



A "TAMA" FOR FIJI, 118th MEMBER OF THE FUND. The tama, a ceremonial Fijian shout of greeting, was due on May 28, when the Fiji islands - all 326 of them, of which only 106 are inhabited - joined the IMF, the first country in the South Pacific area to do so since Australia and New Zealand.

Who among the Fund's staff members would not volunteer for an acquaintance mission to those faraway South Sea isles which have retained an aura of sailing ships and early navigators? And who would not relish being welcomed with the cavuikele-kele ceremony, a ritual invitation to land expressed by the presentation of a tabua, or whale's tooth? The vivid tropical colors, luxuriant vegetation, soaring cloud-wreathed peaks (one is over 4,300 ft. high), thunder of surf on coral reef, and rustle of palm fronds in the trade winds, all this tugs at the imagination and revives memories of the mythical islands Robert Louis Stevenson introduced us to in our childhood.

The Fijis were discovered in 1643 by the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman, and visited in 1774 by Cook and in 1797 by Wilson. After the mutiny of the "Bounty," several of them were mapped in 1789 by the ship's Captain Bligh. The islands became a British possession in 1874, and in 1966 received a Constitution providing for a Legislative Council with 36 of its 40 members elected by universal adult suffrage. Fiji attained independence on October 10, 1970, as a member of the British Commonwealth and sterling area.

Fiji has an area of 7,055 sq. mi. and a population estimated at about 514,000 in 1969 (density 75 per sq. mi. and average annual rate of growth 2.7% over recent years). Only 12% of the land is arable, but the fertile soil in the valleys and coastal strips, coupled with abundant rainfall, allow efficient cultivation of sugar cane, corn, rice, bananas, pineapples, cassava, and coconut trees. The temperature seldom falls below 60°F or rises above 90°F.

The capital, Suva, is situated on the largest island, Viti Levu (over 4,000 sq. mi.), and has a population of approximately 55,000. It boasts a surprisingly busy and modern downtown area, with handsome buildings and all urban facilities.

Main exports are sugar (accounting for 40% of the total), bananas, copra, palm oil, manganese and gold, and these products find their largest markets in the United Kingdom, the United States and Australia. The country's main suppliers (consumer goods, machinery, and transport equipment) are Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan and New Zealand.

Recently the rapid growth of tourism as well as some agricultural diversification have tended to reduce the country's dependence on sugar. Per capita GNP for 1970 is estimated at US\$410 and in general living standards are higher in Fiji than in many other developing economies.

Fiji has its own currency known as the Fiji dollar, introduced in January 1969 to replace the Fiji pound. The par value is F\$1 = US\$1.14832.

CAMILLE GUTT, THE FIRST MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE FUND, passed away on June 7, in the capital of his native Belgium, one month after the Fund had commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Executive Board's first meeting on May 6. On that occasion, cables were exchanged between the present Managing Director and Mr. Gutt, who presided over that historic first meeting in the Washington Hotel. Mr. Schweitzer's cable said: "Today we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the first meeting of the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund. On this occasion our thoughts go towards you and we remember with admiration and gratitude the role which you played at the head of this institution.



You have been able to set it up and make it function by giving it the benefit of your authority and your prestige. In the difficult post-war years, you have also established the basis for the development and the role of the Fund." Mr. Gutt responded by cabling the simple statement: "I regret only that I wasn't able to do more and better."

Mr. Gutt, who was 86 at the time of his death, served as first Managing Director from 1946 to 1951. Starting out with half a dozen staff members and makeshift offices in the Washington Hotel, he had to cope not only with all the physical aspects of setting up a functioning organization but also with the many procedural and policy problems. New ground was being broken practically every day and the gravelly-voiced, energetic little Belgian statesman showed great initiative and independence. The post-war period was one of - sometimes painful - readjustment and during Mr. Gutt's tenure the largest upheaval in exchange rates of recent times took place in 1949 when 29 countries devalued, accounting for two thirds of world trade. The Fund History clearly stresses Mr. Gutt's personal role in the Fund's first five years, and the Summing Up chapter on that period says in part that "the emphasis which Mr. Gutt personally placed on the need to

New Members of Fund Staff



Miss Laura L. Anderson
U.S. - INST



Miss Marta Chiari
U.S. - ADM



Mr. Ricardo V. Diaz
Spain - SEC



Mrs. Sylvia D. Glick
U.K. - WHD



Mrs. Mary D. Jordan
Bolivia - ADM



Mr. Adolph Limarzi
Italy - ASD



Mrs. Maria M. Liscano
Philippines - ADM



Miss Lilian M. Paul
India - ADM



Mrs. Judith M. Schaller
U.S. - SEC



Miss Elizabeth Sutherland
Australia - RES



Miss Juliet Teoh
China - WHD



Miss Johanna M. Visser
Netherlands - OED



Miss Kathleen S. Wale
Australia - MED

control inflation helped set the tone of the Fund's most insistent thesis. Without the foundations which were laid under his leadership...., the developments of its later years could never have come to fruition."

