Files

Harold Graves

Mr. Black's Speaking Engagements

April 7 — ECOSOC
April 12-13 — Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures, University of Georgia
May 17 — University of Manchester (probably no speech)
June 5 — Commencement address, Agnes Scott College, Georgia
AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE
DECATUR, GEORGIA

June 9, 1961

The Honorable Eugene R. Black
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Black:

All of us at Agnes Scott College are deeply grateful for the address to our graduating class. Your brief visit to our campus brought a great deal of satisfaction and pleasure to all of us.

I particularly appreciate your willingness to speak to Mr. Henry Heald about Agnes Scott, and, if possible, to arrange for me to have a conference with him. I will undertake to accommodate my plans to his convenience and to the timing that you regard as wise.

With kindest personal regards, and with every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

Wallace M. Alston

WMA:bb
Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Graves:

Thank you for sending me the photograph and biography of Mr. Eugene R. Black. This material will be helpful to us.

Our Commencement exercises will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, June 5. We would hope that Mr. Black and his wife could arrive on Sunday, June 4. They will, of course, be our guests on the campus for the time that they are with us. Early Sunday evening there will be a reception which Mrs. Alston and I have in honor of Commencement guests, seniors, and faculty.

If you have any questions in connection with these activities, please let me hear from you. After Mr. Black's travel plans have been confirmed, we would appreciate knowing his schedule so that we can arrange for him to be met at the airport.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Wallace M. Alston
President

WMA:bb
March 17, 1960

To: Mr. Robert W. Greene
Director of Information
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1875 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

From: Mr. Greene

Thank you for sending me the photograph and
brochure of Mr. Eugene E. Black. This material
will be helpful to us.

Our Commonwealth education will be paid for
at o'clock on Monday morning. Then, we want to
hope that Mr. Black and the whole country will
be on board. And I feel that, of course, it can
be a tremendous example for the Commonwealth
in Africa, and I hope to have in honor
of Commonwealth education, science, and society.

If you have any discussions in connection with
these activities, please let me hear from you.
After Mr. Black's stay there have been contact,
we would appreciate knowing the extent to which
we can cooperate to plan to be part of the effort.

With kind regards,

[Signature]

[Date: 1961 Mar 21 PM 3:20]

[Stamp: RECEIVED]
June 13, 1960

Dear President Alston:

Thank you for your letter of June 7 to Mr. Black, which I am answering during his absence from the Bank. He asks me to tell you that he is grateful to you for your invitation for him to be the Commencement speaker at Agnes Scott College on Monday morning, June 5, 1961, and that he is glad to be able to accept. He will look forward to having more particulars as the date approaches.

Let me say that it would not be consistent with Mr. Black's practice to accept an honorarium or payment for expenses on an occasion of this kind.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

Mr. Wallace M. Alston
President
Agnes Scott College
Decatur
Georgia

HNG:rap

cc: Mr. Black
June 7, 1960

Mr. Eugene R. Black
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Black:

I am writing to extend a cordial invitation to you to serve as our Commencement speaker at Agnes Scott College on Monday morning, June 5, 1961. I am confident that our faculty and students will be pleased if you accept, and I believe your presence here will be much appreciated by the entire community of Greater Atlanta.

I am assuming that you are acquainted with our work at Agnes Scott College. This seventy-one-year-old institution for women has always stressed excellence in scholarship and the integration of non-sectarian Christianity with a strong liberal arts program and with emphasis upon personal relationships in the educational procedure.

We will be glad to offer you $350 to cover expenses and an honorarium. I can assure you of a warm welcome and of a thoughtful and receptive hearing. A number of your friends are on the Agnes Scott Board of Trustees. I am confident that they will be particularly happy to have you accept our invitation.

With the sincere hope that you will find it possible to be with us for the Commencement address in 1961, and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Wallace M. Alston
President
July 26, 1961

Dear Miss Bullard:

Many thanks for sending the "left over" photographs from the Airport opening. I also appreciate your kind remarks about my speech and the wide distribution you have given it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

Miss Helen Bullard
Vice President
Charles A. Rawson & Associates
223 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
July 10, 1961

Mr. Eugene Black  
International Bank of Reconstruction and Development  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

These are some photographs which were "left over" from our memorable Airport Opening. The reason we had them left over is that we used mats in so many places that we had the extra ones and I thought perhaps they could be of use to you.

Let us thank you again for adding so materially to the occasion. We had copies of your speech mimeographed and gave it rather wide distribution to persons we thought would profit by reading it. I thought it was an extraordinarily fine speech and so did many other people.

With kindest regards and with deep appreciation, I am

Cordially,

Helen Bullard  
Vice President

HB:ew
Mr. Harold Graves
International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Graves:

We were, of course, enchanted with Mr. Black. We would like so much to have a copy of his speech to put in our scrap-book which we are going to present to the library as a permanent record of the airport opening. I realize that this may be a more difficult task than getting Mr. Black down here, but if it can be arranged, we would appreciate it.

My second purpose in writing you is to ask if you will make discreet inquiries as to the expenses involved in Mr. Black’s coming to Atlanta as we would like to reimburse him as soon as possible.

Thank you again for your help and your patience.

Sincerely,

CHARLES A. RAWSON & ASSOCIATES

Helen Bullard,
Vice President

HB:dh

Ack May 10
Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction & Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

The official dedication of Atlanta's new Air Terminal will be held on the afternoon of May 3, 1961.

It is my pleasure to invite you to a luncheon on this date, for distinguished public officials, business and civic leaders, in honor of this occasion.

Our organization has enjoyed its many new friendships and associations in building this modern facility and other projects in Atlanta. We sincerely hope that you will join us in the Civic Room of The Commerce Club, fourteenth floor, by 12 noon on May 3. Other refreshments will be served shortly before this hour.

I shall appreciate your indicating on the enclosed card whether or not you will be with us and returning it at your earliest convenience so that appropriate reservations can be made.

Sincerely,

Winton M. Blount

WMB: skd

Enclosure
April 20, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
& Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Black:

The official dedication of Alstona's new Art Terminal will be held on the afternoon of May 3, 1961.

It is my pleasure to invite you to join me on this occasion to celebrate the opening of this new facility and its role in the promotion of public art, architecture, and civic leadership.

We have arranged a tour of the facility and a reception in your honor. We would be pleased if you could join us in the Civic Room of the Commerce Club, where drinks will be served.

I hope you and your family will be able to attend. Your presence is important to us, and we look forward to seeing you.
The Honorable Eugene Black  
Internation Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

This will confirm our various telephone conversations to your office. We greatly desire to have you participate in the opening of the Atlanta Airport Terminal at 3:00 P.M. May 3.

We desire the program to consist of you as the main speaker, with Mr. Boyd, Chairman of the C.A.B., and Mr. Halaby, Administrator of F.A.A., on the program also.

The new Atlanta Airport Terminal is one of the largest and most important terminals in the Nation. It will be open for public inspection a week before in order to drain off a large curious crowd. Then on May 3, the date of the formal opening, we propose to have a short ceremony in the presence of about one thousand invited guests, consisting of Federal, State, County, and City officials, and representatives of the business community.

We expect Mr. Boyd to say something about the work of the C.A.B. and its importance and Mr. Halaby to speak of the importance of his department. We think it would make a fine balanced program for you then to discuss the effects of aviation on world trade and the future importance of Atlanta and the South in that field. As you know, the great problem in the South is to educate our people in world affairs.
The Honorable Eugene Black

March 27, 1961

For your information, this great terminal will be fully integrated. Leading Negro citizens will be in the audience. Also, we would expect to pay your expenses out of public funds appropriated for that purpose. We sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to honor us with your presence because we think it highly appropriate that an outstanding Atlantan should participate on this occasion.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Mayor

This will confirm our various telephone conversations and your efforts. We greatly desire to have the opening of the Atlanta Airport attended by you on May 3.

We desire the pleasure of your presence at the formal opening. We propose to have a short ceremony in the presence of about one thousand invited guests consisting of Federal, State, Federal, and City officials, and representatives of the business community.

We expect Mr. Boyd to say something about the work of the C.I.B. and the importance of his department. We think it would make a fine balanced program for you time to discuss the effects of aviation on world trade and the future importance of Atlanta and the South in that field. As you know, the great problem in the South is to educate our people in such affairs.

P.S. We expect to pay your expenses for the trip, public funds.

Mr. Boyd should have a draft.
Speech on Population

There is now evidence that your population speech has been very widely reported in the world's press. A few of the newspaper and magazine accounts, which have already come in, are reproduced in this week's selection of press clippings, which is being distributed tomorrow. Of particular interest was the prominent display given to this speech in U.S. News and World Report. We expect to receive many more clippings from abroad in the next few weeks.

Another development is that the World Population Emergency Campaign, of which General Draper is co-chairman, is now making a first printing of the speech as a pamphlet, to the tune of 20,000 copies. The Organization is sponsoring a "Conference on the World Population Crisis" at the Waldorf in New York on May 11 and 12, to be attended by delegates from many countries. The chairman is Sir Julian Huxley. The leaflets will be ready for that occasion.

