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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT
FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Annual Report for 1936

OF THE

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

BY

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

DIRECTOR



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CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

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DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

TO THE TRUSTEES:

In every respect but one the year which has passed has been abundant in disappointment. Governments, practically without exception, have been extolling peace and proclaiming peace, but their carefully planned and appallingly costly preparations for war have gone on apace. The lack of confidence, to which reference has been made in previous Annual Reports, not only continues but has grown both in extent and in power. Public opinion simply cannot trust the word of some governments unless it be when they are planning or executing something wholly selfish and minatory. Then they can be believed. There is no use in disguising the fact that this lack of confidence has produced the gravest situation which the modern world has had to face. It reflects a moral breakdown, which of itself would deprive both prosperity and peace of their one certain foundation and plunge what considers itself a civilized world into a chaos of which the end could not be foreseen.

On the other hand, there exists in practically every land, and in some lands to a very large and influential extent, a deep-seated popular sentiment against war.

The reason why this strong and widely distributed popular sentiment counts for so little in controlling public policy is that for the most part it contents itself with emotional outgivings and outbursts. It is opposed to war; it will not countenance war; it will take no part in war; it will permit no one to make economic gain out of war; but it is singularly hopeless and helpless when confronted with the task, first, of lessening and then removing the causes of war, and, second, of building up those public institutions of coöperation and judicial process which are the only possible substitute for war. If governments could only be made to understand that the public opinion of their several peoples is not only opposed to war but is definitely insistent upon policies of social, economic and political coöperation and of substituting judicial process for threat of force in the settlement of international differences, then progress would be made. Until that time comes, the prosperity of our several nations and the orderly continuance of civilization itself are without doubt in gravest danger.

At the moment there is no more insidious attack being made upon the foundations of prosperity and of peace than that which is making by the advocates of economic nationalism and of neutrality in case a conflict should break out between two other nations. The conceptions which underly these exhortations belong to the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries, but not to the twentieth cen-

ture. There is and can be no economic nationalism without ultimate national suicide and world-wide disaster. There is and can be no neutrality, in the nineteenth-century sense, without complete and immoral neglect of the highest of national obligations. When in 1928 some forty-three nations signed the Pact of Paris renouncing war as an instrument of national policy, the possibility of neutrality disappeared at once. There could be no breach of that Pact without some government breaking its word, and for a moral government and a moral people there can be no neutrality when the issue is between one who breaks his given word and one who keeps it. The attempt to establish old-fashioned neutrality under new-fashioned conditions will not only do nothing to keep a nation out of war, but it will do much to make it feel most grievously the effects of any war which comes to pass. In this day and generation progress consists in not overlooking governmental immorality and faithlessness, but in preventing it when possible and in rebuking it when impossible to prevent it. That means genuine world organization and collective security through an effective world police force.

What the great principle of federation has accomplished for the United States of America and for the British Commonwealth of Nations, it can accomplish, *mutatis mutandis*, for the world at large. Men of vision have seen this through four centuries, but only in our own time has this vision become possible of fulfilment even in part. It cannot now be fulfilled suddenly or even completely at any one moment, but progress can and should be made toward it. The history of the building of the United States of America and the history of the building of the British Commonwealth of Nations point the way.

The bright spot of the year is to be found in the story of the Inter-American Conference held at Buenos Aires in the month of December. The address made at the opening of that conference by the President of the United States and the addresses of like tone and purport made by the President of the Argentine Republic and by the distinguished representatives of other South American peoples struck a new note of hopefulness and progress. The response of public opinion throughout the American continents was quick and substantially unanimous. If the American peoples are in this way to set a world example and if that example is likely to be followed by the nations of Europe, of Africa and of Asia, then assuredly the clouds are lifting and effective international coöperation is more nearly within sight than many have supposed.

There is another fact of far-reaching significance to be kept steadily in mind. The wars which most seriously threaten at the moment are, save in outward form, no longer wars between peoples and their governments; they are wars between fundamental and conflicting philosophies of life and of public order. What is going on in Spain under the name of civil war, proves this completely. The democracy which, at the instance of the English-speaking and the French peoples, had been spreading over the western world is now not only challenged but distinctly checked by the opposing doctrines resting upon a philosophy of compulsion rather than of liberty, which are known as Communism, as National Socialism and

as Fascism. These doctrines, which eagerly challenge democracy and are also ready to fight each other, have taken possession of the peoples of Japan, of Russia, of Germany and of Italy, and are strongly represented in other lands. Moreover, they are inserting the thin end of their several wedges into the life and institutions of the democratic nations themselves.

How, therefore, under such circumstances can a democratic people be indifferent or neutral when a fellow-democracy is forcibly attacked by one of the philosophies of compulsion? In that case, what is being attacked is that democracy's own outpost, and, if the attack on that outpost be successful, it will be followed by an attack on that democracy itself. These may be subtle facts but they are profoundly true and need insistence, in season and out of season, before the public opinion of the several democratic peoples. Each in its own self-defense must stand together with the other democratic peoples if the attempt be made to submerge any one of them under the waves of a doctrine of compulsion.

Peace, as has been pointed out many times in these Annual Reports, requires a foundation upon which to rest. It cannot be reached or hoped for unless that foundation be provided, and that foundation has for its corner-stones liberty and justice. War, whether military or economic, is the enemy of both liberty and justice. As Thomas Hobbes wrote so long ago: "Force and fraud are in war the two cardinal virtues." Both are the contradiction of justice and liberty. Nor can war settle anything for any considerable length of time. It may seem to accomplish its immediate end, but history makes it plain that such is only appearance. John Milton clearly saw the truth when in his sonnet to Lord Fairfax he wrote:

For what can war,
But endless war still breed?

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION IN THE UNITED STATES

From the headquarters of the Division of Intercourse and Education at 405 West 117th Street, New York, N. Y., the work of the Division reaches out to all parts of the globe. Letters in many foreign languages and printed matter in almost every language of the world are received and given attention. Here projects for new lines of work are considered and prepared for presentation to the Executive Committee of the Trustees, and here the details of such projects as are favorably passed upon by that Committee are first worked out. The efficient office staff forms in fact a well-organized secretariat for the furtherance of the Division's plans and work under the guidance of the Director.

During the period under review the established and continuous lines of work of the Division have been carried through effectively and, as will be seen from the following pages, show a normal growth and development. The special undertakings have been numerous and varied, covering a wide field of influence. A glance at the Table of Contents of this publication will acquaint the reader with the nature and scope of the work of the Division, but a study of the report itself is necessary for full appreciation of what has been accomplished, and of its significance.

The Report of the Director for 1935¹ gave in full an account of the unofficial international economic conference called by the Carnegie Endowment which met at Chatham House, London, March 5-7, 1935. The recommendations adopted by the conference dealt with the promotion of trade and reduction of unemployment, stabilization of national monetary systems and better organization of the family of nations to give security and to strengthen the foundations on which international peace must rest. These recommendations were clearly and briefly stated in untechnical language, readily understood by the man in the street.

In March 1935, the International Conference held at Chatham House, and in June, 1935, the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Paris, respectively, adopted resolutions which brought about an agreement whereby the Carnegie Endowment and the International Chamber of Commerce should collaborate in an exhaustive survey and study of the principal aspects of international relations. A joint committee of the Carnegie Endowment and the International Chamber of Commerce was appointed by these two bodies. At a meeting held November 16, 1935, it was agreed to limit the Joint Committee's present investigations to the two main problems of the removal of trade barriers and monetary stabilization. At a previous meeting on October 8, 1935, the Joint Committee had agreed to call upon a Committee of Experts to assist them by preparing the technical foundation upon which ultimate recommendations should be based. The Committee of Experts was composed of six members, but the assistance of eleven economists of various nationalities was also asked and received so that in their study the Joint Committee collaborated with seventeen specialists in economic questions.

The result of these deliberations was a report in two volumes, published by the Joint Committee.² The survey was divided into two subjects: "The Improvement of Commercial Relations between Nations" and "The Problems of Monetary Stabilization." Under these headings monographs were submitted by members of the Expert Committee and by the economists consulted. The Expert Committee submitted these monographs together with a series of practical conclusions to the Joint Committee. At a meeting held August 4, 1936, at the Secretariat in Paris the following thirteen practical recommendations were adopted:

As first steps towards the fulfilment of this improvement of political and economic relations, the Joint Committee recommends:

1. The conclusion of multilateral agreements, open to "all comers," stimulating international trade;

¹ See Year Book, 1936, pages 47-58.

² Copies of these volumes entitled (1) *The Improvement of Commercial Relations between Nations and The Problems of Monetary Stabilization*; and (2) *International Economic Reconstruction*, may be purchased from the Secretary of the Joint Committee, M. Courtois de Viçose, 38, Cours Albert 1^{er}, Paris (VIII^e), France. The price of Volume 1 is 60 francs; Volume 2, 30 francs.

2. Pending the development of a situation favorable to such negotiations, the conclusion of bilateral treaties consciously used as an instrument for the demobilization of trade barriers;
3. The deliberate inclusion in all such treaties of the m.f.n. [most-favored-nation] clause as a means to realize that purpose;
4. The general use of the m.f.n. clause in its unconditional form, with a possible exception in the case of countries which, even after the restoration of more orderly currency conditions, would continue to practice discriminatory quotas or foreign exchange regulation;
5. The establishment of an international center which shall compile indices for measuring the comparative incidence of protection in the various countries, in order to encourage the reduction of excessive barriers to trade;
6. The abolition, preferably by multilateral agreement, of import quotas, as soon as the way to a definitive recovery of world trade has been paved by appropriate monetary and other measures;
7. An acceleration of this process by the substitution of "tariff" quotas for "import" quotas during a transitory period;
8. An orientation of commercial policy towards a limitation of the use of import quotas to purposes of temporary expediency, thus facilitating the establishment of a time-limit for their removal;
9. The application to the quota system of a "fair play code," as laid down by the International Chamber of Commerce;
10. The conclusion of regional and restricted collective pacts as long as the purpose and results thereof are the increase of trade and the appeasement of nations;
11. The progressive establishment of the correct relation of national currencies which no longer represent a fair parity, taking into account: the position of balance of payments, relative costs and prices, and the domestic debt structure;
Such an adjustment should be encouraged by an assurance given by countries in a financially strong position to countries contemplating devaluation, that this procedure would coincide with a stabilization of currencies, or serious endeavors to this end;
12. A Joint Declaration on Monetary Policy by the leading World Powers covering the following points:
The avoidance of currency depreciation as an instrument of international trade competition;
The preservation and extension of the existing stability of rates except as necessitated by adjustment to fair parities;
The elimination of seasonal variations in the value of currencies;
Recognition of the desirability for a transition to a more permanent régime without undue delay;
13. The progressive abolition of exchange and clearing régimes, in the measure that it has been possible to solve the problems of international indebtedness, to resume international lending and to restrain uncontrolled flights of capital (e.g., by standstill agreements).

These thirteen recommendations were approved at the meeting of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce held October 16, 1936, in Paris. These reports have been widely read and studied. They have been made available to various foreign offices and to certain committees of the League of Nations as well as to hundreds of public libraries. It will be noted that the most important financial agreement of September 26, 1936, between the Governments of France, Great Britain and the United States closely follows number 11 of the recommendations given above.

The Executive Committee allotted \$12,500 toward the cost of the work of the Joint Committee.

The work of acquainting the people of the United States with the recommendations of the Conference at Chatham House has continued during the year.

**Developments
in the United
States**

Groups throughout the country have been assisted in their studies by pamphlet material dealing more in detail with the subject-matter considered. It is becoming more and more difficult in view of this program of study for the American citizen to claim that he has nothing to do with affairs outside his own state or nation. The farmer, the tradesman, the worker, the miner—all are learning slowly that recommendations such as these are not the mere vagaries of scientists, political or otherwise, but practical, constructive suggestions for the betterment of the everyday man.

Coöperation in this branch of the Endowment's work by Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, continued throughout 1936. As in 1935, special attention was given to certain rural areas although the work was expanded to reach a wider circle of business and labor groups. Among those carrying on the work in the field were: Lieutenant Commander Stewart F. Bryant, who directed the work on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Alva Taylor of Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. E. J. Unruh of Indianapolis, Mr. Harry E. Terrell of Des Moines, Dr. Walter Laves of Chicago and Mrs. Lucille M. Beck of Denver. Space forbids a full description of all the work done, but it seems important to describe the particularly notable work undertaken in Iowa and neighboring states by Mr. Harry E. Terrell and in Colorado by Mrs. Lucille M. Beck.

In Iowa, a second Leadership Training Conference held in Des Moines the first two days in October was attended by one hundred and twenty-five people, all organizational representatives. From this group fifty of the best qualified leaders were selected to be recommended as forum and group discussion leaders throughout the state by the Iowa State College Extension Division, the state Department of Agriculture and other participating organizations. This central conference was followed by field work with local organization leaders, through which the local leaders were aided in developing farm discussion programs. Meetings of township organizations numbering from fifty to one hundred people each are held monthly. To aid in the work two study outlines accompanied by supplementary literature were prepared, one for adults on the subject "International Aspects of the Farm Problem," and the other for young people on the subject "World Peace—How It Can Be Obtained." The adult outline discusses mid-west agriculture in its relations to social, political and economic conditions of the world. The second outline was used by the younger farmers, already organized in forty-two counties of Iowa under the Director of Work with Rural Young People in Iowa State College Extension Division.

A selection of literature went to every farm home reached by the program, a fuller set to every township leader, and a still more complete set to each county chairman. This program is designed to reach eventually ninety-nine county farm bureaus in Iowa with their sixteen hundred town organizations, also the forty-five Farm Grange groups and the local organizations of the Farmers' Union.

This formal picture of work becomes vital in terms of human relations. The reader should visualize a group of from fifty to seventy-five farmers, who have worked hard all day, gathered with their wives and children in a farm home, the neighborhood school house or the county church, for the discussion of such a subject as "The Farmer's Stake in World Peace." After the presentation of the subject by a trained leader, these hard-working, intelligent and alert people often prolong their interested discussion until eleven o'clock at night, or even longer, fortified by a good farm supper. As one leader remarked, "No one who has participated in one of these gatherings could doubt that here is democracy at work."

In the State of Colorado the Farmers' Union is the best organized and most active farm group. A series of carefully planned group meetings is held over the state at regular intervals during the winter, as well as a large summer conference. Mrs. Lucille M. Beck, Secretary of the League of Nations Association for the Rocky Mountain region, attended the two-week conference for this organization in the summer of 1936, speaking almost daily. Regular classes were conducted, and the young people in particular were found to be extraordinarily interested in international economic problems. One evening's entertainment consisted of a model session of the League of Nations Assembly, which the audience voted to be the best of all the programs given. Literature was in such demand that all supplies available were exhausted. Local workers are following up this summer conference by attendance at the six state farm meetings held during the winter. The essay contest of the state Farmers' Union for young people is on international subjects, and special literature is being supplied at the request of the state secretary.

Lieutenant Commander Stewart F. Bryant of San Francisco spent the entire year presenting the economic aspects of the international situation and the recommendations of the Conference held at Chatham House to business groups and forums on the Pacific Coast. Much use was made of radio, as well, in carrying on the work. A report of Mr. Unruh's work will be found later in these pages.¹ Similar effective work was also done by Dr. Taylor and Dr. Laves in their respective fields. Only lack of space prevents reporting upon all of this work in detail.

Mention has been made of the distribution of literature to supplement the work already described. This distribution has been made throughout the country both from the offices of the League of Nations Association and from those of the Division. In many cases the material has been especially prepared, in others careful selection has been made of material already in print. Mrs. Harrison Thomas of the League of Nations Association reports that about 25,000 of the following pamphlets were distributed during the period under review:

America Must Act, by Francis B. Sayre

The Farmer's Stake in World Peace, by Donald C. Blaisdell (1935 and 1936 editions)

¹ See page 41.

Raw Materials, Population Pressure and War, by Sir Norman Angell
Coöperation or Chaos, by C. Douglas Booth
Study Outline on International Affairs
American Recovery and the League of Nations, by Leland Rex Robinson

The Chronicle of World Affairs published by the Association continued to support the program with explanatory articles and editorials.

The record of material sent out from the offices of the Division shows that it reached individual churches and church organizations of all denominations; women's clubs including the General Federation, business and professional clubs, educational associations, National League of Women Voters, and many others; national and international organizations such as Rotary International, National Grange and International Lions Clubs. Forums, Institutes and public organizations such as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration and County Home Demonstration Agents have also received this literature. That sent from the Division was identical with the list given above except that the following were also available:

Labor and World Peace, address by Samuel McCune Lindsay
New Thinking Necessary for Peace, by Edgar J. Fisher

Material listed in the previous report of the Director was sent upon request.¹

Radio has played an important rôle. Independent radio stations have been supplied by the League of Nations Association with electrical transcriptions of addresses on world economic problems. This series has included such effective speeches as the following: "American Recovery and the League of Nations," by Dr. Leland Rex Robinson; "What the International Labor Organization Means to Labor," by Spencer Miller, Jr.; "Foreign Trade and World Peace," by Assistant Secretary of State, Francis B. Sayre.

A number of speakers have made the Recommendations of the Conference held at Chatham House the substance of their addresses. Major C. Douglas Booth, whose trip through the Middle West in 1935 during which he spoke in forty-six cities was recorded in last year's Report, continued his series of lectures in the spring of 1936 in greater New York and the Metropolitan District. He spoke upon the following subjects: "Economic Nationalism in an Interdependent World"; "Neutrality and Sanctions"; "International Economic Coöperation, a Necessity of this Age"; and, "The Present Crisis and America's Attitude Toward It." In this instance, Major Booth spoke under the direct auspices of the Carnegie Endowment. He also took an active part as speaker and consultant in the Leadership Training Conference held at Des Moines, October 1-2, 1936, to which reference has already been made.

Finally, in the carrying through of this program, Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger has given constant coöperation, directing and participating with efficiency and enthusiasm. He has always been ready to meet an emergency and has given

¹ See Year Book, 1936, pages 56-57.

unsparingly of his time and energy. Following the announcement of the currency stabilization agreement of September, 1936, Mr. Eichelberger made a special lecture trip to the Pacific Coast. He has been the outstanding speaker upon whom the field workers counted for assistance in addressing a great variety of audiences. The Director is happy to record his appreciation of this able co-operation in the work of the Endowment.

