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President Black Papers - Speeches

04

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Records of President Eugene R. Black: Speeches - Speeches 04

AFRICA INSTITUTE

J. R. Speer - Black

WORLD BANK



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TELEPHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-6360

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA

Address of Mr. Eugene R. Black,
President of The World Bank,
before the Afrika Instituut,
October 29, 1962
The Hague, The Netherlands

... These are very grave times, Mr. Chairman, of the most serious import for all of us. It is doubly impressive, therefore, to see a distinguished audience gathered here to consider the affairs of a continent whose day-to-day preoccupations are of quite a different order of concern. I am deeply convinced, nevertheless, that the theme of the Africa Institute, of cooperation with the peoples of Africa, is one of signal importance, and this was one reason why I was glad, some months ago, to accept your invitation to be here today. Another compelling factor was that your bidding came from the distinguished patron of the Institute, His Highness, Prince Bernhard, whose friendship I have come to prize ever more highly through the years.

I also welcomed the opportunity promised by this occasion for me to acknowledge the many ties, official and personal, which link the Netherlands and the World Bank. At the international conference which drafted the charter of the Bank in 1944, the Netherlands delegation played a leading part. Some of the most essential features of the Bank, and particularly of its financial structure, are largely of Dutch authorship. Dutchmen have always occupied key posts on our staff: the first treasurer of the Bank was from the Netherlands; and at present, both our general counsel and the head of our technical operations department, through whom all loan proposals must pass, are Dutch. From the start, the Netherlands has held a seat on our Board of Directors, and has always filled it with men of outstanding experience and ability,

beginning with Mr. Willem Beyen, who later was your Foreign Minister, and coming now to Dr. Pieter Liefstinck, formerly your Minister of Finance.

For my own part, I have reason to regard your country with special affection: it was here that I made my own beginnings in the world of international finance. In the year following liberation, I was among the representatives of American private banks who visited your country: a visit which resulted in our banks subscribing to an emergency loan to keep the Dutch economy afloat. All of us were deeply impressed by what we then saw of Dutch courage and determination, and it was a great tribute to Holland that, almost alone of the countries of Europe, she was able to finance the beginnings of her recovery partly on the basis of private credit from abroad.

Later on, as you will remember, the World Bank made a series of long-term loans in the Netherlands to assist post-war economic recovery. By this time, I had become a Director of the Bank, and was concerned with establishing the Bank's own credit in the American financial market. It was a great help, I may say, to be able to impress skeptical investors by pointing out that the Netherlands was one of our leading customers. At one time, in fact, we held well over \$200 million of loans to the Netherlands in our portfolio. Today, this money has been repaid, most of it well ahead of time; and we do not hold any Dutch paper at all. I say that with mixed feelings: glad, as a friend, that another friend is free of a debt; and sorry, as a banker, to have lost one of my best clients. Today, in fact, our situations are reversed. It is the Bank which is in your debt, to the extent of some 110 million guilders' worth of bonds we have sold to Dutch investors.

* * * * *

It was characteristic of the Dutch creative spirit, I think, that after the war, the Netherlands did not simply try to re-create the world in the image of 1939. Instead, the country immediately took a series of initiatives looking toward the building of a better European and world order. It was in this spirit that Benelux was created, and in this spirit that the

European Economic Community has taken form.

These creative acts were directed primarily to the forging of a new unity within Europe. They have served, however, to enlarge rather than to confine the international horizons of the Netherlands and of all the members of the Community. In particular, they have led you to contemplate new relations not only within most of Western Europe, but with nearly all of Africa as well.

This encounter between the new Europe and Africa is not particularly well described in that familiar term, the meeting of East and West. It is a meeting, as Sir Oliver Franks has pointed out, between North and South, and it is a meeting between two ages of time. The life of most of the continent's 250 million people is in some respects less advanced than Europe's in the Dark Ages. Particularly in the tropical zone, Africa's lands and peoples are a mosaic of many small pieces, largely without even the unifying influences of common language, common religion or shared historical experience. So, while superstition, ignorance, disease and poverty are widespread, it is hard to mount a sweeping attack against them, so crisscrossed and divided is Africa by national boundaries, natural barriers and cultural differences. And so different are both the natural and the cultural settings of Africa that the technology and social institutions of Europe will not necessarily provide easily workable models for the Africa of tomorrow.

The Africa of today, needless to say, is a place of rapid political change. At the end of the war, there were just four independent states in Africa. Today there are 33; and all but 10 of them are less than three years old. In some countries, there has been a rapid exodus of Europeans from governmental posts and a sinking in standards of policy-making and administration; some African leaders have made statements that have created uncertainty about their orientation in world affairs. And in any case, the achievement of independence in Africa has been accompanied by a pause in the flow of private capital to the continent.

All the same, I am not pessimistic about the prospects. For one thing, there already is much solid achievement among its new countries. After all, many of them have been preparing for independence for some time; and anyone who visits the continent cannot fail to be impressed by the quality of many individual statesmen and administrators and by the quickness with which they are grasping their many problems.

African leaders have shown themselves not merely open to change but intensely eager to achieve it. They have the great advantage that African society tends to be less static, less preoccupied with class and custom, than is the case in the many less developed countries elsewhere. From the history of the past two centuries, we know that an essential of economic development is the ability to change and adapt; and of all the omens for Africa's future, the desire for change is one of the most significant and hopeful.

For another thing, as has been well said, Africa is not only the most underdeveloped area left in the world; it is also the most understudied. No one knows what all its possibilities are; but our appreciation of them is more likely to grow than to become less. After all it was not long ago that the Sahara Desert was considered to be an empty waste; but now it is known to be a storehouse of mineral wealth. We are already familiar with most of the difficulties of developing Africa; but we are far from knowing what all the opportunities may be.

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Like the members of the European Economic Community, the World Bank has become increasingly conscious of Africa and its problems. Some time ago we appointed a Special Representative who has paid extensive visits to the continent in an effort to broaden both our knowledge of the newly independent countries and their knowledge of us. Within the last few months we have set up within the Bank a new operating department that concentrates exclusively on African development.

In common with almost everyone else, the World Bank is still learning about the problems of the continent, still trying to evolve ways to meet the particular needs of its peoples. We have been working in Africa for a dozen years and have lent some \$885 million there. But like everyone else working in this vast area we must be modest, I think, about what we have done. Nor do the Bank's activities constitute any kind of model or pattern. Being a Bank, we work on a practical basis, rather than according to some ideal design. Nevertheless, the Bank does require the projects it finances to be of high economic priority, and the record of the Bank does show, I believe, what kinds of progress are possible. I'm thinking of Ethiopia, for instance, where better roads have helped to double exports, or the Sudan, where land development is working a fundamental revolution in the lives of the peasantry.

In looking at Africa today, we can see one feature of the economic landscape that reminds us of our own early growth. The industrial revolution in Europe was in no small part a revolution in methods of transportation, and in developing the new continents of the Western Hemisphere, history tells us, the development of transportation was crucial. So it is now in Africa. The spreading out of new networks of travel is one of the priority tasks being undertaken on the continent. The Bank has lent more for this purpose than any other, and in virtually every region of Africa is helping to enlarge markets and encourage production by the development of railroads, highways and ports. Some of the new routes being financed by the Bank will have a double significance. The railway extension that the Bank is financing in the southern Sudan, for instance, will not only develop the economy of that region; it will help to unify two dissimilar parts of the country. The new highway network that the Bank is helping to finance in Ethiopia will not only stimulate the production of crops and livestock; it will help with the administrative and political unification of the loosely knit provinces of that country. These cases are not exceptional. Nearly everywhere in Africa, better transportation not only brings an economic return; it helps in other aspects of nation-building as well.

Up to now, the most spectacular progress in the development of Africa has been based on the exploitation of the continent's mineral wealth, and this, too, echoes some chapters in our own past. The most highly developed parts of Africa have been founded on mineral exploitation: the modern era in South Africa began with the discovery of diamonds and gold, for instance, and the development of Northern Rhodesia and the Congo began with copper. In recent years, other minerals -- iron, manganese and bauxite, for instance -- have begun to assume growing importance.

The main problem about these pockets of mineral wealth often is that they are remote. It is difficult to reach them, expensive to create or transplant a labor force for them, and often necessary to build up from scratch the necessary supporting social services -- housing, public health administration, schools and the like. The result is greatly to increase the cost of initial investment and to put it, very likely, beyond the capability of private capital alone.

In two such cases, the World Bank has made large loans to help tap and develop the mineral resources of Africa. One of these projects is for the mining and shipment of manganese in Gabon; and this project sent out its first ore to European countries early this month. A second, due to begin operating next year, will mine and ship iron ore from Mauritania; and this project well shows the decisive role that mineral development may play in an African country.

Mauritania is a vast country, twice the size of France; but nearly all of it is desert. Nobody knows how many Mauritians there are: perhaps not many more than 800,000; but one thing Mauritians have in common -- nearly all of them earn only a bare subsistence, from grazing or primitive cultivation. At one time the country was so poor that it could not even support an administrative center; it was governed from a city outside its own borders, in Senegal. When I was in Mauritania two years ago, in 1960,

I met the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in a small school house in the capital town, since as yet there was not a single government building in the country.

Today, all that is changing. The reason is a range of hills deep in the interior of Mauritania, near the old French military post of Fort Gouraud. This range contains enormous quantities of high-grade iron ore -- proven reserves of 100 million tons, and estimated reserves amounting to 150 million tons more. A mining company, MIFERMA, owned mostly by European steel companies, is building a 350-mile railway to connect the ore deposits with the ocean at Port Etienne. The first shipments of ore are expected to take place next summer.