Attachment

GRY/js
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

This year I am making my annual report to you in a period when world tensions are particularly acute. Like millions of other people, I have been following events in this United Nations building with deep and anxious concern over the past 12 months. I am aware, of course -- as all of us are -- that the political difficulties with which the United Nations is struggling are reflections in many cases of economic problems; no lasting political solutions can be expected until much more is done to remedy the economic ills which afflict so many countries.

In these circumstances it is all the more important that the Economic and Social Council should continue to seek cooperation among nations to deal with the financial problems of our time. It is now acknowledged everywhere that much more assistance must be rendered to the less developed countries by those more fortunately placed. But the needs for financial assistance are of such great magnitude that it is vitally important to ensure that aid is used in such a way as to contribute the maximum to the economic growth of the recipient countries.
The World Bank is itself, of course, a great cooperative of nations. What has been going on in our affairs over the past year can be taken as a good sample of the whole picture -- and the past year has been a very busy one for us. Our rate of lending in the last fiscal year was maintained close to $700 million for the third successive year. In the first nine months of this fiscal year new loans have totaled $380 million. That our volume of loans remains high despite the several new sources of finance which have become available indicates how large is the demand for development investment.

Geographically, the bulk of our lending continues to be in Asia, but Africa accounted for almost one-third of the Bank's lending in the last fiscal year. There has also been increased lending in Latin America, a development which reflects the degree to which some Latin American countries, despite reduced prices for their products, particularly coffee, have taken hold of their internal economic affairs and brought them to a state of order which provides a suitable basis for further economic growth. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the Council should take note of the increasing number of Latin American countries which have recently attained relative stability after several years of acute inflationary difficulties. Readjustment in such circumstances is not easy and calls for sacrifice and discipline on the part of the peoples concerned. It is my hope that this new outlook on the part of those responsible for financial affairs in the Latin American countries will be sustained. For our part we look forward to increasing activity in that region.

In reporting these increases of Bank lending in the less developed regions I must also report a balancing factor, a considerable decrease in our lending in Europe. In calendar 1960 we made only one loan in Europe, of $25 million. It is cause for great satisfaction that Western Europe is in a position to satisfy its own needs for capital.
But Western Europe has not only made a negative contribution to the Bank, in the sense of abstaining from drawing on our loan funds. It has also made positive contributions of great importance by providing increasing amounts of money for lending elsewhere, both through the Bank and in other ways. The Annual Report before you records that, in our last fiscal year, two-thirds of the Bank's borrowing was outside the United States and included issues of bonds or notes in Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. This situation has continued to prevail and all our borrowing so far in this fiscal year has been outside the United States. In September last we sold a $100 million issue of bonds by private placement with 47 institutional investors in 29 countries outside the United States. And we have made two public issues of bonds on the Swiss market, borrowing a total of 160 million Swiss francs equivalent to about $37 million. In January of this year we made very satisfactory arrangements with the Deutsche Bundesbank, the Central Bank of West Germany, regarding the equivalent of $360 million of our notes held by the Bundesbank which were due to mature at intervals during 1961 and the ensuing two years. The effect of these new arrangements was to lengthen these maturities so that we shall not be called upon to redeem the earliest of them until 1964. Agreement by the Bundesbank to these transactions was very helpful to us and was one more example of the cordial cooperation which we continue to receive from the Bundesbank and from the West German Government in financing our operations. In fact, Germany has been the largest provider of funds for World Bank operations for the past three years -- total outstanding Bank borrowing from Germany, public and private, is now equivalent to over $750 million.

So much for the financial aspects of the past year. But I often feel that the Bank's lending and borrowing are only the most noticeable part of the
iceberg -- the fraction which shows above the surface. A great deal of the Bank's time is spent on a variety of other, less publicized, activities directed at trying to assist the economic growth of our member countries. Our engineers and financial experts are engaged in regular visits to our member countries, investigating on the spot not only the progress of existing projects but the proposals for new projects which are constantly coming in. In the course of their duties these men are often able to render important technical assistance, especially when, as so often happens, the type of project being embarked upon is novel and requires new kinds of expertise on the part of the member country. Others of our staff, often accompanied by consultants employed especially for the purpose, are engaged directly in technical assistance work, advising our less developed member countries on ways of coping with particular problems. Of particular interest in this connection are national transportation surveys which we have helped to organize in Argentina, Colombia, Peru and Spain. We have also continued to respond to requests from many countries for assistance in the establishment, reorganization and operation of industrial development banks.

And during the past year we have had three general economic survey missions out in the field -- in Venezuela, Tanganyika and Uganda. Reports of two survey missions, which recommend the basis for long-term development programs, have recently appeared in book form, concerning Libya and Tanganyika. A third report, on Venezuela, will be published in May and the report on Uganda is now being written. I am glad to say that in all cases the governments have begun to act along the lines of the mission reports even before they were published to a wider audience. Demand for this kind of help continues. We have one mission in Spain now, another in Kuwait, and we are considering a mission to Kenya. In addition, within the next month or two, missions of
slightly narrower scope will go to Chile and the Philippines to review their development programs.

Another important field of technical assistance is our work for the United Nations Special Fund. Mr. Hoffman has asked us to be Executing Agent for several of the projects undertaken by the Special Fund and we have handled a wide variety of surveys, including power and transportation in Argentina, a river valley development study in Nigeria and a mineral survey in Surinam. In all the Bank has been asked to act as Executing Agent for eight Special Fund projects in seven countries.

Then there is another type of effort in which we are engaged. We now call together at regular intervals a consortium of countries interested in the financing of the Indian Five-Year Plans. A meeting of that consortium will take place in Washington this week. We have also organized a similar consortium to coordinate ways of assisting the Pakistan economic plan, and this group will meet in May.

Our work in connection with the Indus Basin has now, I am happy to say, moved from negotiation to action. When I addressed you last year I was able to be optimistic about the chances of an Indus Basin agreement and my optimism turned out to be well founded. The Indus Waters Treaty was signed last fall and also the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement, whereby several countries generously joined to contribute almost the entire cost -- about $1,000 million -- of the massive works which are needed in Pakistan to carry out the settlement. The Bank is administrator of the Development Fund and no time has been lost in calling for international tenders for the large projects which are involved.

Turning to another subject, I have to report to you, as Chairman of the International Finance Corporation, that the investments made by the Corporation
during the past year have continued at the level reached in the previous year; 14 new investments have been made, aggregating about $16 million. The Corporation has now made 37 investments totaling $42.2 million in 17 member countries. Of the projects in which IFC has invested during the year, eight are owned and managed by residents of the country where the project is located; five are joint enterprises of local and foreign ownership and management; and one is a subsidiary of a foreign firm.

Of considerable importance is the move to amend the Corporation's Charter to permit it to make investments in capital stock. Under its Charter at present, IFC is prohibited from investing in capital stock or shares, and the experience of four and one-half years has now convinced the Directors and Management of IFC that this restriction is in practice a serious handicap both to the growth of IFC's operations and the mobilization of private capital for foreign investment. The proposed change is being submitted to IFC's Board of Governors for action.

In addition to these varied activities, the Bank has been very busy bringing into being the International Development Association. IDA already has over 45 signatories, with subscriptions totaling $900 million, and we have a lengthening list of likely IDA projects under investigation.

The range of these projects is wide, both in geography and type. They are located in Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, and they include water supply, irrigation works, road development, port facilities, rural electrification, telecommunications and industrial estates. Under its charter, IDA is to support projects which can contribute most to the development of the country concerned, whether or not they are directly productive. IDA will finance all the kinds of projects which the Bank finances and a broader range as well,
including, I hope, a number in which other specialized agencies of the United Nations will have a direct interest. This wide variety of projects, many in countries at very early stages of development, may well make the task of processing IDA credits more difficult than processing Bank loans. Nevertheless, IDA will apply the same high standards in project preparation and execution as does the Bank. The fact that IDA's management and staff are the same as the Bank's will facilitate this.

IDA's charter does not prescribe terms of financing, other than to specify that they shall be flexible and shall bear less heavily on the balance of payments of borrowers than the terms of conventional loans. Although this does not necessarily establish a general pattern, we have decided for the first projects to provide IDA financing in the form of 50-year development credits, free of interest or commitment charge. These development credits will be repayable in foreign exchange, thus avoiding the accumulation of large quantities of local currencies. Amortization will begin after a ten-year period of grace, and the credits will carry a small service charge, designed to provide IDA with income to meet its administrative expenses. I was pleased to note that the United States Administration wishes to adopt similar terms for its bilateral development loans.

We believe that IDA's objectives can best be served by limiting the availability of IDA funds to countries which, for reasons beyond their control, are not able to finance a satisfactory rate of development with their own resources plus conventional financing. Thus IDA borrowers can be expected to include not only countries whose foreign exchange situation is such that they cannot borrow abroad at all on conventional terms, but also those whose foreign debt service burden over the short and medium term is already so high that they cannot
prudently borrow, on conventional terms, all of the external capital which they require to carry out their priority programs. It is already clear that the needs of these potential borrowers for development credits of the type which IDA can provide are far greater than can be satisfied with IDA's present resources. I am hopeful that in due course the obvious need, and IDA's record of performance, will together justify a substantial increase in IDA's financing capacities. I would hope, too, that countries contemplating an expansion of their aid programs may see fit to channel a part of the additional funds through IDA. Such a pooling of resources, I am convinced, is by far the most effective and satisfactory means of coordinating development aid.

