



1952 - 1953

Annual
Report

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

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UNITED NATIONS PLAZA AT 46th ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Trusts Established by Andrew Carnegie

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was established in 1910 with a gift of \$10,000,000 from Andrew Carnegie, for the purpose of promoting international peace and understanding. Income from the endowment is used to finance research, publications, educational programs and other activities designed to further Mr. Carnegie's expressed objective.

Other agencies founded and endowed separately by Mr. Carnegie in the United States include the following:

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF PITTSBURGH (1896), comprising a museum of fine arts; a music hall; a museum of natural history; and an associated institute of technology, with a library school.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON (1902), to encourage scientific research.

CARNEGIE HERO FUND COMMISSION (1904), to recognize heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING (1905), to provide retiring pensions for teachers and to advance higher education.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK (1911), to advance and diffuse knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States and of the British Dominions and Colonies.

Similarly, in other areas:

CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND (1902), for assistance in class fees of students; for expansion of the Scottish universities and for stimulation of research in science and medicine and in the departments of history, economics, English literature and modern languages.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST (1903), for betterment of social conditions in Mr. Carnegie's native town of Dunfermline.

CARNEGIE HERO TRUST FUND (1908), to recognize heroic acts performed in the peaceful walks of life in Great Britain and Ireland.

CARNEGIE HERO FUNDS IN EUROPE (1909-1911), in France, Germany, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium and Italy, for the same purposes as indicated for other Hero Funds. The present status of some of these funds is not clear.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST (1913), for improvement of well-being of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, chiefly through aid to educational institutions, and to agencies of the drama, music, social services, etc.

Each of these agencies has its own funds, trustees and administrative officers, and conducts its own affairs.

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Dr. James T. Shotwell, President Emeritus of the Endowment, participating in the Cornerstone Ceremony under the supervision of his granddaughter.

Introduction

For the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the year under review—1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953—ended on a high note. The first of July 1953 found the Endowment newly established in the International Center on United Nations Plaza and, despite the brief period of occupancy, quite at home in modern quarters. The attractive facilities of the Center on the second floor had already been put to good use in a conference of Fulbright scholars for which the Endowment had been one of the sponsors. Moving day had also been survived by the non-profit organizations which rent space in the building and plans were in the making for an “Open House” at which all of us might become better acquainted.

Inevitably there was an element of nostalgia in the folding of tents on Morningside Heights. The work of two divisions of the Endowment had been conducted at 405 West 117th Street for decades and, after the Washington offices were closed in 1950, all of the work was centered in the offices near Columbia University. It had been the custom of the late Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in all but the final years of his long and distinguished service as President of the Endowment, to call there each morning on the route from his home on Morningside Drive to his office at the University. For the present staff there was bound to be a sense of personal loss in our physical separation from the congenial surroundings of the University and from the good company of its scholars who have contributed so much to the Endowment over the years.

It is obvious that the move to mid-town Manhattan opens a new and decidedly significant chapter in the Endowment's history. Policies and programs, relationships and attitudes will be affected to a degree which can only be appreciated with the passage of time. The building itself represents a considerable undertaking in terms of our resources, and a special burden for its financing will remain with us for several years. The presence in the building of many other organizations active in the public interest, together

with the varied activities scheduled for the second-floor Center in the months ahead, alike suggest new opportunities and accordingly new demands on the time and energy of the Endowment staff. To adjust practices and attitudes to new demands, to enlarge the Endowment's usefulness while preserving the best of its traditions, to chart a future course which will be both balanced and flexible, is clearly a stirring challenge. We welcome it.

In this connection, one fact is worth noting. From our office windows there is an excellent view of the astonishing number of visitors, from every section of the country and abroad, of all ages and occupations, who pass in a steady stream through the doors of the United Nations. Short as the time has been, we have had our own share of visitors. To our offices have come old friends and new: some speak of our accessibility, others of the convenience in being able to arrange several appointments in the same building. All in all, the Endowment in its new location seems closer to the swift currents of contemporary life.

Whatever its impact on our program may in time become, the building itself is a symbol of faith. It stands for faith in the task to which Mr. Carnegie committed the Endowment, faith in the unfolding opportunities of the years to come. The task of making a contribution toward "the abolition of war" is far more difficult and complex today than it seemed when the Endowment was founded. To some, in the light of all that has happened since 1910, the possibility of making a worth-while contribution may appear slight. Admittedly, even a serene optimist could not argue in 1953 that these are halcyon days. Throughout history, however, it has been the critical times which have summoned forth the great resources of the human spirit and have witnessed the triumphs of faith expressed in action.

The choice of a site near the United Nations is also an expression of faith. It reaffirms a belief in the United Nations as the most promising agency that men have yet devised for effective international cooperation. It registers anew a conviction that much may be accomplished through the United Nations and the specialized agencies, not only to take action against aggression and to provide a forum for world opinion, but also to relieve human suffering and to assist men, wherever they are, toward a larger measure of human dignity.

This faith is not a blind faith which ignores weaknesses. That the United Nations is an imperfect instrument must be recognized;

its ardent friends do it a disservice when they make extravagant claims for it and gloss over its shortcomings. However much or however little we may like the fact, the United Nations is not a government. It will be as good or as bad, as useful or as useless, as helpful or as dangerous, as its member nations make it. As we look back from today's perspective on the forging of the Charter in San Francisco, we can understand that great expectations were raised in the hearts of men in 1945 which have been difficult if not impossible of fulfillment. If the formidable obstacles in the path of the United Nations had been sufficiently understood, if public opinion had taken into account the hazards and handicaps which attend the development of any young institution, if people had been better informed on world affairs, popular expectation of swift accomplishment might not have been so great and might have been exceeded by the actual record of achievement.

It will be remembered that at San Francisco many delegations were dissatisfied with one aspect or another of the Charter. Accordingly provision was made for the question of review to come up for consideration after ten years of experience under the Charter had gone by, if it was not raised earlier. These ten years will be up in 1955. With this in mind and believing that points of view in nations throughout the world should be explored well in advance, the Endowment initiated a project in 1951 calling for a series of studies on international organization in general and on the United Nations in particular. With the generous assistance of the Ford Foundation, these studies are now going forward in more than twenty representative countries throughout the world. The essential point is that each study is designed to reflect the attitude and experience of the country concerned.

In recent months there has been a lively interest shown in the question of Charter review, an interest extending to the Department of State, to the Congress of the United States, and to the United Nations General Assembly itself. It is earnestly to be hoped that this interest will result in the gathering of significant data which will be of value in guiding policy. But a caveat should be entered against creating once again expectations which cannot be realized. Since any amendment must be ratified by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council, it is clear that the process of amendment presents its own difficulties. And this is not solely because of the probable Soviet position; other areas of potential

disagreement should not be underrated. For example, there could be a sharp clash should newly independent states and others undertake a drive to give the General Assembly increased authority in the colonial field. On this and other questions the possibility of agreement on modifications may well be remote. It is important that efforts to amend the Charter should not result only in embittered and futile debate, weakening the United Nations and endangering the cause of international cooperation itself.

The growth of interest in the question of Charter review is nevertheless encouraging. The wider the range of interest, the greater will be the informed attention given to the problems involved. While exploration of the possibilities for amendment should not be neglected, it may be that other avenues of advance for improving the United Nations will open. For example, an objective study of the available data may suggest the development of administrative procedures and techniques which will in fact strengthen the organization and make it a more effective instrument for the fulfillment of its high purposes.

For those whose job it is to work for peace based upon justice, a second caveat may be entered. If we concentrate too wistfully on the United Nations, we may neglect other promising developments in the field of international organization. If our hopes are pinned too exclusively to political and legal solutions, we may lose sight of economic and cultural factors which have their own important contribution to make to the growth of understanding in the international community.

Certainly education has a role in promoting understanding. With this in mind the Endowment has been concerned with the impact of a world on the march upon colleges and universities of the United States. They have been urged to take stock, to appraise what they are doing now in the field of international relations and to inquire what more they can or should do. Similarly the Endowment has sought to strengthen its publications, to inquire what more it can or should do in communicating information, and has continued its active cooperation with other non-governmental organizations whose objectives correspond to those of the Endowment.

In the year under review the Select Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Other Comparable Organizations, authorized by House Resolution

Number 561 of 4 April 1952, completed its labors and reported its recommendations to the Congress. Cooperation with the Committee involved a review of Endowment history which has added substantially to the background and perspective of the Endowment's present staff. At the hearings in Washington in December 1952, both Mr. John W. Davis, Honorary Trustee, and I testified in an atmosphere of courtesy and fairness, in which the Committee and its Counsel sought the facts.

With the first of the Committee's two recommendations—the desirability of a public accounting by foundations—any organization which makes a practice of issuing annual reports is naturally in agreement. With the second recommendation—the desirability of legislation designed to encourage gifts to foundations—there is naturally no disagreement whatever. The most important service rendered by the Committee was to bring to public attention both the pioneering role of foundations in exploring fresh areas of advance and the advantage to the public in continuing this type of independent exploration in the traditional spirit of free inquiry.

As this is written, any over-all view of the international scene presents sharp contrasts of light and shadow. In the course of my recent trip around the world, a journey which was necessarily too rapid for leisurely observation, one impression emerged more clearly than any other: the understandable pre-occupation of the newly independent nations of Asia with their own immediate concerns. Further reflection suggests that if Asia is a focus of world interest today, Africa may share in that interest tomorrow. One result is to introduce new elements and forces into a picture already difficult and complex. The introduction of new forces need occasion no discouragement, however; on the contrary their presence may contribute much in the effort to work out constructive answers to the questions of our time.

One further somber note must be struck. The last quarter of 1953 has seen a sharp drop in the hope, high in some quarters at the mid-year, that Stalin's death might presage a more accommodating policy in the Kremlin.

Extended discussion of these matters is neither appropriate nor intended here, but one final observation may be permitted. It has been said of us that we are an impatient people. In the long search for peace there are no quick solutions. There is much truth in the comment that "eternal negotiation is the price of peace"

and most of us will agree, I believe, that the resolution of international problems today calls for infinite patience. Christopher Fry in his play, *A Sleep of Prisoners*, contributes this insight:

. . . The frozen misery
Of centuries breaks, cracks, begins to move,
The thunder is the thunder of the floes,
The thaw, the flood, the upstart Spring.
Thank God our time is now when wrong
Comes up to face us everywhere,
Never to leave us till we take
The longest stride of soul men ever took.
Affairs are now soul size.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON
President

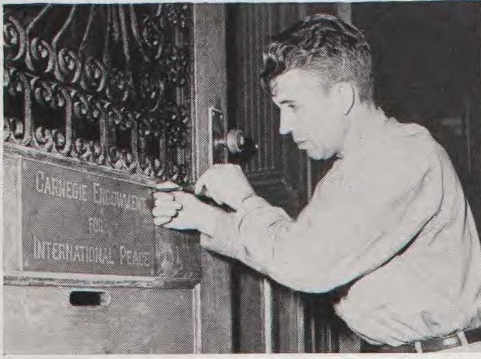
December 1953

The Carnegie Endowment International Center

The International Center building, first conceived and suggested to the Board of Trustees in 1949 by David Rockefeller, Trustee and Treasurer of the Endowment, was essentially completed in June 1953. For this successful accomplishment of a very important project, which was beset by repeated problems, both major and minor, the Endowment owes a very great debt of gratitude to the members of the Building Committee, Otto L. Nelson, Chairman, Mr. Rockefeller and (until his resignation from the Board in May) Philip D. Reed.