In the interest of the work of the Division and of the Endowment as a whole the Director made his annual trip to Europe in June, 1936. Industrial disturbances in France made travel and hotel service so uncertain that the usual visit to the Centre Européen in Paris was omitted. A complete survey of the work in Europe was made, however, through personal conferences with the Directeur-Adjoint and through the important meeting of the Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen¹ held this year in London. The Director conferred with British statesmen and leaders of opinion and was helpfully assisted during his visit by the newly established London office to which reference is made later in this report.²

Visit of the
Director
to Europe

Listed below are the Carnegie Professors regarding whom report is made this year and the universities to which they were accredited. From this it will be seen that a representative of Australian and of Polish scholarship visited the United States, while representatives of the United States were in service in the British Isles and in Italy and two visited the republics of South and Central America.

Visting
Carnegie
Professors

PERCIVAL R. COLE, Ph.D., Vice-Principal of Teachers College, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

October, 1936-January, 1937 Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia
College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia

SIGISMUND CYBICHOWSKI, LL.D., Professor of Public and International Law, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

March-May, 1936 Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York
Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire

EDWIN MIMS, Ph.D., Head of English Department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee

Academic year 1935-36 University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Scotland
Trinity College, University of Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
University of London, London, England
University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales
University College of the South West, Exeter, England

¹ See page 51.

² See page 64.

- DANA G. MUNRO, Ph.D., Professor of Latin-American History and Affairs, Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey
July-December, 1935
- Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay
Universidad Nacional of Buenos Aires, of Córdoba, of Rosario,
of Santa Fe and of La Plata, Argentina
Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile
Universidad Católica de Santiago, Santiago, Chile
Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Perú
Universidad Menor del Cuzco, Cuzco, Perú
Universidad Nacional, Bogotá, Colombia
- HERBERT WALLACE SCHNEIDER, Ph.D., Professor of Religion, Columbia University, New York
First half of academic year 1935-36
- Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali,
Rome, Italy
- JESSE FEIRING WILLIAMS, M.D., Teachers College, Columbia University, New York
January-May, 1936
- Universidad Nacional de México, México, D.F., México
Universidad Nacional, Panamá, Panamá
Universidad de Guayaquil, Guayaquil, Ecuador
Universidad Central del Ecuador, Quito, Ecuador
Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Perú
Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile
Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay
Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano, Buenos Aires,
Argentina

It was a great satisfaction to the Director that Dr. Percival R. Cole, Vice-Principal of Teachers College of the University of Sydney, who has for several years represented the Endowment in Australia, was able to accept appointment as Visiting Carnegie Professor for the first semester of the academic year 1936-37. He spent the first two weeks of October at Washington University, St. Louis, where he met on an average two regular classes each day. He also addressed five special groups while at St. Louis. The Chancellor and faculty members extended every possible courtesy in the way of entertainment and planning for the pleasure and effectiveness of his visit. Dr. Cole was in residence at the University of Pennsylvania from the middle of October until the middle of November. For a part of the regular program laid out for him, several classes in education, economics and sociology were combined. In addition to the university classes, he addressed the faculty on different phases of education in Australia and the English-Speaking Union on Australian affairs; he spoke before the Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Phi Kappa fraternities, and gave four public lectures on different phases of Australian national and international life. At the University of Pennsylvania also the plans made for Dr. Cole's visit were those best calculated to render his stay of the greatest usefulness. After its termination, Dean J. H. Minnick wrote the Director regarding Dr. Cole's visit as follows: "He did a splendid piece of work on this Campus, and I believe in a large measure he accomplished the purpose here for which he came to America. He leaves in our mind vivid memories of a fine personality, a keen intellect and a good world citizen." Next

Dr. Cole visited Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, where he taught certain classes for several consecutive lectures, made informal addresses before groups of students, led discussions at the Student Center, delivered two formal lectures to general assemblies of the student body and four public lectures. These lectures dealt primarily with international relations, but touched on a variety of themes. The President of the University, a Trustee of the Endowment, wrote most appreciatively of Dr. Cole's visit. While at Lexington, Dr. Cole accepted an invitation to address the cadets and instructors of Virginia Military Institute and the State Teachers College at Harrisonburg, Virginia. The first two weeks of Dr. Cole's stay at the College of William and Mary coincided with the holiday period, but during that time he had opportunity to become well acquainted with the President, the Assistant to the President and the Dean, and to visit the places of historical interest in the vicinity. After the Christmas vacation, he met from two to four classes each day. Other groups he addressed included the International Relations Club, the School of Government, the School of Education, the Norfolk Branch and the Richmond Branch of William and Mary, the Matthew Whaley High School, the Rotary Club and a combined meeting of the Peace Movement and the History Club. The topics of his lectures included the following:

Political Philosophy of Plato and Aristotle

Australia

Australia's International Relations

Industrial Arbitration

The British Commonwealth of Nations

Australian Constitutional Problems

Comparison between the Australian and the American System of Government

At the conclusion of his service, Dr. Cole defined his conception of the function of the Visiting Carnegie Professor in terms which express so exactly the Endowment's purpose in initiating this undertaking that it seems pertinent to quote him here:

The function of a Visiting Carnegie Professor is educational. His visit should contribute toward the education of himself, his own community, and the people of the community with which he is brought into contact. By the methods of experience, intercourse and instruction, international knowledge should be fostered, international respect improved, and international good will enhanced. Coming as he does into prolonged, close and friendly contact with academic representatives of another nation, his own experience gains from the surroundings in which he is privileged to move, while the experience of the students among whom he lives is correspondingly enlarged. His intercourse begets permanent friendships and frequently leads to international visits that might not otherwise have been undertaken. His instruction provides a direct and orderly path to international knowledge and understanding for a great number of interested learners.

Although the program for classroom lectures at Northwestern University arranged for Dr. Sigismund Cybichowski of the University of Warsaw was considerably curtailed by his delay in arriving owing to his having to pass through

the flooded area, he was able to keep most of the engagements which had been made in anticipation of his visit. He delivered two public lectures on the subjects "The Rise and Growth of International Law" and "Nationalism and Internationalism." He spoke informally on "The Polish Method of Public Law" before a class of international law. He addressed the Caxton Club of Chicago on the subject of "Polish and German Schools of Law" and gave a talk before the Bar Association of Polish Lawyers in Chicago. During his stay at the University of Buffalo, Dr. Cybichowski delivered four public lectures and addressed two classes. In addition, he spoke before the Rotary Club of Kenmare and a meeting of the Association of Polish Lawyers. The International Institute in Buffalo gave a reception in his honor. Dr. Cybichowski was delighted with his visit at Dartmouth College in the beautiful town of Hanover. Here he delivered three or four lectures weekly, after each of which he conducted discussions on the subject of his lecture, and he conferred with faculty members concerning important problems connected with law and politics.

The Annual Report for 1935 included an account of the first half-year of service of Dr. Edwin Mims of Vanderbilt University as Visiting Carnegie Professor at British universities. He was accredited to the University of London for the first six weeks of the second term, during which he delivered lectures at University College, London School of Economics, King's College, Bedford College for Women and the Institute of Education. In this period also Dr. Mims lectured by invitation at Armstrong College, the University of Bristol, Oxford University and Rugby School. Although Dr. Mims stayed at Aberystwyth only a week, he delivered several lectures during his visit, some public and some of a more specialized nature in the departments of English and Education. He took every opportunity to become acquainted with members of the faculty and with the student body, conversing on American affairs, academic and otherwise, and learning much about the educational activities of the college. The value of this short visit is attested to by the following quotation from a letter written the Director by Dr. Ifor L. Evans, Principal of the University of Wales: "Altogether I feel that he has contributed in no slight measure to a better understanding of American achievements and ideals in our community here." During his somewhat longer stay at Exeter, where he was accredited to the University College of the South West, Dr. Mims spoke from a variety of platforms—college, school, Rotary and other clubs. In reporting on his visit, Principal Murray wrote: "The more men you can send like him the better; and the sooner you can send him back the better."

Professor Munro's very interesting report on his service as Visiting Carnegie Professor at South American universities in 1935 was received too late for inclusion in last year's Annual Report, but the Director is pleased to take this opportunity to outline his experiences. Professor Munro was not accredited to Brazilian universities but en route he spent a very interesting and illuminating week at São Paulo, where he spoke to an audience of Brazilians and North Americans on

the general subject of the "New Deal." He then went on to Montevideo, where a month was devoted to a series of lectures at the Universidad de la República in one of the regular courses on finance. Here he delivered four lectures, open to the public, on various phases of the economic and social policy of the United States Government. He also spoke under the auspices of the Geographical and Historical Institute and before the American Association and the Anglo-Uruguayan Cultural Institute. At his next stop, Buenos Aires, the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano had arranged a program of lectures for him at the universities of Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Rosario, Santa Fe and La Plata. At Córdoba, Professor Munro also addressed the students in the Normal School and the Rotary Club. From Argentina, at the suggestion of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Asunción, Paraguay, he visited that city and spoke at the Colegio Internacional. While at Santiago, Chile, he lectured at the Universidad de Chile and at the Instituto Pedagógico, the American Club and a missionary school. In Perú, he gave one lecture at the Universidad Menor del Cuzco and one at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos of Lima. In the latter city he was asked to meet informally a large group of professors and students interested in economics and to lead a discussion on current world economic problems. Although Professor Munro reached Bogotá during the vacation period of the Universidad Nacional, he spent a few days very profitably in that city meeting historians and other scholars. In his lectures Professor Munro dealt particularly with a general description of the New Deal, of course from a purely objective point of view, the present situation of world trade and the United States Government's reciprocal trade agreement program. He found that, although the subjects of sociology and economics have only recently been included in the curricula of the universities, the students are taking a keen interest in economic and social problems and on several occasions small groups called very informally to discuss these questions. Professor Munro strongly advocated in his report that there be opportunity given for more frequent contacts between persons studying economic and social questions in both sections of the American continent. In his opinion, much of the bad feeling caused by debt defaults and legislation hostile to foreign capital on the one side, and by propaganda against North American "financial imperialism" on the other, could be mitigated by the sort of frank and friendly discussion which such contacts make possible.

Professor Herbert W. Schneider of Columbia University was in residence in Rome from the first of October, 1935, until January 14, 1936, but was unable to begin his lectures at the Istituto Superiore di Scienze Economiche e Commerciali until December 14 because of the prolonged examination period. Consequently his program had to be compressed into three weeks' time. The series of lectures was introduced by a special ceremony and reception given by the Italo-American Association, which was attended by the American Ambassador and Consul, by members of the American Academy, as well as by a number of Italian scholars and men of public affairs. The general subject of Professor Schneider's lectures

was "Historical and Philosophical Perspectives of the Political and Economic Conflict Centering around the Roosevelt Régime," under which the following subjects were discussed:

- The New England Tradition
- The Federalism of Hamilton
- The Agrarianism of the South
- Jacksonian Democracy
- The Industrial Revolution
- Class Conflicts in the United States
- The Agricultural Program of Roosevelt
- The Industrial Program of Roosevelt
- Relation of Regional Conflicts to Other Aspects of the New Deal

In these lectures Professor Schneider attempted to give his audience an insight into the situation in the United States and our attitude toward international affairs. The Italo-American Association had Professor Schneider's lectures mimeographed and bound in booklet form for the use of students and other interested persons.

Dr. Jesse Feiring Williams is the first Visiting Carnegie Professor in the field of physical education. His contacts were naturally with the physical education departments of the institutions to which he was accredited, and his aim was to make an intensive study of health and physical education in Central and South America and to offer any helpful suggestions that seemed indicated. In México, D.F., he found six organizations through which the Government is attempting to promote health and physical education. Here, as in other Latin-American countries, the Visiting Carnegie Professor sought to emphasize the fact that rapid progress in health and physical education must depend upon the development of an adequate body of professionally trained leaders. In Panamá, Dr. Williams found little in the way of physical education, although the interest in sports is keen. His proposal for a Pan-American Health and Physical Education Association was warmly received by persons prominent in sport and official life, and both the Rector of the University and the Controller-General of the Government commented enthusiastically on the idea in statements to the press. Dr. Williams reached Quito at a time when a Secretaría de Educación Pública had been newly installed as a result of a recent political change. Plans for the training of teachers had been proposed, and the Visiting Professor had an opportunity to set up a program for an institute and for a school of teachers. In Lima, Dr. Williams was afforded opportunity to see in operation a project for professional preparation of teachers of physical education as the Department of Physical Education of the Ministry of Education has initiated a training program, and he held many and useful conferences with the director of that Department. The subject of Dr. Williams' lecture at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos was "Los aspectos culturales de educación física." Dr. Williams was honored by an interview with the President of Perú, who seemed greatly interested in physical education's

contribution to recreation and wholesome play activity. Dr. Williams found the Chilean leaders eager to learn of accomplishments in other countries in the physical education field. A lecture at the Universidad de Chile afforded him opportunity to meet numerous persons interested in this subject, and many conferences and school visitations resulted therefrom. In Buenos Aires, the President of the Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano arranged for a lecture by Dr. Williams before the University Club, on which occasion he made the acquaintance of four Argentines who are publishing a health magazine, *Viva Cien Años*, which was the only evidence observed of an attempt to popularize health education. Dr. Williams had opportunity to confer with the President of Argentina, who outlined his program for national health and physical education. The visit to Montevideo revealed a modern and progressive program of child health and physical education. In this city, Dr. Williams had opportunity to assist the local Young Women's Christian Association by surveying a building and recommending plans for alteration, to address educational leadership at the Universidad Nacional on the larger problems of physical education and to speak before a group of women from the United States. Dr. Williams' days in Rio de Janeiro were spent in conferences and discussions on the problems of health and physical education with the Director of the Escola de Educação Física do Exército, the Chief of the Seção de Educação Física, the President of the Instituto de Educação and the former Inspector Medico Escolar do Distrito Federal. It is Dr. Williams' purpose to proceed vigorously with plans for the organization of a Pan-American Association of Health and Physical Education, the obvious result of which will be opportunity for the raising of standards and for precise technical assistance in administration, methods and activities.

On behalf of the Endowment, the Director wishes to express full appreciation to the gentlemen named for the service which they have rendered in pursuance of its aims, as well as to their hosts in the several countries for the courtesy and care with which arrangements were made for their visits.

At the time of the writing of this report three young men are, by invitation from the Endowment, studying and observing international affairs at first hand through travel and participation in various conferences and congresses, two of them in Europe and one in the Orient. The Endowment provides their actual expenses on a moderate basis for travel and living. The work of those in Europe is being supervised and assisted by the Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen of the Endowment in Paris. The young man in the Orient is receiving the advice and help of the Correspondent of the Division in Japan, M. Miyaoka. It is expected that these gentlemen will present to the Endowment reports of their observations and experiences when their time of travel and study is completed. This phase of the work of the Division is only in its initial and experimental stage and cannot be adequately evaluated or commented upon at this time.

Visits
for
Study

Quarterly detailed reports of the progress being made in cataloging the treasures of the Vatican Library have reached the Director regularly during 1936.

Vatican
Library These reports enumerate the manuscripts entered and analyzed for the index, the incunabula and the printed books. The significance and magnitude of this work have been often referred to in previous years. This is not the place to review the great task which is being performed in the venerable palace in Rome. In the reports received during the year, however, certain items have appeared which bring home to the layman so much more vividly than the more prosaic recital of numbers and statistics the far-reaching effect of what is being done that it seems of value to quote two of them here. The report of January 3, 1936, stated:

The modern organization of our stacks and services has a large influence. Dr. Wiegandt, of the firm Lorentz at Leipzig wrote me that he adopted the Kardex system for the control of periodicals and series, according to our experience. The Director of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, M. Cain, and the keeper of mss., M. Lauer, asked my advice about the building of new stacks and M. Cain sent the maker of their shelving here for study of our disposals. The sub-director of the Ethnological Museum of the Trocadero in Paris came on purpose to examine our systems before they begin a new installation.

In the report of October 20, 1936, appeared the following:

The present circumstances in Spain call attention to a publication made in 1930, by order of the Holy Father, who took care of repairing all the papyrus existing in Spain. The magnificent phototypical reproduction, in original size, preserved for the world the texts of three at least of these unique documents of the tenth century, which are referred to as burnt in Vich. It is an important service to international science.

In June, 1936, Monsignor Tisserant, then Prefect of the Vatican Library, was elevated to the College of Cardinals by His Holiness and put at the head of the Congregation for the Eastern Church. In writing to the Director under date of August 8, 1936, Cardinal Tisserant expressed himself as follows:

I thank you very much for the congratulations you sent me when you had notice of my cardinalship. The purple gave me a very difficult charge, especially in the present time, with the direction of all the Oriental Catholic communities.

I feel that in my new duty I shall take something of the broad spirit I had the pleasure to find towards myself and the Vatican Library in the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Although I have no more the direction of the Vatican Library, I shall continue to have interest in everything which will be done by my successor.

The new Prefect, Father Anselmo Maria Albareda, has taken up the work with vigor and enthusiasm and has testified to the unfailing interest of the former Prefect as follows: "His Eminence Cardinal Tisserant continues to give a small part of his time to the Vatican Library when his main business allows it."

The Director wishes to record once more his appreciation of all that has been done to make the remarkable collection in the Vatican so useful to scholars throughout the world.

The Carnegie Endowment provided \$6,000 for this project.

On November 11, 1936, by invitation of the Carnegie Endowment and in coöperation with the Department of Public Events of the Columbia Broadcasting System, an hour was devoted by leaders of government and public opinion in widely separated countries in commemoration of Armistice Day. Those who took part in the program were:

**Armistice Day
Radio
Broadcast**

For Belgium: Paul van Zeeland, Premier

For France: Yvon Delbos, Minister of Foreign Affairs

For Great Britain: Lord Howard of Penrith, former Ambassador to the United States

For Poland: Sigismund Cybichowski, Professor of Public and International Law, University of Warsaw

The President of the Carnegie Endowment introduced the speakers and made the closing address.

The general subject was "The Family of Nations." Each speaker emphasized the need of collective action and the futility of war. All concurred in the closing words of Dr. Cybichowski of Poland—which must indeed have awakened a response from listeners all over the world—"All democracies should unite in their efforts to realize the commands of liberty and peace in order to save the best fruits of our civilization."

The Director records once more his appreciation of the participation of these distinguished statesmen of Europe who from the capitals of their respective countries spoke with feeling and eloquence to the peoples of the world.