But we should be less than wise if we were to place all reliance on new institutions providing development finance on easier and easier terms. There is a limit to the funds that capital-exporting countries are willing to provide. There are also movements in the less developed countries themselves which vitiate all efforts to raise world living standards. One of the most massive of these obstacles is the tremendous rise in the populations of already crowded countries.

For every four persons on earth in 1950, there are today five. For every five today, in 40 years there will probably be ten. In the past half-minute alone, about 90 babies will have been born into the world; only 60 persons will have died, leaving a net increase of 30, or one every second. This rate of growth last year added the equivalent of the population of Italy to the world's millions, and the rate seems to be accelerating. In 1961 it will probably push the population of the world past the three billion mark, and it will double that figure before the end of the century.

Three hundred years ago there were probably no more than 500 million people alive in the world, and the total was increasing only slowly. This
stability was maintained by an uneasy balance between high birth rates and death rates. Many babies were born, but many also died. Living conditions were such that many of the remaining children failed to survive beyond the age of thirty.

In Europe, the picture began to change in the late eighteenth century. Populations began to grow, sometimes very fast. Elsewhere the balance of new lives against deaths has been upset largely in our own lifetime. The pattern has been a steep fall in death rates, with birth rates little changed. But the circumstances have been somewhat different from the earlier European experience. The population revolution has often been achieved very cheaply.

In Ceylon, to take the best-known example, the expenditure of $2 a head on a public health campaign with the prime purpose of eradicating malaria reduced the death rate by three-quarters over a single decade. Similar stories can already be told of public health programs undertaken in other countries, and there will undoubtedly be more in the future.

Of course we welcome this trend, whatever the problems it may set for us. We all want to reduce the suffering and waste involved in premature death or disabling disease, and we can expect death rates to go on falling in the developing countries. Medical science continues to discover increasingly effective ways of promoting public health, and since governments can usually act on behalf of the community in putting these new techniques to work, we may expect them to be applied as soon as the money can be found to pay the accompanying bill. People will live longer in the future.

But if only 20 people -- or even fewer -- in every thousand are henceforth to die each year, then a birth rate of 40 per thousand, which formerly just kept the population steady, will bring an explosive growth in numbers.
And there is little reason to suppose that birth rates will soon decline to match the fall in death rates. It is much simpler to attack disease than it is to alter the reproductive pattern of a society. Medicine has yet to make available a cheap and easy method of regulating births. And not everyone wants fewer children.

What view are we to take of all this?

I am not convinced that population growth will eventually outrun the development of the world’s resources. It is true that at present rates of consumption we will use up the known reserves of several important fuels and minerals within a few decades. Heavy demands will certainly be made on our agricultural resources, and there may be acute difficulty in organizing the movement of food and other necessities about the world on the scale required to meet the needs of a population twice its present size. But I am inclined to think that those prophets who forecast the exhaustion of the earth’s resources, underestimate the ingenuity of man and the potentialities of science. And I am not too disturbed about the long-run problems of feeding the extra persons we expect, although I find myself a little out of sympathy with some of our professional agricultural optimists -- it seems to me Utopian to expect that every country will be cultivated as efficiently as Denmark, and that thereby the world could easily feed twice its present population.

But all this does not mean that we ought to welcome population growth on the scale that we see it today.

Some people argue that a big population implies a good market for the businessman’s product: he can use mass production techniques and charge low prices. They insist, too, that with a growing population, the businessman
constantly finds demand exceeding his estimates. Optimism and production run high; new products win ready acceptance, while obsolete industries die painlessly; the incentive to invest is strong; and social mobility and change are encouraged. The burden of social costs is spread widely. By contrast, they suggest, a declining or even stationary population brings pessimism and economic stagnation; there is insufficient reward for private enterprise, and the state is thereby forced to intervene increasingly in fields better left to the private citizen.

This body of theory may conceivably be true in the circumstances of a rich country with resources to spare. But it is wildly irrelevant to the problems of most developing countries today.

It is, of course, a fact that some of the poorer countries do not have domestic markets big enough to support mass production industries. But it is clearly ridiculous to suggest that inadequate population is holding back the development of, say, India, which packs more than twice the population of the United States into less than half the space. Where most people go barefoot for lack of shoes, industry is not failing to grow because its products are not wanted. Where the agricultural laborer can find work to occupy him for only half the year, no further pressure is needed to make him wish for a different occupation. Where two-thirds of every dollar of income must be spent on food, where manufacturing industry is almost non-existent, one need not worry that excessive saving will lead to under-employment of resources. The lash of further poverty is not required to drive these people to action. The developing countries need many things—not only capital, but the skills and health to make good use of it. By no means do all of them need population growth.

* * * * * * *
But need it or not, they have it. They should ask themselves if they can afford it. In Asia, in the Middle East, in Latin America, in Africa, the population of most countries is growing at the rate of 2% annually -- and sometimes 3-1/2% or more. In most of Latin America and Africa there is fortunately room for the extra people. In the long run, although not now, there should also be adequate resources available to feed, clothe and house them. But in many parts of Asia and the Middle East, resources are few, and there is not nearly enough room. Agricultural land which once sufficed to support a stationary and much smaller population has already been divided and subdivided beyond the limits of effective cultivation. Cities are crowded to bursting, and are still getting bigger.

Population growth on this scale would be a serious challenge to a country with adequate living standards. Where incomes are very low, and economic development is a desperate need, such growth can be a crippling handicap.

The speed at which a country develops depends largely upon its ability to direct its growing resources to investment rather than to consumption, to uses which will raise tomorrow's output rather than satisfy today's demands. A poor society finds it difficult to save at all, and will be doing well if it can set aside 10% of its income. At this rate, if its population is growing, it will barely be investing enough to stay where it is. Yet the likelihood must be that it will invest not more than 10%, but less: a growing population with a high proportion of dependent children will find it increasingly difficult to spare any of its income from consumption.

Unless foreign aid can be increased, a country in this position is faced with a stark alternative. It must reduce its savings, or lower its living standards -- although both are already inadequate.
The industrialized countries have shown their willingness to help. Common humanity and self-interest alike impel them to do so. All the evidence points to a greater flow of aid in the coming years, but I find myself increasingly doubtful whether domestic savings and foreign aid together will be sufficient to allow real progress, if present rates of population growth continue for long.

Figures are hard to come by in this field. But it may be possible to indicate some orders of magnitude.

Some calculations have been made about the cost of providing houses in India during the next generation, if the population continues to grow at its present rate of about 2% a year. If you disregard the cost of rural housing, on the somewhat optimistic assumption that it can be carried out entirely with local materials and labor, then you still have to pay for the homes of nearly 200 million extra people who, it is expected, will be living in India's cities 25 years hence. Making full allowance for the fact that many of the extra persons will be children needing not new houses, but simply more space in existing households, a sober estimate of the cost suggests that in the 30 years between 1956 and 1986 a total investment in housing of the order of 118 billion rupees, or roughly $25 billion, will be needed. If you find a figure like that difficult to grasp, I may say that it is well over four times the total lent by the World Bank in all countries since it started business 15 years ago. Put another way, it is more than 30 times the initial resources of the International Development Association -- and those resources are supposed to cover IDA's first five years of operations.

My cost estimate takes no account of the need to improve existing housing in such cities as Calcutta. It leaves out the cost of roads, sewage systems,
water supplies and other services. Yet the problems of urban growth form only
a small part of the challenge presented when economic development is attempted
in the context of a vast expansion in population.

In the social field, many more new hospitals and clinics will be needed,
simply to maintain present standards -- standards which by common consent are
sadly inadequate. Far more must be spent on education. Here look again at
India, not because its problems are unusual, but because they are well docu-
mented. In 1956, about 31 million Indian children were getting an education --
less than 40% of those of school age. It is mathematically certain that if the
population grows as expected, a three or fourfold increase in educational invest-
ment will be needed if all children are to be receiving an education by 1976.
When you come to productive investment, the story is similar. Enormous invest-
ments will be needed. But population growth does not only tend to reduce the
flow of investment funds. It also means that the capital invested in industry
must be spread increasingly thinly over the labor force: each pair of hands is
backed by fewer dollars of capital. Productivity suffers, and the gap in living
standards between the developing and the industrialized countries widens, instead
of narrowing.

I must be blunt. Population growth threatens to nullify all our efforts
to raise living standards in many of the poorer countries. We are coming to a
situation in which the optimist will be the man who thinks that present living
standards can be maintained. The pessimist will not look even for that. Unless
population growth can be restrained, we may have to abandon for this generation
our hopes of economic progress in the crowded lands of Asia and the Middle East.
This is not a field in which international agencies can do much. But there is
scope for governments to act: it is time that they gave earnest attention to
this threat to their aspirations.

* * * * * *
Population growth does not alter the rules for successful economic development. On the contrary, it reinforces their strength by increasing the penalties for breaking them. In relation to the need, capital is short, and must be stretched as far as it can possibly go. In the developing countries, therefore, the first question to be asked of any economic policy must be: "Is this the road to maximum economic growth?", and if the answer is "No" we must look very closely at any doctrines which are put forward to excuse this sacrifice of economic advancement.