The International Center, for which ground was broken during the summer of 1951, welcomed its first group of tenant organizations on 27 May 1953, and on 21 June the meeting rooms on the second floor were opened for their first international conference. During the year significant steps in the construction of the building were marked by appropriate ceremonies. On 14 August 1952, the Endowment's staff and Trustees, with representatives of the architects and contractors, climbed to the top of the unfinished structure for the traditional "topping-out" celebration. The United States flag was raised and a silver bowl presented to Dennis McGrath, veteran seventy-eight-year-old supervisor of excavation and concrete construction.

Another important milestone was observed with the laying of the cornerstone on 7 December 1952. More than 200 persons closely associated with the Endowment and the building project gathered at the site to participate in the ceremony and to hear an address by President Emeritus James T. Shotwell, who spoke of the purpose of the building "to serve as a peace center across the street from the United Nations [as] the outward and visible sign of Endowment support." Placed in the cornerstone box were various memorabilia associated with the Endowment and its work.



Moving Day



In succeeding months, work proceeded on the interior of the building under the competent field supervision of John O'Brien. During this period, Messrs. Gordon Braislin and Thomas Capen of the firm of Braislin, Porter & Wheelock, moved ahead to complete leases with the more than 30 non-profit organizations which intended to rent space for administrative quarters in the building. The Endowment is greatly indebted to them for their energetic and devoted work. Except for the ground floor space which will be occupied by the Chase National Bank, and some space reserved for possible rental to a restaurant, the entire structure was rented to non-profit-making organizations working for the improvement of human welfare, many of them closely concerned with international affairs. The Endowment's offices are on the eleventh floor of the International Center and a Reference and Information Service is also located there. A terrace-lounge is installed on the twelfth floor. In brief, conveniences of space and equipment have been installed to facilitate the Endowment's work in international affairs.

At the close of the year under review, the Trustees and staff had at their disposal a modern structure designed to

- provide common facilities near the United Nations for meetings and programs;
- bring together in one building a number of kindred organizations; and
- locate the Endowment's headquarters close to the United Nations.

The Center's Common Facilities

One of the major resources of the International Center is the combination of conference exhibition rooms on the second floor. Designed to ensure maximum flexibility for a variety of uses, the Center consists of two large lounges, which can also be used for seminars, lectures or exhibitions; an auditorium which can also be used as a banquet hall or reception lounge; and two conference rooms suitable for small meetings, luncheons and dinners. A booth adjacent to the auditorium is equipped for simultaneous interpretation, recording and broadcasting. The entire area is equipped with television cable. Through the generosity of David Rockefeller, the center has been furnished in modern style by Knoll Associates. Planning for the program use of the center began in September

1952 when William Gehron joined the staff of the Endowment as coordinator of events.

It is estimated that approximately 250 non-profit-making organizations will have sponsored programs in the center by the end of 1953. The scheduled presentations include: a Philippine cultural exhibition; a world politics seminar; religious group conferences; film showings on various international subjects; a conference on aspects of student world travel; a conference on international economic growth; and an exhibition of African Gold Coast art.

The Endowment has planned to sponsor or co-sponsor a series of events which will mark the inaugural year of the center and set a pattern for the future. The events include: a nationwide broadcast of "America's Town Meeting of the Air" on disarmament; New York University's fifth annual review of United Nations affairs; receptions for the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the United Nations Department of Public Information; a lecture by Helen Keller on international understanding through service to the handicapped; an exhibition on Andrew Carnegie's life honoring the 118th anniversary of his birth; and a conference of leaders of Institutes of World Affairs from the United States, Europe, South Africa and Asia.

Tenant Organizations

The 38 non-profit organizations which have been brought together in the International Center have in common the objective of contributing to human welfare. They are:

The Jane Addams Peace Association (<i>Committee for World Development and World Disarmament, and Observer to the United Nations</i>)	The American-Korean Foundation Association for the Aid of Crippled Children Board on World Peace of the Methodist Church Carnegie Endowment for International Peace Child Welfare League of America, Inc. Citizens Conference on International Economic Union Committee for Free Asia
American Association for the United Nations, Inc.	
American Friends Service Committee, Inc. (<i>The United Nations Program</i>)	
The American Heritage Foundation	

Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc.	International Social Service
Council of Social Work Education	Life Insurance Medical Research Fund
Educational Film Library Association, Inc.	The Lucius N. Littauer Foundation
Film Council of America	National Conference of Social Work
Foreign Policy Association	National Council of Women of the U.S., Inc.
The Girls' Friendly Society of the U.S.A.	National Recreation Association
Guideposts	National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc.
Information Center for the United Nations <i>(Women United for the United Nations)</i>	The Royal Institute of International Affairs <i>(New York Publications Office)</i>
International Conference of Social Work	Save the Children Federation
International Development Placement Association	Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
The International Film Foundation	United Community Defense Services, Inc.
International Labour Organisation <i>(Liaison Office with the United Nations)</i>	United Defense Fund
	United Housing Foundation
	The World Medical Association
	World Veterans Fund, Inc.

Location

There is consistency in the Endowment's decision to build near the United Nations Headquarters. In logical succession to studies in the field of international organization dating back to the interwar years, the Endowment's program began in 1946 to lay stress on the United Nations and has continued that emphasis since then.

The special technical requirements of the project were coordinated by the Endowment's own staff. During a period of three years, meetings were held almost daily with advisers on financing, engineering, architecture, real estate, legal questions, tenant selection and interior space-planning. An undertaking as complex as the International Center in its planning and execution must necessarily lean on the advice of persons with diverse experience and talent. Those who have cooperated, many of them without material recompense, have each made an important contribution to the collective result.

Reference and Information Service

Provision for a Reference and Information Service in the International Center was made in 1949 when the building project was first conceived. In 1950 the Endowment's then President, Dr. James T. Shotwell, and the Secretary consulted with librarians on the character of a new library to fill the anticipated need in the new building. In its Washington headquarters the Endowment still maintained at that time an 80,000-volume library, one of the world's outstanding collections in international affairs. It was decided not to remove these materials from the Washington scene where they had been of value to scholars and government officials for so many years, and arrangements were concluded with The George Washington University for the transfer of the library in its entirety to that institution. Thus the Endowment planned for its new library in New York from a fresh viewpoint.

A survey made in the summer of 1952 by Anne Burnett, then Librarian of the World Affairs Council of Northern California, concluded that a small and specialized Reference and Information Service in the new building, directed by a professional librarian familiar with informational resources of the Greater New York area would best meet the Carnegie Endowment's needs. Donald Wasson, Assistant Librarian of the Council on Foreign Relations, concurred in this conclusion when he later served as consultant in the preliminary selection of materials for the new collection. In the spring of 1953, he selected for purchase a core collection of some 2,500 books in the field of foreign affairs from the library of the Foreign Policy Association, no longer maintained because of the expected availability of the Carnegie Endowment's Reference and Information Service in the new International Center where the Association's headquarters would also be located.

The Service is designed to accommodate the reference requirements of the staff of the Endowment and to facilitate research and publication programs, with attention also to the special requirements of some of the other organizations housed in the new building. Because of the proximity of the United Nations Library and other large library collections of pertinent materials, it has been determined that the Endowment will not assemble a large collection. Through a continuing process of culling, only current and most useful basic works will be retained.

Reading room facilities for fourteen persons have been provided, with additional glass-enclosed carrells for persons engaged in long-term study.

Mr. Lee Ash, a graduate of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, who studied further at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, was chosen as librarian.

Any library depends in good measure on the thoroughness and balance of its materials, and there are other factors which are important in giving integrity to a project of this character. It is a potential aid for scholars, writers and officials, located in the world's largest metropolis, a few steps from the United Nations Headquarters, in a modern international center. The Carnegie Endowment, traditionally interested and active in providing aid to scholars in the field of international affairs, looks forward to appraising correctly the opportunities of the new situation.

Problems of International Organization

Increasingly man's existence and development have become dependent upon institutions for international cooperation. Seldom, however, are these institutions the products of objective and long-term study. For the most part they are forged in the heat of political controversy, the results of compromise and accommodation. They operate in an environment which subjects them to the strains of divergent forces, interests and pressures and the press of daily obligations leaves little room for reflection and appraisal. Yet if these institutions are to serve the human purposes for which they are designed, their weaknesses and strengths must be constantly evaluated: they need to be tested against the realities they have to face and the changes which are brought about by time.

As a contribution to this kind of appraisal the Board of Trustees in May 1951 committed the Endowment to a program of study and analysis of international organization. This program has as its main purpose the examination, over a long period of time, of important assumptions and decisions which underlie the existing structures of international organizations and their relationship to the changing world situation.

National Policies and Attitudes

During the past year the Endowment's major project in the field of international organization—studies on national policies and attitudes concerning international organization, particularly the United Nations—has been going forward steadily.

These studies have three primary objectives: (1) to reveal pertinent information concerning national expectations about in-

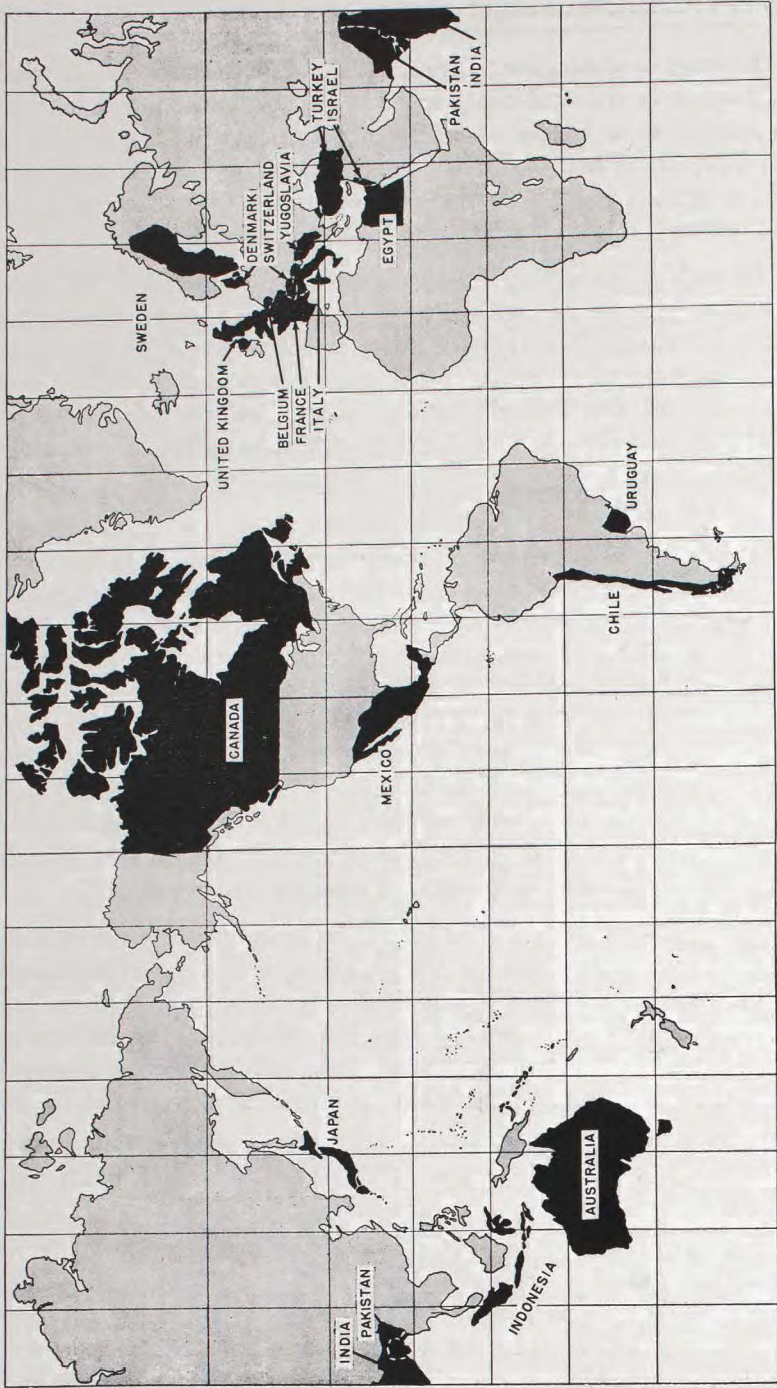
ternational organization, reasons for national participation and evaluation of national experience; (2) to stimulate unofficial self-appraisals as a means of aiding governments to prepare for a possible conference to review the United Nations Charter; and (3) to generate new interest in research in the field of international organization and to provide new facilities and techniques.

