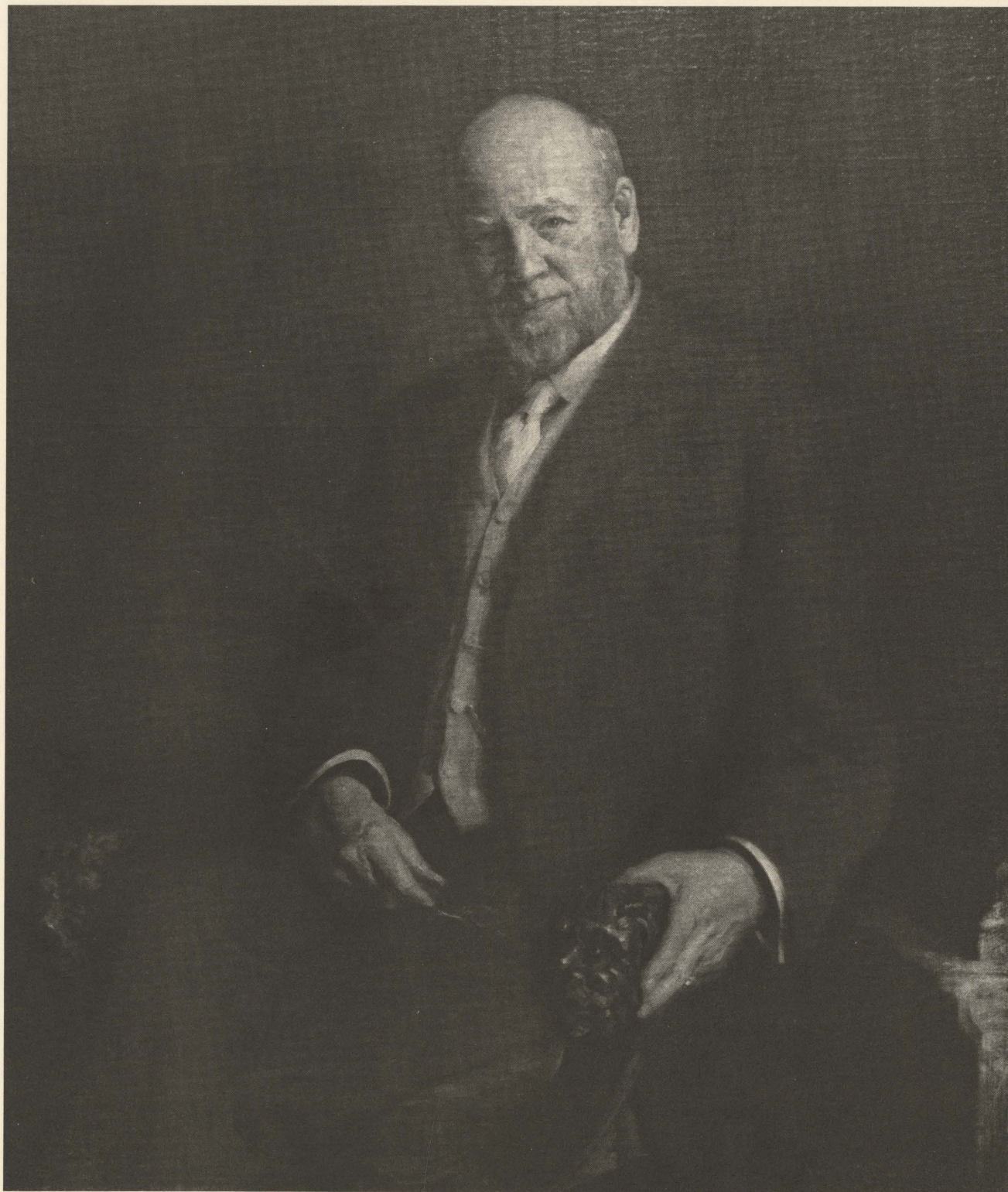


# THE NORMAN WAIT HARRIS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



A TRIBUTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY HONORING THE WORK OF THE FOUNDATION OVER  
FIFTY YEARS AND ACCOMPANYING A UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ARCHIVES EXHIBITION  
• THE JOSEPH REGENSTEIN LIBRARY, SPRING 1975 •