The MIFERMA project already is promising a dramatic reversal of Mauritania's prospects. Even now, Fort Gouraud has grown to be a town of 3,500 people; Port Etienne is growing toward a population of 10,000; and Nouakchott, the capital, once a tiny desert settlement of less than 400 people, is a new town of about 2,000, with schools, a water system and modern housing. Where the country was once unable to pay its own way, it now has prospects of an income of \$8 million a year from taxes and royalties on the mining operation alone. The country now has a unique opportunity to become self-supporting and to offer to its people a decent way of life.

The ambition of every country in Africa is to develop industry as a source of employment and higher living standards for its people. The roads to industrialization are several, and one already being traveled in Africa is the transition that can be made from cultivating agricultural products to using them as the basis of processing and manufacturing. In Kenya, for example, the products of field and forest are the base for small plants making over a hundred different kinds of manufactured products.

In the field of industry generally, the Bank looks for private investors to show the way. The Bank has established an affiliate, the International

Finance Corporation, to help industry to grow in the underdeveloped countries: the Corporation finds or itself provides finance to supplement the capital of entrepreneurs; and where necessary, it helps to recruit managerial and technical skills from the developed countries. Over a third of the investments of the Corporation have been in one or another kind of processing.

One of its most interesting investments of this sort is in an African project particularly well known in the Netherlands: the Kilombero Sugar Company in Tanganyika, whose mill Prince Bernhard himself helped to inaugurate earlier this month. This enterprise, you may recall, combines both the growing and the processing of sugar cane. It transplants some of the Dutch mastery of tropical agriculture from the Indies to a fertile African valley, backed by financing mostly from British and Dutch sources. For its part, the Bank's affiliated Corporation put up the equivalent of a million pounds sterling, or nearly a third of the finance needed at the outset. The Corporation was able to assure the margin of capital needed to plan the project on a large enough scale to be economic; and it took a special interest in efforts to enlist local investment and thereby to give Africans a stake, however modest, in the success of the project. Preparing the cane fields has involved heroic struggles to clear jungles in the midst of torrential and unseasonal rains. But with the inauguration of the mill itself, a milestone has been reached. Kilombero sugar will soon be a standard commodity in Tanganyika -- and not only a source of employment but an integral part of the standard of living there.

The Kilombero project is one of a growing number of examples of large-scale plantation agriculture in Africa which can help the continent toward industrialization. Another and even more powerful propellant in that direction is the extraction of minerals, which we already have seen in its early stages in the cases I have mentioned in Gabon and Mauritania. The chief example of this kind of development in tropical Africa is the rapid industrial growth that the mining and processing of minerals have helped to bring

about in the Federation of Rhodesia.

The mining and processing of copper, and of gold, asbestos and chrome, brought large amounts of capital into Rhodesia. The industry required much in the way of foundations: a transportation system had to be built, and electric power had to be installed to run the mines and processing plants. The industry created a big payroll and brought into being a large labor force, many of whose workers came from overseas and already had the experience of a modern living standard. The result, which up to now has been exceptional in tropical Africa, was to create not only an effective demand for the products of modern industry, but also the means of producing what was necessary to satisfy the demand. In Rhodesia today are scores of industrial plants producing everything from candles and razor blades to heavy engineering products; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ million pairs of shoes and boots a year are manufactured in one Rhodesian plant alone.

All this has required steadily increasing amounts of electric power, and for a time a shortage of power threatened to curtail the rate at which economic development in Rhodesia could proceed. The difficulty arose from the fact that the coal to fuel the power plants had to be hauled a distance of 350 miles from where it was needed. The railways, which at the same time were struggling with many other urgent demands, were simply unable to deliver all the coal that was wanted. To meet the shortfall the generating plants were using wood, which is not plentiful in Rhodesia; and they were even importing up to 10,000 tons of coal a month all the way from the United States by way of the Angola and Congo railways.

A solution was found in the Federation's resources of water power. It was decided to build a high dam across the Zambezi River at the Kariba Gorge, about 200 miles downstream from Victoria Falls. While the flow of water at the Gorge was fairly low most of the year, a high dam would impound enough water to generate very large quantities of electricity all the year round. Financing was found from a combination of public and private sources,

including the copper companies themselves. The Bank, with a loan of \$80 million, provided the largest single component of the financing.

Construction began in the summer of 1956, and in spite of two record-breaking floods was completed ahead of schedule, in 1960. The dam is the biggest thing of its kind that has ever been built in Africa -- 600 meters from shoulder to shoulder and 125 meters high. Behind the dam the reservoir is long enough to reach from Amsterdam to Bremen, and has an area twice as large as Luxemburg. So far, 600,000 kilowatts of capacity have been installed, and 900,000 more can be added as the demand requires. Kariba not only is providing power for the mines, but is the central support of a power grid supplying all the major consumption centers in Rhodesia. By any estimate, Kariba will be able to supply all of the power needed in Rhodesia for a decade to come.

* * * * *

The industrial development that has taken place in Rhodesia is of course the exception rather than the rule. Africa is still a continent of villages and huts rather than cities and skyscrapers. Progress has been very uneven, and only a very few Africans, relatively speaking, have been touched by it.

Although the overwhelming majority of Africans support themselves by raising crops or grazing herds, they do not grow enough of the right food to provide a decent diet. An appalling number of them -- particularly the children -- die each year of diseases associated with dietary deficiencies. Most African farmers contribute little to the cash economy, and provide no consumer market for industry. In the process of economic development, many millions of them simply do not participate.

Increasing agricultural output, as we all know, has been difficult throughout the underdeveloped world, and it is especially so in Africa. Partly this is due to the unfriendliness of the continent itself: in tropical Africa, where almost three out of every four Africans live, good soil is

the exception rather than the rule. Climate, instead of being an ally, is often an enemy. Seasons are extreme and irregular, and tremendous heat evaporates rainfall faster than it can be taken in by crops. One man out of every three in Africa works for the insects, the rodents, and other pests.

The habits of Africans themselves stand in the way of progress. Living outside the cash economy, or at best around its edges, most farmers aim more to achieve mere subsistence than to raise a surplus for market. In the large areas of Africa where cattle grazing is a principal agricultural activity, herds often serve little or no economic purpose at all: they are maintained merely as a show of wealth. Over many hundreds of thousands of square miles the typical method of cultivation is bush-fallowing. Traditionally, the farmer clears off a small section of forest or scrub land, farms it for two or three years until the soil has begun to grow tired, and then moves on to another plot -- leaving the land to revive. Unfortunately, with the growth of population, in many areas the land is now not given time to restore its fertility before it is put to use again, stripped of cover and left dangerously vulnerable to erosion by wind and water.

Clearly, ways must be found to attach more Africans to permanent holdings of land, and to give the African farmer both the means and the motive to increase the productiveness of his homestead. In a number of countries south of the Sahara, the Bank has been glad to support programs aimed at these objectives. In Kenya, for instance, we are supporting the comprehensive land settlement program known as the Swynnerton Plan. The aim of the Plan is to raise the living standards of African farmers to a point at which each small holding will provide not merely subsistence but also an income of at least £100 a year from cash crops. Here in Kenya, land holdings did exist, but under tribal custom they were divided into many separate fragments; sometimes one individual owned as many as 20 different plots, so widely separated that he would be hard put to visit, let alone cultivate them all, in the course of a day. Under the Swynnerton Plan, nearly two million acres have

been redistributed. Some 275,000 African farm families now have consolidated freeholdings that are possible to farm efficiently. With the help of the Bank's loan, an extensive program of development is being carried out: roads and water supplies are being provided; marketing and processing cooperatives have been organized; extension services are being performed and credit for cultivators is available.

Already the results are impressive. African farmers are growing 40,000 acres of coffee, 4,000 acres of tea and a rapidly growing acreage of pyrethrum. Ten years ago, none of these crops were grown by Africans: now they provide a fifth of Kenya's export income, the foundations of a cash economy, and support a greatly improved standard of living for the farmers.

In this part of the economy of Kenya, one may say that the yeast has been mixed in and the loaf is beginning to rise. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this kind of transformation must take place widely throughout Africa if the continent is to keep moving forward into the 20th century. For the development of Africa and its peoples, it is absolutely essential that the farmer should become a productive part of the market economy and that agriculture should become an expansive factor in economic growth.

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At each step along the way of economic development, Africans have been learning new skills -- as farmers, workers and even as entrepreneurs and proprietors, although still in small numbers. But one of the biggest obstacles to the development of the continent -- as of the underdeveloped world as a whole -- is the lack of trained manpower. The underdeveloped countries are attacking this problem through programs of education, and in my opinion, nothing could be more important in the whole field of development than this effort to make the human factor itself more effective.

One organization able to help is the International Development Association, an affiliate of the Bank which not only extends development credits for the same kind of projects as the Bank finances, but also can fi-

nance projects in social fields. Last month, IDA approved its first assistance to education. This was done in Africa, in the form of a \$5 million credit for building secondary schools in Tunisia. IDA is looking forward to a continuing and more intensive collaboration with the Tunisian school authorities; and I believe that over the years the Association will have a considerable role to play in the development of schools in many other countries of Africa.

The Bank also has been considering what it could do on its own part to improve and extend education in the less developed countries. We are now studying the desirability of a program of grants from our accruing profits to assist technical, vocational or other educational projects closely related to the objectives of the lending activities of the Bank and IDA. It is difficult to estimate now the amount to be devoted to this purpose, but it could be as much as \$10 million a year. Dollar for dollar, this could be one of the most effective activities of the Bank, and no doubt much of it would be for the benefit of Africa.

* * * * *

Mr. Chairman, I have been talking up to now almost as if Africa's problems are unique. They are not, of course. They can be found, in greater or less degree, in many other parts of the world. But in Africa, a number of these problems are especially acute, and none is more so than the question of finding the capital necessary for development.

Africa's position is one of exceptional dependence on the rest of the world. In no other area do exports form so large a proportion of total trade. No other area depends so much on foreign commerce and investment for its capital requirements. And since it is difficult to obtain private capital for some of Africa's most urgent needs -- for the development of agriculture and transportation, for example -- an exceptionally large part of the investment in the continent must come from public sources.