In each participating country a private organization has been asked to prepare an evaluation of its country's experience in the United Nations. In carrying out this task, the participating groups have been asked to appraise the country's record in the United Nations and the United Nations' impact on the country. The studies should reveal some of the modifications which events since 1945 have wrought in the United Nations system and in national policies toward the United Nations.

Arrangements for the studies vary from one country to the next. The normal pattern, however, is for a leading private institution to assume the responsibility for the study in its country. These institutions, in most cases, have appointed one or more authors to work in close collaboration with one or more study groups of individuals who not only have experience of international organization but also represent different segments of national opinion and interest. The manuscripts which they produce will be published in a series by the Endowment, provided that they meet standards of scholarship and authority. The Endowment will also publish one or more additional volumes of analysis and appraisal.

The Endowment's role has been to assist in initiating the studies, to make available documentary materials, including an exchange of information among the participating groups, to give counseling service when requested and to furnish financial aid. All the studies are joint undertakings, in which the Endowment has cooperated with the participating institution in providing the needed funds.

During the year under review, the scope of the study has been extended considerably, mainly as a result of a visit to Asia and the Pacific for this purpose by the President of the Endowment. On this trip, which took place from 8 January 1953 to 3 April 1953, President Johnson visited Australia, Japan, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Egypt, Israel and Turkey. Studies in the series are now going forward in all these countries. Studies have also been undertaken in three Latin American countries—Chile, Mexico and Uruguay.



STUDIES OF NATIONAL POLICIES AND ATTITUDES
TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS

(Black areas indicate countries in which studies are under way.)

In Europe coverage has been expanded during the past year as a result of the efforts of the Director of the Endowment's European Center. Studies have been started in Denmark, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The rapporteurs and secretaries of the European groups participating in this series of studies met in Paris, at the Endowment's European headquarters, from 22 May to 23 May 1953, to exchange views and experiences.

Studies are now going forward in the following countries under the auspices of the organizations listed below:

Australia. The Australian Institute of International Affairs is sponsoring this study. The project is being directed by N. D. Harper, senior lecturer in history at the University of Melbourne. The major work of research and writing is being carried out by D. C. S. Sissons, tutor in political science at the University of Melbourne. The plan is to establish a discussion group in each state in the Commonwealth.

Belgium. This study is being carried out by the Institut des Relations Internationales. A study group has been set up under the chairmanship of Charles de Visscher, President of the Institute, former Cabinet Minister, former Judge at the International Court of Justice, and Professor at Louvain University. John Bartier, Professor at Brussels University, J. Dethier, Ph.D., and Révérend Père Ruys, S.J., are doing the main work of research for this project.

Canada. This study is being carried out by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. The major work of research and writing is being undertaken by Professor Frederick H. Soward of the University of British Columbia and Walter O'Hearn, United Nations reporter for the Montreal *Daily Star*. Study groups have been created in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, with the collaboration of distinguished and informed residents of each place.

Chile. The University of Chile is carrying out this study. The work is directed by a committee comprising: Dr. Amanda Labarca, Director of the Department of Cultural Extension; Dr. Rafael Correa, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce; and Dr. Francisco Walker Linares, who holds the seat of labor legislation in the Faculty of Juridical and Social Science.

Denmark. As the year approached its close, arrangements were going forward to have a study carried out at the University of Aarhus under the direction of Professor Max Sørensen.

Egypt. This study is being carried out by the Egyptian Society of International Law, under the direction of an executive

committee comprising Dr. H. B. Badawi, President of the Society; Judge Jasper Y. Brinton, Vice-president of the Society, former member of the Mixed Claims Tribunal; and Professor Hamed Sultan, Secretary-General of the Society. Professor Sultan has been employed as the research scholar, assisted by Dr. Abdulla El-Erian. Both are at Cairo University. Two study commissions have been set up.

France. The Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangère is carrying out this study. Professor René de Lacharrière, Faculty of Law at the University of Paris, is chairman of the study group, and Georges Day, formerly of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, is in charge of the preliminary work of compiling the record of French policy and attitudes toward international organization. Four rapporteurs, R. de Lacharrière, Jacques Kayser, Paul Legatte and Jean Foyer, will prepare the evaluations and conclusions of this study.

India. This study is being carried out by the Indian Council of World Affairs. The Council has appointed K. P. Karunakaran to do the research and writing, aided by a research assistant. A distinguished study group has been set up.

Indonesia. The Indonesian Institute of World Affairs has undertaken to carry out this study. Mr. Soedjatmoko, Secretary of the Institute, will do the main work of research and writing.

Israel. The Israeli study is being carried out by the Hebrew University. The study is going forward under the direction of Professor Nathan Feinberg of the Department of International Law at the University, in collaboration, at the outset, with a small study group.

Italy. Toward the close of the period under review, an agreement was reached to have the Società Italiana per l'Organizzazione Internazionale in Rome carry out the Italian study in the series.

Japan. The Japanese Association of International Law is carrying out this study. Professor Kisaburo Yokota, of Tokyo University, director of the Japanese Association of International Law, is in charge and nine professors will carry out the initial work of research.

Mexico. The study is being carried out under the auspices of the Colegio de Mexico. Dr. Daniel Cosío Villegas is director of the study. The main work of research is being done by Jorge Castaneda.

Pakistan. The Pakistan Institute of International Affairs is carrying out this study. K. Sarwar Hasan, Secretary of the Pakistan Institute, and Latif Ahmed Sherwani, of the Institute staff, are

coordinators for the project. A distinguished study group has been set up.

Sweden. An agreement has been concluded with the Swedish Institute of International Affairs. Professor Lennart Hirschfeldt, Director of the Institute, is director of the study. Professor Elis Hästad and Dr. Hilding Eek are the rapporteurs.

Switzerland. A monograph is being prepared by Professor Paul Guggenheim, Professor of International Law at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales of Geneva, with the assistance of Mme. Belin.

Turkey. The study is being carried out by the Institute of International Relations of the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Ankara, under the direction of Dr. Yavuz Abadan, Dean of the Faculty of Political Science.

United Kingdom. The Royal Institute of International Affairs in London is carrying out this study in the series. Geoffrey Goodwin, lecturer at the London School of Economics, is the author and rapporteur. A study group has been set up under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Kenneth Younger, M.P.

Uruguay. The Uruguay Institute of International Law is carrying out this study. A special committee, comprising Dr. Couture, Dr. Carbajal Victorica and Dr. Eduardo Jiménez de Aréchaga, will plan the project. Mr. Aureliano Aguirre, a journalist affiliated with *El Pais* began work on the first part of the study.

Yugoslavia. A special committee, "The Yugoslav Study Group on International Organizations," was set up for the purpose of this study. Mr. Vladimir Simič, President of the Federal Council of the National Assembly of Yugoslavia, is chairman of the group. Mr. Predrag Nikolič, Counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is secretary. Individual members of the group will be assigned chapters of the study for preparation.

World Community Study

Another project related to the Endowment's long-range interests in the field of international organization is the study of the development of world community which is being carried out, under the auspices of Stanford University, by Professor Harold Fisher of Stanford University and by Professor Adda Bozeman of Sarah Lawrence College. This study which was initiated a year ago is now nearing completion. Drawing upon the history of man's evolution from tribal formations, the establishment of nation states

and the innovation of such political associations as the League of Nations and the United Nations, the study is designed to extract lessons about human behavior which may be relevant to the present critical gap between man's environment and his social and political adaptation to it. The Endowment has granted financial assistance in the preparation of this volume.

Education

An observation made by Abraham Flexner over two decades ago that "a university, like all other human institutions—like the church, like government, like philanthropic organizations—is not *outside* but *inside* the general social fabric of an era" has been amply demonstrated by the impact of world affairs on our theories and practices in higher education. Even a brief resumé would note such developments as these: a new academic "discipline"—international relations—with its own body of specialists, course offerings and research programs; a galaxy of area studies; new courses in law, diplomacy, world trade and geopolitics; changes in our concepts of language instruction and considerable reorientation of established courses. Such a resumé would also have to note new types of forums, institutes, assemblies and conferences which indicate that the campus is now drawn into the public's "great debate" on foreign policy. It would have to describe new activities in student life, adjustments to mobilization needs, extensive programs of interchange of students and professors and research specialists. The resumé would note that recent events have opened new paths between academic halls and governmental offices.

Many of these developments in the colleges and universities of the country have great merit. However, it is by no means certain that our colleges and universities, individually or as the "system" of higher education for a democracy with unwonted world responsibilities, are using their resources most efficiently and constructively in discharging their responsibilities in the conduct of world affairs. Few academic institutions have appraised the influence that world

affairs have had upon their own recent history and have achieved an adequate perspective on the present situation. Yet without that appraisal and perspective, we cannot have a reasoned policy with which to face a coming half century in which the demands of world affairs on universities seem certain to be more exacting even than those of the last half century.

Universities and World Affairs

During the year 1952-53 the Endowment carried forward its program to stimulate an inventory and appraisal of resources and developments in colleges and universities in relation to world affairs. The series of regional conferences for university leaders, begun in August 1951, was completed in December 1952. In all, thirteen conferences were held, attended by delegates from 363 colleges and universities in all parts of the United States and Canada. These conferences, providing opportunity for discussion of the inter-relations between higher education and international relations by trustees, faculties, and administrators, had in themselves an educational and stimulating value for participating institutions.

All the institutions represented at the conferences were subsequently invited to undertake self-surveys and appraisals of their activities and resources bearing on world affairs. To date approximately 100 colleges and universities have decided to undertake surveys and about 75 of these now have active survey committees at work. Some institutions have already completed their surveys. These include Wellesley College, Illinois College, the University of Maine, Virginia Military Institute, Indiana University, New York University, University of Washington, State College of Washington, Loyola University of Los Angeles, Gustavus Adolphus College, College of St. Catherine, St. Mary's University of San Antonio, Colorado State College of Education at Greeley, and Berea College. While the various committees have developed their plans in terms of the particular interests of their own institutions, there has been an extensive exchange of questionnaires, forms, check-lists, tests and other survey instruments. A good many institutions are now engaged in analyzing and interpreting data already collected, while others have prepared survey instruments for use this fall. It is anticipated that all the reports on all surveys will be completed by the spring of 1954.