The growing body of policies and jurisprudence was

also accompanied by the physical growth of the institution. At the time of Mr. Gutt's departure, the staff numbered 456, divided in six departments and three offices. The number of member countries had risen from 29 at the entry into force of the Articles on December 27, 1945 to 49 at the time Mr. Gutt left in May 1951.

He began as a journalist and lawyer and then moved into politics, specializing in finance. He served in two pre-war cabinets and was Minister of Finance from 1939 to 1945, holding also other cabinet responsibilities in Belgium's Government-in-exile. His wartime broadcasts from London were a source of inspiration for his compatriots in occupied Belgium. After his return to Brussels in 1944 he introduced a drastic currency reform that served as a model for other countries. He had also participated in the drafting of the Bretton Woods agreement and the Benelux customs union.

After his return from the Fund to Belgium he began still another career, this time as a private banker and became the driving force behind the rapid expansion of the Brussels-based Banque Lambert. He finally retired only a few years ago spending his last years on the French Riviera and in Brussels. Mr. Gutt had lost two of his three sons in the war. His wife died while he was Managing Director. He is survived by his son Etienne Gutt, of Belgium.



ABILITY TO COPE WITH TYPHOONS is not normally part of a Fund job description but it's all in the day's work for the Kanesa-Thasans who are on a long-term Fund assignment in Manila. Though they enjoy many aspects of Philippine life they care less for the frequent visitation of typhoons. In the second half of last year, they report, twenty typhoons, large and small, hit the country. The most serious one, which went by the name of "Yoling," caused immense destruction throughout Manila. The Kanesa-Thasans' house escaped serious damage but they had to do without running water and electricity for about five days.

Otherwise they enjoy life there and especially appreciate the "easy and informal style of life, so typical for the Filipino people." They felt at home quickly, not only because of the many similarities with their native Ceylon but also because of the good housing and American-style supermarkets and other conveniences of Headquarters life. The school-going children, Nimmi (12), Ranjan (11) and Roopan (8), quickly made new friends at the Manila International School and hardly felt the transition. Work has kept the Kanesa-Thasans mostly in Manila but they made a memorable trip to the beautiful beach of Nalinac (meaning: calm waters). Our picture shows Roopan, Angela (their youngest), and Ranjan enjoying those calm waters.

In a different part of the world entirely, the Horst Struckmeyers are hitting their stride in Ecuador where they have been now for six months after almost eighteen months in Bolivia. In fact, it's quite a stride they can make there for a few miles north of Quito is a monument to the equator (which gave the country its name), with a metal strip on the ground indicating the zero latitude. The popular thing is to step over it from the Southern into the Northern Hemisphere.

During their time in Bolivia, the country went through political changes which did, sometimes, affect the daily life of the Struckmeyers and made La Paz "an exciting place." On the other hand, Horst reports, lovers of a completely unspoiled nature who also want to get away from highway driving, find their heart's content in Bolivia. Horst and his wife did the magnificent trip from La Paz through the Eastern Cordillera, climbing from 11,500 feet to 13,700 feet and then, in little over one hour, dropping to 1900 feet where the humid, tropical region of the Yungas begins. The sudden change comes on top of the excitement of the drive itself on narrow roads that skirt unprotected precipices, 3,000 feet deep. They vividly remember the sudden meetings in hairpin curves with huge trucks coming from the opposite direction and maneuvering past with inches to spare. And then there was the trip to Chacaltaya (16,000 ft.) where they skied on a glacier and saw the whole Altiplano with lake Titicaca at their feet. Horst went fishing at lake Titicaca and hunting in the Yungas but got stuck in the mud there with his car for two days, surviving on bananas, papayas and sugar cane.

Though Horst's days are mostly spent at the office, one of the highlights of his stay in Ecuador was also connected with a trip, when



he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Schweitzer with Mr. Carlos Massad and Mr. Jorge Del Canto to the Galapagos islands during the Managing Director's official visit to Ecuador. A picture shows a snapshot taken during this trip, with, from left to right, Mr. Massad, Mr. Struckmeyer, Mr. Zevallos (General Manager of the Central Bank of Ecuador), Mrs. Schweitzer, the Managing Director and Mr. Del Canto. Our other picture shows Mrs. Gundi Struckmeyer in a La Paz street, carrying her son Sascha Indian-fashion.