**N**orman Wait Harris was a man of vision, of kindness, of generosity. He lived from 1846 to 1916 and it is easy to wish, selfishly, that he had been born a century later, so that this generation as well as his own could benefit from his expertise and concern for his fellow man. Life on the farm in Massachusetts where he was born and lived as a young boy did not sufficiently challenge those abilities of leadership and entrepreneurship he soon revealed as his talents. At eighteen he moved to Cincinnati and entered the insurance field where his business genius and resourcefulness in the financial world soon became acknowledged. He established a reputation for innovative and responsible conduct in financial transactions and was also known as a devoutly religious man of high ideals and complete integrity. In addition, he possessed tremendous intellectual and analytic capacities and untiring energy and drive. As careful with his own funds as with those entrusted to him by others, he began to accumulate his personal fortune. Fourteen years later he moved to Chicago where he established the highly successful and profitable banking and investment business which remains in this city to this day, incorporated in 1907 as the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, now among the largest banks in the country.

Mr. Harris attributed much of his business success to his associates, but his was the gift of being able to judge character and surround himself with able people whom he could inspire with confidence and loyalty and to whom he could delegate authority. Thus he was able to involve himself in the activities of those civic, religious, and cultural organizations in which he was greatly interested. He was devoted to his family, travelled widely, and had friends all over the world. Beginning his extensive benefactions early in life, he contributed regularly and generously to more than one hundred causes—schools, libraries, churches, museums, missions, hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, and relief societies in the United States and other countries.

The members of his family have continued to express this generous spirit and his widow, Emma Gale Harris, requested that after her death Mr. Harris's children decide on an appropriate memorial to their father. Her bequest for this purpose was given by them to the University of Chicago to establish the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation in International Relations. Its aim was to promote this country's understanding of peoples of the world as a basis for improved international relations and a more enlightened world order. Because of the deep concern Norman Wait Harris held during his lifetime for the welfare of people around the world, such a memorial was considered most befitting.

The University of Chicago Board of Trustees was entrusted with the implementation of the gift's provisions, and a faculty committee was formed to plan the

activities which would, in its opinion, be consistent with the desires of the donors. The letter of gift specified that "the aim shall always be to give accurate information, not to propagate opinion"; and the committee chose to focus the foundation's activities chiefly on informing professionals—government officials, professors, and publicists—rather than try to reach the interested lay public, already relying for its information on organizations such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, and National Planning Association.

**T**he particular format devised was an annual institute devoted to a timely subject of intrinsic interest and critical importance to an understanding of international affairs, lasting several days, and consisting of private round table discussions and public lectures. Both would be recorded and some or all would be published in book form. The round table discussions were expected to give participants an opportunity to present all aspects of a given problem and different points of view in an effort to clarify the issues. It was thought that by stimulating the process of group thinking the Harris institutes would provide one method of arriving at the truth and minimize biases in the approaches to international problems. To attract audiences seriously concerned with international affairs, professionals in particular, public lectures by participants on the subject of the institute were to be given; the published reports were expected to expand that audience still further.

Following this plan, from 1924 to 1956 thirty-two annual institutes were held. Participants came from all over the world—academic scholars of distinction, outstanding statesmen and government officials, members of international organizations such as the League of Nations and United Nations, diplomats, students of international relations, and representatives of the public media. In 1934, when no institute was held, the foundation's faculty committee conducted its own series of meetings.

The Harris institutes provided specialists a unique opportunity to gather together and exchange ideas, develop new insights, and attempt to interpret the world scene. A real need existing for such an interchange, the University of Chicago was privileged to meet this demand as a result of the establishment of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation in International Relations. There is no doubt that these institutes were of immense importance in the growth of the university's strength in the field. Until the 1950's no other university or academic group in the United States offered a continuing program of equivalent scope or effect. The Harris institutes were the stimulus for the formation of



the Committee on International Relations at the University of Chicago in 1931, a degree-awarding department with a regular program of studies in international relations.

After 1956 the program of annual Harris institutes was discontinued; it had become increasingly difficult to organize institutes with a large number of distinguished participants, principally because there were so many more opportunities for specialists to meet. The pattern of Harris institute conferences had been widely adopted by other organizations concerned chiefly with world affairs which were financially able to sponsor meetings with unusually wide international representation among the participants. Many of these organizations had been formed after World War II; also, the United Nations agencies had come into existence and were convening meetings of specialized interest in the various fields of their activities. Probably one of the most significant by-products of the Harris institutes was their initiation of this greatly increased discussion.

Nevertheless, it was recognized that a small, well-organized conference could still make a real contribution to the understanding of a specific international problem or economic and political development not being discussed elsewhere. Beginning in 1960, often with only partial financial support, twelve such conferences have been sponsored by the Harris foundation.