The question remains of how to make this task of aid to development a tolerable one for the countries that choose to assume it, and how to carry it out so that it will accomplish the right kind of result in the countries that receive the aid. After more than 15 years spent as a close observer of all kinds of efforts in this field, I am convinced that far too much money flows through bilateral channels, and that this is more costly than it should be, both for giver and receiver.

It is entirely natural, I agree, that donor countries should try to use funds for development in such a way that they will achieve some diplomatic or commercial advantage for themselves. But assistance given to win allies abroad or to gain a particular supply contract is by its nature not concerned with the real needs of the recipient country. In fact, since the war we have seen more than one example in which an underdeveloped country's credit has been damaged and its political stability threatened by the unrestrained offering and acceptance of aid given not for sound economic objectives but for political and commercial reasons.

Surely the criterion of aid ought to be the economic needs of the recipient, and not the political or commercial interests of the aid-giving country. Yet even when provided on this basis of need, aid can reward its donors by increasing the importance of the less developed areas of the globe as trading partners and customers. And the most economical and effective way to achieve this is through more international coordination of the aid effort and through greater use of international channels.

Aid through international organizations can be given with the central purpose of helping the countries receiving that aid. Because these organizations are known to be free of diplomatic or commercial motives, they can

insist that the projects they assist must be established on a sound basis and -- most important of all -- they can make their help to development conditional upon the right kind of efforts being made inside the recipient country itself. Since they are not interested in diplomatic advantage, they can also take the brunt of criticism when the best course in a given country may simply be to give no aid at all until the requisite internal action has been taken.

These are important advantages of policy. The simple administrative advantages offered by the international administration of aid also are considerable. International organizations can draw on the development experience and expertness of all nations, including the underdeveloped countries themselves; they achieve important economies by enabling the developing countries to obtain goods and services internationally, wherever they are cheapest and best. And international organization offers a framework in which there can be put to use the resources and knowledge of the smaller industrial countries who would be hard put to it to mount an extensive and expensive aid administration of their own.

A case now in point is the International Development Association, the affiliate of the Bank I mentioned earlier. The member governments of IDA are members of the Bank; and the two institutions have the same directors, management and staff. Like the Bank, IDA lends and is paid back in "hard" currencies, and to the projects it assists it gives the same hard scrutiny as does the Bank. But IDA's credit is given at long term -- 50 years -- and is free of interest, although there is a small administrative charge. The Association therefore is able to help countries that are partly or completely beyond the reach of the Bank and other conventional lenders -- countries whose credit

is not sufficient to enable them to borrow at all on conventional terms, or countries which can borrow, but cannot borrow enough, to finance all the development which otherwise lies within their capabilities of planning and execution.

IDA was established in 1960, as an experiment and with modest capital resources. By the middle of 1963 those resources will have been committed, so that the time has come to consider an expansion of the funds of IDA to enable the Association to carry on with its task. IDA's board of directors is now framing recommendations to Governments. I hope that before too long, these recommendations will have been transmitted to the member countries, and I hope that they will be carefully considered and approved.

I believe that the continuance of IDA is important to the underdeveloped world generally, but nowhere is it more important than in Africa. Not only is Africa exceptionally dependent on outside capital, as we have seen, but nearly all of its independent countries are severely limited in their ability to attract and repay financing on conventional terms. If these countries are to move forward in this crucial time of their existence, then it must be on the basis of grants or of funds on terms like those offered by IDA. As for making this help available through IDA rather than through bilateral channels, I have already stated the case for that; it is based on experience which has convinced me that economic aid is most effective when it is provided on an international basis. But let me add one more observation: to the administration of aid and to the problems of a continent, this step would bring the same great principle that the Netherlands already has taught in Europe: that nations have much to gain by acting in concert, and little to risk by bold experiment.

*P.R. Speeches -
Black
Africa Institute*

Mr. Wilson

October 31, 1962

Harold Graves

Distribution of Mr. Black's Speech

The distribution of French and German translations of Mr. Black's speech to the Governors, about which you inquired, was made from the Paris Office. This would not have been a large distribution -- possibly about 300 in each case.

HNG:ap

P.R. Speeches
Black
Africa Institute

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The Africa Institute in Rotterdam was founded in 1945 after the liberation of the Netherlands. The changes in the economic situation after the war necessitated the exploration of new markets, and this need was obviously increased by the events in Indonesia.

The foundation of the Institute was prompted by the need to establish a central organisation where the study of possibilities in Africa could be utilised advantageously for Dutch economy. Economic and commercial information had to be collected and passed on to those concerned. The people in authority, science and industry succeeded in finding an excellent basis for collaboration which, one may well say, is particularly friendly. In fact, the Africa Institute has always been able to maintain the flexibility of a private organisation, which has contributed to the resulting important advantages - recognised by all concerned - in regard to the development of its activities.

Since 1947 there has been a monthly publication containing detailed studies and articles on the many aspects of the relations between the Netherlands and Africa. Further the Institute makes economic studies of particular countries at the request of its members. These publications are of a confidential nature and their distribution is limited.

All recent developments in Africa which may be of use to Dutch business people are published under special headings.

The Africa Institute keeps commercial and economic activities separate. The staff, which is made up of economists who graduated from the School of Economics in Rotterdam, work for the commercial interests ("short term activities") in the following way:

1. By analysing the market for all Dutch products destined for export to African territories. Since the Institute was formed in 1945 the staff has made over 50 trips to Africa, and because of this the Institute offers a valuable collection of information and personal experience in this field.

The Dutch export trade with Africa has increased 20-fold since the war, a result to which the activities of the Institute have contributed.

2. By supplying Dutch trade & industry with valuable information, including details on customs' formalities, import restrictions and duties, cost of living, etc.
3. By encouraging Dutch firms to take part in trade fairs in Africa.
4. By forming export groups.

The "long term" activities include:

- a) a detailed study of all economic aspects of the development of African territories.
- b) the study of the effects of the European Common Market Agreement and of the problem of underdeveloped countries on Afro-Dutch relations.
- c) information given as much to the authorities as to the private sector on the relations between Dutch and African economy.
- d) collaboration on an international scale, particularly regarding African problems. Contributions have been made in this field towards forming an opinion on the safeguard of investments in under-developed territories.
- e) organisation of goodwill trips to Africa, in which economic and other scientific personalities take part. About 15 such trips have already taken place.

Public interest for Africa is continually increasing in the Netherlands. This is stimulated by conferences, press-articles and by the organisation of, or participation in meetings and days of study.

At important occasions special publications are issued by the Africa Institute as for example the visits of the Emperor of Ethiopia and the President of Liberia to the Netherlands.

The independence of various African countries has also received much publicity. The Institute, by making its library and premises available to students, greatly encourages economic studies on Africa.

Summarising these activities it can be said that the Africa Institute contributes as much as possible to strengthen the ties between Africa and the Netherlands.

Board of Governors: Honorary chairman: H.R.H. Prince of the Netherlands

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Address: Afrika Instituut
Coolsingel 58,
Rotterdam - 1.
Telephone: 110225 & 110226

*P.R. Speeches
Black
The Africa Institute*

August 14, 1962

Dear Prince Bernhard:

Please accept my thanks for your letter of July 26th.

I am very honored to be invited to make the address at the Africa Conference at The Hague on October 29th and would be very glad to accept the invitation. As I understand it, the director of the Africa Institute will get in touch with me about arranging the details.

It has been several years since I was in Holland and I am looking forward both to visiting the country again and, in particular, to seeing you.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

His Royal Highness
The Prince of the Netherlands
Soestdijk Palace
The Netherlands

ERB:cml



JUL 30 REC'D

P. R. Spierhuis
Black
The Africa Institute
Soestdijk Palace,
July 26th, 1962.

Dear Mr. Black,

The Africa Institute of which I am patron intends to organise an Africa Conference at The Hague on 29th October next for its members and a number of specially invited guests, including members of the Netherlands Cabinet, government officials and representatives of countries with which the Netherlands is on friendly terms.

The Africa Institute wishes to devote special attention to the problem of capital investment in African countries, and would naturally like to invite the person best qualified to speak on this important subject.

It would therefore be greatly appreciated if you would agree to address the meeting, especially since I believe you have not previously spoken in this country.

If you are able to accept this invitation, the director of the Africa Institute will get in touch with your Secretariat with a view to arranging the details.

I would mention that the second subject to be discussed is the problem of relations between Africa and European Economic Community. I am writing to Professor Hallstein, inviting him to speak on this subject.

In view of my country's ever-growing interest in the development of the African territories, the Institute would be delighted if you would agree to come to Holland for this Africa Conference.

With all my very best wishes and regards

Yours sincerely,

Prince of the Netherlands.

ack
August 14

1 July 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

The Africa Institute of which I am former director
is pleased to announce that the Africa Institute will be
host for its members and a number of specially invited guests
including members of the African Economic Commission, government
officials and representatives of countries with which the
Institute is in friendly relations.

The Africa Institute wishes to devote special at-
tention to the groups of capital investment in African
countries, and would naturally like to invite the person
best qualified to speak on this important subject.

It would be a great pleasure if you
could give us a friendly conversation at your
convenience, and if you could let us know in this country.

If you are able to accept this invitation, we
would be pleased to have you as a guest at our
Institute with a view to arranging the details.

I would mention that the second subject to be dis-
cussed at the symposium is relations between Africa and Europe
Economic Community. I am writing to Professor Helleiner, who
visited him to speak on this subject.

In view of my country's ever-growing interest in
the development of the African continent, the Institute
would be delighted if you would come to help
for this Africa Institute.