Mogadishu is in another part of the world altogether, but another German family, the Manfred Reichardts, feel quite at home in the capital of Somalia, the hot desert country on the shores of the Indian Ocean. They've been there since 1969 and Irmela Reichardt says she hasn't been homesick for a minute even though there were the usual adjustments. To the desert sand for instance. The strong monsoon wind carries a lot of sand, that penetrates the thinnest cracks. "You even seem to chew on sand during that period," Irmela writes. In the hundred-degree heat the day starts early. Manfred goes at seven to his office in the Italian Palazzo-style Central Bank of Somalia and school for the Reichardt children Marcus and Elmut begins about the same time. Irmela is a Board member of the International School of Mogadishu, a private venture that survives with three teachers and fifty children. She herself started a nursery with a Lebanese lady, which was one way of looking after her own five-year old daughter. With that much sand, water is a problem. "You get to be very careful about water use and water consumption," Irmela says. For drinking water one has to rely on the water trucks that deliver it to the houses. Nothing, therefore creates a greater sensation, she reports, than rain. As soon as it starts, you hear happy cries in the streets "rob, rob!! (rain, rain)."

Somalis believe in the siesta during the hottest part of the day, so Manfred goes back to the office in the later afternoon. Offices are officially closed after 2:00 p.m. but by going back later, he can work undisturbed. Around that time his wife takes the children to the beach, for the daily beach life is one of the greatest attractions of the town. Part of the social life centers on the seashore with its beach clubs and they belong to an Italian one where the Reichardts' fluent Italian comes in good stead.

"Haboobs" or dust storms, heat and sun also turn up prominently in Yvonne Karamali's stories about Khartoum, but without the beach. Hundreds of miles to the north the Red Sea borders the Sudan, too far away for comfort. But then she and her husband Bashir have the Nile, two Niles in fact, the Blue one and the White one. And she writes: "Very often we stroll in the park at the confluence of the Blue and the White Nile. It's wonderful, especially in the evening, with the added feeling of walking on historic ground."

The Karamalis arrived last year at the height of the Sudanese summer and although Bashir is from Pakistan and his wife from Ceylon the Khartoum heat topped everything they had experienced at home. "It seemed as if the airconditioners were not working at all and the only topic of conversation could be whether one day was as hot or hotter than the preceding one," they write. They adjusted, however, and in a couple of weeks "we were not talking as much about the heat as about the cool and pleasant nights."

There were other rewards. "Coming from an Asian country," Yvonne writes, "the availability of domestic help was not new to me but it was a welcome change after three years in Washington. Bashir would dearly like to take his gardener with him!" The Karamali's house is close to Khartoum airport and this, Yvonne says, has as its main advantage that Bashir can be at hand at 2 or 3 a.m. once or twice a year to welcome a Fund mission. Their three children have easily adjusted. The older ones found new friends and the 20-month baby which has an Ethiopian nanny already understands quite a lot of spoken Arabic.

In still another corner of the world the Xan Vongsathorns have familiarized themselves with Korean life. Xan, who is from Thailand, and his English wife Heather, arrived there in July of last year and they found a house in one of the "foreigners' compounds" that were built around Seoul some fifteen years ago. Their neighbours are mostly with the U.N. or on business in the Korean capital and this limits somewhat their daily contact with the Korean people. "Anyway," Heather writes, "Korean men tell me that Korea is a paradise on earth for men, so once I got over this I began to sit back and let life flow over me." One of the things that life brought was the Korean cuisine and the Vongsathorns immediately fell for "bulgogi" which Heather learned to make from thin strips of beef marinated in sesame oil and soy sauce, and quickly broiled over charcoal. It is eaten with "kimchi" a concoction of fermented vegetables in a hot sauce, and sticky rice. The children go to the Seoul Foreign School where they're happy.

Recreation includes some good golf courses around Seoul with some of the prettiest scenery the Vongsathorns have ever seen, but the greens fees for non-members - at \$16-20 a day - make them long for Bretton Woods.

"For ladies," Heather writes finally, "the social life is rather quiet, but for men there is the Kisaeng party, a super stag party with Korean girls in the traditional role of hostess, entertaining with music and dance."



THE FINER POINTS OF JAMAICA'S STAMP DUTY LAW or the theory behind the African poll and hut tax can be checked in only one place in the Fund and probably all of the United States. On these and thousands of similarly specialized subjects the Fund's Fiscal Affairs Library provides instant information.

The Legal and Fiscal Affairs Departments each have their own library, with materials, custom-tailored to their particular needs and inappropriate for collec-

tion elsewhere. The special nature of some vital fiscal materials the Department needs constantly made a separate Fiscal library essential to its staff. And not only to Departmental staffers either, for other Departments of the Fund and the Bank as well as visiting professors and U.S. Government officials consult the more than 4200 catalogued items of up-to-date tax legislation, experts' reports and published unpublished technical documents.