The distribution of books and pamphlets to stimulate thought and study on international lines has always been a part of the program of work of the Endowment since it was founded. This distribution has taken various forms. Through certain activities of the Division which constitute an integral part of its established proceedings, instalments of carefully selected books are sent regularly to libraries and to educational institutions.¹ A few books in English are sent with fair regularity to general addresses the world over. In addition pamphlets dealing with pertinent questions of the moment are widely distributed. Again, publications of a more technical nature are sent to a selected list of specialists and experts. The publications listed below will perhaps be found of particular interest. It is impossible to list and report in detail upon every item.

**Distribution
of Books
and Pamphlets**

The number of persons abroad who have requested the books which have been sent by the Endowment to encourage in other countries the reading of the English language and to increase knowledge of the history and culture of English-speaking lands is now 9,508. The number reported last year was 7,613, which shows an increase of about thirty per cent. As has been explained in previous Reports, this work was initiated through an offer made by the Division to send upon request an occasional book in English. The applications have been steadily increasing ever

**American
and English
Literature
Abroad**

¹ See page 22.

since and have now reached the number given above. The titles of books sent out to individuals since the beginning of this project in 1933 are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CLEMENS, SAMUEL L. | The Adventures of Tom Sawyer |
| DOYLE, SIR ARTHUR CONAN | Tales of Sherlock Holmes |
| EMERSON, RALPH WALDO | Essays |
| HARDY, THOMAS | Under the Greenwood Tree |
| HUDSON, W. H. | Green Mansions |
| MOORE, EARNEST CARROLL | The Story of the United States |
| PALGRAVE, FRANCIS T. (Editor) | The Golden Treasury of Song and Verse |
| SEWELL, ANNA | Black Beauty |
| SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM | Hamlet |
| | The Merchant of Venice |
| STEVENSON, ROBERT LOUIS | Treasure Island |

These books are distributed in the belief that a knowledge of the language and literature of a country other than one's own distinctly broadens the outlook of those who possess it and thereby contributes to a more intelligent understanding of international relationships. The books have reached the far corners of the earth, and their sending has led to much interesting correspondence of a friendly and cordial nature between the recipients and the Division staff. Many letters are received telling of the aid and interest in the study of English which the books afford as well as of appreciation for the information on various pertinent matters which is furnished. When requests to be put in contact with an English correspondent come in, as is often the case, arrangements are made for this in coöperation with the Casa de las Españas of Columbia University and the International Friendship League of Boston.

The cost of this work during the period under review was approximately \$2,500.

With the permission of the British Government, the Carnegie Endowment reprinted in 1936 the Final Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the relative values of gold and silver, presented to both Houses of Parliament in 1888. This report had been long out of print and therefore was not available for the use of students, journalists and public officials generally, despite the fact that the questions which it discusses have vital relation to the prevailing economic crisis which now confronts the civilized world. In reprinting this report, an illuminating introduction by Ralph Robey, instructor in banking at Columbia University, was added which enables the reader to grasp quickly the relation of the report to the national and international monetary problems of today.

Because of the current keen public interest in such problems, including stabilization of the various currencies and particularly the problem of the future of the gold standard, 1,500 copies of this volume were distributed with the compliments of the Endowment. The list of those to whom it was sent included Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Commerce in governments all over the world; Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States abroad; government officials at

**Report of the
Royal Com-
mission on
Gold and Silver**

Washington, including the members of Committees of Finance and Foreign Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives; and a carefully selected list of individuals from countries other than the United States. This volume was also sent to a special list of libraries throughout the world.

At the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, June 4-24, 1936, the Annual Report of the Director of the Labour Office was read and discussed, receiving careful consideration and appreciation on the part of the employers and workers, as well as of the governments represented at the meeting. It presents an unusually clear picture of the world economic situation today, the relation of trade to world peace and the condition of the worker and the necessity of achieving social justice through concerted international action.

**Report of the
Director of
the Interna-
tional Labour
Organisation**

This report seemed to the Carnegie Endowment sufficiently important to be brought especially to the attention of people in the United States who might not otherwise see it. Through the courtesy of the International Labour Office, one thousand copies of this report were sent to the Carnegie Endowment and a distribution was made from the office of the Division of Intercourse and Education to leaders of opinion throughout the country. Consideration by thoughtful people in the United States of this report is greatly to be desired, especially in view of the membership of the United States in the International Labour Organisation.

This year in addition to the general distribution mentioned above, the Endowment has sent small collections of books dealing with the history and culture and particularly with the literature of the United States to libraries in fourteen British universities. It was thought that these books would be helpful in encouraging the interest in America which had been stimulated by the visits of Carnegie Professors who in the past few years have been accredited to these universities. After correspondence with the librarian of each institution, collections varying from thirty to seventy-five volumes went forward to the following:

**Books to
British
Libraries**

The University, Birmingham, England
 The University, Bristol, England
 University College of the South West, Exeter, England
 The University, Leeds, England
 University of London, University College, London, England
 The University of Manchester, Manchester, England
 Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England
 The University, Sheffield, England
 Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
 The University, Aberdeen, Scotland
 University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland
 The University, Glasgow, Scotland
 The University, St. Andrews, Scotland
 University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales

The following letter addressed to the Director on August 24, 1936, by F. C. Nicholson, Librarian of the University of Edinburgh, is typical of the acknowledgments received:

I write to let you know that the collection of books relating to the United States which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has been so kind as to present to our University has now reached us; and I should like to express to you how very grateful we are for this exceedingly valuable and interesting addition to our Library.

I think I can safely promise that these volumes will appeal to a large number of our readers, especially to the students at our University, and that they will be widely read and so fulfil the purpose of their presentation by promoting in this country a better understanding of American history and culture and a fuller knowledge of American literature. It will certainly be a pleasure to me to call the attention of our readers to this admirably representative collection, which definitely fills a gap in our Library.

I once more thank you most cordially, on behalf of the Library Committee of our University, for your generous gift.

Similar collections sent to Dunford House in Sussex and to the Instituto Panamericano of Lima, Perú, are mentioned later in this report.¹

One of the regular branches of work of the Division of Intercourse and Education is the distribution of the International Mind Alcove² collection. The public libraries of small communities welcome these carefully selected books on foreign countries and international relations as a distinct help in developing and broadening the point of view of their communities often isolated from reading material of this type. During the past fourteen years 739 towns have benefited by this service with 490 on the Alcove list at the end of 1936. After a collection has reached one hundred titles, no further books are sent. In this way funds are released to establish new Alcoves elsewhere.

The librarian agrees when accepting the initial instalment to interest readers in every way possible in the books and in their purpose and often this personal enthusiasm and coöperation add greatly to the success of the work. The local press is generous in giving space for the announcement and description of new Alcove titles, four of which are sent every three months, thus permitting the very latest publications to be chosen.

The following books and pamphlets were sent to the Adult International Mind Alcoves during the period under review:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| BECKETT, SAMUEL J. | A Wayfarer in Norway |
| ELLSWORTH, LINCOLN | Exploring Today |
| FILMER, HENRY | The Pageant of Persia |
| FORD, CHARLES BRADLEY | The Soul of England |
| HAMILTON, CICELY | Modern Ireland |

¹ See pages 43 and 62.

² An International Mind Alcove is a collection of books dealing with the daily life, customs and history of the various foreign peoples, placed—under certain conditions—in libraries in small communities throughout the United States and Canada.



CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL MIND ALCOVE, CARNEGIE LIBRARY, HASTINGS, NEBRASKA

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| HELFRITZ, HANS | Land Without Shade |
| HOBART, ALICE TISDALE | Yang and Yin |
| HOLT, JOHN B. | Under the Swastika |
| HORRABIN, J. F. | An Atlas of Current Affairs |
| JACKSON, JOSEPH HENRY | Mexican Interlude |
| MILLER, JR., SPENCER | What the International Labor Organization Means to America, and a pamphlet giving the Constitution of the I. L. O. |
| NESBITT, L. M. | Desolate Marches |
| PEERS, E. ALLISON | The Spanish Tragedy |
| POWELL, E. ALEXANDER | Aerial Odyssey |
| ROTHERY, AGNES | Finland |
| RUSSELL, WILLIAM F. | Liberty vs. Equality |
| STRATTON, GEORGE MALCOLM | International Delusions |

The value and aid of the International Mind Alcove books to women's clubs, ministers, school teachers, lecturers and the average reader interested in furthering world peace is inestimable, for the recipients are assured of finding authoritative and unbiased accounts of foreign countries and international events in these books donated by the Division of Intercourse and Education. A large portion of Alcove readers are men. A doctor in Ferriday, Louisiana, writes stating that he had "never read a dull Alcove book," and the librarian in Princeton, Kentucky, writes that a boy who had previously confined his reading to the "Rover Boys," now chooses regularly the Alcove books.

The letters of appreciation of the International Mind Alcove books are too numerous to feature here. The two following excerpts must suffice:

CITY LIBRARY, RUSSELL, KANSAS

February 8, 1936

In the City Library of Russell every Alcove book is eagerly read by many readers. Certainly no groups or series of books other than simple juveniles have in the thirty-six years of our history been so much read and so much appreciated, not only by adults, but also by adolescents. Surely you are doing a great work in cultivating better understanding and in some degree back-firing the flames of ultra nationalism, chauvinism, and hatred of race, creed, color, locality, etc.

JUDGE J. C. RUPPENTHAL, *Director Library Board*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA

September 21, 1936

We have the books written up in the local papers whenever you send them—and they are certainly welcomed by our public. So many persons tell us that the only books that they care to take time to read are the ones with your bookplate in them.

MRS. EFFIE NORRIS, *Librarian*

Similar work is being carried on with younger readers by the Children's International Mind Alcove titles, which often prove the most popular books in the public libraries. The children are eager to read them. During Book Week in November the librarian in Plattsmouth, Nebraska, displayed the children's books in a window in the down-town district. The latest Alcove titles which had not yet even been placed on the library shelves were included. As a result nearly every child in town asked for the new Alcove books a week before they were ready to be returned to the library. Summer travel clubs for the children are organized in

practically every library and the Alcove books are always in demand. All winter the books are used for the story-telling hours. Books about children of other lands are very popular. While Miss Clara F. Baldwin, former Director of Libraries in Minnesota, was visiting libraries in her state last summer she wrote: "When I drew up in front of the little library at Olivia, a transformed power station, there were three small children sitting on the grass with their heads bent over a book. It was Petersham's *Story Book of Ships*. The librarian there had hastened to get the new Alcove books into action."

The books chosen for the Children's International Mind Alcoves are listed below:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D'AULAIRE, INGRI AND EDGAR PARIN | Children of the Northlights |
| BEMELMANS, LUDWIG | Hansi |
| DODDS, MYRTA H. | Children of Sunny Syria |
| ELDRIDGE, ETHEL J. | Ling |
| ELIOT, FRANCES | Pablo's Pipe |
| HABER, BERTA AND ELMER | Jamaica Johnny |
| LEE, MELICENT HUMASON | Children of Banana Land |
| OWEN, RUTH BRYAN | Denmark Caravan |
| PETERSHAM, MAUDE AND MISKA | Story Book of Coal |
| _____ | Story Book of Oil |
| _____ | Story Book of Ships |
| _____ | Story Book of Wheels |
| PRESTON, HELEN B. | Blue Nets and Red Sails |
| RATZESBERGER, ANNA | Camel Bells |
| SEREDY, KATE | The Good Master |
| SINGER, CAROLINE | Boomba Lives in Africa |
| SPERRY, ARMSTRONG | Tuktu, an Eskimo Boy |
| VAN STOCKUM, HILDA | A Day on Skates |
| THOMAS, MARGARET LORING | Carmelita Sings |

There are thirty-three State Library Commissions, or State Libraries with Extension Divisions, on the International Mind Alcove lists, to which were added the Idaho Free Traveling Library and the Free Library Commission of South Dakota in 1936. All of these organizations give state-wide circulation to the Alcove books and assist the Endowment in the selection of new libraries to receive the International Mind Alcove collections in their respective states. Two secretaries of Library Commissions have written of the Alcove books as follows:

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

November 12, 1936

The Public Library Commission book fund is so infinitesimal that we would be entirely unable to buy such books as the Alcove titles and I do feel that these are very necessary books.

DOROTHY ANNABLE, *Executive Secretary*

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

August 4, 1936

The Library Commission has a new book truck which is being used as demonstration purposes in various counties in North Carolina. When we put the books on the book truck a goodly number were International Mind Alcove books, which just seemed to fit our need.

MARJORIE BEAL, *Secretary and Director*

For the larger libraries, not eligible to receive the International Mind Alcove books, a mimeographed list of new titles is sent out as soon as the selection is made so that these libraries may build up similar collections if they wish. These lists are mailed to 717 libraries and individuals and are available to anyone upon request, as well as a printed list giving the books chosen from January, 1933, to May, 1936. The Third Edition of the International Mind Alcove Handbook printed in June, 1936, describing the work is also distributed without charge from the New York office, 405 West 117th Street.

Close touch through correspondence is maintained with everyone receiving the International Mind Alcove books, and personal contacts are made through the attendance of a Carnegie Endowment representative at the annual conference of the American Library Association, which was held at Richmond, Virginia, in 1936. Visits to individual libraries by those in charge of the Alcove work are made whenever possible.

The cost of the International Mind Alcove work was approximately \$15,700 in 1936.

The International Relations Clubs organized under the auspices of the Division throughout the world show an increase in 1936 of sixty-six, making a total of 805.¹ These Clubs are most numerous in the forty-eight states of the United States, in all of which they are active. Clubs are also organized in thirty-two other countries reaching halfway round the globe to distant Siam and including such parts of the United States as Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and also the Philippines. For twenty years the work of the International Relations Clubs has been described in these reports. It is an integral part of the work of the Division carried along on the lines so often laid down in these pages.

International
Relations
Clubs

It is the conviction of the Director that instruction and education must play a controlling part in any successful movement to substitute the institutions of peace for the institution of war. There is a persistent fallacy, wholly emotional in origin, that if war be denounced and protested against, it can be prevented. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The emotional basis upon which this sort of conduct rests is precisely the emotional basis upon which zest and zeal for war can be built in short order when circumstances invite to that end.

The one sure way to keep out of war is to prevent war. The only possible way to prevent war is to build those institutions which can take the place of war in settling international differences and disputes. This means the substitution of judicial process for appeal to armed force and it means the establishment, throughout the world, of collective security in case of violation of the laws of morals and the rules of international law by any government in the world. These fundamental principles must be taught to the young people of this land and of every land. They must be illustrated from history and they must be enforced by appeal

¹ December 31, 1936.

to the highest moral considerations. They must be made understandable through objective scientific study and free discussion.

In full support of this ideal the International Relations Clubs are furnished each year with a fresh instalment of books on international affairs which are added to their steadily increasing library, the property of the Clubs kept in a collection by itself. These books do not necessarily represent the views of the Carnegie Endowment on the subjects of international importance treated. They are selected for the purpose of presenting differing points of view of authoritative writers. Far from attempting to press upon Club members one single point of view, it endeavors to stimulate thought and provoke discussion on the part of the students by furnishing them varying points of view.

The books sent during 1936 are the following:

Books

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| CHILDS, HARWOOD L. | Propaganda and Dictatorship |
| CHILDS, MARQUIS W. | Sweden, the Middle Way |
| CLARK, GROVER | A Place in the Sun |
| CLARK, JOHN BATES | A Tender of Peace |
| EMENY, BROOKS | The Strategy of Raw Materials |
| HUDSON, MANLEY O. | By Pacific Means |
| PADELFORD, NORMAN J. | Peace in the Balkans |
| PENROSE, E. F. | Population Theories and their Application |
| RUSSELL, WILLIAM F. | Liberty vs. Equality |
| SEYMOUR, CHARLES | American Neutrality |
| SHOTWELL, JAMES T. | On the Rim of the Abyss |
| STRATTON, GEORGE MALCOLM | International Delusions |
| WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN H. | American Diplomacy |

Pamphlets

| | |
|--|---|
| FISHER, EDGAR J. | New Thinking Necessary for Peace |
| LINDSAY, SAMUEL McCUNE | Labor and World Peace |
| MOULTON, HAROLD G. | Economic Progress without Economic Progress— reprint from <i>Fortune</i> |
| RAPPARD, WILLIAM E. | The Common Menace of Economic and Military Armaments |
| SAYRE, FRANCIS BOWES | America Must Act |
| TAYLER, WILLIAM LONSDALE | Federal States and Labor Treaties |
| WILKINS, ERNEST HATCH | Students against War |
| ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, LONDON | Sanctions |

The Clubs have also received beginning with the fall of 1936 subscriptions to the *Foreign Policy Reports*, issued by the Foreign Policy Association and a special reduction has been made for them in subscriptions to the *Chronicle of World Affairs*, issued by the League of Nations Association. In addition the Clubs have received regularly the *Fortnightly Summary of International Events* prepared in the offices of the Division especially for the use of the International Relations Clubs. The demand for this Summary outside of the Clubs has increased to such an extent that regular subscriptions are now sent to those paying the minimum charge which



JOINT MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS AT SAN FRANCISCO
COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AND UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO



MIDDLE ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUBS CONFERENCE
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, NEWARK, DELAWARE, DECEMBER 4-5, 1936

covers only the cost of production. This publication of the Division is being widely used by adult groups studying international affairs.