With all my very best wishes and regards

Yours sincerely,

1962 JUL 30 AM 8:28

RECEIVED
GENERAL FILES
CORRESPONDENCE

Office of the Secretary

ECOSOC

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WORLD BANK



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1818 H STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 25, D. C. TELEPHONE: EXECUTIVE 3-6360

ADDRESS TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, APRIL 5, 1962

By Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank

Mr. President and Members of the Council:

This is the thirteenth successive year in which I have reported to you on our activities. Superstition apart, it might be supposed that the occasion would be becoming a little routine. However, I do not find it so; it is always a refreshing experience to be able to look at our activities in the wider setting of the whole economic and social effort of the United Nations. And this year it seems to me particularly worthwhile, not only because since I last reported to you the scope and volume of our activities has greatly widened, but also because of the General Assembly's recent resolution designating the next ten years as the United Nations Development Decade. It seems a good time to take stock of our labors.

In the past few years, the economic development of the poorer countries has been recognized as probably the greatest immediate challenge facing mankind. This recognition has brought an immense broadening and deepening of the stream of assistance to these countries. As experience has grown, our understanding of the problems of development has also been greatly enlarged, helping us to direct the flow of aid to greater purpose, and generating, at the same time, a complex variety of technical assistance services to the developing countries. With the quickening pace of the development effort, new

programs have been launched and new instruments fashioned to stimulate economic growth -- among them the U.N. Special Fund, the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the various bilateral programs of assistance, often coordinated by consultations between the various lending countries.

The World Bank, which when I first addressed this Council in 1950 was virtually the only multilateral agency concerned with development finance, has come to work closely with many of these newer institutions. At the same time, it has been expanding its own activities. It has maintained its position as the largest single source of multilateral development aid. Its own lending, which by 1950 amounted to only \$750 million (of which two-thirds had been lent not for development but for post-war reconstruction), now stands at the equivalent of nearly six and a half billion dollars, financing carefully planned and economically productive projects in sixty countries. This lending has been achieved without further calls on the Bank's member countries beyond their original paid-up subscriptions (which have so far provided usable funds amounting to about 1.7 billion dollars), the balance being obtained by borrowing in the capital markets of the world, by selling portions of the Bank's loans, and from the Bank's own earnings. The range of the Bank's technical assistance services has been very greatly enlarged, their emphasis remaining always on helping member countries to make the best possible use of the resources available to them. Finally, the Bank has been reinforced by the creation of two separate but associated institutions. The first, the International Finance Corporation, came into existence a little over five years ago to foster private industry in the developing countries. The second, the International Development Association, started operations only last year, its task being to provide external development capital to countries which for balance of payments reasons are unable to

raise sufficient finance abroad on conventional terms. These three organizations-- Bank, IFC and IDA -- form an increasingly close-knit team.

The Bank and its affiliates thus have a firmly established place in the whole development effort. As a part of that effort, they have shared in that remarkable growth which has now made it possible for the General Assembly to enunciate with realism such ambitious goals for the next ten years. And it is as a part of that effort that their work should be judged.

You have before you the Annual Reports of all three institutions, covering the twelve months ended June 30, 1961. The reports reflect a very active year for us all. The Bank made 27 loans, totaling just under \$610 million. This figure was a little below that for the previous year, but the fall reflects the accident of the calendar rather than any true reduction in our rate of lending. The International Finance Corporation made ten investments, totaling \$6,159,000. The International Development Association signed its first development credit in May of 1961, and by the end of the following month had committed a total of \$101,000,000. Total new commitments of the three institutions during the year were thus a little over \$717 million altogether.

It would be misleading, however, to leave the story where it stood last June. Since my last report to you, a little over eleven months ago, the Bank and its affiliates have lent more than \$1.1 billion. Accidents of the calendar are this time working somewhat in our favor. Nevertheless, with nearly three months of the current fiscal year to run, the Bank has already lent nearly \$664 million, and it is clear that its total lending will exceed the figure of any previous year. IDA has extended sixteen more development credits since last June, amounting to a further \$101 million, and IFC has made seven investments totaling over \$17 million. For all three institutions, there are many more operations in the pipeline. We are busier than ever before, and expect this to continue.

But money, of course, is only one ingredient in the process of economic development. The current expansion in our rate of lending is matched by a rapid growth in our technical assistance activities. Some of these have been along familiar lines: the dispatch of general or sectoral economic survey missions, the provision of economic advisers, the work of the Economic Development Institute (which this summer will conduct its first course particularly designed for officials from French-speaking countries), training programs for government officials held within the Bank, and so forth. But there have also been two major innovations; both, it seems to me, are very much in keeping with the proposals put forward by the General Assembly.

The first is the Bank's new Development Advisory Service, inaugurated last November. In recent years, we have been receiving an increasing number of requests from our member countries to provide resident advisers to help in resolving the major policy problems which inevitably arise in preparing and carrying out development programs. Although we have done our best to meet these requests, we have found it difficult to do so. The supply of suitably qualified persons on our existing staff is limited, and they cannot easily be spared; outside experts of the right kind are frequently available only for periods too short for them to be effective agents for the kind of technical help that the Bank is best suited to provide. Our aim is to establish a new career service of highly qualified persons willing to undertake repeated assignments of this kind in the developing countries -- a pool of experienced talent upon which the Bank will be able to draw, in appropriate cases, to meet requests for assistance when they are received. It will not be easy to find the right people to staff the Service: success as an adviser on economic development problems requires both exceptional knowledge and exceptional tact. But we

have already made a start, both by assigning some of our own people to this service, and by recruiting new talent from outside. I feel confident that the service will measure up to the important responsibilities which will fall upon it.

The second innovation lies in the greatly increased opportunities we are finding to help our members bring promising projects to the stage at which their financing can be considered. It has been our experience over many years that the chief obstacle to increased lending by the Bank has been the dearth of properly prepared and justified projects. The same situation is holding up lending by IDA in many countries. We intend in future to offer technical and financial assistance on an increasing scale in order to assist in the preparation of studies of development projects or programs which might eventually be financed with Bank or IDA assistance.

As you know, we already work very closely with the Special Fund; we have helped in formulating a number of the proposals for pre-investment surveys subsequently financed by the Fund, and we have acted, on its behalf, as Executing Agency for many more. But there is more that we can do also within the framework of the Bank and IDA to help close the sizeable gap which still exists between the identification of a possible project and the signing of a loan to finance its construction. Although both the Special Fund and the Bank have in fact, from their respective sides, always tried to help investment proposals across that gap, many good projects have never been carried out because the countries concerned have lacked the experience (or the knowledge or money to hire the experience) that is needed to carry out the engineering and other preparatory work necessary to put the project into execution. For this reason, the Bank is now placing increased emphasis on helping its members to find qualified consultants to prepare studies for projects or programs. In suitable

cases, we are actually helping to organize and finance the studies. We hope that the result will be to accelerate the development process at a point where all too often it has lost its way.

For the International Finance Corporation, too, this has been a year of change and innovation. The changes in management and in the Corporation's organizational structure included the retirement of Mr. Robert L. Garner, who as President of IFC had led the Corporation through the first five years of its existence. Among innovations, the most important was the amendment of IFC's Charter to permit it to make equity investments. This change should greatly enlarge IFC's opportunities for encouraging private industry in the developing countries. It should also encourage closer cooperation between IFC and the Bank, since the two institutions can play complementary roles, one supplying venture capital and the other offering long-term fixed interest loans.

To take advantage of this change, IFC has now assumed primary responsibility on behalf of itself, the Bank and IDA for maintaining relations with privately-owned and managed industrial development banks in our member countries. Initiatives taken by IFC in planning financial and technical assistance for these banks could thus lead to the signing of a World Bank loan or IDA credit, as well as to an investment by the Corporation itself. IFC has marked its entry into this new field by acquiring stock in two industrial financing institutions in Colombia.

Another possibility opened up by the IFC Charter amendment is that of helping to underwrite stock issues in the many countries where the capital market is in an early stage of growth or is for other reasons unable to meet local needs. In these countries, industrial growth is retarded by the difficulties of raising equity capital from local sources for new ventures or for expansion. It seems possible that IFC may be able to help here, by joining

with local institutions in sponsoring offerings of industrial securities to the general public as well as by making investments on its own behalf. We hope to announce the first operation of this kind very soon.

Mention of these new efforts on the part of IFC in collaboration with the Bank to promote industrial development in member countries reminds me to comment that the amount of assistance provided by the Bank and IDA in this field is frequently seriously underrated. Aside from our direct loans and credits to industrial enterprises and industrial development banks, which are considerable, the fact is that a very large part of our investment classified under other headings is directly designed to promote industrial development. An urban power project, for instance, that did not, on close examination, seem to provide a very substantial amount of power for industrial use would have a rough passage through our reviewing machinery. And so it is with railway, highway or port loans -- they are, in very many cases, justified primarily because they are to provide facilities critically needed for industrial growth. Without these essential public services, few industrial ventures could thrive.

Nearly a year has passed since the International Development Association signed its first development credit, and it is easier to see the way ahead than when I last reported to you. Altogether, twenty credits have now been signed, all on the terms which I last year suggested to you as being likely: a grace period of ten years, repayment in foreign exchange over the subsequent forty years, and no interest. The only cost to the borrower is a service charge, designed to cover IDA's administrative costs, of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% per annum on amounts actually withdrawn and outstanding. The total committed by IDA so far is a little over \$200 million, although actual disbursements are of course still very much smaller: it will be a year or two before the first projects financed by IDA approach completion. So far, as we expected, the bulk of IDA's lending has

been for projects of the same kinds traditionally financed by the Bank, although it has also extended to the field of water supply. Before long we expect to be able to report more varied lending, particularly in the educational field, where we have been working on the preparation of projects in cooperation with UNESCO.