For the providers of economic aid, this situation implies a duty not only to see that the money is properly and efficiently applied, but also to guard against the temptation to use development assistance to achieve their own commercial or short-term political objectives, rather than to serve the priority needs of the recipient countries. For the developing countries themselves, it implies that they must realize that they least of all can afford to accept low returns on their investments. They cannot afford to waste scarce resources by putting prestige ahead of real need, by ignoring hard economic calculations, by refusing to accept productive capital while they debate for years the respective roles of public and private enterprise.

At best, and even if real sacrifices are made by the industrialized nations to increase the flow of aid, there is grave danger that, in the face of existing rates of population growth, the resources available for economic development will fall short of the needs of the developing countries. We bear a heavy responsibility toward succeeding generations to make the best use of all our resources.
November 21, 1961

Dear Lloyd:

Thanks very much for sending me the reprint of my speech. This was a very thoughtful thing that your association did and I am very grateful.

In spite of my efforts to escape making this speech, I will have to admit that I thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

Best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Lloyd B. Hatcher
Chairman
New York Group
Investment Bankers Association of America
20 Broad Street
New York, N.Y.
November 8, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Gene:

I am enclosing a copy of the reprint of your speech which was sent to the members of Congress. I have already received a number of acknowledgments with thanks.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Lloyd B. Hatcher
Chairman

Encl: 1
NEW YORK

November 8, 1961

Dear [Name]:

I am enclosing a copy of the report of your

[Enclosure]

[Signature]
To All Members of the United States Congress

In view of the widespread interest stimulated in the Press in this country and Europe by the speech on Foreign Aid made by Mr. Eugene R. Black, president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, we felt you would be interested in receiving the enclosed reprint for your information and files.

The speech was made before the New York Group of the Investment Bankers Association of America at its annual dinner meeting at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York on October 4, 1961.

We trust you will find it of real interest.

Sincerely yours,

Lloyd B. Hatcher, Chairman
New York Group
Investment Bankers Association of America

LBH:mrd
Enclosure - 1
November 7, 1961

To All Members of the Building Trades Congress

In view of the widespread interest elicited in the press to embody a call for the prevention of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from being excluded in the New York group of the International Banking Association of America or the similar grand meeting of the Neighbors, we wish to express our

and interest in recognizing the continuing efforts for your information and interest.

The message was made before the New York group of the Investment Bankers Association of America at the annual
general meeting in the Neighborhood House, New York, on

October 6, 1961.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street., N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Gene:

This is just a note to say what a privilege it was to have you be our speaker in New York Wednesday October 4.

The large turn-out was ample evidence of the industry's pride in your accomplishments and an expression of respect that I know must be gratifying to you. I would like to add my personal thanks and also to let you know we are grateful for the support you gave the basic concepts we try to pursue in the best interests of the country.

Your remarks were not only timely but certainly opened a new approach to this question of world aid which is so vital to all of us.

Once again, thank you from all of us and incidentally I will long remember your most interesting questions, especially just before the program began when you said "do you like to make a speech!"

It was grand seeing you again and I hope our paths will cross again before too long.

Sincerely,

George A. Newton

October 6, 1961
Dear Gene:

This is just a note to say that I plan to leave on October 9th.

The purpose of my trip is to meet some of your colleagues and to discuss the future of the firm. I will be in New York for the next few days, and then I will travel to Washington, DC. I hope to see you there.

Best regards,

[Signature]
Address by Eugene R. Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to the Investment Bankers' Association, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City

TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE UNTIL DELIVERY HAS BEGUN, EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT 9:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1961

I am delighted to be here with you tonight. In a very real sense I feel that I have come home. When I left here almost 15 years ago for Washington, it was your support which was my greatest ally in helping to mold the World Bank into what it is today. And though I have had to travel much and have come to know well many parts of the world, it is always Wall Street to which I am drawn again by will and inclination.

Yet I would certainly not have wanted to miss the privilege that has been mine during these past 15 years of participating in the exciting, frustrating, perplexing -- and yet infinitely hopeful -- business of helping to build up the economies of less developed countries around the world. And it is about this experience, and about some of the lessons concerning foreign aid that I have drawn from it, that I want to speak with you tonight.

For I am convinced that foreign aid is the concern of Wall Street as much as it is the concern of Washington and that there is a great deal that you, as financial and business leaders of America, can and should do about it.

I suspect that I have not selected a very popular subject for my talk. The United States' effort in the underdeveloped countries has left all of us, in greater or less degree, uncomfortable about this foreign aid business -- and for good reasons. The foreign aid program has been muddled and confused in its objectives, often mediocre in its administration. Much of the
resistance and outright hostility which the executive presentation of the foreign aid budget has encountered year after year, whatever the political persuasion of the Congressional majority, is attributable to impatience with the operational weaknesses and administrative failures which have characterized the program in the past. We have been sold foreign aid as an emergency measure to stop communism, as a necessary tool to "Make Friends and Influence People" in the underdeveloped world, as a "must" to expand our export trade. Yet none of these so-called objectives has been achieved. Soviet influence remains at high tide; our dispensations of money have won us neither gratitude nor affection, but more often grumbling dissatisfaction; and our balance of payments position has worsened, not improved.

Yet despite what may seem a pretty disheartening record, I want to advance to you, and with conviction, the following propositions:

First, that foreign aid, properly conceived, is a vitally essential element of our national policy -- not for the shrill, short-term reasons usually advanced, but for the longer-range objective of building the kind of sound world economy and society which alone will let us fulfill our own national aspirations.

Second, that we can only achieve the real objective of our foreign aid program if emphasis is put, not on the quantity of money provided, but on the quality of the investment made with that money -- on the amount of effective development which foreign aid funds buy or induce.

And finally, I want to suggest that the financial and business leaders of this country have a much greater role to play in making our foreign aid program effective than has ever been appreciated in Washington or has yet been generally recognized by you.

* * * * * * * * *
Let me start with the basic question of why foreign aid at all -- why you and I should support and not oppose it. Foreign aid has been sold -- oversold, I believe -- largely as a necessary weapon of the Cold War.

Indeed, there seems an almost direct relationship between the Congressional fortunes of the various aid proposals over recent years and the violence of Soviet threats at the time. That there is a connection between the need for economic growth and the Cold War is, of course, true: to the extent that the peoples of the less developed areas are better housed, better fed, better clothed -- to the extent that they can see some prospect of improving their low standards of living -- their loyalty to their own institutions will be strengthened and they will be less susceptible to the insidious sales pitch of communism. But we mustn't make the mistake of thinking that by helping to finance their economic growth we can buy the loyalty or friendship of the less developed countries -- or their vote in the United Nations. They are too independent and too proud for that.

Nor must we make the mistake of thinking that foreign aid will buy us popularity! If we are out to be popular -- if we aren't thick-skinned enough to hear, without rancor, criticism from those to whom we have extended aid -- we had better get out of this business. And we had better get out of it, too, if we are going to consider every temporary advance of communism a defeat for our program.

But if we ever did cut out or cut down on our foreign aid for any such reason, it would be more than the loss of a battle in our struggle with Russia -- it would be a defeat for the affirmative objectives of our national policy quite apart from the Cold War. Indeed, if the communist conspiracy
should be totally defeated tomorrow, foreign aid to the underdeveloped world would remain, I suggest, an imperative of our time.

There are a number of reasons why this is so. For one thing, there are humanitarian and moral considerations behind our aid. We are moved by a concern for the welfare of others, by an impulse to help those who are engaged in a struggle against poverty, disease and ignorance. We need not and should not be ashamed to recognize and indeed to proclaim this reason for our foreign aid; generosity to less fortunate peoples is an aspect of our national tradition of which we can justifiably be proud.

There are economic considerations behind the program of considerable importance to our own welfare. The only effective way to assure sources of supply for the basic raw materials we need, the only effective way to assure expanding markets for the products of our industries, is to help other countries to achieve and maintain self-sustaining economic growth.

But important and valid as these humanitarian and economic considerations are, I suggest that there are reasons for foreign aid far more compelling, far more basic, than these. We discovered many years ago in our own society that growth based on a prosperous few and an impoverished many was neither healthy nor enduring, that our nation's system of free enterprise could expand and grow strong over the long pull only by opening opportunities to the people at large and thereby releasing their energies and initiative. This has been reflected in many different ways -- in our public education and public health systems, in our fiscal regime, in our slum clearance and urban renewal programs, in our encouragement of agriculture, and so on.

Every consideration of policy which dictated our national program is reproduced on the world scene -- and the world today is smaller in many ways
than was the United States when these national programs were first started. The industrial countries cannot count on remaining, for long, isolated islands of prosperity. Certainly, as I have already commented, their industries cannot achieve their long-range potentialities except as they build up the markets waiting to be developed in the economically backward countries. And, even more certainly, they cannot count on the political stability they need so long as great parts of the world are smouldering with the discontent born of poverty unrelieved by hope.

The only answer I know to all this is somehow to give to the peoples of the underdeveloped world the opportunity, the means -- and the incentive -- to produce more. That is the simple meaning of all the high-flown talk about economic development. That is the essential objective of foreign aid -- to enable the impoverished peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to improve their own lot by growing more crops, extracting more minerals, manufacturing more industrial products, so that they can enjoy a better standard of living and higher standards of education, thus giving their children greater opportunities than they themselves have known.