The Library was established four years ago by Miss Judy Crillo, who holds an M.A. in Library Science from Berkeley, Cal. and her assistant Mrs. Young-ja Kim, a graduate from Seoul's Sook-Myung Women's University. Guided by Mr. G. Lent, Chairman of the Fiscal Library Committee and his successor Mr. L. Muten they set up the unique and special collection of documents and publications covering

both revenues and public expenditures of member countries. These country shelves as well as the complex system of loose-leaf services and xeroxed materials from official gazettes are the pride of librarian Crillo. Much of this is extremely difficult to collect because of the limited circulation of the materials so Department staff members are always on the lookout for rare items. Anybody who wants to consult this taxation gold mine or wants to get the monthly accessions list can call Miss Crillo at ext. 4344 or 4345. Our picture shows Miss Crillo and Mrs. Kim in the fiscal library.



THE FUND-BANK CHORUS OUTDID ITSELF with two very successful evening Spring Concerts, each with a repeat performance at lunchtime. The twelfth floor court was, as our picture shows, filled with a capacity crowd for the Baroque concert on May 26 and 27 as well as the Folk Music concert on June 3 and 4. For the Baroque concert, the chorus was strengthened by an impressive group of instrumentalists that even included some volunteers from outside both institutions. Bach and

Vivaldi were performed beautifully under the inspired guidance of conductor Jean Tarnawiecki. The folk song festival drew as much applause with its wide-ranging program that visited Easter Island as well as South Africa, Argentina, Canada and a host of other countries. One very interesting program item was the Philippine Pandanguhan, a local dance celebrating the fiesta of the Virgin.

Spring wasn't finished yet when the chorus discussed its Fall and Christmas programs at a June 9 meeting moderated by Mr. Charles Merwin (bass). Some organizational changes were decided.



Miss Jean Merry (soprano) will replace Miss Barbara Cox (alto) as secretary in charge of membership and Mrs. Becky Ghiberga (alto) was appointed assistant music librarian.

New tenors are still much in demand for the Fall season starting September 8.

During June and July some of the experienced members are rehearsing Palestrina; and, according to response, solfège classes will carry on through the summer.

THE ART SOCIETY presented works by American-Israeli artist Aryeh Lubin showing the land and especially the people of Israel in stylized but figurative compositions. The May 20 to June 17 exhibition was opened by Art Society Chairman Nancy O'Rourke, who is seen talking with the artist.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS STAFF. In May, Mr. Alfred S. Carter, Administration, commemorated his twenty-five years of service with the Fund. Mr. Carter retired at the beginning of the same month. In June, Mr. William M. Avery and Mr. Elmer C. Warren, both of Administration, completed twenty-five years of service with the Fund.

MARRIAGES. Miss Catherine Seltzer of the Bureau of Statistics was married to Mr. Armando Gonzalez-Angarita on May 20, 1971; Mrs. Florence M. Weber of the Administration Department was married to Mr. Myron Jacobs on May 26; Miss Vanda T. Ryba of the IMF Institute was married to Mr. John J. Batluck on May 27; Miss Nivea Ruth Neuhauser of the Secretary's Department was married to Mr. Solomon Srulevich on June 6.

BABIES. A daughter, Kristin Amalie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Anderson on January 16, 1971; a daughter, Catherine Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. John B. McLenaghan on May 21; and a son, Theobolt Yustakew Leung, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Leung on May 22.

BRAZIL HAS A STRONG SOCCER TRADITION and proved it when the local Brazilian team beat the Fund team this month with 11-4. It was the worst defeat in the Fund team's history. Hot weather was held responsible for the bad show. Rains have delayed work on the BWRC soccer and cricket pitches but early completion is still expected. Bicycle lovers are reminded that bicycles are available at the Golf House for use on the BWRC ground and down the Canal towpath.

A PROOF SET OF IRELAND'S NEW DECIMAL COINS was offered to a recent Fund mission to that country. The handsome new coins were introduced at about the same time as Britain changed over to the decimal system. The proof set comes in a compartmentalized plastic cover.

THE BRIDGE CLUB CONTINUES TO MEET on alternate Tuesdays (first, third, etc.) in the Fund cafeteria at 7:45 p.m. New members are welcome.

SHEILA GARDINER, formerly of the Fund's Information Office, passed away after a long illness on June 7. A memorial service was held on June 10. Miss Gardiner, a Canadian national, joined the Fund in February 1947 and served until her disability retirement in September last. She had previously been employed by the British

Embassy in Washington, and by McGill University. While in Washington, Miss Gardiner sang in many church groups and was active in the Fund-Bank chorus.



STAFF NEWS

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