As IDA gathers momentum, however, the day is hastened when it will have to return to governments for a replenishment of its funds. Unlike the Bank, IDA does not look to the private capital market, and because the term of its credits is so long, it will be some time before any substantial repayments become available for re-lending. To judge from the amount of operations in the pipeline, it is clear that IDA will have committed all of its initial capital well before the end of the five years during which these funds become available for disbursement. Indeed the need for replenishment of IDA's resources and lending authority is near enough -- and will soon become clear enough -- to warrant all of us giving the problem earnest consideration.

IDA was created to fill a very real need -- to ensure a continuing flow of development finance to countries which for balance of payments reasons could not borrow abroad sufficient funds on conventional terms. That need is more urgent than ever. As studies by OEEC, the Bank and others have shown, many countries have borrowed as much -- or nearly as much -- on conventional terms as they can service without undue difficulty. Some, tempted by inappropriate offers of short-term credit, have gone beyond the limits of prudence, and have mortgaged their foreign exchange income over the next few years to such an extent that they have endangered not only their economic development but their essential current imports as well. The OEEC study gives several examples of countries which have borrowed at such short term that a half or more of their foreign debt is due for repayment within five years. This would not matter if their debts were small, but our own studies show that the same countries may have

to spend up to a quarter of their total foreign exchange income in meeting the service on these obligations. There is clear danger here.

If the risk of financial difficulties is to be averted -- if the momentum of economic development in these countries is to be maintained -- then it is essential that substantial development assistance be made available at long term and at low rates of interest. I do not believe that the present proportion is high enough. While there has been a most welcome increase in recent years in the number of countries offering important amounts of development aid, few of the newcomers have yet brought themselves, to the extent that is needed, to provide at least part of their aid on appropriately lenient financial terms.

I very much hope that this situation can soon be improved, for I can see otherwise a real danger that we may arrive at a point where although a sufficient amount of aid is on offer, it is on terms which the underdeveloped countries cannot accept without endangering that very process of orderly economic growth toward which the aid is directed. Some change in the proportion of conventional to "unconventional" lending can be expected to come about within the framework of bilateral aid agreements, but the extent of the additional support given to IDA will have a significant effect on the outcome -- and thus on the prospects of the underdeveloped countries.

I have spoken at some length about the particular problems and interests of the Bank, IFC and IDA. Let me finish on a less introspective note. I want to put on record the complete support of all three institutions for the objectives of the United Nations Decade of Development. It may be that because of our special structure and responsibilities we sometimes appear, both to others and to ourselves, to be somewhat detached from the operations of the United Nations as a whole. But much of this is illusory. We are and must remain united with

the United Nations family in our commitment to the common objectives of raising living standards in the less developed countries and setting them on the road to self-sustaining economic growth. There will be many opportunities, over the coming years, for the Bank, IFC and IDA to work fruitfully with other agencies and institutions within the United Nations family. We, for our part, will do our best to seize these opportunities whenever they may occur.

HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL

Eugene R. Black
Harvard Business
School Club

June 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thank you for your kind letter of June 6th. ✓

It was truly a great pleasure for me to have addressed the Harvard Business School Club of New York and I personally found the occasion extremely interesting.

The Steuben bowl that was presented to me is beautiful and I send thanks to all those who made this possible.

Not only did I have an interesting time at the dinner, I also enjoyed being with you and the partners of Kuhn, Loeb for luncheon.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Mr. Morris H. Wright
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
30 Wall Street
New York 5, N.Y.

JVR:cm1

JUN 9 REC'D

Thirty Wall Street
New York 5

Speicher Black

Harvard Business²⁻
School Club

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

June 6, 1962

Dear Mr. Black:

I would like to again express the appreciation of the Harvard Business School Club of New York for your outstanding speech last night.

Your message certainly made a great impression on all of us and I only wish it could be given broad public distribution.

From a personal point of view, I particularly enjoyed the opportunity of getting acquainted with you and hope that our paths will cross again soon.

Many thanks and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Morris H. Wright

Morris H. Wright.

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

L

ack June 19

*Spencer Black
Files
Harvard Business
School Club*

Mr. Black

June 4, 1962

Harold Graves

Harvard Business School Alumni gathering

This event begins with a reception at 5:30 pm in Suite 101 at the Biltmore Hotel. There you will meet the men who are going to be at the head table: George Woods, George Champion, Harold Helm, John Schiff and enough others to make a total of about a dozen.

Dress is business suit.

As you know, the introduction and presentation will be made by Morris Wright, partner of Kuhn, Loeb and President of the Harvard Business School Club of New York.

HNG:ap

Speeches - Black
Harvard Business
School Club

Mr. Black

March 27, 1962

Tom Noone

Award, Harvard Business School Club of New York

The attached is self-explanatory. At Harold Graves request, I called Mr. Wright (who is a Partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.) to inquire whether you would be expected to give a speech if you accept his invitation.

Mr. Wright says that it is usual for recipients to say something, although it would not be necessary for you to deliver a formal address. I told him that you were under medical orders not to accept any further speaking engagements. He then indicated that, perhaps there could be some kind of informal discussion between you and some of those whom you would like to have invited to sit at the head table with you. He said that they could accommodate eight or ten such additional guests of your choice, if you wished. He emphasized that whatever form your participation would take could be kept entirely informal, if you wished. However, I got the impression that he would expect you to participate in something more than an acknowledgement of the award.

I told Mr. Wright that he would receive a formal reply in due course.

Mr Wright
5:30 - Tuesday

Hotel Biltmore
Bus. Suite

dozen
Gas works
Helm
Schiff

Group Suite 101
Geo. Chapman

Don Davis - Vice-Chair
Ford Foundation



HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL CLUB OF NEW YORK

c/o THE HARVARD CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY • 27 WEST 44TH STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Speech - Black
MA 2 RECD
Harvard Business School C.

March 19, 1962

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Morris H. Wright

Assistant to the President

John R. Huebner

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Morris H. Wright
Phillip Young

Dear Mr. Black:

The Harvard Business School Club of New York grants an Annual Award for Business Statesmanship which is presented each year to an outstanding business statesman who has shown exceptional leadership in the business world and who has made an important contribution to the nation. Past recipients of this award have been:

Mr. Donald K. David
Mr. Sidney J. Weinberg
Mr. Ralph J. Cordiner
Mr. Roger M. Blough
Mr. John J. McCloy

It is my great pleasure to tell you that the Harvard Business School Club of New York has selected you to receive the award for this year and we are hopeful that it will be possible for you to accept this recognition.

The only condition attached to this award is that its recipient be present to receive it in person at the Annual Meeting of the Club in the spring. This meeting can be scheduled at your convenience on any Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday evening in May.

It is our practice to invite a number of special guests to sit at the head table with the guest of honor on this occasion and it would be most helpful if you could suggest to us the names of several men whom you would like to have with you at the head table.

Please let me give you my congratulations and I hope that it will be possible for you to accept the award and that you will let me know as soon as convenient what date would be most suitable for you in May.

Sincerely yours,
Morris H. Wright
Morris H. Wright.

Eugene R. Black, Esq.
President
International Finance Corporation
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

HOLLINS COLLEGE

*Spencer - Black
Hollins College*

August 8, 1962

Dear President Logan:

Thank you for your letter of July 27th which enclosed the photographs of the events at your inauguration. I am very glad to have these as they remind me of a most pleasant occasion.

I have not, as yet, moved to New York as I am still actively involved with the operations of the Bank. I am, however, looking forward to life in New York, but that must depend on the availability of my successor, whoever he may be.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

Dr. John A. Logan
President
Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

JVR:mel

HOLLINS COLLEGE



HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

Speeches - Black
JUL 30 REC'D
Hollins College

THE PRESIDENT

July 27, 1962

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

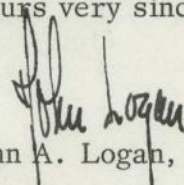
Dear Mr. Black:

Although it seems ages ago that these pictures were taken, I thought you might be interested in having a few of the duplicate prints of photographs that were taken last April 14. I am sending these to the Bank, though I imagine that you have wound up your affairs there and are living a life of silken ease in New York.

Seriously, I do hope that you have found it possible to reduce the pressures under which you have worked for so long, and particularly that you and Mrs. Black will find time to come back to Hollins. I would love to see you and to have you get acquainted with the College under more relaxed circumstances.

All my best,

Yours very sincerely,


John A. Logan, Jr.

Enclosures

ack August 8

P. R. Spierkes Black
Hollins College

April 27, 1962

Dear Robbie:

Just a short note to thank you for all that you did for Sue and me during our stay at Hollins College. We are extremely appreciative and I can assure you that your kindness contributed to our pleasure more than I can say.

I am delighted that I was able to come to President Logan's inauguration and I certainly look forward to making a return trip soon.

Again, thanks and warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Miss Robbie Hunt Burton
Hollins College
Hollins College, Virginia

JVR: cml

Mr. ~~Cross~~ ^{PR. Speeches} Black
Hollins College

March 24, 1962

Dear President Logan:

Mr. Black was in Washington for a few minutes this morning, and was glad to have the chance to talk about his impending appearance at Hollins. He greatly appreciates your considerateness about the length of his talk, and the title, incidentally, will be "The Case for Confidence."

Mr. Black's plans about coming over from Charlottesville are still uncertain, but I will let you know about that as soon as I can.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

Mr. John A. Logan, Jr.
President
Hollins College
Virginia

HOLLINS COLLEGE



HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

*P.P. Speeches
Black
Hollins College*

THE PRESIDENT

March 14, 1962

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 writing to acknowledge my letter to Mr. Black. Tell him that a 15 minute address will be fine. Anything he wants to do is wholly acceptable to us, and I promise him that I won't drone on at great length either.

I hope you will convey to him again how much I appreciate his taking on this extra chore in the midst of a busy schedule. I know he has not been well and is trying to lighten his schedule, and the fact that he has consented to speak on April 14, I know, is a burden he would rather not have taken on and perhaps ought not to have done.