I have stated the objective in simple terms, but achieving the vast increases in production that are necessary is an infinitely complicated task. It is not just a matter of building factories -- it is first a matter of educating and training people equipped to manage and operate such factories.

It is not just a matter of providing better seed and more fertilizer for the farmers -- one must first give the farmers incentive, and put them in a position to use modern tools effectively. This means, among many other things, providing adequate agricultural credit and extension services, and
reforming antiquated systems of land tenure.

It is not just a matter of building new roads -- it is equally a matter of organizing an efficient Highway Department to maintain the roads once they are built. It is not just a matter of constructing new power plants -- it is equally a matter of assuring that the power industry will be strong and solvent.

To achieve the necessary production increases, in short, requires changes, and sometimes revolutionary changes, not only across the whole broad front of economic life, but also in many aspects of the social structure.

This is all familiar to us in the United States. Our production has been our strength. The broad diffusion of its rewards among all our people has been the main source of both our economic growth and our political stability. The challenge to us now is to help get the same process going in the backward areas of the world. And foreign aid -- financial and technical -- is our means for doing this.

That brings me right to my second proposition -- that the proper measure of our foreign aid is not the amount of money we make available but the amount of effective development which our foreign aid funds buy or induce. We should be concerned more with quality than with quantity. Money provided to the underdeveloped countries buys nothing lasting except as it is productively invested either in additional physical facilities or, even more important, in the improvement of human resources. That's why I get so impatient with theoretical global estimates of the amount of external capital needed to bring about development at some given rate. What X millions of dollars will accomplish in countries like India, for example, with well prepared projects, a
good level of administrative capacity both in government and in the private sector, and with political and monetary stability, is one thing. What the same amount of money will accomplish in another type of country -- of which there are many -- with no program, few projects, and a very thin layer of administrative competence, is quite a different thing. Both types of country need help -- but help differently fashioned to meet their different needs and in amounts which differ in accordance with their capacity to undertake effective investment.

On this aspect of foreign aid, action is called for by both the recipient and aid-giving countries. The recipient countries need to work out national development programs which reflect a rational determination of investment priorities and, even more important, to translate those programs into specific projects ready for execution. In this task, foreign technical advice can be extremely useful, and is often absolutely necessary.

Equally, the aid-giving countries need to confine their help to sound projects which meet a real developmental need -- and not to waste it, either to meet political pressures within the underdeveloped country (as in the case of the Soviet rubles used to pave the streets of Kabul) or else to promote the short-term trade interests of their own exporters. When loans are made for projects that are ill conceived or of low priority simply in order to facilitate the sale of equipment for those projects, the cause of development is retarded, not advanced.

Again, when in response to political pressures, foreign aid is made available to countries which are not effectively mobilizing their own resources -- countries, for example, which fail to bring inflationary pressures
under control or which fail to tax their citizens effectively -- the result is often to enable the recipient government to put off the day for taking the necessary domestic action -- again retarding, not advancing the cause of development.

It isn't foreign aid itself, therefore, that is important -- it's only the extent to which that foreign aid brings about sound investment. That's why I say to you that we must stress the quality, not just the quantity, of our foreign aid.

And that's where you come in. What I have described as essential in the administration of foreign aid is, after all, nothing more than the standards which you, as investment bankers, are accustomed to apply in the practice of your profession. You know the value of productive investment; you know the importance of assuring the best use of available resources; you know the dangers of lending without considering the technical merits of the project and whether it will result in a marketable product; you know that each client has his own peculiarities and capabilities and that the amount and terms of the financing you provide must take appropriate account of the borrower as well as of the project.

As Americans, you have, I believe, an obligation to support the general concept of foreign aid. But as bankers, you have a special and affirmative obligation to see to it that that concept is translated into a program so framed and so administered that it produces results. It's easy to sit on the sidelines and carp about "waste," "mismanagement," "money down the drain," and the like, but that doesn't help. What the program needs is not more derogatory cliches but the very kind of informed criticism and discriminating
support which you of all groups in the country are in the best position to provide.

There is still a reasonable chance of getting a sound foreign aid program under way. The concepts and principles underlying the new foreign aid legislation are a big step in the right direction; financing in the context of carefully considered development programs, rather than for a series of isolated, unrelated projects; long-term planning and commitment of funds; special concern for countries prepared to mobilize their own resources effectively and to carry out necessary internal reforms; and administrative responsibility entrusted to a single aid agency established at an appropriately high level and as an integral part of government. The targets of the program will not be easy to achieve and, in actual administration, realistic compromises will sometimes have to be made. But given the understanding support, the friendly but firm criticism of groups such as this, I feel confident that the program can be kept headed in the right direction.

But let me say again in conclusion, as I said at the start, that your support will be effective only if and to the extent that you emphasize the right issues.

We must stop asking whether foreign aid is really winning us popularity and ask whether it's really buying us development.

We must stop worrying every time the Soviets extend development assistance to one of the underdeveloped countries and concentrate instead on whether our own programs are being effectively carried out. For this development business is our game and our heritage, and not Khrushchev's or that of the Soviets.
It is our heritage which has demonstrated to the peoples of the under-developed world that there is an alternative to abject poverty.

It is our heritage which introduced the radical idea of self-determination and national independence.

It is our heritage which has shown the way to mass consumption and to the widest participation in the fruits of economic progress.

It is our heritage which, by giving impetus to this whole revolutionary business of development, has carried a message of hope to human beings the world over.

So let's play the game with good heart and cool head. Let's play it with vigor but without panic. Surely, we need not fear to lose if we only play it well.
Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Gene:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, there will be a private
reception for special guests honoring you and George Newton, president of
the I.B.A., in the Louis XVI Suite on the fourth floor of the Waldorf-
Astoria Hotel, Wednesday, October 4th. Dinner will follow at eight o'clock.

I will open the meeting asking for approval of the new slate and
executive committee of the New York Group. George Newton will then speak for
ten or fifteen minutes after which I will call on you for the principal
address. I have just been advised there will be approximately 1200 guests.

George Woods' office said he will be back on Monday but has plans
to be out of town on Wednesday. However, I have invited him to the reception
and will follow up Monday and advise you if he will be there. I was able to
get Senator Bush on the telephone and he has accepted with pleasure. If
there is anyone else you would like to have included, or if there is anything
further I can do, please let me know.

Barbara is writing Sue, and perhaps I did not explain that each year
we have a small table for the ladies in one of the boxes which includes the
wives of the president of the I.B.A., the guest speaker and the vice-chairman,
and one or two others. They will have cocktails together in our Suite before
the dinner.

I called back to see if we could make any arrangements for you or be
helpful in any way and was told that you will stay at the River Club.
Please be sure to have your office advise me of any expenses you incur.

I can't tell you how pleased we all are and how much I appreciate your
willingness to be our speaker. We have had a most enthusiastic reception as is
evidenced by the prominence and size of our guest list.

Looking forward to seeing you,

Sincerely,

Lloyd B. Hatcher
Chairman

LBH:mrd
June 21, 1961

Dear Bruce:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending the clips from the Hartford papers. I am also delighted to know that the affair went off smoothly. Mr. Black seems to have enjoyed himself.

Should your duties ever bring you down this way, don’t hesitate to let me know. It would be fun to renew our acquaintance.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Nat McKitterick

Mr. Bruce Hyndman
Director of Public Relations
University of Hartford
Post Office Box 1948
Hartford 1, Connecticut

mock: esp
May 22, 1961

Mr. N. McKitterick
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. McKitterick:

Your thoughtful introduction for Mr. Black's speech has had the usual combing over by Hector and myself, and I am enclosing it with a draft revision. Mine is not a polished piece of writing but may give you a rough idea of what I feel would be well received and understood. I am sure that you will want to make many changes or perhaps a different approach.

The reasons for my revisions may be more useful to you, than the revision itself.

The second paragraph of your draft seemed to be addressed to regents and trustees rather than the candidates for degrees and their families, who are your main audience. I have tried to change the effect of a second person pronoun, to cover this.

Your public utility analogy is an excellent one. However we suffer here from the fact that some of our fund raising people have likened us too much to business institutions and there are some touchy feelings on this score. I have therefore subdued the analogy to where it will not offend. Also some of the detailed terminology in the figure might not be understood.

I have also suggested cutting the European angle in the third paragraph, true though it is. Living as we do in an area where Yale and Wesleyan represent the standard conception, our students and faculty have been subject to a good many negative comparisons. So it might be well not to add another.
May 25, 1961

[Address]

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am happy to introduce our University's Dean of Research, Mr. Brown, who has accepted the position of Assistant to the President for Research and Development.

Mr. Brown is a leading authority in the field of research and holds several key positions in the academic community. His research focus is on the development of innovative educational programs and methodologies.

I believe his appointment will bring new opportunities for collaboration and growth to our university.

Please extend your congratulations to Mr. Brown and me on this significant milestone.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
If you decide to use the night school students, I would suggest evening college as the term. These are technical terms and night school is taken to refer to auto mechanics, etc.