In order to facilitate surveys undertaken by institutions in the fourteen states served by the Southern Regional Education Board and to aid developments in the study of international affairs in southern institutions, an agreement was negotiated during the year with the Board. Under the agreement, a Committee on International Relations, on which the Endowment is represented, has been set up by the Board. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Fred Cole of Tulane University, will provide consultative aid for survey committees in the South and will conduct a series of studies of special interest to the region. The Endowment has granted \$15,000 for the work of the Committee extending over the academic year 1953-54; the Board has added some \$10,000 to the budget of the Committee. Full cooperation has been developed between the Endowment's office and the Committee's office. The program, already well launched in the South, will reach full momentum by the fall of 1953.

The chief part of the Endowment's work in the program during the current year has been that of "servicing" the committees which are at work on individual campuses. This has involved extensive consultation with committees, particularly in the early stages of their work, as well as the preparation and distribution of pertinent documents to committee members. In the coming year these will include three papers prepared by European scholars: "International Studies at Oxford" by Sir Maurice Bowra, "The University of Amsterdam and World Affairs" by Dr. Jan Barents, and "International Relations at the University of the Saar" by Professor J. B. Duroselle. Representatives of the Endowment have visited 49 colleges and universities during the year, and a series of 26 documents has been distributed. Visits to other committees are being scheduled for the coming months.

For the period extending through June 1954, the Endowment will continue full cooperation with survey committees in cooperating colleges. The series of documents will be extended and will include the actual survey reports as soon as they are completed. Consultation on the largest possible scale will be continued, both by members of the Endowment staff and by specialists of particular competence in aspects of the survey program.

In order to develop further the findings of these surveys and make them generally available a series of seven books is envisaged, each prepared by a different author who will draw on all the

survey activities, experiences and conclusions for his data. To the extent possible, cooperative sponsorship for these volumes has been developed with other organizations exerting leadership in the field. Each author will serve as a consultant to survey committees during 1953-54 on the topic of his chief interest and will visit campuses. Close cooperation among the authors themselves will be provided through a series of staff conferences. Publication of these reports in 1955 should constitute a major contribution to higher education in its relation to international affairs.

The volumes now envisaged, together with their authors and co-sponsors are as follows:

1. *The Impact of World Affairs on Undergraduate, Liberal-Arts Education.* To be prepared by Dean Fred Cole, Tulane University, under joint sponsorship of the Carnegie Endowment and the Southern Regional Education Board.
2. *Training of Specialists in International Relations.* To be prepared by Dr. Cora DuBois, Director of the Social Science Foundation of the University of Denver, and cooperatively sponsored by the Endowment and the Foundation.
3. *The Role of the College in Interchange of Persons.* To be prepared by Dr. Cora DuBois, Director of Research for the Institute of International Education, under the joint sponsorship of the Endowment and the Institute.
4. *Extra-Curricular Activities as Education for International Understanding.* To be prepared by Howard E. Wilson.
5. *University Research on World Affairs.* To be prepared by Dr. John Gange, Director, Woodrow Wilson Department of International Affairs, University of Virginia.
6. *University Adult Education in World Affairs.* To be prepared by Cyril O. Houle, Professor of Education, University of Chicago, and Charles A. Nelson, Director, American Foundation for Political Education, under joint sponsorship with the Adult Education Association of the United States.
7. Final, over-all report, drawing on the preceding volumes and including material from special studies dealing with such matters as (a) college admin-

istrative arrangements facilitating contacts on world affairs, (b) relation of colleges and government, and (c) relations of colleges and United Nations. To be prepared by Howard E. Wilson.

Fulbright Conference

The first Endowment event to be held in the new building was a four-day International Conference on Higher Education for Fulbright scholars from sixteen countries and a selected group of United States scholars and administrators. This Conference which met from 21 June to 24 June was held under the auspices of the Committee on Exchange of Information on International Cultural Relations of the American Council on Education in cooperation with the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils and the Endowment.

The purpose of the Conference was to explore purposes and trends in university education; to develop a better understanding of the similarities and differences among universities in various parts of the world; and to appraise means for improving international communication among university administrators and scholars on a continuing basis. Some of the specific problems considered by the Conference were: the university's responsibility for the transmission of the cultural heritage; the development of personal initiative, judgment and responsibility; preparation for effective participation in the life of the community and the state; the adequacy of the present university structure to meet the changing needs of our time; and the role of the university in the international community.

International Relations Clubs

The Association of International Relations Clubs was established six years ago as a federation of student organizations on college and university campuses throughout the United States and Canada. As extra-curricular activities for the serious study of international relations on the part of interested students, the clubs have contributed substantially to wider understanding of the world problems which face our times.

During the past year there have been four important steps in the Association's growth and development. It acquired its first full-time Executive-Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy-Arden Lyne, with responsibility for the administration of the Association under the direction of the Executive Board. It provisionally adopted a constitution and by-laws at its Sixth Annual Conference which convened in Fremont, Nebraska, on 14 April 1953. It also set up the nucleus of an AIRC Alumni Association. Finally, the organization was elected to the National Commission for UNESCO. Another change affecting the Association was the resignation from the Executive Board in June 1953 of Howard E. Wilson of the staff of the Carnegie Endowment and the appointment in his place of William G. Avirett, also a member of the Endowment's staff.

At the annual Association conferences attention has been directed increasingly to discussions of important foreign policy questions. The theme of the Sixth Conference was "Re-evaluation of United States Foreign Policy." Five commissions met on the average of once a day to discuss specific phases of this question: United States policy in Asia, in Western Europe, in the Middle East and Africa, on economic questions and on the United Nations.

During the year under review the Association sponsored its fourth European Study Tour. Plans for the summer of 1953 provided for a visit to Britain, including both London and the industrial areas, discussions on various aspects of British history and politics. In Paris, a seminar will be held for the group in the European Center of the Endowment on "European-American Relations"; and another in Geneva, under the auspices of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, on the United Nations.

A new feature of Association activities during the period under review was the institution of two contest programs. One contest, financed by the Endowment, was designed to stimulate and make more effective local club programs. Awards of \$75, \$50 and \$25 were made to the winning clubs. The second was carried out in cooperation with the Youths' Friends Association of New York which provided awards totaling \$1,200. This contest was for the best student essay on "How can America create a better understanding of its real intention to promote peace and happiness the world over?"

The European Center

During the past year, the European Center has continued to act as a medium for the extension of the Endowment's program to European countries and for the interchange of information and ideas between the staff of the Endowment and Europeans working in our field. As the European arm of the Endowment, the Center has served not only as a liaison office facilitating the work of the Endowment and bringing to it the views of our overseas colleagues but has also carried out certain projects, within the framework of Endowment objectives, which are of particular relevance to the European scene.

The Director of the European Center, John Goormaghtigh, has devoted a major portion of his time to the development of the studies of national attitudes toward the United Nations. As noted earlier in this report these are now going forward in Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia. As part of the Endowment's effort to extend to Europe its inquiry into the role of universities in world affairs and to give to United States colleagues the benefit of European experience, Mr. Goormaghtigh obtained from England and the Continent a series of essays on this subject.

Following its usual practice the European Center translated into French the issue of *International Conciliation* on the General Assembly and distributed it widely. A large number of copies went to the Ministries of Education and were used in schools throughout the Continent. The European Center prepared a special program of lectures and visits for the International Relations Clubs Tour and Mr. Goormaghtigh wrote the issue of *International Conciliation* on "European Integration." The Center also served as a meeting place for political scientists from the United States and European countries.

In addition close contact has been maintained with international organizations, with Institutes of International Affairs and with centers of teaching. These included the UNESCO General Assembly, at which Mr. Goormaghtigh was an observer, NATO and its Defense College, SHAPE, the Coal and Steel Community, the Council of Europe, the Collège de l'Europe Libre and the University of the Saar. The Director participated in meetings of the International Political Science Association, the French and Belgian Political Science Associations and the Maison des Etats-Unis at the Cité Universitaire of which he is a trustee. Cooperation with European institutions has taken a number of forms including the maintenance of a selected list of depository libraries for Endowment publications, assistance to them in obtaining materials from other sources and the interviewing of candidates for the Salzburg Seminar of American Studies.

In connection with one of the basic problems confronting Europe today, a volume, *Intégration économique de l'Europe*, was prepared at the European Center by a group of eminent economists under the leadership of Lucien de Sainte-Lorette, Director of the Collège Libre des Sciences Economiques et Sociales. This volume has become a standard reference work for such organizations as the OEEC.

Perhaps the most important development relating to the European Center was the decision taken by the Board of Trustees at the May meeting to sell the house in Paris and move to Geneva. Two primary considerations dictated this change. First, the Paris house represented a considerable outlay both in terms of personnel and finance which is not warranted by the present use made of its facilities by the Endowment. Second, in view of the Endowment's interest in the field of international organization, Geneva offers unique opportunities. It is today not only a major crossroads of Europe but is the site of the European Headquarters of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization. The move is expected to take place in 1954.

Publications

Primary emphasis in the past year has been placed on the periodical *International Conciliation*. While attention was centered on editorial plans, the problems of costs, prices and distribution methods were also under critical review. As a result of intensive study, new policies will become effective in September 1953.

The Endowment's publication program as a whole reflected not only budgetary considerations but also the fact that two major projects—the programs on National Policy and Attitudes and on Universities and World Affairs—have not yet reached the publication stage. During the year a study of the Iranian case—1946 and one (in French) on the economic integration of Europe were published; a document on institutes of world affairs and a new version of *The United Nations—Its Record and Prospects* were prepared for publication in the fall of 1953.

International Conciliation

In accord with established editorial policy, the more important problems facing the United Nations were stressed, with particular reference to those fields in which information is not easily available. An issue on the control of narcotic drugs proved to be unusually popular. Another issue discussed the prospects of increasing food production to keep pace with the growth of population. The March issue considered alternative procedures open to advocates of international action in the human rights field; in May the achievements of the World Health Organization were reviewed. An encouraging indication of the usefulness of *International Conciliation* may be noted in connection with the June issue by Elfan Rees on "The Refugee and the United Nations." It was quoted extensively in the General Assembly debates on the refugee ques-

Patricia Rambach, Technical Editor, checking a manuscript in a corner of the Endowment's new Reference and Information Service.



A session of the conference of Fulbright Scholars, the first event co-sponsored by the Endowment in the International Center.



tion; it is being translated into French by the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees for use in French-speaking countries; and the Danish Foreign Ministry has requested permission to publish a Scandinavian edition.

Two issues during the year were devoted to other types of international cooperation which are of particular significance in the effort to develop workable patterns. One was a study of the British Commonwealth and an appraisal of the underlying reasons for its success; the other was an analysis of the efforts to achieve European integration. A third issue on the French Union is planned for publication in November.

Questions of immediate interest were dealt with in two other issues: Moroccan nationalism and Soviet foreign policy. The Moroccan question was not only a subject of major discussion during the last session of the General Assembly but had implications for colonial areas generally. The second study, published shortly after Stalin's death, was an effort to evaluate the new Soviet peace offensives on the basis of the historical record over the past thirty years.

As usual, however, the major issue of *International Conciliation* was the annual review of issues before the General Assembly. As circulation figures indicate, this 128-page analysis in compact form of the principal questions to be discussed by the Assembly has been received with steadily increasing interest. It is welcomed not only by the interested public but by delegations to the Assembly, supplementing the research facilities available to them and serving as a concise and convenient reference. As has been the custom, this issue was also published in French through the European Center of the Endowment.