As soon as it is possible, could you let me know when Mr. Black is planning to arrive, so that we can make arrangements either for putting him up Friday night or for meeting him Saturday morning, if that is the way he would like to arrange things. I want to be sure that we make all of this as convenient as humanly possible for him. Finally, could you send us, as soon as possible, a title for Mr. Black's address, which we can use in the printed program. We would like to get it to the printer within the next few days.

Thanks again,

Sincerely yours,

John A. Logan, Jr.
John A. Logan, Jr.

1962 MAR 15 10 11 AM
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ack March 24

HOLLINS COLLEGE



HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

March 14, 1962

THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information
International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
1111 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

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Thanks again,

Sincerely yours,

John A. Logan, Jr.
John A. Logan, Jr.

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BANK MAIL ROOM
1962 MAR 16 AM 9:17

*P.R. speeches
Black
Hollins College*

Files

HOLLINS COLLEGE

HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

OFFICE OF
PRESS RELATIONS

March 13, 1962

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:

Enclosed you will find the information you requested for preparation of Mr. Black's appearance for the inauguration of our president, Dr. Logan.

We trust that this information will be sufficient and if we can be of further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Anne Hammersley
Anne Hammersley
Director of Press Relations

AH:d

Enc. 4

T. 1210
~~2 2/6~~
P.R. - Spoken
Black
Hollins College

March 12, 1962

Dear President Logan:

As you perhaps know, Mr. Black went away rather suddenly in the middle of February, to get a rest in Florida; and while he saw your letter of January 30, he apparently did not have a chance to acknowledge it. I wanted to thank you on his behalf, and to say, after talking with him, that his own remarks at Hollins are likely to be quite brief -- 15 minutes or so, unless you think this is quite out of the spirit of the occasion. Mr. Black usually likes to keep his talks as brief as he can, partly out of compassion for his audience and, these days, partly out of regard for his own stamina. As you know, he has not been entirely well and the Hollins gathering, coming just the day after he has spoken at Charlottesville, will represent something of a test for him.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

Mr. John A. Logan, Jr.
President
Hollins College
Virginia

*P.R. Speeches - Black
Hollins College*

HOLLINS COLLEGE



JAN 31 REC'D

HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

THE PRESIDENT

January 30, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Black:

I can't tell you how delighted I was to learn this morning from Francis Cocke that you had accepted his invitation to deliver the principal address at my inauguration as president of Hollins on Saturday, April 14. It has made the whole day brighter, and has insured the success of the occasion.

I know from Robbie Hunt Burton's report of her conversation with Mrs. Black that you have been trying to reduce the number of your outside commitments, and I am doubly grateful under the circumstances that you consented to take on this assignment. No one else we could have asked would have the happy combination of qualifications that you possess--a distinguished career in private and public banking, and a direct connection with Hollins College through your wife.

You are undoubtedly wondering what sort of remarks you should plan to make on April 14. It seems to me that an Inauguration is another sort of Commencement, only that it is I who am commencing rather than the seniors. I will be expected to issue a kind of prospectus for my administration, with an appropriate glance backward at the history of the institution and a statement about my plans for its future. I shall try to confine my speech to about twenty minutes, and to keep it from being as dull as many such recitals I have listened to.

ack March 12

Mr. Eugene R. Black
January 30, 1962
Page 2

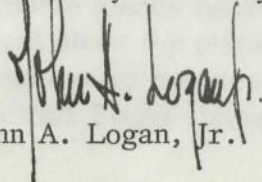
Your speech need not run much longer than mine, though it can extend to forty minutes or so, if you like. It need not have anything directly to do with education unless you prefer it. Any question of national or international affairs which you want to talk about would interest your audience and could be presented as a matter that concerns everyone's future and that you want to bring to their attention. This will be a mixed audience, composed of prominent citizens of Roanoke and of Virginia, our faculty, representatives of other colleges and universities, and Hollins students.

In the matter of arrangements for your visit here, I want to do everything I can to make you and Mrs. Black comfortable and to keep avoidable pressures at a minimum. The actual Convocation will be held Saturday morning, roughly from 10:00 until 1:00, followed by a luncheon. I understand that you will be in Charlottesville the day before, and I have reserved the college guest suite for you for Friday night. Let me know if it would help if we sent a car to Charlottesville to pick you up, or if there are any other arrangements you would like us to make for you. We will wear academic regalia on Saturday, and you may want us to provide you with cap and gown, so that you need bring only a hood. ^{7/8} 6'1"

If there is anything I can help you with, please call on me. Mrs. Logan and I will be in Washington for a Hollins alumnae reception on March 1, and hope to see you and Mrs. Black there. Perhaps we could go over any details that need clarifying either on that day or the next.

Thank you so much again for agreeing to speak at the Inauguration.

Yours very sincerely,


John A. Logan, Jr.

Mr. Logan
 Faculty
 Page
 54
 21
 5
 108
 11314

Your speech need not run much longer than this, though it
 can extend to forty minutes or so, if you like. It need not have any-
 thing directly to do with education unless you prefer it. Any question
 of national or international affairs which you want to talk about would
 interest your audience and could be presented as a matter that concerns
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 will be a mixed audience, composed of prominent citizens of Roanoke
 and of Virginia, our faculty, representatives of other colleges and
 university, and other students.

In the matter of arrangements for your visit here, I want to
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 night. Let me know if it would help if we sent a car to Charlottesville
 to pick you up, or if there are any other arrangements you would like
 us to make for you. We will wear academic regalia on Saturday, and
 you may want us to provide you with cap and gown, so that you need
 bring only a hood.

If there is anything I can help you with, please call on me.
 Mrs. Logan and I will be in Washington for a Holiday Luncheon
 reception on March 1, and hope to see you and Mrs. Black there.
 Perhaps we could go over any details that need clarifying either
 that day or the next.

Yours very sincerely,
 John A. Logan, Jr.



*Spencer Black
Hollins College*

January 26, 1962

Dear Mr. Cocke:

Mr. Black is not in the Bank this afternoon, but he wants you to know that he will be very happy to accept your invitation to speak at Hollins College next April 14. I trust that you will be in touch with him later on with specific instructions about how he can comply with your arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

Mr. C. Francis Cocke
Chairman
Board of Trustees
Hollins College
Virginia

HNG:ap

HOLLINS COLLEGE

Speeches Black
Hollins College

JAN 16 REC'D

Mr. Eugene R. Black HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA

January 15, 1962

Page 2

First National
Exchange

January 15, 1962

D104-3091

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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

Dear Mr. Black:

On Saturday, April 14, 1962, Hollins College will install Dr. John A. Logan, Jr. as its fifth president. As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Hollins, I have the honor of inviting you to make the principal address on this significant occasion. An Inauguration Committee composed of members of the faculty and administration of the college, has unanimously and enthusiastically requested that I extend this invitation to you, as a person whose range of interests and attainments would lend great distinction to the day. Furthermore, it has seemed to us particularly fitting to have the distinguished husband of a Hollins alumna as the principal speaker.

The Inaugural Convocation will last no more than three hours, after which there will be a luncheon for distinguished visitors. Dr. Logan will speak briefly following his formal installation, and the principal speaker will be introduced shortly thereafter. The subject matter and duration of your address are, of course, up to you, but it need not exceed thirty minutes in length and might be on any question of national or international affairs about which you feel it important to make a public statement.

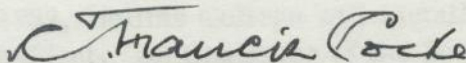
Dr. Logan came to Hollins from Yale University, from which he received all of his degrees, and where he has been teaching for the past ten years. Most of his teaching and all of his writing has been in the history of American diplomacy and foreign policy. He is the author of No Transfer: An American Security Policy, published earlier

Mr. Eugene R. Black
January 15, 1962
Page 2

this year by the Yale University Press, and is currently working on a biography of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State for a series edited by Samuel Flagg Bemis, American Secretaries of State and their Diplomacy.

I hope very much that you will do us the honor of accepting this invitation. Your participation in the Inauguration would go a long way toward insuring the success of the occasion. If there is any further information I can furnish, please call on me.

Sincerely yours,



C. Francis Cocke

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

*P.R. Specker Black
Princeton U.*

May 22, 1962

Dear Mr. Bailey:

✓
Thank you very much for your letter. I quite understand your problem about the Stafford Little Lectures, and am glad to learn that the first of them, in any case, will be published in University Magazine and in the Princeton Alumni Weekly. I am grateful to you for having helped to give the Lecture this wide audience.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Eugene R. Black

Mr. Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Director and Editor
Princeton University Press
Princeton
New Jersey

Handwritten initials

P.R. Speeches - Black
Princeton U.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

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JOHN CRISCITIELLO, *Sales and Advertising Manager* · GORDON HUBEL, *Assistant to the Director*

May 16, 1962

Mr. Eugene Black, President
The International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

It was kind of you to send the text of your Stafford Little Lectures so promptly. In reading them over, I found that they lived up to my recollection of the lectures themselves, but I also came to the reluctant conclusion that they just aren't long enough to make even a small book. As I told you when I saw you at Prospect, I would like to see them in print, especially with a Princeton imprint, and so I took the liberty of showing the text to Mr. Peter Spackman, editor of University Magazine here in Princeton. I understand that he is getting in touch with Mr. Graves in your office to get permission to print the first lecture in University Magazine and also in the Princeton Alumni Weekly, which together have a combined circulation of about 45,000. I hope very much that you will give Mr. Spackman permission. I understand also that there is a possibility that the lectures will be included in the paperback publication of your Boston lectures which Atheneum is publishing. Our publication in the Alumni Weekly and in University Magazine would, I am sure, be no barrier to that.

I do hope that you will give us permission to use the first lecture in our two magazines, though I am sorry that together the two lectures just aren't long enough to make a book. In any case I want to thank you for sending the text.