While the purpose of the Clubs is the objective study of international affairs in a definite attempt to find some substitute for the ruthless, stupid and ineffectual arbitrament of war, the members do not confine themselves only to discussion. A better understanding of the problems confronting the world enables Club members to become, in their turn, instructors of public opinion. There is a steadily increasing number of students ready to give lectures and conduct discussions among the townspeople of their respective communities, in local clubs, churches and associations. Their work with high schools will be described later. Clubs frequently exchange visits, holding joint meetings at which several Clubs are often represented. The largest grouping of the Clubs is at the Regional Conferences. Such Conferences are held each year in twelve regions of the United States which in their entirety cover the whole country. During the year 1936 those held were:

- Southeast*, including Clubs in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia
February 27-29, 1936 At Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina
- Southwest*, including Clubs in Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas
March 6-7, 1936 At Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas
- New Mexico-West Texas*, including Clubs in New Mexico and West Texas
March 13-14, 1936 At University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Northwest*, including Clubs in Idaho, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia
March 20-21, 1936 At The State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington
- Mississippi Valley*, including Clubs in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota
March 26-28, 1936 At Augustana College and Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
- Mid-West*, including Clubs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin
April 3-4, 1936 At Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- Rocky Mountain*, including Clubs in Colorado, Montana, Utah and Wyoming
October 23-24, 1936 At University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
- North California-Nevada*, including Clubs in Northern California and Nevada
October 30-31, 1936 At San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
- Pacific Southwest*, including Clubs in Arizona and Southern California
November 6-7, 1936 At Occidental College, Los Angeles, California
- Ohio Valley*, including Clubs in Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia
November 13-14, 1936 At Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Kentucky
- Middle Atlantic*, including Clubs in Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania
December 4-5, 1936 At University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware

New England, including Clubs in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont

December 11-12, 1936 At Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts

The speakers who have coöperated with the Endowment in addressing the International Relations Clubs in these Conferences and also in some instances through visits to individual Clubs are:

- SIR HERBERT BROWN AMES, former Financial Director of the League of Nations
 DR. GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE, Professor of History and International Relations at Clark University
 DR. C. DOUGLAS BOOTH, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London
 DR. Y. G. CHEN, President of the University of Nanking, China
 DR. PAUL L. DENGLER, Director of Austro-American Institute of Education, Vienna
 DR. STEPHEN DUGGAN, Director of the Institute of International Education, New York City
 LEON HUBBARD ELLIS, formerly in the Diplomatic Service of the United States and now Associate Professor of Political Science and History at Whitman College
 DR. EDGAR J. FISHER, former Dean and Professor of History and Political Science, Robert College, Istanbul, Turkey; now Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education, New York City
 BEN M. KIZER, lawyer, Spokane, Washington, Head of the Washington State Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and Head of the Washington Council of Oriental Relations
 DR. JOSEF L. KUNZ, former Professor of International Law at the University of Vienna; now lecturer in International Law at the University of Toledo
 DR. CHARLES E. MARTIN, Professor of International Law and Political Science at the University of Washington, Seattle
 DR. OTTO NATHAN, former Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Economics of the German Reich; now Professor of Economics at New York University
 DR. ERNEST MINOR PATTERSON, Professor of Economics at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania
 DR. KARL PAUL POLANYI, noted Austrian lecturer on Economics and World Trade
 DR. SAMUEL VAN VALKENBURG, Associate Professor of Regional and Political Geography at Clark University
 HERRICK B. YOUNG, on leave from Alborz College, Teheran, Iran

There are now¹ 157 groups organized in foreign countries as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Argentina | 3 | India | 3 |
| Australia | 7 | Iran | 3 |
| Brazil | 5 | Iraq | 3 |
| Bulgaria | 1 | Japan | 10 |
| Canada | 17 | Java | 1 |
| Chile | 2 | Korea | 2 |
| China | 22 | México | 7 |
| Colombia | 2 | New Zealand | 5 |
| Costa Rica | 3 | Nicaragua | 1 |
| Cuba | 6 | Palestine | 2 |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | Paraguay | 2 |
| Ecuador | 3 | Perú | 1 |
| Egypt | 2 | Siam | 1 |
| El Salvador | 1 | South Africa | 8 |
| Great Britain | 25 | Syria | 4 |
| Greece | 2 | Uruguay | 1 |

¹ December 31, 1936.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY, SOOCHOW, CHINA



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB
DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY, KYOTO, JAPAN

The work with these Clubs is carried on in the same way as with those in the United States. The requirements for affiliation with the Endowment are not rigid and no set program is laid down. From a Club recently formed in Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, comes the following statement under date of June 15, 1936: "I think the Endowment is to be congratulated on the broad definition which it gives for an International Relations Club, and on the absence of discouraging formalities and restrictions in connection with the assistance it gives to college clubs. I am sure that our local Club will benefit greatly from this assistance." The Division is in constant touch with Club activities through correspondence, and books and material to aid the members in their studies are sent regularly. All Clubs receive the books and material listed above with the exception of those in Great Britain¹ and in Latin America,² which receive similar material chosen in the first instance for convenience from British publications and in the second from publications in the Spanish language.

Clubs in countries other than the United States also form lecture bureaus and exchange visits. Often long distances must be covered for the purpose. From Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, comes the following: "Two representatives of this Club recently traveled over a thousand miles in order to take part in a debate with the Rhodes University I. R. C. on a subject of international interest." As significant of the international character of the work carried on may be quoted the following letter:

CENTRAL POLITICAL INSTITUTE, NANKING, CHINA

April 27, 1936

This semester a series of public lectures on the Sino-Russo-Japanese relations have been delivered under our auspices. The speakers included Dr. T. F. Tsiang, formerly Professor of History at Tsing Hua University, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, Mr. P. S. Wang, counsellor to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, and Mr. Y. M. Tang, a member of the Treaty Commission of our Foreign Ministry. On each occasion there was a large attendance and the audience seemed to have been very much enlightened. A discussion will be held in the next month by members of the Club on the same subject.

SHU-CHIN TSUI, *Faculty Adviser*

The foregoing pages have only touched the surface of the work of the International Relations Clubs. A more detailed report which has been published for the special use of Club members may be obtained from the Division offices upon request.

The International Relations Clubs in high schools have been a natural outgrowth of the work of the Clubs in colleges and universities. Members of these latter Clubs have spoken at the high schools in their communities and have invited high school students to come to their meetings. Also Club members graduating from college frequently go into the teaching profession which puts them in direct touch with high school students who are eager to learn more about international relations. On December 31, 1936, there were 206 high school International Relations Clubs, and applications are constantly being received. To these Clubs a package of pamphlet material is sent twice a year to aid them in their studies.

¹See page 65.

²See page 45.

During the period under review the cost of work through the International Relations Clubs including those in high schools was approximately \$34,000.

International Conciliation has for many years been recognized as a source of information on international affairs. To the end that it might fulfil its purpose to the highest degree possible and bring to its readers at once a more complete and more timely record of international happenings, it was deemed desirable in the past year to depart somewhat from the practice of limiting each issue to consideration of a particular subject. Only by extending in this way the scope of the documents could so many of the important events of the period have been presented in the ten pamphlets issued.

High government and church officials, well-known authors, professors, business executives and leading representatives of organizations interested in bringing about better understanding among the nations, had a part in this review of world affairs. In the ten documents there are to be found the texts of parliamentary debates and declarations of the foreign policy of leading nations; a statement announcing the Anglo-Franco-American monetary agreement of September last and the findings of an important economic and financial survey; a study of neutrality legislation and a report on the Chaco arms embargo; articles dealing with trade relations, with colonial expansion and with the problems and processes of organized international coöperative agencies; and texts of treaties and official documents, among which were the text of the Constitution of the Philippines and the text of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance. The full titles of the publications for 1936 were:

316. A Study of Neutrality Legislation: Report of a Committee of the National Peace Conference, with an Introduction by James T. Shotwell.
January, 1936.
317. The Present Status of the League of Nations, by N. D. Houghton, Professor of Political Science at the University of Arizona. Text of Resignation as High Commissioner for Refugees Coming from Germany, by James G. McDonald.
February, 1936.
318. The Fallacy of Conquest, by Nathaniel Peffer. International Peace, by Thomas John Watson. Text of the Constitution of the Philippines.
March, 1936.
319. Germany and Japan Today: Hitler's Treaty Repudiation; Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance; Japan's Political Murderers, by K. K. Kawakami; The Japanese-American War Myth, by Vernon Nash.
April, 1936.
320. The Chaco Arms Embargo, by Manley O. Hudson. Text of Peace Plan Communicated to the Locarno Powers by the French Government on April 8, 1936. Insurance against War, by William E. Richardson. Facing the Future, by Mrs. August Belmont. Isolation, by J. N. Métaxa.
May, 1936.
321. The United States and World Organization during 1935.
June, 1936.

322. British Foreign Policy: Debate in the House of Commons, June 18 and 23, 1936. French Foreign Policy: Text of Government's Declaration to Parliament, June 23, 1936. American Foreign Policy: Text of President Roosevelt's Address at Chautauqua, New York, August 14, 1936. September, 1936.
323. American Foreign Trade Policies, by Cordell Hull. The Consequences of Economic Nationalism, by Lionel Robbins. World Police for World Peace, by Viscount Allenby. The Responsibility of Governments and Peoples, by Cordell Hull. Europe at the Crossroads, by Kamil Krofta. American Foreign Relations, by Cordell Hull. France Faithful to Democracy, by Léon Blum. October, 1936.
324. Speech on the Federation of India delivered by Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, at New Delhi on September 1, 1936. Speech of Chancellor Hitler at Nuremberg, September 9, 1936. Text of German Evangelical Church Letter submitted to Chancellor Hitler in June, 1936. Text of German Evangelical Church Manifesto of August 23, 1936. Address of Pope Pius XI to Spanish Refugees, September 14, 1936. November, 1936.
325. New League or No League, by Lord Lothian. Alexander Hamilton and the Reform of the League, by L. P. Jacks. A Demilitarized League of Nations, by L. P. Jacks. Collective Public Opinion, by Sir Robert Borden. Text of International Monetary Agreement, announced by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States on September 25, 1936. Text of Recommendations for Monetary Stabilization and Improvement of International Trade Relations made by a Joint Committee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the International Chamber of Commerce. December, 1936.

International Conciliation appears monthly, except July and August. An edition of 20,000 is printed each month, and increased when the demand exceeds this number. At the end of December, 1936, the number of regular recipients in this and other countries was 16,843. The subscription charge is but nominal, twenty-five cents for one year or one dollar for five years; single copies are supplied at a cost of five cents each, and bulk lots of one hundred or more may be had at the rate of three cents apiece. A paper bound volume containing the issues for the year, prepared for the benefit of libraries and individuals desiring a permanent file of the documents, may be obtained at a cost of twenty-five cents.

The cost of publication and distribution of *International Conciliation* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, was approximately \$22,000.

Certain parts of the work of the Division are administered directly from the central offices and continue from year to year along definite lines of development. In other instances, the Endowment makes a special allotment for a specific project to be carried through and completed within a given period. This distinction in the branches of the work of the Division is not so fixed and clearcut as to be always without modification, but in the interest of classification and clarity, the following matters may be listed under the title of work through other agencies.

Work through
Other
Agencies



The Fortieth Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was held at Philadelphia, April 24-25, 1936. It is a time-honored custom at these annual meetings of the Academy to devote its discussions to world affairs with especial emphasis on the relation of the United States to them. Two speakers from foreign lands took active part in the program: M. René Seydoux, Sous-Directeur de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, France and Dr. Sigismund Cybichowski, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland. A third, Professor W. A. Mackintosh, Director, Courses in Commerce and Administration, Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, was unable to attend because of illness, but contributed to the Conference through his manuscript which was read by the Secretary of the Academy.

The general topic for the Conference was "The Attainment and Maintenance of World Peace" and was discussed under the following sub-topics:

- Barriers to Trade
- Monetary and Financial Strain
- Maintaining Peace by Economic Means
- World Political Strain
- Must International Coöperation Impair National Sovereignty?
- What Should be the Position of the United States?

It will be observed that these topics follow closely the recommendations made by the Joint Committee appointed by the Conference at Chatham House.

The distinguished delegations included those appointed by Governors of States of the United States, by Mayors of cities, by universities and colleges among which were represented foreign institutions of Australia, Canada, France, Switzerland, England, Poland and China. International, national, civic, scientific and commercial organizations were well represented by delegations from the United States, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

The importance of a gathering of this kind, so specifically international in its membership and in its discussions cannot be exaggerated. Its influence is exerted long after its audiences have dispersed. Governments must have the support of an informed public opinion if they hope to initiate and follow a definite foreign policy of coöperation and conciliation. Meetings such as the one described above form the foundations upon which such opinion is built.

The Carnegie Endowment provided \$1,300 to make possible attendance and addresses by distinguished foreigners.

Because of the work regularly carried on by such organizations as the Church Peace Union, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and others, the Carnegie Endowment does not specialize in the same field. During the period under review, however, the Director was glad to coöperate with the Greater New York Federation of Churches in a branch of its work dealing especially with children in an effort to

Greater New
York Federa-
tion of
Churches



acquaint them with other countries and peoples. The work included the training of parents and teachers and the dramatization of the friendly relations possible among children of all nations through plays, essays, festivals and music. In this connection the little book entitled *Educating Children for Peace* was widely circulated.

The Endowment provided \$5,672.42 to cover the cost of this work.

The origins and organization of this body in October, 1935, were described in last year's Report.¹ During 1936 it has developed steadily along the lines laid out for its activities. The Conference is not just another peace organization. It seeks to bring together for more close coöperation all peace agencies in this country. The members are the designated representatives of thirty-eight national organizations, two to each organization. The aim of the Conference is not to diminish the activity of any of the constituent agencies, but to unite their voices, when they can be united, into a single expression of the best thought of the peace movement of the nation. In this manner, the Conference seeks to draw the peace forces of the country together into a coherent and articulated force which is able to speak with weight and authority for peace as questions arise affecting America's attitude in international problems.

National
Peace
Conference

During the period under review certain projects have been planned and put into execution with marked success. Among these may be mentioned the Report on Neutrality prepared by the Neutrality Committee of the Conference. This report was printed in full by *The New York Times* and in part by the *New York Herald Tribune*. The press generally made much of this document and there was a considerable amount of editorial comment. There is reason to believe that the findings of this committee were given serious study by the Department of State. Thousands of copies were distributed throughout the peace movement.

During the presidential campaign an objective study of peace in the party platforms was made and the results were brought to the attention of a wide public in the endeavor to make peace-loving people of the nation politically minded. Many thousands of kits of study materials were used by local peace groups, by platform speakers and newspaper editors. On behalf of the Conference, the Director of the National Peace Conference had interviews with President Roosevelt, with Governor Landon and with the members of the Resolutions Committees of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. Six nation-wide broadcasts on the peace and war problem were sponsored by the Conference in 1936. Speakers included many prominent educational, religious and political leaders. Thousands of copies of these radio addresses have been sent to persons requesting them.

One important new branch of the work is the sponsoring of the *World Affairs* series of books, formerly published by the World Peace Foundation. The first of the new series, "The Cotton South and American Trade Policy," by Peter Molyneaux, has recently come from the press.

¹ See Year Book, 1936, page 55.

The Conference has organized a Washington committee. This committee will keep an eye on the legislative situation and occasional recommendations regarding political action will be made by the committee from time to time. The National Peace Conference is not engaged in lobbying. The Conference is simply acting as a clearing-house through which reports and recommendations may be transmitted to the member organizations. Each organization is free to act in keeping with its own policies, but when there is action, the effort will be coördinated. The Washington committee, in short, will provide a medium through which those organizations which seek to influence public opinion in support of peace measures may unite their forces.

The Endowment provided \$7,500 toward the cost of this work.

The thirty-second Interparliamentary Conference was opened formally on Friday, July 3, 1936, at Budapest in the great session hall of the Hungarian Lower Chamber in the presence of His Serene Highness the Regent of Hungary. There followed upon this inaugural meeting five days devoted to the program of work and social events prepared for the delegates. The conference came to a close on July 8. The groups of parliamentarians represented at the Conference were the following: United States of America, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia.

Canada, Costa Rica, Estonia, the Netherlands Indies, Iran, Ireland, Latvia and the Philippines were unable to send delegates, in some cases because of the great distance and in others because parliament was sitting at the time in the countries concerned. In spite of exceptional conditions resulting from the recent change of government in France and the accompanying events, and in spite of the prolongation of parliamentary work in the Chamber and Senate, the French group sent a delegation of some thirty members. The presence of an Austrian delegation, also of thirty members, of the corporative Parliament set up under the Constitution of April 30, 1934, attracted considerable attention. A newly formed Egyptian National group was well represented and for the first time the Parliament of the Duchy of Luxemburg sent a delegation to an Interparliamentary Conference.

Social, juridical and political problems were discussed from many points of view. It should be remembered that the delegates, although members of the legislatures of their respective countries, do not attend in official capacity, but as private individuals. One of the principal objects of the Union is "to study all questions of an international character suitable for settlement by parliamentary action." Serious study of these problems is made by experts in coöperation with the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union and important reports are published in the Official Bulletin of the Union and in other forms.

The American (United States) group has been represented at all of the thirty-two Interparliamentary Conferences with the exception of six. The Department of State follows closely the activities of the Union and calls upon the American group from time to time for information in the Interparliamentary field. The officers of the American group for 1936 were, President, Senator Alben W. Barkley; Vice-Presidents, Representative Andrew J. Montague, Representative Sam D. McReynolds, Senator Wallace H. White; Treasurer, Representative Sol Bloom; Secretary, Representative Charles A. Eaton; Permanent Executive Secretary, Mr. Arthur Deering Call.

The Carnegie Endowment made an allotment of \$1,000 to the American group toward the expense for carrying on its work.

The work listed under this general heading is more or less arbitrarily so placed. As will be noted, Institutes take various forms and are planned for varying audiences. Moreover, Institutes closely resemble conferences such as are described elsewhere in this report. This particular grouping is made for convenience in describing the work.

Institutes
and
Councils

On July 5-18 the University of Virginia held the tenth annual session of its Institute on Public Affairs. The program consisted of round tables on special subjects held daily in the morning, of open forums for the entire membership each afternoon and of public lectures in the open-air McIntire Amphitheatre each evening. The afternoon forums were a new feature in the Institute program and added additional opportunity for those in attendance to take active part in the proceedings. Able and impartial leaders, qualified by experience and training, presided at the round tables and forum discussions. The subjects under consideration included among others International Good Will, Latin-American Relations, Changing Asia, and also problems such as: Public Opinion in a Democracy, Problems of Business and Finance, Social Government, The Church and the Problem of Democracy. All members of the Institute were welcome to attend whether as listeners or as participants in the discussions.

Institute of
Public Affairs,
University of
Virginia

The evening meetings were crowded to capacity. The speakers included outstanding men and women in practical politics and public service, as well as recognized scholars in their respective fields. The timeliness of the subjects discussed provoked widespread interest. The Institute has proved its worth by its record of increasingly large audiences through ten summers. This year, as usual, the press throughout the country reported and commented upon the meetings, and the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting Company reported the proceedings over their networks.

The results of the Institute of 1936 demonstrated beyond a doubt that the purpose for which it was organized had been ably fulfilled. This purpose—restated in 1935—is as follows: "It is the purpose of the Institute to provide for

the non-partisan discussion of timely subjects of political, social, and economic importance. These discussions are both international and national in scope and are held with a view to clarifying the public mind and helping to build an enlightened public opinion on current issues in the field of public affairs."

The Endowment expended \$5,000 for its work through this Institute.