Other Publications

In September 1952, the Endowment published the second volume in its U. N. Action series. *The Iranian Case—1946* by Richard W. Van Wagenen, in collaboration with T. Cuyler Young, discusses the developments in Iran which led to the withdrawal of Soviet forces and attempts to appraise the impact of the United Nations as an instrument for peaceful settlement. Negotiations for a third volume in the series, on the United Nations and Kashmir

by Josef Korbel, were initiated with a view to publication in 1954. It is hoped that over the years this series of case studies may prove useful for an analysis of the successful techniques in resolving international disputes.

With the exception of the *Annual Report* for 1951-1952, the bound volume of *International Conciliation* and an up-to-date catalogue of Endowment publications now in print, the only other non-periodical publication has been *Intégration économique de l'Europe*, edited by Lucien de Sainte-Lorette. This volume analyzes major economic currents affecting European integration and the influence of international organizations on economic planning. It was written by a group of European scholars, with an introduction by Dr. James T. Shotwell, and was published by the European Center of the Endowment.

Publication Policy

As noted at the beginning of this section, a number of decisions were taken to improve the quality and usefulness of Endowment publications, with particular reference to *International Conciliation*, and to reduce the amount of Endowment subsidy involved. Effective with the September 1953 issue, the periodical will concentrate on questions in the field of international organization with emphasis upon the "problem approach." A number of people with special competence will be asked to review each original manuscript; this group will be called together, when practical, in a meeting at which their comment and criticism may benefit both the author and the Endowment's editorial staff.

To make possible greater concentration upon each issue, the number to be published each year was set at five. The page length was increased from 48 to 64 to permit a more comprehensive analysis of each subject, and an improved format with more illustrative material was adopted. The price per issue will be twenty-five cents with an annual subscription rate of one dollar.

Distribution and Promotion

In recent years the Endowment has been deeply interested in the general problems of communication and in the particular problem of enlarging the audience for its publications. To increase the readership of *International Conciliation* an extensive subscription drive was carried on in the spring of 1953. Mr. Kenneth Beer, president of the Manhattan Publishing Company, served as consultant. A folder describing issues of the periodical to appear in the coming year was prepared and widely circulated to teachers, members of civic and religious groups and interested individuals. The initial response was encouraging and the campaign will be renewed in the fall. A special drive was also launched in connection with the annual review of issues before the General Assembly.

In the early autumn of 1952, the Endowment entered into an agreement with the Columbia University Press in which the Press became the sales agent for all Endowment publications.

Assistance to Other Organizations

Much of the work of the Endowment consists of acting as a catalyst for other organizations working within its field of interest. Sometimes this takes the form of initiating projects which it is hoped others will carry on and develop; sometimes it consists of a cooperative pooling of ideas; and in a few cases, the Endowment takes an active part in the execution of programs. Except for a special grant to the World Peace Foundation to make possible a limited distribution of *International Organization* to libraries and individuals overseas and the further exceptions noted below the Endowment has made no grants for the carrying out of non-Endowment programs. The organizations mentioned in the following paragraphs are the three with which the Endowment has collaborated most closely in the period under review.

United States Committee for United Nations Day

The United States Committee for United Nations Day, formerly the National Citizen's Committee for United Nations Day, continues to be a major channel for cooperation among national organizations in increasing knowledge about and understanding of the United Nations by the people of the United States. It is the view of the Committee that "the wisdom of many decisions upon public policy will be importantly conditioned by the degree and rapidity of education as to what the United Nations is, how it works, and why it works that way."

During the celebration of United Nations Day on 24 October 1952 more than 5,000 communities and cities had UN Day observances and nearly 300 Mayors and 32 Governors issued UN Day proclamations and appointed local UN Day committees. The President of the Endowment participated in the activities of the Committee as one of the Vice Chairmen and the Endowment made a grant in support of the program.

The Conference Group

The Conference Group of National Organizations on the United Nations which is now entering its fourth year of existence remains the focal point for the exchange of experience and ideas among national organizations concerned with the United Nations and for contact between these organizations and the United States Mission to the United Nations. During the past year, the purpose of this Group has been steadily clarified and its clearing-house functions made more precise and further developed.

The most important development during the past year has been the growth of the Information Center at the Woodrow Wilson Foundation. This Center has served not only the member organizations but an increasing number of other institutions and individuals. William G. Avirett, of the Endowment staff, has served as a Vice-Chairman of the Group and a grant was made in support of the work of the Information Center.

Conference of Consultative Non-Governmental Organizations

Some 200 organizations now have a consultative relationship with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations under Article 71 of the Charter. Although these organizations differ widely in their objectives and their structure, they have a common concern in developing the most effective relationship with the United Nations. Since 1949 interested representatives of these organizations have been meeting periodically to discuss matters of general concern. More recently the structure of the Conference has been formalized and a "Bureau" appointed to carry out the instructions of the Conference between sessions.

The Endowment has participated in the work of the Conference from the beginning. One member of the staff, Howard E. Wilson, was the first chairman and another staff member, Anne Winslow, has been serving as Secretary.

Report of the Treasurer

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

F. W. LAFRENTZ & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
Executive Offices New York City
100 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees

CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

We have examined the balance sheet of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as of June 30, 1953, and the related statements of income and expenditures and unexpended income balances for the fiscal year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

The statements referred to have been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly do not give effect to income earned but not received, or to expenditures incurred but not paid, as of the balance sheet date.

In our opinion, and with the above explanation, the accompanying financial statements and notes thereto, present fairly the financial position of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at June 30, 1953 and the recorded cash transactions for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

New York, N. Y.
October 21, 1953

/s/ F. W. Lafrentz & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

BALANCE SHEET

Assets

GENERAL FUND

Cash in banks and on hand		\$25,077.68	
Advances for furniture and equip- ment for International Center and Offices	\$72,000.09		
Travel Advances	5,500.00		
Advances to Publishers	179.09		
Accounts Receivable	1,703.33		
Accrued Interest Receivable on current bond purchases	1,170.81	80,553.32	
Land, buildings, equipment (at cost)			
Land and Buildings, Paris, France		135,447.09	
Furniture and Equipment, New York		5,550.08	\$246,628.17

BUILDING FUND

Cash in bank		\$17,021.31	
U. S. Government Securities		175,000.00	
International Center (at cost)			
Land, New York	\$768,110.53		
Building (under construction) ..	3,777,149.27		
Furniture and Equipment	16,800.00	4,562,059.80	4,754,081.11

ENDOWMENT FUND

Cash in bank		\$73,429.12	
U. S. Government Securities	\$1,338,144.28		
Corporate and Other Bonds	4,668,072.53		
Preferred Stocks	1,797,221.27		
Common Stocks	3,458,838.36	11,262,276.44*	11,335,705.56
			<u>\$16,336,414.84</u>

* Market value June 30, 1953, \$12,966,435.00.
NOTE: The above statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly does not reflect items of assets or liabilities represented by income earned but not received, or items of expenditures incurred but not paid, as of the balance sheet date. These items in the main relate to the construction and operation of the International Center Building and include net rentals earned held by managing agent, \$16,325.85, building construction costs incurred, \$304,584.83 and accrued interest and other expenses payable, \$17,565.07.

JUNE 30, 1953**Liabilities**

GENERAL FUND

Income expended for Property and Equipment ..		\$140,997.17	
Unexpended Income Balances:			
Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910	\$93,190.82		
Carnegie Corporation Grant	12,440.18	105,631.00	\$246,628.17

BUILDING FUND

Accounts Payable		\$11,069.83	
Bank Loan Payable		437,500.00	
Advances under Building Loan Agreement		2,700,000.00	
Income expended for Land, Building, Furniture and Equipment ..	\$1,424,559.80		
Unexpended Income Balance	180,951.48	1,605,511.28	4,754,081.11

ENDOWMENT FUND

Original Principal		\$10,000,000.00	
Special Trust Fund		45,938.90	
Realized Net Gain on Investments		1,289,766.66	11,335,705.56
			<u>\$16,336,414.84</u>

GENERAL FUND
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES,
TRANSFERS AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953

Income

Interest and dividends (less amortization of \$4,203.30)	\$515,232.75	
Income from stock dividends	3,493.13	
International Conciliation subscriptions	3,309.68	
Sales of other Endowment publications	1,508.97	
Rental Income, Paris	2,850.00	
Contributions	202.50	\$523,103.90

Expenditures

The Work Program	\$215,774.46	
President's Office	40,883.99	
Rent and Maintenance of Buildings	27,502.57	
Annuity, Insurance, Social Security, Retirement Payments	27,103.40	
Administrative and General Expense	108,809.39	420,073.81

Excess of Income over Expenditures \$103,030.09

Unexpended Income Balances, July 1, 1952

Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910	\$98,638.30*	
Carnegie Corporation Grant	25,000.00	
	\$123,638.30	
Refunds on Prior Year Appropriations	2,600.91	126,239.21
		\$229,269.30

Transfers to Building Fund 123,638.30

Unexpended Income Balances, June 30, 1953

Carnegie Peace Fund of 1910	\$93,190.82	
Carnegie Corporation Grant	12,440.18	
	<u>105,631.00</u>	

* Transferred to the Building Fund pursuant to resolution of the Board of Trustees adopted December 10, 1951.

NOTE: The above statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly does not reflect income earned but not received, or expenditures incurred but not paid, as at the close of the fiscal year.

BUILDING FUND
SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENDITURES
AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES
AND UNEXPENDED INCOME BALANCE

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1953

Income

*Amount ascribed to stock dividends received on endowment fund investments			\$ 79,774.37
Interest and dividends			6,461.66
Net gain from sales of investments			3,437.26
Total			<u>\$ 89,673.29</u>

Expenditures

Land Costs		\$19,127.39	
Building construction	\$3,030,952.05		
Less advances under building loan agreement	2,700,000.00		
	<u>\$ 330,952.05</u>		
Add payments on bank loan	62,500.00	393,452.05	
Equipment		16,800.00	
Miscellaneous		1,652.62	431,032.06
			<u>431,032.06</u>

Excess of Expenditures over Income \$341,358.77

Unexpended Income Balance, July 1, 1952 \$398,560.69

Add:

Transfers from general fund	123,638.30	
Refunds of expenditures made in prior years	111.26	522,310.25
		<u>522,310.25</u>

Unexpended Income Balance, June 30, 1953 \$180,951.48

* Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Trustees, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace adopted the basis of accounting for stock dividends as set forth in the Matter of Osborne, 209 New York 450 (1913), and on such basis a total amount of \$488,060.07, including the above \$79,774.37 has been ascribed to stock dividends allocated to income.