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

HSB:mlh

ack May 22

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JOHN A. WHEELER

*PR Speeches
Black
Princeton*
MAY 10 REC'D

HERBERT S. BAILEY, JR., *Director and Editor*

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R. MIRIAM BROKAW, *Managing Editor* · WILLIAM C. BECKER, *Accountant*

JOHN CRISCITIELLO, *Sales and Advertising Manager* · GORDON HUBEL, *Assistant to the Director*

May 8, 1962


Mr. Eugene Black, President
The International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

It was a pleasure to meet you at the Goheens' last night and to talk with you about the possibility of publishing your Stafford Little Lectures. I am writing this on the morning following the first lecture, so I haven't heard the second yet, but if the first is a good sample, I should say that you have a message that ought to be made available to the American public. I was particularly interested in your review of the history of international cooperation on a multilateral basis, counterpointing the theme of the American tendency to adopt bilateral approaches. I am looking forward to hearing what you have to say tonight.

I shall look forward also to receiving the manuscript of your lectures, with a view to seeing whether they might be put together in book form. Most of the preceding publications from the Stafford Little Lectures have resulted from three or more lectures, but perhaps two lectures will be enough for a very small book, or you might even want to add something to the text of the lectures for publication. I hope you will give this suggestion some thought. In any case I shall look forward to seeing the manuscript, and I hope very much that we shall be able to make a small book of it.

Sincerely yours,


Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

HSB:mlh

ack May 11

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

PRINCETON · NEW JERSEY

MAY 10 1962

HENRY A. LAUGHLIN
WILLIAM W. LOCKWOOD
RICHARD A. MERTZ
WHITNEY J. OATES
ROBERT E. YALMER
ROBERT E. YALMER
ALBRIDGE C. SMITH, III
JOHN A. WHEELER



RAYMOND C. HARWOOD
DONALD E. HAMILTON
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J. DOUGLAS BROWN
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HERBERT A. RILEY, JR.
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R. M. MORGAN, Managing Editor · WILLIAM C. HICKER, Accountant
P. J. CONWRIGHT, Typographer · IRVING M. UPTON, Production and Plant Manager

May 8, 1962

Mr. Eugene Black, President
The International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

I am looking forward to hearing what you have to say tonight. I am pointing out the theme of the American tendency to adopt bilateral approaches in your review of the history of international cooperation on a multilateral basis. I was particularly interested in your review of the history of international cooperation on a multilateral basis. I should say that you have a message that yet, but if the first is a good sample, I should say that you have a message that ing this on the morning following the first lecture, so I haven't heard the second you about the possibility of publishing your Stafford Little lectures. I am writ-

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Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.
Herbert S. Bailey, Jr.

HSB:mjh

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CORRESPONDENCE

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Mr. Black

November 30, 1961

Harold Graves

Princeton Lectures

If you accept President Goheen's invitation, it would be sufficient to accept for two lectures. Three would be too many; one would not really be enough for the occasion.

The theme you have suggested, of internationalism, would be particularly appropriate for a lecture series at Princeton University. Woodrow Wilson, the founder of the League of Nations, was President of the University, as you remember, and is still a presence there.

In two lectures, you could make four main points: First, that internationalism in modern times received its main impulse from Wilson, an American President. Second, that an astonishing number and variety of international organizations, performing an astonishing number and variety of useful functions, are now in existence. Third, that the multilateral approach to many of the world's problems -- ranging all the way from international mail deliveries to economic development -- provides a highly efficient way of dealing with these problems. Fourth, that it would be in the best interests of the United States to work harder to strengthen the international organizations and to rely more on the work that they do; because it is in that direction that one can progress toward some kind of world order.

In more detail, the lectures might go something like this.

I. The Wilsonian Ideal

- a. World order based on justice and law.
- b. The growth of Internationalism in Europe; the League Hoans; the growth of the social and economic work of the League; the International Labor Organization.
- c. While the practice of Internationalism grew in Europe, the United States did not participate.
- d. Nevertheless, the experience between the wars demonstrated the usefulness of international approach.

II. Internationalism after World War II

- a. Has now grown to be one of the main currents of our time.
- b. The critical importance of international organizations in postwar reconstruction: especially, the Committee for European Economic Cooperation; the European Coal Committee; the European Transport Committee.
- c. Continuing European efforts: culminating in the Coal and Steel Community, the Common Market and many related institutions. Now OECD, the Development Assistance Group.
- d. Work of the specialized agencies, including the Bank.
- e. United States stood aside from much of this effort. UNRRA and American disillusionment with int'l organizations. U. S. chiefly relied on own programs: its international economic effort, pursued through bilateral channels, via the ExIm Bank, DLF, is several times bigger than what it is doing multilaterally.
- f. The effects of this were unfortunate. Left the int'l organizations (not including the World Bank) undernourished. Was one factor (but by no means the only one) in preventing them from playing the role which was foreseen for them by the American Government itself before the end of World War II.
- g. Another consequence was to make economic aid a field of international competition rather than of economic cooperation. This was in part a credit and commercial

competition (for instance, suppliers credits). It has now developed into political competition; foreign aid has become mixed up in the cold war (as per the High Dam). This has had very serious consequences both for the givers and recipients of aid; helps explain a very high component of waste, disillusionment.

III.

- a. But now some reversal of the trend. U. S. moving into closer association with regional organizations: OEEC has been broadened by U. S. membership into the OECD. The Alliance for Progress will be administered for the most part by the Inter-American Bank. The cooperation effort to aid India and Pakistan.
- b. This is a healthy trend, and one to be welcomed.
- c. International effort can summon greater resources of every kind -- financial, technical, material.
- d. International effort can be more objective; it flies no flag, has no fleet, pursues no immediate interest except for that of the country being helped. It is therefore more effective.
- e. Being international, it is more acceptable to the receiving country (and not only to underdeveloped countries). Conditions can be exacted that are necessary to success.
- f. Multilateral standards are also more persuasive than national ones. (It is easier for local politicians to push reforms if they can show that this is being done elsewhere).
- g. Would tend to remove economic aid from the cold war, and make it more effective for that reason. It would also reduce the cold war by one dimension.

IV No royal road to peace. Most we can strive for is progressive elimination of international frictions, slow advance toward what Wilson conceived of as a world order. In the end, we may be able to say, as Wilson did, "Never before in the history of the world, I believe, has there been such a keen international consciousness as there is now. There is a great voice of humanity abroad in the world just now which he who cannot hear is deaf. There is a great compulsion of the common conscience now in existence which, if any statesman resists, will gain for him the most unenviable eminence in history. We are not obeying the mandate of parties or of politics. We are obeying the mandate of humanity."

Manchester, December 30, 1918

Spinks Black

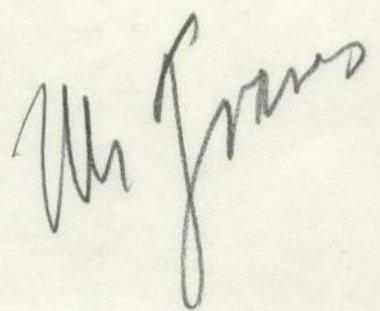
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

NOV 29 REC'D

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

November 28, 1961

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



Dear Mr. Black:

Once again, and without attempting to generate any additional pressures in your crowded life, I want you to know how much we would like to have you deliver Princeton's Stafford Little Lectures during the spring ahead.

Earlier this month you understandably asked for time to consider our invitation for the current academic year. Now I find that the Faculty Committee on Public Lectures is meeting on December 6th to complete its arrangements for the balance of the year and to make preliminary plans for 1962-63.

As one who all too often finds himself running in place merely to keep abreast of day-to-day commitments, I fully appreciate the demands of your busy schedule. However, if the picture has become any clearer by now, it would be most helpful for planning purposes here to have your decision prior to the impending meeting of the Faculty Committee.

May I suggest that you could telephone me any time at your convenience. In the eventuality I chance to be away from the campus, my assistant, Dan Coyle, would be delighted to discuss the matter with you.

Every good wish and, again, with the hope that you will be able to accept our invitation.

Sincerely,


Robert F. Goheen

RFG:zd

Mr. Eugene Black

PRINCETON - 2 - UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

October 20, 1961

Professor Furniss and the Committee on Public Lectures have been interested for some time in developing a series on economic growth. I know you will agree with them on the importance of the subject. Please let us know if our invitation comes at a time when you can fit the lectures into your busy schedule.

October 20, 1961

Sincerely,

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


Robert F. Goheen

RFG/dr
Dear Mr. Black:

On behalf of the Faculty Committee on Public Lectures, I have the honor to invite you to give the Stafford Little Lectures at Princeton University in the spring of 1962.

Knowing that your many interests in Princeton bring you here from time to time, we hope very much that you will find it possible during the spring term to present two or three lectures before the University on the general subject of the role of the World Bank and the international lending agencies in economic development. The Stafford Little Lectures are ordinarily given in the evening, on consecutive or alternate dates, and the dates chosen are as mutually convenient as possible.

As you may be aware, the Stafford Little series has long been Princeton's most distinguished public lectureship. It was established in 1899 by Henry Stafford Little, a trustee and a member of the Class of 1844, and was inaugurated by President Cleveland, who lectured annually on this foundation from 1899 to 1908. Since then the lectureship has continued to bring to the Princeton campus men active in public affairs, including, in recent years, James E. Conant, Adolf A. Berle, Paul G. Hoffman, and George F. Kennan, whose book, Realities of American Foreign Policy, originated in his Stafford Little Lecture series.

The Stafford Little lectureship provides an honorarium of \$1,000. In addition, the Princeton University Press would be very much interested in having you submit the manuscripts of your lectures with a view to publication. If publication ensued, all royalties would, of course, accrue to the author.