I have modified the phrase about natural birthright in paragraph 3 and the "opportunity" phrase in paragraph 4, with the word "qualified". There is serious objection in both educational and lay circles to the idea that all high school graduates should go to college. The White House Conference on Higher Education indicated that about one half were qualified to profit from a college education, and we subscribe to this conception.

Hector has made a note on your word "history" in your last paragraph. We both feel that you might distinguish, as he says, between a series of facts about the past, and the living flow of history with its contemporary impact, which I am sure you have in mind.

We are a difficult institution to write about, as I have learned with much perspiration. I hope that my revision and these comments may be helpful, and that I have not completely emasculated your draft as to content.

Sincerely yours,

Bruce Hyndman
Director of Public Relations

BH:rd
ever
Mr. Chancellor, Regents and Trustees, Members of the Faculty, Distinguished guests, candidates for graduation, ladies and gentlemen:

This is one of the most intriguing audiences it has ever been my privilege to address. Here in Hartford you have created an educational center which strikes me as being pre-eminently modern, pre-eminently in tune with the times.

By combining several schools into a university fabric, you are providing a great region with intellectual and cultural leadership. As a public utility in the field of learning, you offer this region a wide variety of educational services, much as a power company serves it with physical energy and illumination. You who will graduate here today as teachers and engineers, as artists and musicians, as future business executives and cultural leaders, are underwriting the quality of the communities and institutions of this region, because you have at least an introduction to the subjects of higher education -- to matters which Arnold Toynbee once said concern the really serious business of human beings.

It is distinctly an American idea to create an educational center like this. It is a practical manifestation of the American ideal that a college education for those qualified to benefit from it, is part of the national birthright.

The opportunity is the thing. The opportunity that is created here for all qualified people within your spheres of service to come and learn -- to come and learn not just in the conventionally appointed years, but throughout their working life as well -- this opportunity is what distinguishes the American Ideal.

Our aim is to be a nation wherein the electorate is well enough informed to play their part in history. The American electorate is being asked today to play the most exacting part any free society has ever played in history. You may be proud of the kind of educational center which is provided here -- an example I'm sure which will be copied again and again around the country. It is absolutely essential if we are to play our appointed part successfully.
May 19, 1962

Dr. Vincent Brown Coffin
Chancellor, University of Hartford
200 Bloomfield Avenue
West Hartford 17, Connecticut

Dear Chancellor Coffin:

In Mr. Black's absence in Europe I acknowledge receipt of your letter to him of May 10th regarding the luncheon at your house on Sunday, June 11th. Mrs. Black will be accompanying Mr. Black to Hartford and I am sure they will both be happy to accept the kind invitation of you and Mrs. Coffin.

Respectfully yours,

M. E. Linahan
Secretary to Mr. Black
May 10, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

On Sunday, June 11, Mrs. Coffin and I are inviting the honorary degree candidates for luncheon at our house, 155 Terry Road, at 12:30. I hope very much that you can join us on this occasion, and any other members of your family who will be attending the ceremony will be most welcome. Will you kindly let me know on this point.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Vincent Brown Coffin
Chancellor
May 10, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black,
President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Black:

On Sunday, June 11, Mrs. Collins and I are inviting the honorary degree candidates for
university at our home, 1227 Twenty Road. At
lunchen and our house, 1227 Twenty Road, and
1:30. I hope you can accept the invitation to
your family and members of your family. We will be
most welcome. You are cordially invited to attend.

Kindly let me know on this notice.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

V. B. Collins
Chancellor
February 2, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

It is very good to learn through our mutual friend, Hector Prud'homme, of your willingness to be the Commencement speaker for the University of Hartford on Sunday, June 11. Ordinarily I would give you more details about our University, but I know that Hector has already done this, and that he plans to keep in close touch with you. Therefore the purpose of this note is to make the invitation more formal, and to tell you how delighted we all are that you can arrange to be with us.

With thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Vincent Brown Coffin
Chancellor
February 2, 1961

Mr. Eugene M. Black, President
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Black:

It is very good to learn enough out
about Mr. Black's friends' opinion of your willingness
that the Commencement speaker for the Under
Undergraduate ceremony at Harvard on Sunday, June 11th. I understand
I would like to see you and perhaps have an interview
but I know that Mr. Black has already been there.
I have plans to keep in touch with you.
Therefore I can arrange to visit you to make the
interview more formal, and to get a chance to arrange to be
interviewed. I am sure you can arrange to be
myself.

With thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Vice-Chancellor, University College

1961 FEB. 6 AM 11100

RECEIVED

DANK MAIL ROOM
October 28, 1960

Mr. E. R. Black, President
World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gene:

I suppose you are back at the Bank, and I also suppose, or at any rate hope, that you saw the delirious last game of the World Series.

I sent a diplomatic inquiry out about the Blacks taking a convalescence trip on the S.S. Carol Lake (the big ore boat) and the reply is enclosed. Ralph Perkins is a director of M. A. Hanna and was host on the memorable trip that Anne Carolyn and I took with them through the lakes and on the St. Lawrence. You may have to read the second sentence of Ralph's letter over a couple of times (it took me three times). I forgot that Labrador freezes up tight and that ore shipments are discontinued as of about now.

You will remember that at the beginning of the year I inquired if you would honor us by giving the Commencement address at the University of Hartford, and then it seemed that receiving three degrees was enough, especially the degrees that were conferred upon you last June. Would you or could you consider coming up and addressing us this coming June?

Two years ago the Indian Ambassador spoke, last year John Oakes of the Editorial Board of the New York Times.

The only ready-at-hand and easy-to-read literature on the size of the University and the character of the people behind it is a large brochure that I enclose. It was made up for fund-raising purposes, but don't let that bother you; anything else I could send would take a half hour to read.

Our first fine new building will be dedicated and opened for classes next month. It will eventually hold a thousand students at classes.

Our Commencement is on Sunday, June 11th. There is lunch, the affair is in the afternoon, and one gets away at 5:00 P.M. We still hand parchments individually to each graduate, and as there are several hundred it is tedious, but nevertheless impressive, and rewarding to those who attend. The Commencement Address might be 20 to 30 minutes, better short than long.
There is the inducement of spending the weekend at the Prud'hommes, and seeing as many or as few people as you wish. But in any case why wait for that until June?

May I therefore extend this invitation to you on behalf of the University. It would be an honor and a distinction for us, not to mention that it would be a good thing for Hartford to hear you again.

Hoping you are fully recovered and that we will see you and Sue before long.

As always,

Hector Prud'homme
The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

Upon recommendation of the University Scholarship Committee, your very generous gift of $1,500 is being deposited to the University Undergraduate Scholarship Fund, with the intention that it be used for three or more scholarship awards.

On behalf of the University let me express again our gratitude for your devotion to your alma mater as evidenced by your lectures and your gift.

Yours very truly,

O. C. Aderhold
Mr. Eugene R. Black  
International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development  
Washington 25, D. C.  

Dear Mr. Black:  

This morning when I returned from my vacation I found an envelope from you containing your lectures, "Tales of Two Continents," which you delivered at the University this past April.  

This is to thank you for keeping my request in mind, and I hope that you will pass on this expression of appreciation to the secretary who helped you comply with the request.  

As I stated in my previous letter, I have always studied your remarks with interest as I consider your opinions to be among the valid ones that are being expressed today. Needless to say, we at the University have a justifiable pride in your accomplishments, and particularly in your modest bearing notwithstanding your great accomplishments.  

Our good friend, Natalie Bocock, and I had a long conversation after our annual Phi Beta Kappa dinner this spring, and much of it concerned you. It may interest you to know that we were parked diagonally across from the Henry Grady Home at the time.  

I shall share the brochure containing the lectures with other interested friends, and I shall keep it handy so that the foreign students who come in and out of the office will have an opportunity to read it. Thank you very much indeed for this courteous attention.  

Sincerely yours,  

(Miss) Dolores Artau  
Foreign Student Adviser  

DA/rj
Honorabe Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Black:

Your gracious note and check arrived while I was away from my office on a trip to Asia and Europe. On behalf of the University, let me express our deep gratitude for your generosity.

We were pleased that you were able to present the Phinizy Lectures, and they have engendered excellent response.

I think that you will be interested to know that members of the faculty group who had lunch with you while you were here have served as a committee to plan a work-conference for college and university presidents and faculty members in Georgia. This conference, Higher Education in a World of Conflict, will be held at the Georgia Center in September, and among the reading materials to be used by participants will be your "Tales of Two Continents."

I am forwarding your check to our University Scholarship Committee with the request that they recommend how it shall be used, and we shall keep you informed.

Cordially,

O. C. Aderhold
June 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Aderhold:

Please accept my thanks for your letter and for the check which you so kindly enclosed.

I greatly appreciate your generosity, but I would prefer not to accept it. Rather, I would like to donate the check towards the cost of a scholarship at the University and I would be pleased if you would accept it for this purpose.

I greatly enjoyed giving the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures and having such a pleasant opportunity of returning to Athens.

With many thanks for your kind remarks and with best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

Mr. O.C. Aderhold
President
The University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

NAG:cm1
June 8, 1961

The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

We were delighted to have you return to the University to present the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures. We are enclosing a token of our appreciation.

We are watching with interest and with pride the outstanding job that you are doing in the interest of the many peoples of the world.