NOTE: The above statement has been prepared on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements, and accordingly does not reflect income earned but not received, or expenditures incurred but not paid, as at the close of the fiscal year.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS JUNE 30, 1953

	Par Value	Book Value*	Market Value
United States Government Securities			
TREASURY:			
2 1/8's—December 1953	\$75,000	\$75,000.00	\$74,976
2 1/4's—February 1954	100,000	100,000.00	99,906
2 1/4's—December 1962/59	205,000	204,145.95	193,725
2 1/2's—June 1967/62 Reg.	231,800	228,668.95	218,616
2 1/2's—June 1969/64	211,000	205,329.38	196,889
3 1/4's—June 15, 1983	100,000	100,000.00	99,625
SAVINGS:			
2 1/2's—Defense Series G, Jan. 1954 Reg. .	50,000	50,000.00	49,300
2 1/2's—Defense Series G, Jul. 1954 Reg. .	50,000	50,000.00	49,100
2 1/2's—War Series G, Jul. 1956 Reg.	100,000	100,000.00	97,000
2 1/2's—War Series G, Jan. 1957 Reg.	100,000	100,000.00	96,700
2 1/2's—War Series G, Jan. 1958 Reg.	100,000	100,000.00	96,100
2 1/2's—Series G, Jan. 1962 Reg.	100,000	100,000.00	95,100
2 1/2's—Series G, Oct. 1962 Reg.	100,000	100,000.00	95,600
TOTAL	\$1,522,800	\$1,513,144.28	\$1,462,637
Other Bonds			
FINANCIAL:			
Commercial Credit Company			
3 1/4's Notes, 1961	\$150,000	\$148,687.50	\$145,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 3's—1972	300,000	305,701.01	276,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 3 1/4's—1981	100,000	100,000.00	92,000
PUBLIC UTILITY:			
Consolidated Edison Co. New York			
1st & ref. mtge. 3 1/4's—1981	100,000	102,845.68	94,000
Consolidated Natural Gas Company			
Deb. 2 3/4's—1968	130,000	130,222.02	123,825
Consumers Power Company			
1st Mtge. 3 1/8's—1981	100,000	100,334.58	93,250
Georgia Power Company			
1st Mtge. 3 1/2's—1981	150,000	151,575.02	147,000
Northern Natural Gas Company			
S/F Deb. 4 1/2's—1973	75,000	75,281.25	76,781
Ohio Power Company			
1st Mtge. 3 1/4's—1968	54,000	54,810.00	53,865
Ohio Power Company			
1st Mtge. 3 3/8's—1981	100,000	102,631.52	99,000
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company			
Deb. 3 1/2's—1981	100,000	101,912.60	98,250
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company			
Deb. 3 1/4's—1971 Reg.	150,000	148,500.00	150,000
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company			
1st Mtge. 3 3/8's—1981	100,000	100,884.80	98,250
Philadelphia Electric Power Company			
1st Mtge. 2 5/8's—1975 Gtd.	200,000	203,862.28	179,000

* Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

	Par Value	Book Value*	Market Value
Puget Sound Power & Light Company			
1st Mtge. 4¼'s-1972	33,000	33,876.59	34,402
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company			
1st Mtge. pipeline 4¼'s-1973	50,000	50,647.50	50,500
Texas Electric Service Company			
1st Mtge. 3¾'s-1981	150,000	151,365.02	150,750
RAILROADS:			
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company			
1st & ref. Mtge. 5's-1977	105,000	111,654.72	112,350
Missouri Pacific Railroad Company			
1st & ref. Mtge. 5's-1981	195,000	210,885.62	206,212
INDUSTRIAL:			
Aluminum Company of America			
S/F Deb. 3¼'s-1964	100,000	100,000.00	99,875
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation			
Deb. 3½'s-1978	250,000	247,500.00	250,000
Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.			
S/F Deb. 3¾'s-1970, Gtd.	100,000	101,411.76	101,500
American Tobacco Company			
S/F Deb. 3's-1969	100,000	100,643.91	97,125
Atlantic Refining Company			
Deb. 2½'s-1966	50,000	50,315.90	46,750
Celanese Corporation of America			
Deb. 3's-1965	73,000	73,883.61	67,160
Food Machinery Corporation			
S/F Deb. 2½'s-1962	70,000	68,481.25	65,450
Inland Steel Company			
1st Mtge. Ser. I, 3.20%-1982	100,000	100,007.50	97,750
Lorillard (P.) Company			
Deb. 3's-1963	83,000	84,072.82	80,613
National Dairy Products Corporation			
Deb. 2¾'s-1970	200,000	204,080.59	184,000
Phillips Petroleum Company			
S/F Deb. 2¾'s-1964	190,000	194,484.76	181,450
Phillips Petroleum Company			
S/F Conv. Deb. 3.70%-1983	50,000	50,375.76	52,312
Shamrock Oil & Gas Corporation			
S/F Deb. 3½'s-1967	100,000	101,458.34	100,000
Shell Union Oil Corporation			
Deb. 2½'s-1971	140,000	141,466.22	126,700
Sinclair Oil Corporation			
Conv. Deb. 3¼'s-1983	100,000	106,375.00	96,875
Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc.			
Deb. 2½'s-1976	200,000	199,250.00	175,000
Standard Oil Company of Indiana			
Conv. Deb. 3½'s-1982	100,000	104,466.23	100,875
United Biscuit Company of America			
Deb. 2¾'s-1966	50,000	50,631.52	46,500
United Gas Corporation			
S/F Deb. 4¾'s-1972	100,000	103,044.88	102,000
Westinghouse Electric Corporation			
Deb. 2½'s-1971	100,000	100,444.77	89,125
TOTAL	\$4,598,000	\$4,668,072.53	\$4,441,995

* Original cost less amortization of premiums, where applicable.

Preferred Stocks

	Shares	Cost	Market Value
American Tobacco Company, Cum. 6%	700	\$94,225.56	\$92,750
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co. non-cum. 5%	2,000	106,713.59	102,500
Caterpillar Tractor Co., Cum. 4.20%	500	51,212.93	49,562
Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. Cum. 5.25%	500	50,090.00	51,500
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York Cum. \$5.00	900	95,917.12	95,850
Consumers Power Co., Cum. \$4.50	500	53,271.43	50,500
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum. 4.10%	500	56,000.00	44,500
El Paso Natural Gas Co., Cum. 5½%	500	51,090.50	52,000
General Motors Corporation, Cum. \$5.00	1,000	122,780.22	116,625
Illinois Power Company, Cum. 4.70%	2,000	102,000.00	99,250
International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Cum. 7%	1,000	132,669.45	130,250
National Distillers Products Corp. Cum. 4¼%	350	35,066.50	31,150
New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, Cum. 6%	2,000	215,910.21	210,000
Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Cum. 5%	6,000	152,937.34	153,000
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., Cum. 6%	200	28,505.24	26,000
Public Service Electric & Gas Company, Cum. 4.70%	500	52,966.45	51,125
Radio Corporation of America, Cum. \$3.50	1,600	122,437.91	110,400
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Cum. 5.10%	1,000	102,181.00	96,000
Toledo Edison Company, Cum. 4¼%	300	29,308.32	26,175
United States Steel Corporation, Cum. 7%	1,000	141,937.50	136,500
TOTAL	23,050	\$1,797,221.27	\$1,725,637

Common Stocks

American Can Company	4,000	\$126,134.66	\$139,000
American Natural Gas Company	2,400	74,772.39	80,400
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	1,800	265,925.48	276,525
American Tobacco Company	900	54,702.11	66,600
Commonwealth Edison Company	1,700	45,140.96	58,437
Consolidated Natural Gas Company	500	27,394.74	25,250
Consumers Power Company	1,000	36,908.10	37,000
Continental Insurance Company	1,754	86,560.96	124,534
Continental Oil Company of Delaware	1,800	68,142.70	99,450
Creole Petroleum Company	700	50,514.74	49,700
duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co., Inc.	2,500	109,672.32	237,187
Eastern Air Lines, Inc.	1,500	38,603.83	36,562
Eastman Kodak Company	2,950.5	105,354.77	123,551
General Electric Company	2,000	78,149.45	142,000
General Motors Corporation	3,000	74,393.73	179,625
General Public Utilities Corporation	3,700	70,189.29	90,650

	Shares	Cost	Market Value
Guaranty Trust Company of New York	800	47,768.15	50,400
Gulf Oil Corporation	1,040	38,752.37	46,410
Hartford Fire Insurance Company	800	80,561.25	120,400
Hercules Powder Company	500	27,157.00	32,500
Humble Oil & Refining Company	1,800	26,637.00	111,600
Illinois Powder Company	1,000	40,212.08	38,000
Insurance Company of North America	2,500	120,731.27	203,750
International Business Machines Corp.	3,828.2	358,012.95	880,486
Kennecott Copper Corporation	500	24,317.65	32,062
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. B	500	45,377.50	38,000
Merck & Company, Inc.	1,000	23,064.28	19,500
Monsanto Chemical Company	2,000	77,315.63	172,000
Montgomery Ward & Company, Inc.	1,200	65,006.61	70,800
National Lead Company	1,000	32,335.36	32,000
New York State Electric & Gas Corp.	2,500	70,034.80	83,750
Northern Natural Gas Company	3,100	106,473.64	117,412
Ohio Edison Company	1,300	43,888.47	48,100
Penney (J. C.) Company	2,500	72,730.32	171,250
People's Gas Light & Coke Company	400	50,095.18	52,200
Pfizer (Chas.) & Company, Inc.	1,000	29,621.88	28,125
Phillips Petroleum Company	3,000	87,727.64	166,500
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company	2,500	79,452.33	121,250
Proctor & Gamble Company	900	32,181.82	53,887
Sears, Roebuck & Company	2,700	62,937.81	158,625
Sherwin-Williams Company	1,500	77,189.10	100,500
Southern Company	2,600	39,930.40	37,050
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	2,300	79,617.36	165,312
Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	3,246	116,920.29	231,683
Texas Company	2,300	66,883.79	121,900
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation	2,000	58,057.73	128,500
Westinghouse Electric Corporation	2,500	65,286.47	110,625
TOTAL	87,018	\$3,458,838.36	\$5,511,048
GRAND TOTAL		\$11,437,276.44	\$13,141,317

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA

Payments to Other Organizations for Program Purposes

Studies on National Policies and Attitudes	\$27,896.81
Australian Institute of International Affairs	
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	
Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangère (France)	
Egyptian Society of International Law	
Hebrew University (Israel)	
Indian Council of World Affairs	
Institute of International Affairs (Sweden)	
Institut des Relations Internationales (Belgium)	
Japanese Association of International Law	
Pakistan Institute of International Affairs	
Royal Institute of International Affairs	
Uruguay Institute of International Law	
Yugoslav Study Group of International Organizations	
Association of International Relations Clubs	7,200.00
Conference Group of U. S. National Organizations on U. N.	925.00
Institute of International Education	1,000.00
Southern Regional Education Board	10,000.00
World Peace Foundation	1,750.00
Total	\$48,771.81

Rent and Maintenance of Buildings

New York (405-407 West 117th Street)	
Salaries and Services	\$ 2,588.67
Rent	7,080.00
Heat and light	958.29
Repairs, supplies, insurance	186.20
Window cleaning	110.00
Sundries	596.07
New York (United Nations Plaza at 46th Street)	
International Center and offices	5,852.41
European Center, Paris	
Salaries and services	3,303.22
Taxes and insurance	1,578.84
Fuel and utilities	2,264.71
Repairs, supplies, sundries	2,984.16
Total	\$27,502.57

Annuity, Insurance, Social Security and Retirement Payments

Contributions to employees retirement plan	\$11,325.83
Social Security tax	1,663.97
Special retirement allowances	11,568.22
Compensation and social insurance, European Center, Paris	2,545.38
Total	\$27,103.40

Appendixes

Staff on 30 June 1953

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Secretary: Leslie Paffrath

Executive Associate: Howard E. Wilson

Special Assistant to the President: William G. Avirett

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PUBLICATIONS

International Conciliation

- 483 — *Morocco*, by Rom Landau. September 1952.
- 484 — *Issues Before the Seventh General Assembly*. October 1952.
- 485 — *Narcotic Drug Control*, with an introduction by Herbert L. May. November 1952.
- 486 — *Food and Population*, by Frank Lidgett McDougall. December 1952.
- 487 — *The British Commonwealth: A Pattern of Cooperation*, by Heather Joan Harvey. January 1953.
- 488 — *European Integration*, by John Goormaghtigh. February 1953.
- 489 — *The United Nations and Human Rights*, by Marian Neal. March 1953.
- 490 — *Soviet Peace Offensives*, by Aleksander Rudzinski. April 1953.
- 491 — *World Health Problems*, by Sir Arcot Mudaliar; *Barriers to World Health*, by Dr. Brock Chisholm. May 1953.
- 492 — *The Refugee and the United Nations*, by Elfan Rees. June 1953.