This Institute is organized in two separate sections. In one of these the emphasis is placed upon international and national affairs. The other section takes the form of a round table forum on Georgia conditions. During the academic year 1935-36 the University of Georgia has tried out a new plan for the first section mentioned above. Instead of presenting an extensive program of lectures and round table discussions within a fixed period it has experimented this year in spreading the lecture program over a number of months. This change did not affect that phase of the Institute's work which is devoted specifically to Georgia problems. Those meetings were held in the usual manner, June 30-July 2, 1936. Since, however, these pages are concerned with international affairs the report on the University of Georgia Institute will be limited to the new plan outlined above. Ten distinguished experts on world problems spoke at the university during the academic year 1935-36. The lecturers were brought to Athens at intervals of about thirty days between December and June. Sometimes they came singly, sometimes in pairs. This method had the advantage of making the discussions timely and offered opportunity for the distinguished visiting lecturers to emphasize topics of immediate urgency.

The University of Georgia reports that the "experiment was quite successful." Obviously, large and varied audiences such as those of previous years did not benefit from the new arrangement. The lectures in their printed form reached, however, a wider circle than that afforded by the university. *The Atlanta Journal* commented on this volume of lectures in an editorial on August 25, 1936, in part as follows: "Fifteen notable lectures given at the University of Georgia during the 1935-36 session of its Institute of Public Affairs have been published in a volume of some two hundred pages that merits a point of honor in any well-chosen library. The subjects, all of current interest, are treated by eminent thinkers of the day. . . . When minds and themes like these are met, the result is bound to be filled with leaven and with light. The University of Georgia contributed much to the State, as well as to its students, in conducting such a series of lectures through the scholastic year; and now it contributes still more in making them available in published form to a wide circle of readers. In his introduction to the present volume Dr. R. P. Brooks, Director of the Institute of Public Affairs, acknowledges the generous support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which enabled the university to meet the costs of bringing to Athens so many distinguished publicists and of printing their addresses."

The Endowment expended \$5,000 for its work through this Institute.

Institute of
Public Affairs,
University of
Georgia

The Institute of Public Affairs which met March 10-14, 1936, at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, was the first of its kind to be held in that region under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It was enthusiastically received. Careful preparation was made in advance and the coöperation of numerous university and business organizations helped to provide a cross-section of the general public as audience, which added unusual interest to the meetings.

Institute of
Public Affairs,
Southern Meth-
odist University,
Dallas, Texas

The principal addresses were delivered by sixteen speakers, while an equal number of speakers led discussions which followed the addresses. These leaders were drawn from colleges, business offices, governmental posts, editorial rooms and the public platform.

The conference was built around the topic "The Southwest in International Affairs" which was considered under three sub-topics: (1) The Southwest in World Trade; (2) Our Relations with Latin America; and (3) Broader Phases of American Foreign Policy.

The round tables of the Institute were held and the principal addresses were delivered on the campus of the university and at the Baker and Adolphus Hotels. In this way both college groups and laymen were effectively reached. The attendance varied from twenty or thirty at the more specialized discussions to four or five hundred at some of the open meetings held at night.

So favorable was the impression made upon those following the program that widespread publicity resulted. Stories were carried not only by the university paper and the Dallas papers, but also by the press throughout the Southwest, a number of newspapers and magazines carrying digests of the addresses.

The director of the Institute has made a detailed and important report upon the Institute to the Trustees of the Endowment. His conclusions are as follows: "Our experience in 1936 has shown that the Southwest is ripe for constructive work in behalf of international education. The stake which we have in stabilized conditions of world trade and orderly international relations makes a conference such as this timely and appropriate. It is our ambition to develop the Institute of Public Affairs into a center of international education for the Southwest, having wide influence."

The Endowment expended \$5,000 for its work through this Institute.

By tradition and conviction Earlham College, founded by Friends and still under the control of this peace-loving body, is interested in everything making for better international understanding, for the substitution of law for force in the relation of nations and for the peace of the world. It is peculiarly appropriate therefore that an annual Institute of Foreign Affairs should be held on the campus of this college. In 1936, three days were set aside for the Institute, May 14, 15, 16. In the past the program had been primarily concerned with the study of the

Institute of
Foreign Affairs,
Earlham Col-
lege, Richmond,
Indiana

relations of the United States with Latin America and the Orient. This year, in addition to the consideration of Far Eastern affairs, particular stress was laid upon the European crisis. The speakers were: Professor Paul H. Douglas, Professor of Economics, University of Chicago; Professor Ellery C. Stowell, Professor of International Law, American University; Mr. Grover Clark, Consultant on Far Eastern Affairs; Dr. James G. McDonald, Chairman of the Board, Foreign Policy Association. In all the lectures actual practical experience in the handling of international affairs was stressed as well as theoretical knowledge.

The attendance of Earlham College students at some four of the seven sessions was as usual required and many students attended all the sessions. Faculty and students of other educational institutions in the region were especially invited. The townspeople supported the Institute generously. In addition to the immediate audiences the larger public was reached through the newspaper reports of the meetings and speeches. The object of the Institute—that of creating a better informed public opinion upon international problems which may eventually contribute toward a solution of such problems—was unquestionably attained.

The Endowment expended \$1,000 for its work through this Institute.

This Institute, held June 12-25, 1936, was planned by the President and other members of the faculty of Oberlin College and sponsored jointly by ten Ohio colleges. It was arranged specifically for college students who met for serious study centering in three regular courses. The following list gives the topics chosen for study and the names of the professors of ability and distinction who conducted them:

Peace Institute
for College
Students, Ober-
lin College,
Oberlin, Ohio

Political and Social Causes of War, by Professor Oscar Jászi

Economic Causes and Consequences of War, by Professor Harvey A. Wooster

Methods for the Preservation of Peace, by Professor Quincy Wright

Each course met on every week-day through the two-week period. Each session of each class lasted an hour and a half, the first hour being devoted to lectures and the remaining half hour to discussion. The students attended with a high degree of regularity, although no attendance rules of any sort were enforced, and participated freely in the discussion periods. The Oberlin College Library played an important part in the work of the Institute. A special reserve of the books on the reading lists was set up, and attention was called to the other resources of the library in the same general field. The students of the Institute made excellent use of these facilities—many of them gathering in the reserve section of the library during the afternoons, which had purposely been left free for reading and for recreation.

The number of persons registered for the Institute was thirty-six. Of these, twenty-two were Oberlin students, eleven came from other colleges, and three were specially interested older residents of Oberlin.

The Carnegie Endowment provided \$2,500 toward the expenses of this Institute.

During the period under review a visit of inspection was made by the director of the Mid-West Council on International Relations (formerly known as the Indiana Council), to discover how the program of work planned could best be distributed over the five states which are now included in its territory: Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia. During a period of nine weeks the director visited sixty-eight centers and held more than two hundred interviews with leaders of Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs, Service Clubs, Ministerial Associations, local peace organizations, educational institutions, the press and others. He found general agreement upon the need of guidance in the work of creating better understanding of international affairs. Those with whom he talked welcomed the idea of a director who could keep questions alive, assist groups in planning constructive programs and in furnishing inspiration and encouragement to continue the study of world affairs. Greatly encouraged by this preliminary survey, the director intensified the work of the previous year—following much the same lines of education through literature, lectures, institutes, conferences with group leaders, often assisting such leaders in preparation of speeches.

Mid-West
Council on
International
Relations

Thirty thousand pieces of literature were sent to individuals and groups. Literature was displayed on eleven different occasions. Speakers were provided for a total of 226 meetings in various parts of this five-state region. The director addressed personally 168 groups. One of the outstanding achievements of the year was the organization by the Indianapolis Council of Women of a Department of International Relations and World Peace. This Council is made up of over one hundred clubs representing a membership in excess of twenty-five thousand women. The director assisted in the organization and holding of four Institutes—two in Indianapolis, one at Wilberforce (Ohio) University, and a fourth at Oberlin College.

From this brief outline it will be seen what the work of the Council is. Through its director it aims to stimulate thought and inspire individual and group study through serious lectures and conferences. The public is becoming exceedingly watchful of agitators and of the sensational presentation of any cause, however excellent in itself. A speaker who is known to be reliable and whose motives are not doubted finds ready listeners. This has now been fully demonstrated and discussion conferences and local institutes are on the increase.

The Council works in close coöperation with the Carnegie Endowment and the League of Nations Association. The program of study is based upon the recommendations of the Conference at Chatham House.¹

The Endowment allotted \$2,500 toward the cost of this work.

WORK OF THE DIVISION IN LATIN AMERICA

This year has been an epoch-making one for the development of friendly relations between the various republics of the Western Hemisphere. All eyes

¹See page 8.

have been turned to the conference held at Buenos Aires which may truly be regarded in fact and in spirit as the opening of a new era in Latin-American relations. The President of the United States set the keynote at the inaugural meeting of this momentous conference with these words:

Finally, in expressing our faith of the Western World, let us affirm:

That we maintain and defend the democratic form of constitutional representative government.

That through such government we can more greatly provide a wider distribution of culture, of education, of thought and of free expression.

That through it we can obtain a greater security of life for our citizens and a more equal opportunity for them to prosper.

That through it we can best foster commerce and the exchange of art and science between nations; that through it we can avoid the rivalry of armament, avert hatred and encourage good will and true justice.

That through it we offer hope for peace and a more abundant life to the peoples of the whole world.

This calls for renewed effort on the part of the Division along the lines already laid out in its work with the Spanish-speaking peoples of the New World. The activities described below are all based on the principle that closer cultural relations, a wider exchange of ideas, a more general dissemination of information and a more personal contact will lay the sure foundation upon which permanent better international relations must rest.

The Instituto Cultural Argentino-Norteamericano, a private association, was organized December 23, 1927, by Argentine citizens. As its name indicates its purpose is to promote mutual cultural understanding. Commercial or political matters do not come within its field. Located in the heart of Buenos Aires, in a building readily accessible to all, it carries on its work under various departments which include the teaching of English, the exchange of professors, the awarding of scholarships, the holding of art exhibitions and lectures. In addition it has for a number of years maintained a bookshop through which books published in the United States are introduced to a much larger public than they would have in any other way. The bookshop is operated on a non-profit making basis and has greatly stimulated interest among Argentines in publications from the United States. It has done much to encourage the sale of such publications and as a result of the efforts of the Instituto commercial booksellers in Buenos Aires are becoming interested in supplying the demand which has been created. They purchase books at the bookstore and also place orders through it.

The Carnegie Endowment has coöperated with the Instituto during the period under review in various ways. The participation of a Visiting Carnegie Professor has already been cited. An International Relations Club has also been maintained there and the staff of the Division has aided those in charge of the bookstore in Buenos Aires by making direct contacts for them with American

**Instituto
Cultural
Argentino-
Norte-
americano**

publishers. Officials of the Instituto are most kind in keeping the Director informed as to events and movements of opinion in Argentina. The Instituto is in fact the representative of the Division for the Argentine Republic. In addition the Instituto is closely connected with important intellectual centers of the United States and enjoys the individual and collective coöperation of the American organizations in Argentina in the belief "that this loyal and friendly collaboration must be beneficial to both democracies, whose ideals, which are parallel notwithstanding racial differences, may together work for a still higher level of civilization."

The Endowment expended \$500 for this work.

About two years ago Dr. William A. Kennedy, imbued with the spirit of pan-Americanism, went to Perú and with his own funds established a small school in Lima chiefly for the teaching of languages with special emphasis on English. Somewhat to his surprise this school became popular at once. Eighty pupils registered immediately, among them experienced native teachers. This Instituto Panamericano as it was called became the first unit of a special postgraduate university. When Dr. Kennedy's own funds were exhausted, he returned to the United States to obtain endowments to support and build up the Universidad Panamericana. In July, 1936, Dr. Kennedy reported he had secured an endowment fund of one million dollars to be paid in as required for development and that endowments from the twenty-one other Pan-American nations were expected.

Trustees of the university include five citizens of the United States, three Peruvians and one Bolivian. In addition, there is a board of advisers of twenty-two members, one each from the twenty-one American republics, and one from Canada. During the first year the enrolment at the university was 201, but an enrolment of at least 1,200 students is anticipated for the present year. The faculty comes from all parts of the Americas and Europe. The Republic of Perú has agreed to construct the necessary buildings as its contribution to the institution. Dr. Kennedy, who is a graduate of Lake Forest University, Chicago, has taught in Missouri, the University of Chicago, in England, Germany, France and the City of Mexico.

In view of the excellent work accomplished by Dr. Kennedy, the Carnegie Endowment took pleasure in presenting to the Instituto a small collection of books in the fields of literature and history of the United States. This shipment of books was acknowledged to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace on August 3, 1936, as follows:

My very dear Sirs:

Allow me to thank the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace most cordially, in the name of the Pan-American Institute, for the very fine collection of books presented to them. The books all arrived in perfect condition.

I am giving the matter publicity this evening over the "Radio Internacional of Lima" and

will also hand the notice to the newspapers. By tomorrow everyone in Perú and surrounding countries will know of this incident.

Be assured of my thorough personal appreciation for this wonderful present.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

PROFESSOR JOHN HARTMAN,

Instituto Panamericano,

Lima, Perú

In approaching the problems connected with Latin America a guide to the rapidly increasing output of writings upon this important area has been lacking.

**Handbook on
Latin-American
Studies**

During the period under review the attention of the Director was called to a new publication entitled *The Handbook of Latin-American Studies*, which seemed to him of distinct value in filling this long felt need. It seems evident that the first steps necessary to prepare the

way for a serious study of the Latin-American field as a whole is the publication of just such an annual handbook containing a selected list of all important items which have appeared during the past year. Such a publication should give a real impetus to Latin-American studies and promote and foster good relations between the United States and the other Americas.

The Handbook in question was compiled under the editorship of Dr. Lewis Hanke, Instructor in History at Harvard University. Its title-page bears the following inscription: "A guide to the material published in 1935 on anthropology, archeology, economics, geography, history, law and literature, by a number of scholars." These collaborators are leading authorities in their special sections of the Latin-American field. As the editor of the Handbook rather quaintly states: "The Handbook proposes to make it easier for the specialists to keep abreast of current literature in their own corners of the field and to give them the opportunity to peer over the fences which set them off from their fellows and to observe each other's movements."

The Carnegie Endowment purchased about seven hundred copies of this book and distributed them widely throughout the Western Hemisphere to libraries and other institutions as well as to a selected list of individuals. A limited number of the copies was sent to Europe.

The Endowment expended approximately \$1,100 for this work.

Volume X of the Biblioteca Interamericana, *La paz y el pueblo*, announced in the previous report has been published and distributed during the period under review. This is the Spanish translation, made by Antonio Llano, of Sir Norman Angell's *Peace and the Plain Man*. It deals squarely with the question of war and peace as a practical problem, presenting the main issues and discussion particularly the causes of war in such fashion as to make them clear to the layman. The author writes with a detachment which gives a force and power to his thesis which could not be attained by any special pleading of a cause for which he has worked for over thirty years.

**Biblioteca
Interamericana**

The circumstances of the bringing out of this volume are of peculiar interest. The publisher and editor was Gustavo Gili of Barcelona, Spain, and the order for 8,500 copies of this book was placed with him in the summer of 1935. It is the custom of the Endowment when a new volume of *Biblioteca Interamericana* appears to have it mailed to recipients directly from the publishing house rather than to have the books shipped to the United States. In spite of the unrest in Spain, by June, 1936, the number of acknowledgments received indicated that the books were going out in regular order. On July 7, the first ten copies of the book arrived in New York. On August 1, Señor Gili wrote in part regarding the shipment to New York of the 1,500 or more copies which remained after the initial sending. The letter was written in Spanish but is given here in translation:

We have received your letter and taken note of your advices which we shall be happy to follow. The books which are to be sent to your office are ready to be shipped but since methods of transportation have ceased functioning we cannot send them to you at present. You may rest assured that I shall do everything in my power to send out all the books as soon as possible. Spain is divided at present in two irreconcilable parties: on the one side, the Popular Front: and on the other, the Fascists and large part of the Spanish army. It is a death struggle, and no one can foresee the outcome nor the political or economic régime which Spain will have to develop after this catastrophe. But it is to be hoped that this unfortunate country will survive and will consolidate itself at the end of the fratricidal war. I beg you to quiet your natural anxiety with regard to the books and to have complete confidence in me.

In view of the tragic situation in Spain it is worthy of comment that the shipment referred to reached New York on October 30, 1936, without one copy missing.

Volume X of the *Biblioteca Interamericana* has been sent to libraries, institutions and organizations, clubs and individuals throughout the Spanish-speaking world. These volumes are not for sale but are distributed with the compliments of the Endowment.

The Carnegie Endowment expended approximately \$3,700 for the publication and distribution of this book.

The outstanding event of interest during the past year to the Latin-American International Relations Clubs was the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires. Groups of students in Latin-American thirty-nine institutions in Latin-American countries are now studying and discussing international affairs under the auspices of the International Relations Clubs Carnegie Endowment.¹ It was natural for these special groups to be interested in the preparation of the agenda and to follow eagerly the proceedings in Buenos Aires not only because this gathering was a great Pan-American conference, but also because the Spanish language was used so extensively. Clubs in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, México, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay could all tune in on the

¹ They are all included in the total of 805 International Relations Clubs throughout the world, but their work is recorded here since it rightfully belongs in this section of the report dealing with Latin America.

radio broadcasts and understand. In Brazil, although the relation to language was much the same as for the Club members in the United States, the fact of their position in South America was of great significance. This is evidenced by reports from Brazil of which may be cited the record of the Club at the University of São Paulo which dedicated its program to the study of the agenda and proceedings of the Conference.

Two Faculty Advisers of Clubs were official delegates to the Conference: Dr. Alberto Ulloa from the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, for Perú; Dr. Isidoro Ruíz Moreno from the Instituto Argentino de Derecho Internacional for Argentina. The secretary of the Cuban delegation was a member of the International Relations Club at the Colegio de la Salle, Habana.