Cordially,

O. C. Aderhold

Enclosure
Mr. Harold N. Graves  
Director of Information  
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development  
1818 H Street, N.W. 
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Graves:

Thank you for your letter of April 24. We enjoyed having Mr. Black on campus very much, and we have had excellent response to his presence and lectures.

We do plan to issue his lectures in printed form. Mr. Griffith, of my office, has been in touch with Mr. McKitterick who also inquired about this matter. The lectures are being set in type at present, and as soon as proof is available it will be forwarded to Mr. Black for review and approval. After proof sheets are returned to us, and type corrections, page proof will be provided for a final check by Mr. Black.

Mr. McKitterick, in talking with Mr. Griffith, expressed an interest in perhaps 100 copies of the lectures. We shall be happy to provide copies for you. Please let us know how many you would like.

Yours very truly,

O. C. Aderhold

I want more than this if I can get them.

(3,000)

Ack May 2
Hon. Eugene R. Black, President
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Gene:

You made the Phinizy Lectures a great success at the University. Everyone expressed to me their great appreciation.

Thank you again for doing this great job in such a masterful way. You gave the University another shot in the arm, to help her along the way.

The lovely flowers from you and Susette arrived yesterday. Hoodie was overjoyed at their beauty and of your thoughtfulness in sending them. She will write in a few days to express her own thanks.

My best to you and yours, always.

Sincerely,

Robert B. Troutman

RBT: jbf
April 17, 1961

Honorable Eugene R. Black, Jr.
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Gene,

The second Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures are over and the Eugene Blacks have come and gone — saw and conquered. The weather was good, the attendance was large and enthusiastic, the lectures were presented with great dignity, and the author showed intimate knowledge of the subjects. The occasion was a wonderful success and I have heard only praise and compliments. There were many out of town visitors (your friends) who came to hear and see you and they too were grateful.

It is difficult for me to thank you for your enthusiastic participation. While the University authorities selected you primarily on your worldwide prominence, there were also other reasons, such as your family relations with the University, your social position, your Georgia birth, and your intimate friendships with various members of my family — on both sides. It will be difficult to find again such a person who fulfilled every requirement.

As a compliment to you, I was told that Dr. Aderhold asked the Eta Chapter of the Chi Phi Fraternity, to supply the ushers for the two lectures. I met several of the boys and they expressed great pride on being asked. I know that they would treasure letter from you which should be addressed to:

Jack B. Robinson, Jr.
Alpha, Eta Chapter Chi Phi Fraternity
Lumpkin Street
Athens, Georgia
Dear [Name],

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my appreciation and thanks for the support and encouragement you have provided me during my time at [University].

The recent performance [in bold] has brought me much joy and pride. The hard work and dedication I put into it has paid off, and I am truly grateful for your belief in me. I have learned so much from this experience, and I am confident that it will shape my future endeavors.

I am aware of the challenges that lie ahead, but I am prepared to face them head-on. Your wisdom and guidance have been invaluable, and I am thankful for your continued support.

I am looking forward to the next chapter of my journey, and I am confident that I will be able to continue to grow and develop as a result of your mentorship.

Thank you once again for your dedication and commitment to my success. I am honored to have you as a mentor.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
It was a pleasure to meet again and have two delightful chats with Mrs. Black.

I hope that your trip to Venezuela was satisfactory, and that you did not start a revolution.

My good wishes to you and Mrs. Black and with appreciation and affection, I am

Sincerely,

Phinizy Calhoun
SCHEDULE
Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures 1961

Wednesday, April 12, 1961

6:00 p.m. Athens Country Club - Dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Black

8:00 p.m. Fine Arts Auditorium - Lecture by Mr. Black

Platform: President Aderhold, Mr. Troutman, Mr. Black

Seats and Parking Area reserved for Phinizy Family

Members of Chi Phi Fraternity to act as ushers

9-11:00 p.m. President's Home - Reception for Mr. and Mrs. Black

Receiving Line: President & Mrs. Aderhold,
Mr. and Mrs. Black, Dr. & Mrs. Calhoun (?)

Thursday, April 13, 1961

11:00 a.m. Fine Arts Auditorium - Lecture by Mr. Black

Platform: President Aderhold, Mr. Troutman, Mr. Black

Seats and Parking Area reserved for Phinizy Family

Members of Chi Phi Fraternity to act as ushers

11:00 o'clock classes to meet in conjunction with lecture

12:45 p.m. Georgia Center for Continuing Education - Phinizy Family Luncheon

Conference Room J

Mr. Black and members of University Seminar in President's Dining Room
April 5, 1961

The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

We look forward to your return to the campus next week to deliver the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures. Reservations have been made for you and Mrs. Black and for other members of your family at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education.

On Wednesday evening, preceding the initial lecture, Mrs. Aderhold and I will entertain with a dinner for a few friends, including Dr. and Mrs. Calhoun, Bob Troutman, who will introduce you, and Mrs. Troutman, and others, at the Athens Country Club. Dinner will be served at six. Black tie.

Your first lecture is scheduled for 8 p.m. Wednesday at the Fine Arts Auditorium, and following the lecture, a reception will be held at the President's Home.

The second lecture is scheduled for 11 a.m. Thursday morning in the Fine Arts Auditorium.

Following the lecture, we have invited a small group of our faculty who constitute a research planning seminar on change and development to have lunch with you. Some 14 members of our faculty from sociology, business administration, agricultural economics, political science, psychology, and education are in this group. They are particularly interested in talking with you informally, so we have arranged a luncheon at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education in a small conference room at 12:45.

Please let us know if there is anything that we may do to assist with your schedule or to help in any way with your plans.

Cordially,

O. C. Aderhold
F. PHINIZY CALHOUN, M. D.
F. PHINIZY CALHOUN, JR., M. D.
P. THOMAS MANCHESTER, JR., M. D.
470 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 8, GA.

April 3, 1961

Memorandum to Mr. Black

FERDINAND PHINIZY

Born January 20, 1819, Bowling Green, Oglethorpe County Georgia; died Athens, Georgia, October 20, 1889.

Graduate Class of 1839 with AB degree. He farmed extensively and later became a successful financier.

He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Georgia and Chairman of the Local Prudential Committee.

His many good deeds are still remembered.
March 28, 1961

The Honorable Eugene R. Black
President, International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Gene:

Dr. Aderhold has asked me to introduce you as the lecturer at the Phinizy Lectures at Athens on April 12. It is indeed an honor and a pleasure.

He also asked that I drive you and your family from Atlanta to Athens and return, if your plans will bring you to Atlanta. I am so happy to do this. So let me know your time of arrival and we can make our plans accordingly.

Nellie Hood will be accompanying me, and we hope that Suzette will be with you. We will enjoy going over together. If your mother would like to go, we would be glad to have her join us. If your plans do not bring you to Atlanta, we will be glad to bring your mother over with us.

Looking forward to seeing you in April, I am

Sincerely,

Robert B. Troutman

RBT:jbf
cc: Dr. O. C. Aderhold
The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

We look forward to having you on the University campus for the Phinizy Lectures April 12 and 13, and plans are moving ahead for a schedule of two lectures, the first at 8 o'clock, Wednesday evening, April 12, and the second on Thursday morning April 13 at 11 o'clock.

Our tentative plans include dinner preceding the Wednesday night lecture, and a reception following the lecture. Our convocations committee has suggested the possibility of an informal coffee hour or breakfast Thursday morning, at which time leaders in business and finance and communications might meet with you. Perhaps a session might be incorporated as a luncheon following the lecture. We would appreciate your reaction to the idea.

Reservations for you and Mrs. Black have been made at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education, where Dr. and Mrs. Phinizy Calhoun and members of the Phinizy family will be staying. Air and rail schedules into Athens are convenient, although limited in number. If you should choose to come by way of Atlanta, Mr. Robert Troutman has graciously offered to bring you and Mrs. Black to Athens.

We would like to have as soon as possible the titles of your lectures for promotion purposes.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially,

O. C. Aderhold

cc: Garrick M. Lightowler
Office of Information
Mr. Eugene R. Black
The International Bank for
Construction and Development
1818 Eighth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

My dear Gene,

Dr. Adairhold, President of the University of Georgia, has just notified me that you have accepted the invitation to deliver the Ferdinand Phinizy Lecture held at the University next spring. As I am personally interested, I want to thank you for your kindness and I know that you will put on a good show. I will communicate with you later.

I see your dear mother occasionally and she is just as bright, chipper and optimistic as ever. Her visit is like a ray of sunshine.

I hope you and yours will have a nice Holiday Season.

Cordially yours,

F. Phinizy Calhoun, M.D.
Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank For Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Graves:

Thank you very much for your recent letter advising that Mr. Black will deliver the Phinizy Lectures on April 12 and 13.

To properly publicize the lectures we should like to have the titles of the lectures no later than March 1. We would like to send formal announcements of the lectures to alumni, friends, and other institutions. These should go out by mid-March.

It at all possible, we should like to have copies of the lectures at least a week in advance of the dates of delivery. This will give us time to make preparations for press coverage, which is usually detailed and effective, if our very able news staff has had the opportunity to prepare in advance.