United Nations Action

The Iranian Case—1946, by Richard W. Van Wagenen, in cooperation with T. Cuyler Young. 1952.

Annual Report 1951-1952**European Center**

Intégration économique de l'Europe, edited by Lucien de Sainte-Lorette, by Henri Menahem, Jean Vacher-Desvernais, Jean Van der Mensbrugge, Robert Triffin, Pierre Weil, J. Linthorst Homan, Jacques Doublet, Jacques Levard, Lady Rhys Williams and Pierre Dieterlen. 1952.

La septième assemblée générale des Nations Unies. November 1952.

Forthcoming Publications

Institutes of International Affairs, edited by members of the staff of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and based on material submitted by the institutes.

The Role of the Latin American States in the Establishment and Practice of the United Nations, by John A. Houston. United Nations Study No. 8.

The United Nations—Its Record and Prospects, by A. M. Rosenthal. *International Organization*, by Joseph P. Chamberlain, edited and revised by Philip C. Jessup and Oliver J. Lissitzyn.

Report on the Conference of Institutes of International Affairs.

International Conciliation

“Issues Before the Eighth General Assembly.” September 1953.

“Korea: Collective Measures Against Aggression,” by Leland M. Goodrich. October 1953.

“The French Union,” by General Georges Catroux. November 1953.

“The United Nations Secretariat,” by Frank R. Scott. January 1954.

“Libya.” March 1954.

“UNESCO,” by Brenda Tripp. May 1954.

United Nations Action

“Kashmir,” by Josef Korbel.

La huitième assemblée générale des Nations Unies.

Guide to Publications of European Inter-Governmental Organizations, edited by Michel Roussier. (In French.)

Mr. Carnegie's Letter to the Trustees*December 14, 1910.*

GENTLEMEN:—

I have transferred to you as Trustees of the Carnegie Peace Fund, Ten Million Dollars of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, the revenue of which is to be administered by you to hasten the abolition of international war, the foulest blot upon our civilization. Altho we no longer eat our fellowmen nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the Twentieth Century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment.

I believe that the shortest and easiest path to peace lies in adopting President Taft's platform, who said in his address before the Peace and Arbitration Society, New York, March 22nd, 1910:—

"I have noticed exceptions in our arbitration treaties, as to reference of questions of national honor to courts of arbitration. Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or of national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor, to abide by their decision, as well as any other questions of difference arising between nations."

I venture to quote from my address as President of the Peace Congress in New York, 1907:

"Honor is the most dishonored word in our language. No man ever touched another man's honor; no nation ever dishonored another nation; all honor's wounds are self-inflicted."

At the opening of the International Bureau of American Republics at Washington, April 26, 1910, President Taft said:

"We twenty-one republics cannot afford to have any two or any three of us quarrel. We must stop this, and Mr. Carnegie and I will not be satisfied until all nineteen of us can intervene by proper measures to suppress a quarrel between any other two."

I hope the Trustees will begin by pressing forward upon this line, testing it thoroughly and doubting not.

The judge who presides over a cause in which he is interested dies in infamy if discovered. The citizen who constitutes himself a judge

in his own cause as against his fellow-citizen, and presumes to attack him, is a lawbreaker and as such disgraced. So should a nation be held as disgraced which insists upon sitting in judgment in its own cause in case of an international dispute.

I call your attention to the following resolution introduced by the Committee of Foreign Relations in the First Session, Fiftieth Congress, June 14, 1888:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that the President be, and is hereby, requested to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means (resolution not reached on calendar during session, but reintroduced and passed: Senate, February 14, 1890. Passed, House, April 3, 1890).

This resolution was presented to the British Parliament, which adopted a resolution, approving the action of the Congress of the United States and expressing the hope that Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation to the Government of the United States for the accomplishment of the object in view (Resolution of the House of Commons, July 16, 1893, For. Rel. 1893, 346, 352).

Here we find an expression of the spirit which resulted in the first international Hague Conference of 1889; the second Hague Conference of 1907; eighty treaties of obligatory arbitration between the great nations of the world, our own country being a party to twenty-three of them.

It was my privilege to introduce to President Cleveland in 1887 a Committee of Members of Parliament of Britain, headed by Sir William Randal Cremer, in response to the action of Congress, proposing a treaty agreeing to settle all disputes that might arise between America and Great Britain by arbitration. Such a treaty was concluded between Lord Pauncefote and Secretary Olney in 1897. It failed of approval by the necessary two-thirds majority of the Senate by only three votes.

There is reason to believe that the British Government has been desirous of having that treaty ratified by our Government or ready to agree to another of similar character so that President Taft's policy seems within easy reach of success. If the English-speaking race adopts such a treaty we shall not have to wait long for other nations to join,

and it will be noticed that the resolution of Congress in 1890 embraces "any government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations."

If the independence and rights of nations to their respective internal policies were first formally recognized in such treaties, no dispute concerning these elements of sovereignty could arise.

In order to give effect to this gift, it will be suitable that the Trustees herein named shall form a corporation with lawful powers appropriate to the accomplishment of the purposes herein expressed and I authorize the conveyance of the fund to such a corporation.

The Trustees have power to sell, invest, or re-invest all funds, either in the United States or in other countries, subject as respects investments in the United States to no more restriction than is imposed upon savings banks or insurance companies in the State of New York.

No personal liability will attach to Trustees for their action or non-action as Trustees. They may act as a Board. They have power to fill vacancies or add to their number and to employ all officials and to fix their compensation whether members of the Board or not. Trustees shall be reimbursed all expenses incurred in connection with their duties as Trustees, including traveling expenses attending meetings, including expenses of wife or daughter to each annual meeting. A majority of the Trustees may act for the whole. The President shall be granted such honoraria as the Trustees think proper and as he can be prevailed upon to accept.

Lines of future action cannot be wisely laid down. Many may have to be tried, and having full confidence in my Trustees I leave to them the widest discretion as to the measures and policy they shall from time to time adopt, only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations.

When civilized nations enter into such treaties as named, and war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) have been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will please then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils whose banishment—or what new elevating element or elements if introduced or fostered, or both combined—would most advance the progress, elevation and happiness of man, and so on from century to century without end, my Trustees of each age shall determine how they can best aid man in his upward march to higher and higher stages of development unceasingly, for now we know that man was created,

not with an instinct for his own degradation, but imbued with the desire and the power for improvement to which, perchance, there may be no limit short of perfection even here in this life upon earth.

Let my Trustees therefore ask themselves from time to time, from age to age how they can help man in his glorious ascent onward and upward and to this end devote this fund.

Thanking you for your cordial acceptance of this trust and your hearty approval of its object, I am

Very gratefully yours,

ANDREW CARNEGIE

Witness

LOUISE WHITFIELD CARNEGIE,
MARGARET CARNEGIE.

Charter

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

CHAPTER 21

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Became a law February 20, 1929, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Robert S. Brookings, Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Davis, Frederic A. Delano, Lawton B. Evans, Austen G. Fox, Robert A. Franks, Charles S. Hamlin, Howard Heinz, David Jayne Hill, Alfred Holman, William M. Howard, Frank O. Lowden, Andrew J. Montague, Dwight W. Morrow, Robert E. Olds, Edwin B. Parker, LeRoy Percy, William A. Peters, Henry S. Pritchett, Elihu Root, James Brown Scott, James R. Sheffield, Maurice S. Sherman, James T. Shotwell, Silas H. Strawn, together and with such persons as they

may associate with themselves, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the principal and income thereof to promote the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding among the people of the United States; to advance the cause of peace among nations; to hasten the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy; to encourage and promote methods for the peaceful settlement of international differences and for the increase of international understanding and concord; and to aid in the development of international law and the acceptance by all nations of the principles underlying such law. The corporation is empowered to use for these ends such agencies and means as from time to time shall seem expedient to its trustees or be found appropriate therefor. The activities of the corporation may be carried on within the State of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States and in foreign countries.

SECTION 2. The corporation hereby formed shall have power to take, receive and acquire, by bequest, devise, gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, either absolutely or in trust, for any of its purposes, and to hold any property, real or personal, without limitation as to amount or value, except such limitation, if any, as the legislature shall hereafter specifically impose; to convey such property, and to invest and reinvest any principal and deal with and expend the principal and income of the corporation in such manner as in the judgment of its trustees will best promote its objects or any of them. It shall have all the powers and be subject to the restrictions which now pertain by law to membership corporations so far as the same are applicable thereto and are not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The persons named in the first section of this act shall constitute the members of the corporation and be its board of trustees. They, or a majority of them, shall hold a meeting and organize the corporation and adopt a constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state. The constitution shall prescribe the number of trustees who shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at meetings of the corporation, the number of trustees by whom the affairs and business of the corporation shall be managed; the qualifications, powers and manner of selection of the trustees and officers of the corporation, the manner of amending the constitution and by-laws of the corporation, and any other provisions for the management and disposition of the property and regulation of the affairs of the corporation which may be deemed expedient.

SECTION 3. No officer, member or employee of the corporation shall receive or be lawfully entitled to receive any pecuniary profit from the operations thereof, except reasonable compensation for services in affecting one or more of its purposes or as a proper beneficiary of its strictly charitable purposes.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Department of State. } ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
Secretary of State.

CHAPTER 6

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE TO ACCEPT AND RECEIVE THE PROPERTY AND ASSETS OF THE UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION KNOWN AS THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND TO ADMINISTER THE SAME IN ACCORDANCE WITH TRUST DEED TO SUCH ASSOCIATION.

Became a law February 5, 1930, with the approval of the Governor.

Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, incorporated by chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-nine, is hereby, in addition to the powers heretofore conferred upon it, authorized to accept and receive from the unincorporated association known as Carnegie Endowment for International Peace all the property and assets of such unincorporated association, and to administer and deal with the same in accord with the terms and subject to the limitations contained in the instrument transferring the same in trust to said unincorporated association, dated December fourteenth, nineteen hundred ten.

SECTION 2. Nothing herein contained shall be held to impair the right of any creditor of said unincorporated association.

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 Department of State. } ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original law.

Given under my hand and the official seal of the Department of State, at the City of Albany, this sixth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

GRACE A. REAVY,
Deputy Secretary of State

Senate, No. 2178

CHAPTER 271

AN ACT

AUTHORIZING THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE TO AMEND ITS CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS TO FIX AND VARY THE NUMBER OF ITS TRUSTEES, TO PROVIDE FOR TERMS OF OFFICE FOR ITS TRUSTEES AND TO PROVIDE THAT ITS TRUSTEES MAY BE CLASSIFIED.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, incorporated by chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred twenty-nine, as amended or supplemented by chapter six of the laws of nineteen hundred thirty, is hereby, in addition to the powers heretofore conferred upon it, authorized to amend the constitution and by-laws of the corporation from time to time so as to fix and vary the number of its trustees [to be not less than fifteen in number], to provide terms of office for its trustees and, in that connection, to classify its trustees on any basis which it may deem desirable.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

Approved
 WALTER J. GOING
 March 29, 1950

Constitution and By-Laws (as revised and adopted, December 1950)

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of the corporation is Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is incorporated by Chapter 21 of the Laws of New York, 1929, as supplemented by Chapter 6 of the Laws of New York, 1930, and Chapter 271 of the Laws of New York, 1950. It is the successor of an unincorporated association known as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, endowed on December 14, 1910 by Andrew Carnegie.