The work of the Latin-American Clubs is identical with that of the other Clubs except that the books and material sent them are in the Spanish language with a scattering of French publications when Spanish ones are not available. The Clubs in Brazil receive books in English.¹ The literature sent during the period under review is as follows:

Books

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| BARTHÉLEMY, JOSEPH | Le gouvernement de la France |
| FINOT, ENRIQUE | Bolívar pacifista |
| HÉBERT, MAX | Les chemins de la paix |
| MADARIAGA, SALVADOR DE | Anarquía y jerarquía |
| MORATÓ, OCTAVIO | El Mecanismo de la vida económica |
| MUSSOLINI, BENITO | Le Fascisme, doctrine, institutions |
| UNIÓN PANAMERICANA | Serie sobre naciones americanas |

Periodicals

La Nueva Democracia
 Boletín de la Unión Panamericana
 Revista de Derecho Internacional
 L'Esprit International
 Conciliation Internationale
 Resumen Quincenal de los Eventos Internacionales

The following letter may be taken as typical of the usefulness of this material:

UNIVERSIDAD DE GUAYAQUIL, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR

Junio 2 de 1936

En nombre del Centro de Estudios Internacionales de la Universidad de Guayaquil, y en especial de sus alumnos del curso de Derecho Internacional Público, acuso a Usted recibo de la última remesa de libros con magníficas obras como la *Anarquía y jerarquía* por Madariaga, . . . Siempre le agradecemos muchísimo sus muy oportunos e interesantes envíos, que propugnan de la manera más eficaz a la consagración de los más altos y nobles ideales humanitarios que persigue la Dotación Carnegie.

V. SANTISTEVAN ELIZALDE, *Profesor Consejero*

A monthly News Letter written in Spanish keeps the Clubs of this area in close touch with the International Relations Clubs throughout the world. The Secretary-General of the Club at the Escuela de Derecho, San José, Costa Rica, commented upon this News Letter as follows on June 22, 1936: "Mucho nos agrada

¹ See page 28.



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS CLUB
AMERICAN JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEIRUT, SYRIA



MEETING IN COSTA RICA BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CLUB MEMBERS OF CANAL ZONE JUNIOR COLLEGE, BALBOA HEIGHTS, AND ESCUELA DE
DERECHO, SAN JOSÉ, COSTA RICA

enteranos en las *Noticias de los Centros de Relaciones Internacionales* de la organización y engrandecimiento de agrupaciones similares a la nuestra. Creemos firmemente que sobre esta base de mutuo acercamiento en favor de la paz, esta en no lejano día, dejará de ser un mito para transformarse en la más constructiva de las realidades."

A *Resumen de los Eventos Internacionales* is prepared in the offices of the Endowment every fortnight from September 15 to July 1 and is based on reports in American and foreign newspapers of international events. This goes to all the Spanish-speaking Clubs and to a wider public which will be described later.

The varied programs and plans of these Clubs cannot adequately be recounted here, but reference may be briefly made to the use of radio in broadcasting its programs by the Club at the Colegio Carlos de la Torre, Sancti Spiritus, Cuba; the publishing of the studies of the Club at the Escuela de Derecho, Managua, Nicaragua, in the *Revista de Derecho* published in Managua; the visit of the Faculty Adviser and eight representatives of the Club in the Canal Zone Junior College to the three Clubs in Costa Rica in December, 1936; the visits to the Endowment's New York office of Dr. A. E. Elliott, Faculty Adviser of the Club in Colegio Internacional in Asunción, Paraguay, and of Mrs. M. L. de la Torre de Otero and Miss Blanca Otero, Advisers of two Clubs in Mexico City; the series of serious studies of international affairs presented by the Club members at the Universidad Católica de Santiago, Chile.

Eight new Clubs have been organized in Latin-American countries during the year in the following countries: Argentina, Cuba, Ecuador, México and Nicaragua.

The *Resumen Quincenal de los Eventos Internacionales* is unique in its field. It is a Spanish publication on international affairs compiled in the same manner as the *Fortnightly Summary of International Events* described earlier in this report.¹ It is not an exact translation of the *Summary*, since emphasis is given in the *Resumen* to matters of special interest in Latin America, but it is essentially the same. This publication which was originally designed for the use of the International Relations Clubs has attracted wide interest among Spanish-speaking people who wish intelligently to follow the development of international events. Over 450 organizations—ranging from small literary societies to large bodies such as the Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes Montevideo, Uruguay—civic societies, libraries and individuals receive the *Resumen* regularly, in addition to the members of the International Relations Clubs. The distribution is as follows:

Resumen
Quincenal de
los Eventos
Internacionales

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Argentina..... | 46 | Cuba..... | 45 |
| Bolivia..... | 5 | Dominican Republic.... | 31 |
| Chile..... | 22 | Ecuador..... | 42 |
| Colombia..... | 30 | El Salvador..... | 9 |
| Costa Rica..... | 66 | Guatemala..... | 6 |

¹ See page 28.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|---------------------|-----|
| Honduras | 7 | Paraguay | 11 |
| México | 59 | Perú | 24 |
| Nicaragua | 9 | Uruguay | 11 |
| Panamá | 5 | Venezuela | 22 |
| | | Total | 450 |

The *Resumen* is now in its seventh year. Each succeeding volume is completed by an Index and may be bound as a book and kept for permanent reference. Writers, editors, journalists, government officials all have testified to the usefulness of this objective record of international events. Sr. A. Álvarez Hurtado of the Supreme Court of Justice of Costa Rica writes under date of August 11, 1936: "Cada vez me satisface más su lectura y los estoy coleccionando con cuidado para luego conservarlos empastados." Juan Búccolo, of Lanús, Argentina, expressed his appreciation in a letter of August 7, 1936, in the following terms:

Cúpleme el honor de manifestarle que he recibido con matemática regularidad los *Resúmenes Quincenales de Eventos Internacionales* pertenecientes al volúmen sexto con el índice correspondiente, que cuidadosamente encuadernados pasarán a enriquecer el acervo de mi biblioteca.

From the Director of the Biblioteca Hispano-Americana, Sr. Ciliano A. Vintimilla V, of Cuenca, Ecuador, comes the following, dated April 13, 1936:

Mucho agradeceré a Ud. se sirva remitirme una colección completa del *Resumen Quincenal de los Eventos Internacionales*, obra sumamente interesante, que ha despertado enorme interés entre los lectores de esta Biblioteca, quienes me han sugerido haga a Ud. esta solicitud, dada la enorme importancia que en estos críticos momentos tiene la obra anteriormente citada.

Such correspondence could be quoted indefinitely if space permitted. It shows beyond a doubt that in Latin America, as well as in other parts of the world, there is a steadily growing interest in international affairs and a demand for reliable information regarding the events which are taking place.

WORK OF THE DIVISION IN THE ORIENT

No one can deny the great need of better understanding between the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Such understanding is made peculiarly difficult of rapid attainment in this area because of the lack of knowledge on the part of the so-called West of the languages of the East. In the Orient, acquaintance with the European languages and especially with English is a commonplace. Scholars have ready access to first-hand sources through books, periodicals and daily newspapers.

In the West, however, a knowledge of Japanese, Chinese, Siamese and even Russian (although not to so marked a degree) is so unusual as to make any scholar possessed of such knowledge an outstanding figure. This fact should constantly be kept in mind by those who become impatient with slow progress in a real understanding of the Oriental point of view. The Endowment through its contact with its correspondent in the Far East is helped in a measure to overcome this difficulty.

Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka for many years closely associated with the Endowment's work has continued his coöperation in the same spirit and with the same intelligent activity during the period under review. Long familiar with the policies of the Endowment in its work for better world conditions he understands the value of objective discussion of all sides of international problems. His regular reports to the Director contain not only his own personal deductions but clippings from many newspapers of Japan discussing questions editorially and in special articles. This information is of the greatest value to the Director in aiding him to shape the policies of the Endowment.

Tsunejiro
Miyaoka

In addition to these reports Mr. Miyaoka coöperates as the Endowment's representative in Japan by welcoming to his country official visitors and also those who come in a private capacity and facilitating their plans during their stay. As the years go by, Mr. Miyaoka's friendly collaboration grows increasingly valuable.

The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations was host to the Sixth International Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which met in the Yosemite National Park, California, August 15-29, 1936. About two hundred delegates attended from the eleven member countries together with observers from the International Labour Organisation, the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation and the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The French group was led by Premier Albert Sarraut, who made a major contribution in discussion of the indivisibility of peace and the inseparability of Orient and Occident. Among the leaders from Japan were Kenkichi Yoshizawa, formerly Foreign Minister, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, member of the House of Peers, Lieutenant-General Rihachiro Banzai, for many years an expert on China. From the Soviet Union came Dr. V. E. Motylev, formerly editor of the *Soviet Encyclopedia* and now editor-in-chief of the *Soviet World Atlas*. The American group was ably led by the Honorable Newton D. Baker, and the Canadian by the Honorable Newton W. Rowell, now Chief Justice of Ontario, and J. W. Dafoe, Editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*. Dr. Hu Shih, as head of the Chinese group, emphasized the steady progress made in the unification of China and the growing determination of the Chinese people that if need be they will resort to war in order to prevent further foreign aggression. The British group included among others, the Hon. A. V. Alexander, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty, General Sir Kenneth Wigram, lately Chief of the General Staff in India, Admiral A. H. Taylor and Mrs. Barbara Wootton of the London School of Economics. G. A. Dunlop, Managing Director, Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, was the leader of the group from the Netherlands and H. J. van Mook of the Department of Economic Affairs, Batavia, represented Netherlands Indies. Able representatives came from New Zealand, Australia and the Philippines.

Institute
of Pacific
Relations

The program dealt realistically with the international effects of the national

economic policies of China, Japan and the United States and the U.S.S.R. The Conference culminated in a series of round tables on the Changing Balance of Power in the Pacific and Peaceful Change. By common consent both the preliminary documentation and the round table discussions reached at Yosemite a higher intellectual level than ever before. Yosemite was not characterized by agreement. It was, however, noteworthy for understanding. The presence of informed citizens from the Soviet Union brought a new note of realism and added greatly to the comprehensiveness of the discussions. The wide attention paid to the Yosemite discussions in the periodicals and press of Japan, China, the Soviet Union, the United States and certain Latin-American countries has carried the results of the Institute's studies to a far wider audience than ever before.

In addition to the labors connected with the calling, planning and holding of this important international conference the American Council has continued its work of education through a new course on Pacific Relations for which a teaching syllabus was published, through the preparation and wide distribution among women's organizations and commercial circles of a number of pamphlets dealing with Pacific problems, through the issuance of bibliographies on Far Eastern questions as well as a suggested reading list for the traveler or sojourner in China and through a service of information to specialists who in turn serve a wider group. The Council has also produced a film "China's Gift to the West" which is accompanied by a syllabus.

The Council has been able to bring to an increasingly wide section of the public the accumulated results of its research and that of others on Far Eastern questions. A catalog on the studies of the Institute and its National Councils was issued in the summer of 1936. This nine years' review of the research work of the Institute reveals that during that period it has initiated some seventy separate research projects which have been undertaken in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Java, British Malaya, New Zealand, Australia, Samoa, Hawaii, the Japanese Mandated Islands, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. Under its auspices an increasing international coöperation in research has been fostered, both by actual interchange of scholars and by securing their participation in studies involving several countries.

The work has not been without its human interest and elements of the dramatic. Institute research has by no means been a leisurely examination of documents or statistics in libraries, as those investigators can testify who have had to spend winters in the settlement areas of North Manchuria, or have lost the results of weeks of work in encounters with bandits. Their physical discomforts have been paralleled by a host of technical difficulties in the collection of information—the absence or the errors of statistics and documents, the lack of trained assistants and the ignorance or indifference of communities.

The Institute's international quarterly, *Pacific Affairs*,¹ has continued under the editorship of Owen Lattimore. By reason of the high quality of its articles

¹ Information regarding this publication and others of the Institute may be obtained from 129 East 52d Street, New York, N. Y.

and reviews it has gained an enviable position as the most authoritative quarterly in existence on the Far East and the Pacific.

In allotting \$10,000 toward the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Endowment has contributed to the encouragement of work which it considers of great and growing importance. The publications of the Institute form valuable works of reference for all those—and they should be many—who desire to be familiar with and really to understand the important happenings among all the peoples whose homes are in lands which border on the Pacific Ocean. When one recalls the fact that these relationships involve Amsterdam, London and Moscow, as well as Honolulu, Manila, Shanghai and Tokyo, together with Sydney, Toronto and Wellington, one gets some idea of their vast influence and importance.

Reference has already been made to Dr. Percival R. Cole as Visiting Carnegie Professor and as Faculty Adviser of the International Relations Club at Teachers' College, University of Sydney, Australia. No complete evaluation of his coöperation in the work of the Carnegie Endowment can be made, however, without special mention of his activities as correspondent for the Division in Australia. He is a regular and reliable correspondent regarding Australian conditions and makes excellent use of the reports and material sent to him by the Division staff, often publishing forceful articles in the press based upon the need for closer world coöperation. He has done valuable service in contributing to a clearer understanding of trade relations between his own country and the United States.

Percival R.
Cole

ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIVISION IN EUROPE

The chief burden incident to the successful carrying forward of the work of the Division in Europe rests upon the Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen. In 1935, the present incumbent of this important post took over the duties of his predecessor, whose tragic loss was deeply felt by his associates. The difficulties inherent in assuming a position suddenly vacated were quickly and successfully overcome, and the year 1936 shows the activities of the Centre Européen in full progress. The following pages will reveal the extent of these activities and record the demands made upon the time and energies of the Directeur-Adjoint. It may be noted here that in July, 1936, he was made a member of the Executive Committee of the International Commission on Intellectual Coöperation by virtue of which he also participates in the sessions of the Commission. Although this increases his responsibilities it also broadens his contacts and opens up new possibilities for work in the international field.

The annual meeting of the Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen in June commemorated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Centre Européen in 1911. This meeting took place for the first time in the Centre's history in London rather than in Paris because of uncertainties due to the hotel strikes there. The Director presided over the deliberations of the distinguished members of the Comité Consultatif

Comité
Consultatif
du Centre
Européen

when they met at Claridge's on June 15, 1936. The sessions were devoted to a general discussion of the problem of League reform and of the relation of the United States to the maintenance of peace. It was generally felt that the time was not opportune for proposals to change the League, that international trouble was due rather to the defaults of nations and their rulers in regard to obligations under treaties and that attention should center on economic and political solutions which were urgent.

This meeting of the Comité Consultatif marked the addition of two eminent Europeans to its membership:

Dr. E. Heldring of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Director of the Royal Netherlands Navigation Company, and Vice-President of the National Economic Council, is a member of the League of Nations Consultative Committee of the Economic Organization representing the International Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Heldring brings to the Comité Consultatif his exceptional interest and wide experience in international economic problems.

Dr. Bo Östen Undén of Upsala, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Rector of Upsala University, 1929-32, and Minister without Portfolio in the Hansson Cabinet, 1932-35, was a delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, 1921-26, 1928, 1930-31 and 1932-35, serving on the Council, 1924-26. The collaboration of Dr. Undén, representative of a country well-known as an advocate of world peace, is a contribution of high value to the work of the Comité Consultatif.

On January 6, 1937, Dr. Vilém Pospíšil of Prague, Czechoslovakia, graciously accepted the invitation of the Endowment to serve on the Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen. Dr. Pospíšil, Governor of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia since its formation in 1926 until his resignation in 1934, is a Counsellor of the Foreign Ministry in Prague with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary and Chairman of the Czech delegation to the International Chamber of Commerce. The acceptance by this representative of a democratic country of Central Europe of membership on the Comité Consultatif was highly gratifying to the Director.

The Director records here the great loss sustained by the Endowment and especially by the Centre Européen in the death on November 11, 1936, of a distinguished member of the Comité Consultatif, Dr. Joseph Redlich. Dr. Redlich was regarded as the greatest authority of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in matters of constitutional law. He was a member of the Moravian Diet in 1906 and of the Central Austrian Parliament in 1907. He was professor of law at the University of Vienna in 1908, Minister of Finance in 1918, and again in 1931, and the first envoy of the Austrian Republic to the United States in 1920-21. In 1926 he was appointed professor of comparative public law in the Law School of Harvard University. Dr. Redlich was an able and valued counsellor in the European work of the Carnegie Endowment. His clear-sighted and generous coöperation will be greatly missed by his associates.

