, elected by the Club members for a two-year period. The Secretary also orders on special request United Nations mint stamps and first day covers, as well as United States first day covers. The Secretary handles all stamp requests from outside and arranges for special events.

A stamp exhibit is planned to open soon, around the theme of "National Stamp Issues Honoring International Organizations".

*Tennis Club*

The Fund-Bank Tennis Club is in full swing again, using courts at Carter Barron (16th and Kennedy St.) on Saturdays and Sundays from 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., and at Pierce Mill (in Rock Creek Park) on Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

New members are welcome. Dues are $15 for men and $10 for women, and this includes for the first time instruction for those who wish it. Tournaments will be held during the year. Tennis court reservations may be made in the Cafeteria on the booking sheet by the telephone. Since the Committee expects a fairly large membership, each member may book one court for one hour each week, two names being required to book a court. Members may invite guests, not more than once a week, on payment of 50 cents per person per day. The guest privilege is to be used sparingly to avoid overcrowding on the courts.

Mr. Hussein Mustapha, of IBRD, is Chairman of this year's Tennis Club Committeee and Mr. Luis Ruben Azocar of the Fund is Treasurer.

*Golf Tournament*

This year's Fund Golf Tournament will take place on Thursday, June 10 at the Falls Road Golf Course.

## Wives Brighten Studies

Participants in the first regular course of the IMF Institute, which began on March 15, are particularly happy that arrangements were made this time for their wives to come to Washington with them. Their comments on this and other aspects of the program are contained in a statement which some of them prepared for "Staff News", as follows:

"The participants greatly appreciate and they are happy to be the first group of beneficiaries of the Fund's new policy of enabling participants to be accompanied by members of their families. Twelve have already availed themselves of this great opportunity and more wives are expected to join their husbands before the course is over.

"The course began with an explanatory lecture by Mr. Keesing, the director of the IMF Institute and an official address of welcome by Mr. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the Managing Director of the Fund. Both speakers made the participants fully conscious of the great responsibility they bear by being the first group to ever attend the infant Institute. Being 'the first on whom the new is tried', their performance could determine, or at least materially influence, the future course of the Institute's training program.

"The group is aware that the main objective of the present course is to equip each participant with the necessary techniques and methods for the analysis of national and international financial problems and policies in the light of the Fund's experience and latest practice; a growing number of participants understanding the Fund, its policies and ever evolving methods and techniques of grappling with ever changing international monetary problems will insure ever closer cooperation between the Fund and its member countries."

The Managing Director welcomed participants in the training program at a reception in their honor on March 16. Shown with him here are Mr. and Mrs. Hussein Kamel A.M. Badr from the United Arab Republic.