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McGraw

Mr. Goheen - Have accepted
+ told them some time
in early May or late April
2000-10-20-1961
about. Will be all
over

UNIVERSITY OF
HAMBURG

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

COMMUNICATION: For Correspondence re: Speech-University of Hamburg
DATED: SEE Public Relations-Tours-Mr. Black (EUROPE-1962)
TO:

FROM:

FILED UNDER:

SUMMARY:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

P.R. Speeches Black
University of Virginia

April 24, 1962

Dear Mr. Shannon:

Thank you for your letter of April 19th and for your kind words concerning my remarks at the Founder's Day exercises. It is extremely gratifying to know that the response was favorable.

It is always a great pleasure to come to the University of Virginia and I look forward to many return visits in the years to come.

Please extend my good wishes to Mrs. Shannon. I hope your daughters have recovered from their ills and I can assure you it was a relief to hear that Elinor had a poor throat rather than a case of measles!

Again, thank you for a very pleasant evening and for making my visit a memorable one.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Eugene R. Black

Dr. Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

JVR:cml

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

P.R. Speeches Black
University of Virginia
APR 20 REC'D

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

19 April 1962

Mr. Eugene Robert Black
Chairman, Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

I want to thank you on behalf of the University and personally for your excellent and stimulating address on Founder's Day. I wish that you could hear the many favorable comments that I have received and continue to receive on it. All of us here are greatly indebted to you for taking the time from your many responsibilities to come to the University of Virginia and to share your thoughts and your experience with us. I should like also to express the gratitude of the University for your generosity in directing your honorarium to the plans for the addition to the library.

It was the greatest pleasure for Mrs. Shannon and me to have you as our guest and to meet your daughter. I hope that you will come back and that nothing will prevent Mrs. Black's coming too. We were delighted that she could accompany you to Hollins. We have heard glowing reports of the occasion and of your speech there.

Mrs. Shannon joins me in warm appreciation for the lovely lily you sent and in cordial Easter greetings.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Shannon

Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President

EFS:gsh

ack April 24

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

CHARLOTTESVILLE

295-2166

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

17 March 1962

*to Speaker Black
University of Virginia
MAR 19 REC'D*

Mr. Eugene Robert Black
Chairman, Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

*files
5/25/62*

Dear Mr. Black:

Everyone here is beginning to look forward to your address at Founder's Day, and I am writing to give you a little more information concerning the schedule of events.

Mrs. Shannon and I are expecting you and Mrs. Black to be our guests at Carr's Hill for the nights of 12 and 13 April. I hope that this plan is convenient for you. If you can arrive during the afternoon of the 12th, there will probably be time for us to attend the opening of an art exhibition connected with Jefferson at the University Museum. There will be cocktails at the President's House for the members of the Founder's Day Committee and certain other members of the faculty, followed by a small, informal dinner party. *about 6:30 Apr. 12*

As I wrote to you previously, the Founder's Day exercises begin at 11:00 a. m. on 13 April. We enter in an academic procession. Certificates will be awarded to those students who have attained Intermediate Honors, and the Thomas Jefferson Award in recognition of a distinguished faculty member will be presented. Then comes your address, and the exercises are concluded. The time allotted for your address is flexible, though if you would like to have some kind of a bench mark, I think of about thirty minutes. Do not feel, however, at all bound to conform to any specific time. Be guided by the length that seems to you to provide scope to develop whatever subject you have in mind. If you will let me know the title or topic of your address when you can, I shall appreciate having it for announcements here. *The Tyranny of Nationalism*

After the Founder's Day convocation, there will be a luncheon at the home of Mr. Whitney Stone, one of the trustees of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. That evening there will be the dinner at Monticello. It will require black tie.

Mrs. Shannon will be writing to Mrs. Black, I am sure.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President

1962 MAR 18 AM 8:21
BOOK WITH BOOK
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295-2166

EFS:htc

MAR 2 1962

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

17 March 1962

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

2/25/62
Klein

Mr. Eugene Robert Black
Chairman, Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

Everyone here is beginning to look forward to your address at Founder's Day, and I am writing to give you a little more information concerning the schedule of events.

Mrs. Shannon and I are expecting you and Mrs. Black to be our guests at Carr's Hill for the nights of 12 and 13 April. I hope that this plan is convenient for you. If you can arrive during the afternoon of the 12th, there will probably be time for us to attend the opening of an art exhibition connected with Jefferson at the University Museum. There will be cocktails at the President's House for the members of the Founder's Day Committee and certain other members of the faculty, followed by a small, informal dinner party.

As I wrote to you previously, the Founder's Day exercises begin at 1:00 p.m. on 13 April. We enter in an academic procession. Certificates will be awarded to those students who have attained Intermediate Honors, and the Thomas Jefferson Award in recognition of a distinguished faculty member will be presented. Then comes your address, and the exercises are concluded. The time allotted for your address is flexible, though it you would like to have some kind of a bench mark, I think of about thirty minutes. Do not feel, however, at all bound to conform to any specific time. Be guided by the length that seems to you to provide scope to develop whatever subject you have in mind. If you will let me know the title or topic of your address when you can, I shall appreciate having it for announcements here.

After the Founder's Day convocation, there will be a luncheon at the home of Mr. Whitney Stone, one of the trustees of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation. That evening there will be the dinner at Monticello. It will require black tie.

Mrs. Shannon will be writing to Mrs. Black, I am sure.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President

1962 MAR 19 AM 8:51

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RES:mc

*Speech Black
University of*

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

8 September 1961

*File
10/27/61*

Mr. Eugene Robert Black
Chairman, Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Black:

I am delighted to learn from Mr. Graves that you can accept our invitation to speak at Founder's Day on 13 April 1962. We shall look forward to the occasion eagerly. I shall be pleased to answer any questions that you may have when you have returned to this country.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.

Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President

EFS:gsh

Spencer Blair
Univ. of Virginia

September 7, 1961

Dear President Shannon:

We have had a cable from Mr. Black this morning, saying that he would be delighted to accept your invitation for Founders Day on April 13. I trust that we will receive further information about the occasion in due course.

Sincerely yours,

Harold N. Graves, Jr.
Director of Information

Mr. Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President
University of Virginia
Charlottesville
Virginia

HNG:ap

August 31, 1961

Dear Gene:

Here is an invitation which you may want to consider very seriously. If you accept, you would be the speaker at Founders Day at the University of Virginia next April 13 (which happens to be a Friday). I am sure that the affair would be a memorable one for you, and that it would attract considerable attention.

As for a subject, this would be an occasion on which you could logically talk about nationalism. Some scholars would say that nationalism began with the American Revolution; and Jefferson, in any case, was one of the first nationalists. But there is a great difference between the nationalism of the American Revolution, which sought to attract the best of ideas from everywhere, and the nationalism of today, which deliberately shuts out foreign participation in any form. And so forth.

Many thanks for your cable about the Annual Report. It brought cheer to the many people who worked on the Report.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Graves

Mr. Eugene R. Black
c/o Viscount Harcourt
Stanton-Harcourt
Oxon
Great Britain

HNG/js

*P.R. Speeches Black
University of Virginia
AUG 23 REC'D*

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

22 August 1961

Mr. Eugene Robert Black
Chairman, Executive Directors
International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

File

Dear Mr. Black:

On behalf of the University of Virginia and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, I have the honor to invite you to deliver the Founder's Day address at the University on Friday, 13 April 1962, at 11:00 a.m. Founder's Day at the University, celebrated on or near "Mr. Jefferson's" birthday, which is 13 April, is the single annual academic convocation at the University, exclusive of graduation exercises. There is no obligation for the speaker to talk on Thomas Jefferson. Any topic that you would choose would be eminently welcome. I feel certain that your views on international affairs would be of great interest to an audience from the University community. The honorarium for the Founder's Day address is the modest sum of \$250, with payment also of your traveling expenses.

For several years now, Founder's Day in Charlottesville has been a joint celebration of the University of Virginia and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, which owns and maintains Monticello. In addition, the Foundation has established the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Professorship in History at the University (now held by Dumas Malone). The Foundation awards a number of Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Graduate Fellowships in American History and makes a substantial annual contribution to the University Library for the purchase of Jeffersoniana. Hence, the Foundation has intimately associated itself with the University in the furtherance of Thomas Jefferson's educational aims.

The Founder's Day exercises, beginning with the usual academic procession, include recognition of academic achievement by both students and faculty, but the principle event of the program is the Founder's Day address. Within recent years, this address has been delivered by Walter Robertson, former Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs; Colin B. Mackay, President of the University of New Brunswick; Dumas Malone, and Adlai E. Stevenson. For the past two years, on the evening of Founder's Day, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation has given a dinner at Monticello in honor of the Founder's Day speaker, at which Mr. Jefferson's wines and some of his recipes are served.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
RECEIVED

AUG 23 1961

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

22 August 1961

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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Chairman, Executive Directors
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1818 H Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
CHARLOTTESVILLE

22 August 1961

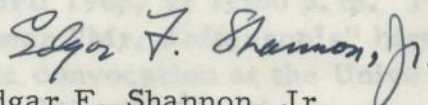
I think that this delightful conclusion to the day is likely to occur again next year.

Mrs. Shannon and I will, of course, expect you and Mrs. Black to be our guests at the President's house and look forward to the opportunity to meet and to entertain you. We feel as though we already know you from having heard so many fine things about you through my wife's mother, Mrs. Bosworth, and our good friend, Robert Garner.

Washington, D. C.

I hope indeed that it will be possible for you to accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,



Edgar F. Shannon, Jr.
President

EFS/htc

On behalf of the University of Virginia and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, I have the honor to invite you to give the Founder's Day address at the University on Friday, 13 April 1962, at 10:00 a.m. Founder's Day at the University, celebrated on or near the date of the birth of the Founder, which is 13 April, is the single annual event, exclusive of graduation exercises, that is held at the University in honor of the talk on Thomas Jefferson. Any topic that you would like to discuss would be extremely welcome. I feel certain that your views on international affairs would be of great interest to an audience from the University community. The honorarium for the Founder's Day address is the modest sum of \$250, with payment also of your traveling expenses.

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