The courses of instruction given at the Centre Européen in collaboration with the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales, under the auspices of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris, have been followed by a larger number of students and of invited listeners than during the previous year; and this is increasingly true in the current academic year. Students enrolled with a view to obtaining degrees and diplomas have represented eighteen nationalities. Many of them and also of the public invited are engaged in civil or diplomatic careers, in the legal profession or in commerce in the international field. In developing these courses the aim is to deal not only with legal subjects but also with essential questions in economics, government, history and the social sciences, which form a background for the study of legal structure. The regular series of lectures for 1936-37 in coöperation with the Institut des Hautes Études Internationales are as follows:

Lectures in
Coöperation
with the
Institut des
Hautes Études
Internationales

| | |
|---|---|
| Histoire Diplomatique de l'Europe (1848-1890) | PIERRE RENOUVIN, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Paris |
| La Société des Nations et la Vie Internationale | ALBERT DE GEOUFFRE DE LA PRADELLE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris |
| Histoire Diplomatique de l'Europe (1918-1936) | ANDRÉ TIBAL, Maître de Conférences à la Faculté des Lettres de Paris, Titulaire de la Chaire Carnegie |
| Géographie Politique et Economique | JACQUES ANCEL, Docteur ès-lettres |
| Droit et Politique contemporaine | RENÉ DUPUIS |
| | GEORGES CHKLAVER, Maître de Conférences à l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales |
| | HENRI DE MONTFORT, Chef du Secrétariat de l'Institut de France |
| Reconstruction Economique Internationale | HENRI TRUCHY, Membre de l'Institut |
| Géographie Politique et Economique | ETIENNE DENNERY, Agrégé d'Histoire et de Géographie |
| Droit Constitutionnel International | BORIS MIRKINE-GUETZÉVITCH, Secrétaire General de l'Institut International de Droit Public |
| Problèmes actuels de la Politique intérieure et extérieure aux États-Unis | DAVID S. MUZZEY, Professeur d'Histoire à Columbia University, New York |
| L'Organisation Internationale des Transports et de la Production | EDOUARD DOLLÉANS, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Dijon |

Lectures and conferences apart from regular series, held at the Centre Européen during the year, have included the following: **Special Lectures and Conferences**

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 3 Janvier, 1936 | Séance tenue par l'Institut de Droit International |
| 6 Mars, 1936 | Conférence sous les auspices de la Dotation Carnegie et de l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales, de M. Valladao sur "La Nationalité au Brésil" |
| 1 ^{er} Avril, 1936 | Séance tenue par l'Institut de Droit International |
| 23 Mai, 1936 | Conférence sous les auspices de la Dotation Carnegie et de l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales, de M. G. Chklaver sur "Les Doctrines de droit international" |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 28 Mai, 1936 | Conférence sous les auspices de la Dotation Carnegie et de l'Institut des Hautes Études Internationales, de M. G. Chklaver sur "La reconstruction du Droit International" |
| 13 au 20 Juin, 1936 | College Board Entrance (examination) |
| 11 Juillet, 1936 | Séance tenue par l'Union Juridique Internationale |
| 11 Juillet, 1936 | Séance toute la matinée et dans l'après midi, du groupe de Sherwood Eddy |
| 12 Juillet, 1936 | Séance toute la matinée et dans l'après midi, du groupe de Sherwood Eddy |
| 13, 14 and 15 Juillet, 1936 | Séance toute la matinée et dans l'après midi, du groupe de Sherwood Eddy |
| 30 Octobre, 1936 | Séance tenue par la Société d'Histoire de la Guerre |
| 10 Novembre, 1936 | Conférence du Dr. Horatio Krans, sous les auspices de l'American University Union |

A special series of lectures is given in connection with the Chaire Carnegie long established at the Centre Européen, of which the occupant is Professor André Tibal of the University of Paris. In connection with the general topic which he treated in the course of the academic year 1935-36, "Les divers systèmes d'accords diplomatiques dans la politique européenne depuis 1925," Professor Tibal invited eight other speakers to present particular points of view, representing various nations. These invited lecturers were as follows:

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|--|--|
| L'Entente baltique et la Solidarité régionale | M. MICHEL ROMERIS, Professeur et Recteur de l'Université de Kaunas, Lithuanie |
| L'agression et la légitime défense dans les rapports internationaux | M. GEORGES SCELLE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris, Ancien Professeur à l'Université de Genève et à l'Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales |
| La Sécurité collective | M. BASDEVANT, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris |
| Les perspectives d'une organisation contractuelle de l'Europe Danubienne | M. H. BEUVE-MERY, Professeur à l'Institut Français et l'École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales de Prague, Correspondant du <i>Temps</i> , Prague, Tchécoslovaquie |
| Les Pactes de non-agression et la paix européenne | M. GEORGES DE OTTLIK, Directeur de la <i>Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie</i> et de l' <i>Annuaire de la Société des Nations</i> , Budapest, Hongrie |
| La Petite Entente dans la Politique européenne | M. GRÉGOIRE FILIPESCO, Sénateur du Royaume de Roumanie, Directeur de L'EPOCA, Bucarest, Rumanie |
| Le rôle des neutres dans un système de sécurité collective | DR. FRITZ BERBER, Directeur de l'Institut de Politique Etrangère de Hamburg, Directeur de la Section de Droit International Public à la Deutsche Hochschule für Politik de Berlin, Allemagne |
| Le système des traités interaméricains pour le règlement pacifique des litiges internationaux et la prochaine Conférence des États Américain | DR. MANLEY O. HUDSON, Membre de la Commission Permanente d'Arbitrage, Professeur de Droit International à l'Université de Harvard, Cambridge, Massachusetts |

The library of the Centre Européen, installed in new quarters on the third floor of the building and with extension space for reserve volumes on the fourth floor, continues to serve an increasing group of research scholars and students. Admission is by cards granted only to persons presenting proof that they are preparing theses or other serious work, since services and space do not suffice for general readers. During the past year the number of accredited users of the library was 664, representing forty-four nationalities. Many of them were attached to consular, diplomatic or governmental services.

Bibliothèque

In general the library is used by an average of some forty-five readers a day, with the largest number running to more than sixty. Its divisions include rooms for selected works on international law, the League of Nations and International Labour Organisation and affiliated organizations, economics, government, history and politics, and bound periodicals in different languages, as well as all Carnegie Endowment publications. Important new volumes are constantly being added.

The Salle de Lecture receives a daily average of twenty or more visitors, who utilize the newspapers and periodicals on file there. The readers are chiefly students preparing theses, professors, editors or journalists, or others doing special work in the field of international relations. The materials available include newspapers from England, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia and reviews from England, France, Germany, Italy, the United States, Latin America, Canada, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania and Switzerland.

Salle de
Lecture

During the period under review a group of specialists studying conditions of economic life in Russia has been accommodated at the Centre Européen and has made use of its reading-room services.

By a special arrangement which is continued with the Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine at Vincennes, readers at the Centre Européen are enabled to receive from this central library of rich sources any required volumes for their work. There is a consistent demand for this important service.

The principle governing the founders of *l'Esprit International* is definitely stated in each issue of the review as follows:

Restreindre dans la mesure du possible, les sujets de dispute entre les peuples; fournir aux hommes éminents de toutes les nations les moyens d'exposer leurs idées et s'entendre avec eux sur les modes de conciliation entre ces idées et celles qui, à première vue, leur paraissent opposées; faire partout l'éducation de l'opinion publique en lui présentant, sur tous sujets de controverse, des vues claires, désintéressées, calmantes; développer, par tous les moyens et chez toutes les nations, l'Esprit International.

L'Esprit
International

Never has this task proved more opportune, as well as more difficult than at

present. Never have the nations appeared more ready to promote and multiply the subjects of disputes; never have they been less inclined to listen to any suggestion as to modes of conciliation proposed by prominent men of all countries. *L'Esprit International* has nevertheless steadily adhered to its first aim. It is gratifying to acknowledge that the contributors—statesmen, professors, lawyers, industrialists, editors, journalists, scientists, technicians—who have been approached by the editors have not only comprehended the great idea of the review but they have observed it with the most scrupulous as well as successful earnestness.

During the year 1936, a wide range of problems of international importance was covered in the four issues of *l'Esprit International*. Subjects dealing with pressing international problems and crises were fully discussed. Among the most recent studies have been: the Naval Conference, the Renovation of Democracy, the Reciprocal Actions and Reactions of Foreign and Domestic Policies, the International Importance and Significance of the Colonial Problem, the Memel Question, Problems Confronting the American Administration, the Question of Neutrality in the United States, Europe Searching for its Balance, the German Position in the Colonial Question, Neutrality and Foreign Policy in the United States, Memel-Klepeida, the European Repercussion of the Spanish Tragedy, Reform of the League, the European Uneasiness, European Solidarity, Aggression and Legitimate Defense in International Relations, the Andrew Carnegie Celebration, the Present Status of Danzig, Hitlerian Germany and the International Mind, British Public Opinion and the European Crisis, the Future of the League.

Contributors during the year have included Joseph Barthelémy, Édouard Beneš, J. M. Bonn, Nicholas Murray Butler, Frederic Coudert, General Duval, Virginio Gayda, M. Griaille, Henri Jaspar, Henri Lichtenberger, Walter H. Malloy, A. Mandelstam, R. B. Mowat, W. D'Ormesson, Nicolas Politis, Karl Radek, Lindsay Rogers, R. W. Seton-Watson, Count Carlo Sforza, Wickham Steed, C. K. Webster, Sir Alfred Zimmern.

A chronicle of international events and the official texts of documents bearing upon such events appear regularly in each issue.

This is the tenth year of the publication of *l'Esprit International*. On this occasion an analytical and general table of contents has been issued, which includes all articles, chronicles, documents, reviewed books and reviews analyzed, the classification being established by authors and subjects. This table will prove of great help to students of international affairs.

The number of subscribers to *l'Esprit International*, as well as of quotations and reproductions of the articles in the press, is steadily increasing. The **Conciliation** bulletins published from time to time in this series have included **Internationale** the following for the year 1936:

- Nos. 1-2, 1936
 La Société des Nations et les États-Unis N. D. HOUGHTON (Also reprint of Geneva Special Studies, Vol. VI, No. 10, 1935)
- Nos. 3-4, 1936
 Action collective et Neutralité STEPHEN HEALD, RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL
- Nos. 5-6-7, 1936
 L'Organisation de la Paix M. BASDEVANT, FRITZ BERBER, G. SCELLE, GEORGES OTTLIK, H. BEUVE-MERY, G. FILIPESCO, M. ROMERIS, MANLEY O. HUDSON, JEAN EFREMOFF

A special unnumbered volume has been issued during the period under review entitled *Hors du Gouffre*. It is a translation of *On the Rim of the Abyss*, by Professor J. T. Shotwell and carries a preface by former Premier Édouard Herriot.

All these activities of the Centre Européen necessitate much traveling on the part of the Directeur-Adjoint. Following his visit to Vienna in March for the meetings of the International Studies Conference, Danubian Group, during which he also conferred with Count Mensdorff and with the late Dr. Joseph Redlich, as members of the Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen, he made a journey of observation to central and northern Europe, for the purpose of conference with other members of the Comité Consultatif and colleagues of the Centre Européen as well as with the representatives of the United States, government officials, and men of affairs in various countries. His itinerary included Prague, where President Beneš accorded him an interview, Berlin and Hamburg, Copenhagen, Amsterdam and Brussels. He later visited Vienna again, together with the Assistant to the Director of the Division for conference with the director of the Austro-American Institute there, returning by way of Geneva for consultation with the officers of the Geneva Research Center and of the American Committee. The Endowment's interests at Geneva, as well as the gatherings of the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations which present opportunities for conferences with statesmen from all parts of Europe, make necessary several trips a year to that center of international life; while the activities of the London Office¹ and the development of interests in Great Britain call for special visits to England. All these serve as the basis for the frequent reports on the general situation transmitted to the Carnegie Endowment by the Directeur-Adjoint for the information of the President and the Trustees. The Directeur-Adjoint went as usual to New York at the end of the year for conference with the Division officers and to report to the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting in December.

The sympathetic coöperation of the Centre Européen reaches the far corners of Europe. In a year that has been so full of uncertainties, plans to increase the coöperation already established have been undertaken only after long deliberation

¹ See page 64.

Visits of the
 Directeur-
 Adjoint

and have progressed slowly. It is a gratification, however, to be able to record in the following pages contacts with fresh sources of international activities as well as with those already familiar to the reader of these reports.

The Directeur-Adjoint has collaborated actively in the work of the International Studies Conference, affiliated with the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation at Paris, in preparation for the 1937 sessions on the general subject of "Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes." The Centre Européen is one of the international institutions accredited as a participating member of these semi-annual conferences. In connection with the program of work for the coming conference, there has been formed a special group on Danubian problems of which Count Paul Teleki of Hungary, of the Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen, is a member. Upon request by the Director of the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation, the Directeur-Adjoint of the Centre Européen went to Vienna in March to act as chairman of the discussions between Danubian economic experts inaugurating special studies related to this work. He likewise took part in preparatory sessions of the general Conference committees held at Madrid in May. The Centre Européen has contributed to facilitate the research studies being carried on through the Conference Danubian Group. It has also aided in distribution of the published reports in English and French on the preceding conference of 1935 which dealt with the subject of "Collective Security."

After careful examination of possibilities, a lectureship in international organization has been inaugurated provisionally, for the purpose of service to universities in the Scandinavian states. Its holder is Dr. Erik Bruel, Director of the Northern Institute of International Law at Copenhagen and editor of the Institute's quarterly review. It is proposed that the lecturer shall have the counsel of a Curatorium, appointed under the auspices of the Johnson Institute at Upsala, Sweden, and representing all the Scandinavian states. He will make available courses or special lectures on international law and organization, supplementing instruction in Faculties of Law where this may be desired and arranged, and also assist in conferences with groups of students interesting themselves in international relations of which the number in Scandinavian universities is considerable.

Through the Amerika-Institut, affiliated with the University of Berlin, the Endowment's Centre Européen has assisted the extension of services to American students and teachers as it also does through the American University Unions at London and Paris.

**Activities
in Germany**

The lectureship established formerly in the Hochschule für Politik at Berlin has remained suspended; although the question of resuming similar work in Germany has continued to receive study.

During the period under review, the Centre Européen has coöperated in the work of the Austro-American Institute of Education at Vienna which continues encouraging cultural exchange by providing facilities to American students and teachers for conferences, for contacts with Austrian scholars and acquaintanceship with Austrian life and people. On October 27, 1936, the Institute observed its tenth anniversary. At the meeting celebrating this festival the importance of fostering friendship and understanding between the United States and Austria was emphasized by the distinguished speakers and the Institute was congratulated upon its achievements.

Austro-American
Institute
of Education

At Florence, through the Italo-American Institute, coöperation is extended to American students and teachers visiting there.

Activities
in Italy

The Geneva Research Center, for the study of international relations as seen at Geneva, is an important interest of the Centre Européen, jointly with the Paris Office of the Rockefeller Foundation. The program of work to be done through the Geneva Research Center is being altered and broadened; an international governing council is being formed so that the Center at Geneva may act as an agency of coöperation and information for similar institutions in many parts of Europe as well as in the United States.

Activities
in
Switzerland

In connection with the housing of international organizations at Geneva in the former Secretariat building of the League of Nations, M. Guillaume Fatio of the Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen has been designated as honorary managing director and has offered the use of his room there as an Endowment office in Geneva.

The Centre Européen has assisted in extending services to students and teachers through the International House at Geneva, established with the coöperation of M. Fatio; and it has also furthered international information services through the Peace Committee of Women's International Organizations and through the International Consultative Group functioning from Geneva.

As the seat of numerous international institutions more especially of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation, Geneva has been for many years the Mecca for thousands of Americans traveling in Europe, particularly during the summer months. Before the organization of the American Committee in Geneva, most of these Americans had to depend upon chance contacts for their study of international life as it centers in Geneva. It was to meet this need for information and for contacts with international officials that the American Committee was established in 1924. Since 1928, it has been affiliated with the League of Nations Association as an autonomous committee. The members of the committee are Michael Francis Doyle of

American
Committee in
Geneva of the
League of
Nations
Association

Philadelphia, Charles C. Bauer and Clark M. Eichelberger of New York City, Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, Paige Monteagle of San Francisco, Philip C. Nash of the University of Toledo and Mrs. William Gorham Rice of Albany. During the summer months of 1936, Professor Manley O. Hudson was in charge of the committee's work and protracted visits were made to Geneva by Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger and Mrs. William Gorham Rice.

The work of the committee reaches its peak during the summer months when a temporary staff recruited from American universities and international organizations is busy assisting American visitors to make the most profitable disposal of their time at Geneva, especially with a view to better acquaintance with the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation.

In the summer of 1936 these duties were made more difficult, but at the same time more interesting, by the fact that the League of Nations Secretariat was moving from its old quarters which it had occupied since its installation at Geneva in 1920 to the splendid new Palais des Nations which will in future house all the activities of the League. Temporary offices were assigned in the new League quarters to the staff of the American Committee. From this center groups were taken through the spacious buildings under the direction of the staff members designated for the purpose. The number of visitors was considerably larger than in previous years and their guides were taxed to the uttermost in the endeavor to give them proper attention in the midst of the confusion incident to the work of completing the buildings and occupying them. The record showed that over 5,000 persons were cared for in this way during the summer of 1936.

Additions were also being made to buildings of the International Labour Organisation so that the American Committee staff had often to conduct its visitors through halls in the confusion of reconstruction and amid the sound of hammers and the shifting of lumber. The inconvenience caused by these conditions was offset by the realization that the growth and development of the I.L.O. had necessitated enlarged quarters. Those members of the staff of the American Committee assigned to the I.L.O. were grateful to have quarters at the entrance of the building for their sole use. Visitors were received there and were conducted singly or in groups through the various sections of the building by members of the staff who explained the work of the International Labour Organisation. During the summer of 1936 over 4,600 visitors were received in this way.

The American Committee in Geneva is centrally located at the International Club, 4, rue Adhemar Fabri. During the summer months, and during special periods, a secretary is stationed in this office, who maintains regular hours for the reception of visitors. A supply of literature of various international organizations and of numerous American organizations interested in international relations is on display.

The task of organization for the work of the Geneva Institute of International Relations falls very largely on the American Committee. This Institute organized by the League of Nations Association (U.S.A.) and the League of Nations Union (London), now governed by a committee, meets for a week every summer at the

Secretariat of the League of Nations. Prominent speakers address the Institute, which is attended by students, groups sent by associations and a number of individuals interested in bringing up to date their knowledge on international affairs. The general topic for discussion in 1936 was "The Future of the Collective System" and lectures were given by distinguished statesmen, scholars and publicists. The Institute is in large part financially self-supporting and publishes each year a volume containing the more important lectures. The eleventh volume in this series is entitled *The League and the Future of the Collective System* and is published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London.

The Council of the Balkan Conferences has not found it practicable during the year to convene the Fifth Balkan Conference. The most recent of these semi-official conferences on problems of relationships between the six Balkan states, the Fourth Conference, took place in 1933 shortly before the conclusion of the Balkan Pact by the governments of Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, to which Albania and Bulgaria have not adhered. The Endowment's Centre Européen has kept in touch with the conference officers, nevertheless, continuing to express its interest in a movement of reconciliation in which all the Balkan nations might participate, and coöperating in the development of this ideal through the periodical review, *Les Balkans*, published at Athens.

Balkan
Conferences

The Centre Européen has contributed towards the organization of work through other unofficial congresses, notably a congress on "Peaceful Change" held at Montreux, Switzerland, by the University Federation of League of Nations Societies; the First World-Youth Congress held at Geneva in September under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies; and a Congress on Over-Crowding of Universities and Unemployment of Younger Intellectual Workers in the Balkans held at Sofia, Bulgaria, under the auspices of the International Student Service.