Any biographical material which you may wish to send now, along with recent slick photographs of Mr. Black, we would appreciate. An announcement of the lectures will be made shortly after Christmas.

Please direct the above information to Louis T. Griffith, assistant to the President.

Very truly yours,

O. C. Aderhold

O. C. Aderhold
The Imperial College

December 8, 1969

[Narrative content not transcribed due to handwriting difficulty]
Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank For Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Graves:

Thank you for your letter of July 15 regarding Mr. Black's interest in our invitation to present the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures.

Mr. Phinizy was a University of Georgia graduate, Class of 1838, and a trustee and member of the University's Prudential Committee. Born in Oglethorpe County in 1819, he became a man of wealth. A banker, farmer, and contractor, he was director of such companies as the Southern Mutual Insurance Company, the Atlanta Biography says that at his death in 1889 his estate was worth $1,300,000.

He was a philanthropist, but a man who was conspicuously lacking in ostentation. He was, nevertheless, a man of some eccentricity. He endowed many rural churches, but with the understanding that these churches would never have instrumental music.

Dr. Phinizy Calhoun, grandson of Ferdinand Phinizy, and himself a distinguished alumnus of the Class of 1900, established the lectureship through the University of Georgia Foundation, with the request that the "income from this fund shall be used once each three years for the purpose of establishing a lectureship to be known as 'the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectureship.' It is my wish that an outstanding lecturer be secured once every three years who shall give a lecture to the faculty and students of the University of Georgia. Such lecturer is to be chosen by a committee of the faculty appointed by the President..."

The University Committee on Special Lectures and Convocations, in inaugurating the program, recommended that the person chosen be one of eminence in some field related to the interests and activities of The University of Georgia, preferably one whose contributions to national and international affairs "are in keeping with the stature of this lectureship and the history and traditions of this, the oldest chartered state university in the United States." The person chosen is given the privilege of delivering a single lecture or a series of not more than three lectures. In terms of publication, three would be preferable to one.
Arrangements are made with the University Press to publish the lectures under the imprimatur of the University.

We would want Mr. Black to choose a subject which he regards as significant and timely. As a distinguished leader in international affairs and as an active participant in efforts to create a peaceful and productive climate for the peoples of the world, we might anticipate that he would draw upon his experiences as did Judge Harold Medina, who inaugurated the series.

Judge Medina chose to deliver two lectures. One was scheduled at an evening hour, and the second was scheduled the following morning. The faculty and student body attended as did a large number of alumni and friends of the University, representatives of the media of communications, and Dr. and Mrs. Phinizy Calhoun and other members of the Phinizy family. A large number of special invitations were issued to persons throughout Georgia augmenting the usual announcements through the news media and University channels.

Honorarium for the lecturership is $1,200, and suitable arrangements are made, of course, for the comfort, pleasure, and entertainment of the guest speaker.

Under separate cover, I am sending a paperbound copy of the Medina lectures. The lectures were published in hard cover as well, but our supply is exhausted. Included in the package also are a copy of the Alumni Record for October 1954, with coverage of the opening lectures, and a copy of the program.

I hope that this information will be useful to Mr. Black and that if additional information is desired you will let me know. We are delighted that he is interested and we hope that he will be able to present the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures.

Very truly yours,

O. C. Aderhold
An introduction to the University...
July 15, 1960

Dear President Aderhold:

Mr. Black is not in the Bank this afternoon, and will be in Europe by the time this letter reaches you. But he is very much interested in your invitation for him to present the Phinizy Lectures at the University of Georgia during the coming school year, and he has asked me to get some further information concerning the Lectures.

I would appreciate it very much, for instance, if someone could tell me any relevant facts about Ferdinand Phinizy. What do the provisions of Dr. Calhoun's endowment say about the subject matter of the Lectures? If nothing is said about subject matter in the terms of the endowment, is there a wish that Mr. Black treat with some particular subject, and if so, what subject? Where would the Lectures be given and who would hear them?

I would be grateful to you for this information, together with any other information that you think would be of interest to Mr. Black.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

President C. C. Aderhold
University of Georgia
Athens
Georgia

HNG: ap
The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank
For Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gene:

Dr. Aderhold informs me that he has asked you to deliver the Phinizy Lectures at the University. I hope you will accept. It would give you an opportunity to say to the students and faculty and many members of the public some things that you may wish to say in regard to the program of the bank which you head.

Your return to Georgia for this purpose will give a great lift to your native state and the old University both of which are struggling with deep seated problems as you well know.

Judge Medina gave the first lectures. They were received with great enthusiasm and were published in a most attractive form - a credit to him and to the Lectureship.

Being a banker and a married man also you can appreciate that the honorary would be most welcome by Susette as I am sure she will get it in the end.
The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President

July 6, 1960

With my kindest personal regards always and thanks for all that you are doing for our country. I am

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Robt. B. Troutman

RBT:fc
The Honorable Eugene R. Black, President
The International Bank
For Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

It is my privilege, on behalf of The University of Georgia, to extend to you an invitation to present the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures at the University on a date of your choosing sometime during the coming school year.

Dr. Phinizy Calhoun, one of our outstanding alumni, established the lectureship in honor of his grandfather who was a graduate of our institution more than one hundred years ago. In 1956, Judge Harold R. Medina initiated the lectures.

Under the provisions of Dr. Calhoun's endowment, a series of two or three lectures are to be presented at intervals of three or four years. The sequence of the lectures may be worked out as the speaker wishes. In the case of Judge Medina, two lectures were scheduled -- one on an evening, and the other on the morning following. Provisions are made for an honorarium and travel expenses for the speaker, and for publication of the lectures by the University Press.

Your many friends, fellow alumni and associates in Georgia hope that you will find it possible to return to Athens and to honor your alma mater in the presentation of the Phinizy Lectures.

Cordially,

O. C. Aderhold
President
June 6, 1960

Dear Gene:

I just want to urge you to accept the invitation extended you by Dr. Aderhold to present the Ferdinand Phinizy Lectures at the University 1960-61 school year.

You have become, world wide, quite a famous and important personage and your "home folks" are very proud of you. We want you back as often as possible; but, especially in connection with the current invitation.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Robert O. Arnold.
December 4, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black  
President, The International  
Bank for Reconstruction and  
Development  
1818 H Street, N. W.  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

I suppose that the members of our student organization and the members of our faculty who attended your address here can scarcely begin to know the uses that you have for your valuable time rather than spending it with us, not the least of which would be to enjoy an uninterrupted visit with your daughter here in Charlottesville. But on behalf of our society and friends, please let me thank you most sincerely for attending and speaking at our dinner and say that there are none who would appreciate your presence more.

We all hope to be able to thank you again when you visit Mr. Jefferson's land later in this school year.

I regret that I became involved with some of our visitors and failed to see you to your car.

Thank you again for accepting our invitation.  

Very sincerely,  

George R. Davison  
President
October 24, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

We thank you again very sincerely for your kind acceptance for the evening of November 13. We will limit the formality in hopes that you, our guest, will enjoy the evening as much as every one else. We have extended an invitation to Mrs. Micaud, and we hope your daughter will also attend as our guest.

If you would care to visit any points of interest around Charlottesville, we will provide transportation.

We are all looking forward to this occasion, and thank you once more for this consideration to a group of very interested students.

Sincerely and respectfully,

George R. Davison
President
October 6, 1961

Honorable Eugene R. Black
President, The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

I understand that the John Bassett Moore Society of this law school has invited you to be the guest of honor at a dinner in the near future. I second this invitation most heartily.

The John Bassett Moore Society is an effective group of law students deeply interested in international affairs. They have a fine body of young men. They also have the close cooperation of certain members of our faculty including Mr. Percy Corbett and Mr. Hardy C. Dillard. I hope we shall have the honor and pleasure of having you here.

Sincerely,

F. D. G. Ribble
Dean

FDGR: mb
October 6, 1961

Dear Mr. Black:

I understand that the John Bassett Moore Society of the Law School will be in session on October 9th. I have been asked by the officers to extend to you an invitation to be present at the dinner in honor of John Bassett Moore. You will find it most convenient to arrive in time for the meeting of the Society.

I am enclosing a copy of the program, which will give you a correct idea of the character of the dinner. I feel sure that you will find it of interest, and I hope you will be able to accept the invitation.

Sincerely,

R. C. Ripple
Dean
September 26, 1961

Mr. Eugene R. Black
President, The International Bank
for Reconstruction and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

For some time the members of our student society have been watching with great interest the increasingly important role which the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has come to play in the settlement of international disputes. It is obvious that few nations want to be in the bank's disfavor, and this seems to us to be creating a form of "judicial power" which added weight to your efforts to settle the Indus River problem. We believe that the implications of this unusual activity of the World Bank are particularly far-reaching at this period in our history when lawyers are seeking something with which to weave a world legal order.

Therefore, I wish to extend to you, Mr. Black, an invitation on behalf of the Law School and this society to attend a dinner to be given in your honor and to invite you to discuss "The Role of the World Bank in the Settlement of International Disputes."

We are inclosing a current copy of this organization's new international law publication to acquaint you with one of the many activities of this student group. We sincerely hope that your schedule will permit you to accept this invitation to visit Mr. Jefferson's grounds within the next two or three months.

Very truly yours,

George R. Davison
President