ARTICLE II

Offices of the Corporation

SECTION 1. The principal office of the corporation shall be in the City, County and State of New York. The Board of Trustees or Executive Committee may establish other offices elsewhere.

ARTICLE III

Members

SECTION 1. The members of the corporation shall consist of the 27 persons who were the members on December 11, 1950, and such other natural persons as may be elected to membership as hereinafter provided, who have not ceased to be members by reason of death, resignation, expulsion or failure to attend meetings as provided in Section 3 of this ARTICLE III.

SECTION 2. Any natural person may become a member upon election by a vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at any meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present; or upon election by vote of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the members at which a quorum is present. Any natural person may also become

a member upon unanimous election in writing signed by all the then Trustees or all the then members, and filed with the Secretary.

SECTION 3. Any member may resign at any time by filing a written resignation with the Secretary. Members may be suspended or expelled from the corporation, by a vote of the majority of the Trustees present at any meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present, or by a vote of a majority of the members present at any meeting of members at which a quorum is present, for refusing or failing to comply with the Constitution and By-Laws of the corporation, or for other good and sufficient cause. If a member shall fail to attend any meeting of members of the corporation for three successive years, he shall thereupon cease to be a member.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings of the Members of the Corporation

SECTION 1. The corporation shall hold its annual meeting of members for the election of Trustees, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, on the Thursday next after the first Monday in May of each year, at a time and place to be determined by the Board of Trustees or by the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. Special meetings of members shall be held upon the call of the Board of Trustees or of the Executive Committee or of the President, or upon the written request of one-third of the members delivered to the Secretary, to be held at such times and places as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee, the President or the members requesting such meeting, as the case may be.

SECTION 3. Notice of all meetings of members, whether annual or special, shall be mailed or delivered personally to each member at least ten days before the meeting. Such notice shall in every case specify the place (which may be either within or without the State of New York), the date and the hour of the meeting, and, in the case of a special meeting or in the case of an annual meeting at which extraordinary business is to be considered, shall specify the nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting. Any meeting may be held without notice if all members are present or if those not present waive notice of the meeting.

SECTION 4. At all meetings of members, one-third of the members, whether present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum, but less than a quorum shall have power to adjourn from time to time until a quorum be present. At all meetings of members, each member may vote in person or by proxy.

SECTION 5. The members may, by an instrument in writing signed by all of them, take or authorize any action which could be taken or authorized at a meeting of members.

ARTICLE V

Board of Trustees

SECTION 1. The number of Trustees shall be 27. Until the annual meeting of members to be held in May, 1951, the Trustees shall be the 27 persons who were trustees on December 11, 1950. Such 27 Trustees shall be divided into three classes of nine persons each, to be determined by lot. The term of office of the first class shall expire on the date of the annual meeting of members to be held in 1951; the term of office of the second class shall expire on the date of the annual meeting of members to be held in 1952; and the term of office of the third class shall expire on the date of the annual meeting of members to be held in 1953. At each annual meeting of members commencing with the annual meeting to be held in 1951, the successors to the class of Trustees whose term shall expire in the year of such meeting shall be elected so that the term of office of one class of Trustees shall expire in each year. Only members of the corporation may be Trustees.

Except as above provided, each class of Trustees shall hold office for three years from the date of the annual meeting of members at which the term of office of the predecessor of such class shall have expired, provided, however, that no person shall continue to be a Trustee after ceasing to be a member, and, except for the Trustees in office on December 11, 1950, no person shall continue to be a Trustee after the first annual meeting of members following his seventieth birthday. No Trustee shall receive any compensation from the corporation for his services as such, but Trustees shall be entitled to reimbursement for their expenses in attending any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of any committee of which they are members.

If a Trustee shall fail to attend any meeting of the Board of Trustees for three successive years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

Any Trustee may resign at any time by filing a written resignation with the Secretary.

SECTION 2. The Board of Trustees shall hold an annual meeting at the same place as the annual meeting of the members of the corpo-

ration as soon as convenient after such meeting, and shall hold a regular meeting on the second Monday of December in each year, at such time and place as the Board may determine. Other regular meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held at such times and places as the Board may determine.

Special meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be held upon the call of the Executive Committee or of the President, or upon the written request of seven members of the Board delivered to the Secretary, to be held at such times and places as may be fixed by the Executive Committee, the President or the Trustees requesting such meeting, as the case may be.

SECTION 3. Notice of all meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be mailed or delivered personally to each Trustee, at least ten days before any annual or regular meeting, and at least five days before any special meeting. Meetings may be held at any place within or without the State of New York designated in the notice of meeting. Any meeting may be held without notice if all Trustees are present or if those not present waive notice of the meeting.

SECTION 4. The Board of Trustees shall have and exercise full power in the management and control of the business and affairs of the corporation.

SECTION 5. Trustees shall be elected by the members of the corporation at the annual meeting of members, but vacancies occurring in the Board of Trustees for any cause (including increases in the number of Trustees) may be filled for the unexpired term by the vote of two-thirds of the Trustees present at any meeting of the Board of Trustees at which a quorum is present.

SECTION 6. A majority of the Board of Trustees at the time in office shall be necessary to constitute a quorum, but less than a quorum shall have power to adjourn from time to time until a quorum be present.

SECTION 7. Any person who, after attaining the age of seventy years, has ceased to be a Trustee shall become an Honorary Trustee. Honorary Trustees may attend meetings of the Board of Trustees and participate in the discussions, but shall have no right to vote and shall not be counted for any purpose in determining whether a quorum is present.

ARTICLE VI

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of the corporation shall consist of a Chairman of the Board of Trustees, a Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and a President, who shall be elected from the members of the Board of Trustees, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who need not be members of the Board of Trustees. Any two offices may be held by the same person, except those of President and Vice President. The Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee may from time to time appoint or elect additional officers of the corporation and define their duties.

SECTION 2. The officers shall be elected by the Board of Trustees at its annual meeting and shall hold office for a term of one year or until their successors are elected. In case of a vacancy, it may be filled by the Board of Trustees at any meeting.

SECTION 3. The Chairman of the Board of Trustees shall sustain an advisory relation to the work and policies of the corporation. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, the Executive Committee, and the members at which he shall be present. He shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee and shall have the right at his pleasure to attend and vote at any meeting of any other standing or special committee, but shall not be counted in the meeting of such other committees to determine whether a quorum is present. In the absence or disability of the Chairman, his duties shall be performed by the Vice Chairman.

The President shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation, and shall be *ex officio* a member of all committees.

Subject to such limitations as the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee may from time to time prescribe, the officers of the corporation shall have such powers and duties as usually pertain to their respective offices, as well as such powers and duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trustees or the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

SECTION 1. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and the President, *ex officio*, and a Finance Committee, consisting of the President and the Treasurer, *ex officio*, and in each case such number of members of the Board of Trustees as the Board may from time to time determine, to hold office for terms to be determined from time to time by the Board and until their successors are elected. The *ex officio* members of committees shall be counted in determining whether a quorum is present and shall have the right to vote. Vacancies in either of such Committees may be filled by the Board of Trustees at any meeting or in the interim between meetings of the Board, vacancies in the Executive Committee may be filled temporarily by vote of a majority of the then members of the Executive Committee and vacancies in the Finance Committee may be so filled by the then members of the Finance Committee.

SECTION 2. The Executive Committee and the Finance Committee shall fix their own rules of procedure. Meetings of each such Committee shall be held at such times and places and on such notice, delivered personally, mailed or telegraphed to each member at least twenty-four hours before the meeting, as they may from time to time determine. A majority of each such Committee shall constitute a quorum, but less than a quorum shall have power to adjourn from time to time until a quorum be present.

SECTION 3. Subject to the direction of the Board of Trustees and when the Board is not in session, the Executive Committee shall have the immediate charge, management and control of the activities and affairs of the corporation, and it shall have full power, in the intervals between the meetings of the Board of Trustees, to do any and all things in relation to the affairs of the corporation and to exercise any powers of the Board of Trustees which are not specifically provided by law or by the Constitution and By-Laws to be exercised by the Trustees acting through the Board of Trustees as such.

SECTION 4. The Finance Committee shall have the immediate charge, management and control of the investments of the corporation, subject to any directions given from time to time by the Board of Trustees. It shall consider and recommend to the Board from time to time such measures as in its opinion will promote the financial

interests of the corporation, and shall make a report at each annual meeting of the corporation.

SECTION 5. The Board of Trustees may appoint from time to time such other committees as it may deem advisable, and may include on any such committee individuals who are not Trustees or members, and each such committee shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be conferred upon it by the Board of Trustees, subject to the continuing direction and control of the Board of Trustees.

ARTICLE VIII

Fiscal Year

SECTION 1. The fiscal year of the corporation shall commence on July 1st and end on the next succeeding June 30th.

ARTICLE IX

Seal

SECTION 1. The corporation shall have a suitable seal, which shall be in such form as the Board of Trustees may from time to time approve. Until changed by the Board of Trustees the seal of the corporation shall be that now used by it.

ARTICLE X

Annual Report

SECTION 1. At each annual meeting of members of the corporation the Trustees shall present a report, verified by the President and Treasurer or by a majority of the Trustees, showing the whole amount of real and personal property owned by the corporation, where located, and where and how invested, the amount and nature of the property acquired during the year immediately preceding the date of the report and the manner of the acquisition; the amount applied, appropriated or expended during the year immediately preceding such date, and the purposes, objects or persons to or for which such applications, appropriations or expenditures have been made; and the names and places of residence of the persons who have been admitted to membership in the corporation during such year. Such report shall be filed with the records of the corporation and an abstract thereof entered in the minutes of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE XI

Amendments

SECTION 1. The Constitution and By-Laws of the corporation may be added to, amended or repealed, in whole or in part, by the members or by the Board of Trustees, in each case by a majority vote of the members or of the Trustees present at any meeting at which a quorum is present, provided that notice of the proposed addition, amendment or repeal has been given to each member or Trustee, as the case may be, in the notice of such meeting. In the event of any conflict between the Constitution and By-Laws as added to, amended or repealed by the Board of Trustees and the Constitution and By-Laws as added to, amended or repealed by the members, the Constitution and By-Laws as added to, amended or repealed by the members shall prevail.

United Nations Plaza at 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

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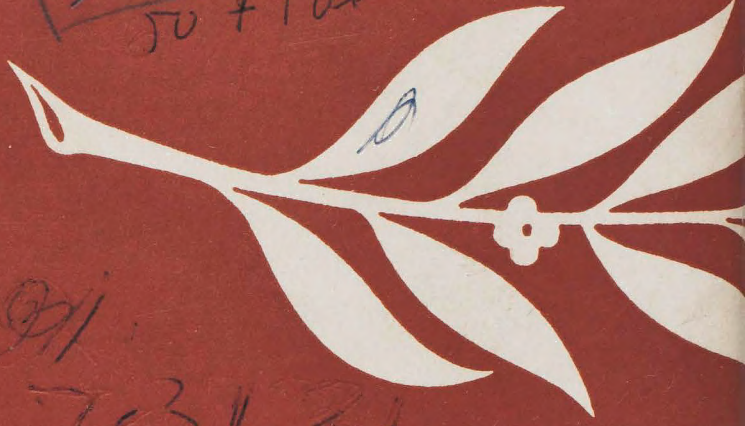
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