Other
International
Conferences

The Arbitrator, the official organ of the International Arbitration League, has made its bi-monthly appearance regularly during the period under review. This useful little publication has not only reported upon the work of the International Arbitration League and the activities of its council, but has also dealt faithfully with the international problems and questions which have arisen in connection with the international situation which the editor justly describes as "very distracting and far from satisfactory." The Secretary attended the meetings of the Council and Assembly-General of the International Peace Bureau held at Cardiff, Wales. Schools were visited and speeches also made before other groups of individuals both young and old. The usual Cremer Commemoration Dinner was held. The Endowment provided the sum of \$1,000 supplied annually by Mr. Carnegie

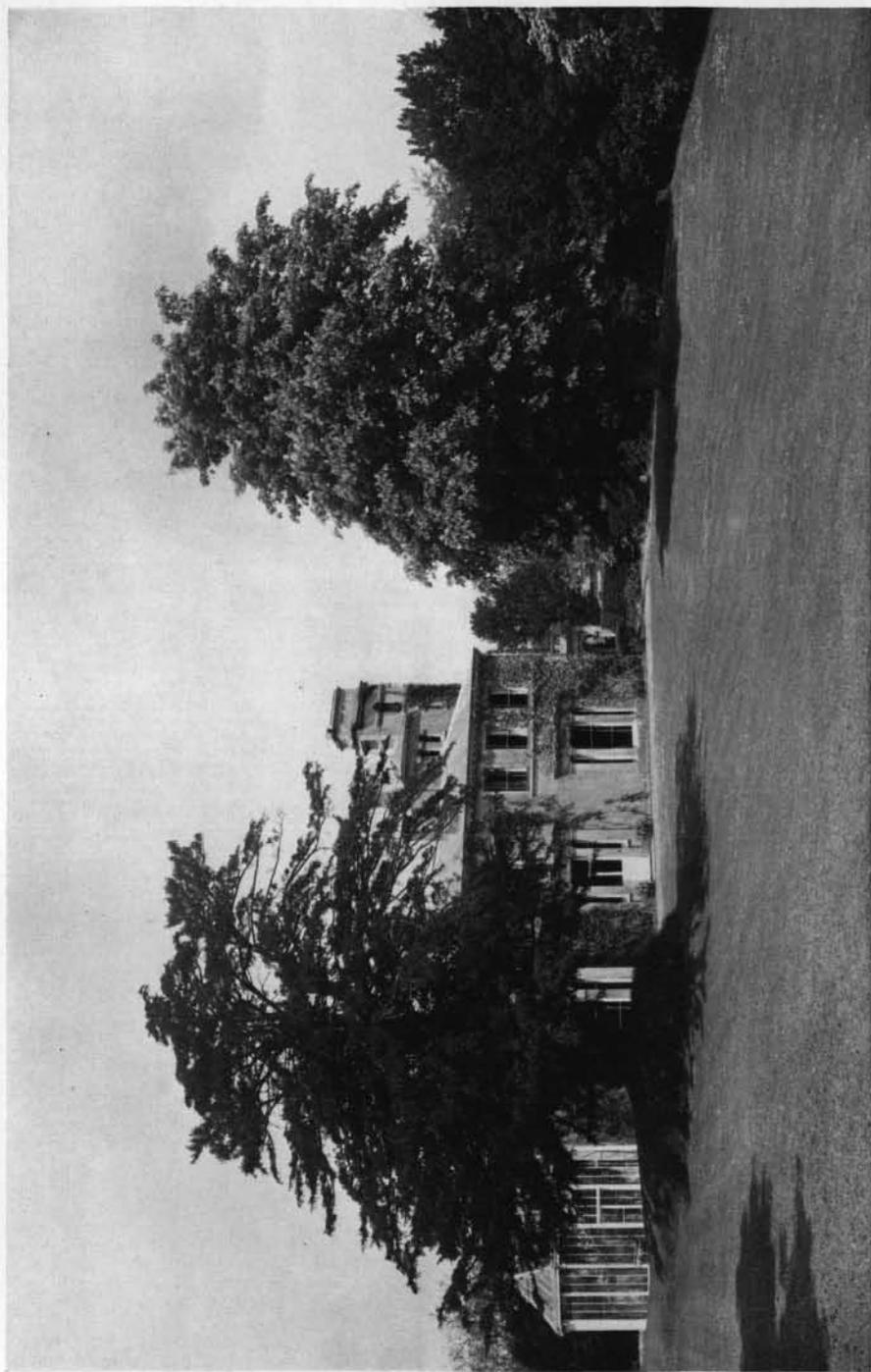
The Interna-
tional Arbitra-
tion League

during his lifetime in support of this work. Upon receipt of this amount the League becomes eligible to a similar donation from another source.

Mention was made in last year's Annual Report of the two-year fellowships granted to two Spanish librarians, Sr. Cesareo Goicoechea Romano and Sr. Luis Martín Fernández, for study of library service in the United States. In the summer months of 1936 they made a trip to the Middle and Far West for intensive study, visiting the more important libraries in these sections according to plans carefully drawn up by Dr. William Warner Bishop, Librarian of the University of Michigan, in the Department of Library Science, where their first year of study was completed. In September Sr. Martín Fernández entered the School of Library Service at Columbia University. Sr. Goicoechea Romano is spending the second year of his fellowship in following a carefully worked out schedule of visits to libraries in New England, New York and New Jersey.

Eight French Girl Guides, known in America as Girl Scouts, visited the United States in 1936. Sailing from France on August 12 they reached home again on October 1. Their trip took them to centers of interest in both Canada and the United States. Included among places visited were New York, where they landed, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. These intelligent young women were chosen from different professions for their qualifications in social services, education, child training, hygiene and community work. They were cordially received and shown many phases of the life of the Western World which they were visiting for the first time. They were entertained at Scout camps, social centers such as Hull House in Chicago, and at schools and universities. They inspected hospitals, clinics, courts and penitentiaries, and time was fortunately allowed for sight-seeing trips which took them as far afield as Niagara Falls. Upon their return to France, these Girl Guides made an interesting and enlightening report upon their experiences, which was prefaced as follows: "C'est une grande joie d'apporter par ces quelques lignes le témoignage de ce qu'elles ont pu voir pendant leur séjour si intéressant dans le Nouveau-Monde, et d'exprimer ainsi leur très grande reconnaissance aux Directeurs de la Dotation Carnegie qui ont bien voulu s'intéresser particulièrement à leurs projets."

This association was founded in 1927 to receive and administer the gift of Dunford House and its beautiful grounds, which were presented by Richard Cobden's daughter, Mrs. Cobden Unwin, and her late husband, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. Dunford House, which is situated near Midhurst in Sussex, is itself a memorial worthy of perpetual preservation; and its contents include valuable pictures and busts, Cobden's library, some of his furniture, a large Sèvres vase presented by Napoleon III to commemorate the Anglo-French Treaty, the seals of this Treaty, and many other objects of historic interest.



DUNFORD HOUSE, MIDHURST, SUSSEX, ENGLAND

The Association is administered by a Board of Governors, twenty in number, with Mr. Philip Bright as President, and Mr. Francis W. Hirst as Chairman. The Board is elected annually at a meeting of the members of the Association.

The principal function of the Association is to undertake educational work and conferences at Dunford House. A number of important conferences are held at Dunford each year, attended by distinguished men and women, expert in their respective subjects. These conferences are usually private, but summaries of the discussions are sent to all subscribers to the Association.

During the year 1936, conferences on the following topics were held: "The League of Nations and Abyssinia" (January 18, 1936); "British Foreign Policy" (May 23, 1936); "The Moral Case for Free Trade" (June 27, 1936), in which the President of the Carnegie Endowment participated, a luncheon being given in his honor; "What Should Be the Foreign Policy of the British Government under Present Circumstances?" (September 19, 1936); "Peace and War" (November 21, 1936).

In 1929, the annual Richard Cobden Memorial Lecture was founded and has been delivered each subsequent year in London by a representative of various countries in turn. The eighth annual lecture was given at the Royal Society of Arts, London, on May 25, 1936, by Professor William E. Rappard, the eminent Swiss sociologist and statesman, with The Right Honorable Sir Archibald Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G., M.P., in the chair.

Professor Rappard chose as his subject, "The Common Menace of Economic and Military Armaments." This lecture, which was enthusiastically received both by the large and distinguished audience to whom it was addressed and by the British press, has been printed and widely circulated in pamphlet form which contains valuable footnotes with references to a number of speeches and books on Richard Cobden. Five thousand copies of this pamphlet were distributed from the office of the Division in New York.

Dunford House provides excellent opportunities for study and research amid peaceful and pleasant surroundings. Permission is given under certain conditions to make use of Cobden's own extensive collection of books and pamphlets on Free Trade and international affairs which is in the library and study of Dunford House. In addition there are modern books on these and similar subjects.

The Carnegie Endowment sent in 1936 a small collection of books in the field of American history and literature to be added to the library at Dunford House. These books were received in October, 1936, and due notice of their installation upon the shelves was sent to the Director.

In accordance with the customary procedure of other correspondents of the Division, the correspondent in England, Harold Stannard, has sent his confidential reports directly to New York for the attention of the Division through which they are transmitted to the Trustees of the Endowment. Unfortunately, Mr. Stannard has not been able in 1936 to send such reports with his usual regularity on account of illness, which is deeply regretted by the Director.

Correspondent
of the Division
in England

At the invitation of the President of the Endowment, the following accepted membership on the Advisory Council in Great Britain, formed for the purpose of bringing the work of the Endowment into closer contact with the leaders of opinion and with organizations in Great Britain having aims similar to those of the Endowment:

Advisory
Council in
Great Britain

Honorary Secretary, MRS. NEVILLE LAWRENCE.

Honorary Members, PROFESSOR GILBERT MURRAY—Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University since 1908; President of the International Committee of Intellectual Coöperation since 1928.

J. ALFRED SPENDER—Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, 1896–1922; author of biographical and historical works.

SIR ALAN ANDERSON—Director of the Bank of England; Honorary Treasurer of the International Chamber of Commerce.

PROFESSOR ERNEST BARKER—Professor of Political Science in Cambridge University; President of the Institute of Sociology.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD—President of the League of Nations Union; Member of Parliament, 1906–1923; Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1915–1916; Lord Privy Seal, 1923–1924.

WILLIAM P. CROZIER—Editor of the *Manchester Guardian* since 1932.

MRS. MARY AGNES HAMILTON—Governor of the British Broadcasting Corporation since 1933; Member of Parliament, 1929–1931; a British delegate to the League of Nations Assembly, 1929, 1930; Member of the Royal Commission on Civil Service, 1929–1931.

SIR FRANK HEATH—Honorary Secretary of the British National Committee for Intellectual Coöperation under the League of Nations since 1929; Secretary, 1929–30, and Honorary Director, 1930–1934, Universities Bureau of the British Empire.

FRANCIS W. HIRST—Editor of *The Economist*, 1907–1916; author of treatises on economics and finance.

HERBERT S. MORRISON—Member of Parliament, 1923–1924, 1929–1931 and since 1935; Secretary to the London Labour Party.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD HOWARD OF PENRITH—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1894–1895; Minister to Switzerland, 1911–1913; Minister to Sweden, 1913–1919; Ambassador to Spain, 1919–1924; Ambassador to the United States, 1924–1930.

PROFESSOR HAROLD TEMPERLEY—Professor of Modern History in Cambridge University; President of International Historical Congress since 1933.

The Advisory Council in Great Britain held its first meeting on November 6, 1936.

Upon the initiative of the President of the Endowment, a London office has been organized permanently, in charge of the Hon. Hubert J. Howard as representative in the United Kingdom, under the general supervision of the Directeur-Adjoint in Paris.

The administration of Endowment activities in Great Britain now centers in the London office, which has the benefit of conference and guidance from the Advisory Council.

The establishment of this permanent center has facilitated closer contact with the Endowment's work and has led to the initiation of a wider program. Work with the International Relations Clubs formerly carried on only in institutions of higher learning has now been extended to the schools. Direct coöperation with

Dunford House has been more practicable as well as with the American University Union in London. The London office has distributed publications dealing with international questions and has coöperated with established institutions in London working along international lines.

There are twenty-five International Relations Clubs now functioning in universities in the British Isles. These Clubs are in direct contact with the Endowment representative in the United Kingdom, who has visited many of them during the period under review. M. Etienne Denery, distinguished French scholar and economic expert, made a tour of the Clubs at Oxford, Bristol, Birmingham, Aberystwyth, Manchester and Cambridge accompanied by the Endowment representative. M. Denery is familiar with the work of the International Relations Clubs, having been in contact with many of them in the United States. An International Relations Club Conference was held at Oxford on January 8, 1937, at which the British Endowment representative and the Directeur-Adjoint were present. The books sent to the Clubs are selected from British publications with the approval of the Directeur-Adjoint. In addition to the material listed in last year's Report that sent during 1936 is as follows:

British
International
Relations
Clubs

Books

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| BONNINGTON, R. AND B. | The Citizen Faces War |
| BRYANT, ARTHUR | The American Ideal |
| JONES, HUGH, AND RADICE, E. A. | The American Experiment |
| TOYNBEE, A. J. | Survey on International Affairs, 1934 |
| ZIMMERN, SIR ALFRED | The League of Nations and the Rule of Law |

Pamphlets

| | |
|--|---|
| BOURQUIN, MAURICE (Editor) | Collective Security |
| BUTLER, NICHOLAS MURRAY | The Decline and Fall of Morals |
| CHATHAM HOUSE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT PAPER, NO. 18 | Raw Materials and Colonies |
| INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE REPORT | Report on Collective Security |
| LANGER, W. W. (Editor) | Bibliography of Recent Books on International Relations |

The British Clubs also receive the *Bulletin of International News* published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the *Fortnightly Summary of International Events* and *International Conciliation*.

The purpose of these Clubs is the same as that governing the International Relations Clubs throughout the world.¹ The Endowment is not interested primarily in temporary formulas and attitudes on international affairs, but it is profoundly interested in promoting the study of international affairs among as wide a group of students as possible. The development of habits of thoughtful

¹See page 27.

consideration of world problems among young men and women in their student years is of vital importance to the peace and stability of the world.

A new movement in the International Relations Club work in Great Britain which has received considerable support is the organization of Junior International Relations Clubs in the public schools. At a meeting held on November 7, 1936, at which the Directeur-Adjoint and the representative in the United Kingdom were present, a committee considered the formation of study groups on international affairs in the schools. The committee made a number of recommendations regarding the carrying forward of this program of international studies, including the offering of travel scholarships, an annual essay competition and a yearly conference between the representatives of the school study groups. The Endowment has offered to coöperate with these study groups by supplying the following material to schools where there is a group reading on international affairs:

The Bulletin of International News, published fortnightly by the Royal Institute of International Affairs

International Affairs, published monthly by the Royal Institute of International Affairs

International Conciliation, published monthly, except July and August, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

The Round Table, published quarterly

Through the good offices of the National Central Library the Endowment has secured the loan of books on international affairs for special study groups. The library will supply "traveling libraries" or boxes containing fifteen or less books, which will be lent for periods of three to six months to the study groups. Lists of required books may be forwarded to the London office of the Endowment. Arrangements for visits of distinguished speakers with specialized knowledge on certain subjects who are willing to visit schools and address the boys under the auspices of the Study Groups on International Affairs are being planned through the London Office.

It will be evident to those who may read this report that the activities of the Division, however varied or widely placed they may be, are all actuated by one underlying principle. Exchange of visits between representatives of different countries, conferences for discussion of world affairs ranging from international conferences of so distinguished a character as the one called at Chatham House, through institutes and councils and academy meetings, to neighborhood farm groups in Iowa, distribution of books and literature dealing with international problems to libraries, to special groups of students and to the general public, provision for radio programs and lectures and courses of study—all, without exception, contribute to enlightenment and education of public opinion. Such a task is of the most fundamental and most practical character. Without the support of an intelligent public opinion, no advance in the organization of international relations can be regarded as definitive and permanent.

Elihu Root, one of the original group chosen by Mr. Carnegie to be Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment and the Endowment's first President, passed from earth on February 7, 1937, as he was approaching his ninety-second birthday. This is not the place to attempt to record at length Mr. Root's literally colossal service to the people of the United States and to the cause of international prosperity and peace or to appraise and to interpret his influence toward the making of a better world. His unflinching power of leadership was due as much to his character and his temperament as to his great intellect. He could seize almost at a glance the essential principles at stake in any question of public policy and could analyze and interpret those principles with a conviction which rarely failed in action. The history of the movement for international peace during the past generation can never be written save around and about those principles and policies with which Mr. Root's name is identified and those public institutions and practices which he aided so powerfully to bring into existence. His will remain one of the greatest names in the history of the American people, and by none will he be held in more grateful or more affectionate remembrance than by those whom he inspired and guided in the work of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. It is not without significance that Mr. Root's last public appearance—if it can be called a public appearance—was at the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Endowment in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, held on December 14, 1935, at the residence of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie in New York and in the very room in which Mr. Carnegie assembled his first Trustees to receive his original benefaction. No Trustee who was present on that occasion and who saw Mr. Root and heard his moving and eloquent address, will ever forget it.

Death of
Mr. Root

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
Director

NEW YORK,
February 15, 1937



APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1936

Work of the Division of Intercourse and Education

I

| | | |
|---|------------|-------------|
| New York Office: rent, salaries and office work..... | | \$22,736.63 |
| International visits of representative men..... | \$9,500.00 | |
| Visiting Carnegie Professors..... | 17,505.30 | |
| International Mind Alcoves and work through publications..... | 38,087.44 | |
| International Relations Clubs..... | 34,000.00 | |
| International Conciliation documents: publication and distribution..... | 21,762.24 | |
| Public information..... | 15,000.00 | |
| Distinguished foreign visitors, entertainment of..... | 4,225.58 | |
| Vatican Library: catalog and equipment..... | 6,000.00 | |
| Interparliamentary Union, American Group..... | 1,000.00 | |
| Institutes for study of international affairs..... | 17,300.00 | |
| Childrens' education through Churches..... | 5,672.42 | |
| National Peace Conference..... | 7,500.00 | |
| Educational work on world Economics and Finance..... | 40,477.47 | |
| Visits for study of International Affairs..... | 3,000.00 | |

II

| | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| European Centre: administration and work..... | 98,500.00 | |
| International Arbitration League, London..... | 988.68 | |
| Work at Geneva..... | 5,000.00 | |
| American Committee in Geneva of League of Nations Association..... | 6,600.00 | |
| Work in Great Britain..... | 3,000.00 | |
| Visit to U. S. A. of members of Comité Consultatif du Centre Européen..... | 2,754.93 | |

III

| | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| Interamerican Section: administration and special Latin-American work..... | 19,921.61 | |
| Offices in Argentina and Cuba, maintenance of..... | 1,000.00 | |

IV

| | | |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Institute of Pacific Relations..... | 10,000.00 | |
| Offices in Australia and Japan, maintenance of..... | 2,500.00 | 371,295.67 |

| | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Total disbursements of Division of Intercourse and Education for year ended June 30, 1936..... | | \$394,032.30 |
|--|--|--------------|

DIVISION OF INTERCOURSE AND EDUCATION

Director, NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER

Office, 405 West 117th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone, University 4 - 1850—*Cable*, Interpax, New York

LE CENTRE EUROPÉEN

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LONDON OFFICE

Representative in the United Kingdom, HUBERT J. HOWARD

Address, 335, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1

Telephone, Abbey 7228

Cable, Carintpax, London

* Died February 11, 1937