Fifty reports have been prepared of the thirty-two institutes, twelve conferences, and the series of meetings of the Harris committee in 1934. Forty-six have been published as books, one appeared in a special edition of the *Journal of Political Economy*, and three are at present in process of publication. All, except one which was available for private distribution only, have been widely reviewed in the media, and, in some instances, they created considerable controversy. Particularly at the time of the first institutes, reviewers discussed not only the books but also the format of the institutes as they constituted an innovation in the field of international relations. Subjects of the institutes such as unemployment as a world problem, food in international relations, and technical aid and the progress of underdeveloped countries were hailed as especially forward-looking. Many of the earlier publications are of great interest to this day.

Tangible benefits are known, intangible ones are immeasurable. There is no doubt that the institutes, meetings, and conferences as well as the published reports emanating from them influenced and continue to influence public thinking on international affairs; some, of course, had more influence than others. Most of the influence has been secondary, exerted through those who participated, because it was planned that way. It is precisely in this area of stimulating thought and anticipating world concerns that the Harris founda-

tion has achieved its greatest measure of success. To classrooms, government offices, embassies, and the media participants carried away new perceptions.

The 1923 letter of gift establishing the endowment of the Harris foundation stated that one of the best methods to promote a better understanding of other nations is through a wisely directed educational effort. Although all of the activities of the foundation can be considered educational, a much more direct application of this principle began in 1963. Since then, with the approval of the board of trustees, foundation funds have been used to support scholars who teach or do research in the field of international relations. A separate public lecture program with well-known specialists and scholars has also been sponsored.

**T**he members of the board of trustees and faculty of the University of Chicago responsible for the activities sponsored by the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation in International Relations have endeavored during the past fifty years to use the endowment funds in a manner fulfilling the conditions of the gift but still accommodating the constantly changing world problems. The role of the United States in world affairs has undergone tremendous changes since the first Harris institute participants congregated in Chicago in 1924, so that the needs pointed out in the letter of gift, while they remain the same in principle, have greatly expanded. A crucial need of the United States now is an understanding of its role and how it can be played in relation to foreign affairs in order that the value system of this country will remain true to its democratic ideals. At no time in history has a better understanding of international affairs been more needed than now. The University of Chicago is proud that it can foster activities directed to that goal with the use of funds which established the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation in International Relations.

Whatever has been accomplished by the activities sponsored by the Harris foundation has been the result of efforts put forth by many people far too numerous to name. But it is impossible to describe the history of the foundation without acknowledging its debt to the late Quincy Wright, professor of International Law at the University of Chicago, who for over thirty years directed the foundation's activities. The record of accomplishments during that period is impressive and due in a large measure to his wise guidance. His influence continues to be felt as his successors constantly strive to meet the high standards of excellence he set for achieving the purpose of the endowment and as they attempt to preserve the spirit of Norman Wait Harris in all the activities of the foundation established in his memory.



PUBLICATIONS OF THE INSTITUTES, MEETINGS, AND CONFERENCES OF  
THE NORMAN WAIT HARRIS MEMORIAL FOUNDATION IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- 1924 *International Problems of Europe: The Occident and the Orient* (Chicago\*, 1924), Sir Valentine Chirol; *The Stabilization of Europe* (1924), Charles de Visscher; *Germany in Transition* (1924), Herbert Kraus.
- 1925 *Problems of the Far East: Oriental Interpretations of the Far Eastern Problem* (1925), Count Michimasa Soyeshima and Dr. P. W. Kuo; *Occidental Interpretations of the Far Eastern Problem* (1926), H. G. W. Woodhead, Henry Kittredge Norton, and Julean Arnold.
- 1926 *Problems of Mexico: Some Mexican Problems* (1926), Moises Saenz and Herbert I. Priestley; *Aspects of Mexican Civilization* (1926), José Vasconcelos and Manuel Gamilo.
- 1927 *Problems of the British Empire: Great Britain and the Dominions* (1928), Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, Hon. Timothy A. Smiddy, John W. Dajoe, Sir William Harrison Moore, J. B. Condliffe, Eric H. Louw, and Angus S. Fletcher.
- 1928 *The Problem of Foreign Investments: Foreign Investments* (1928), Gustav Cassel, Theodor E. Gregory, Robert R. Kuczynski, and Henry Kittredge Norton.
- 1929 *Problems of Population and Migration: Population* (1930), Corrado Gini, Shiroshi Nasu, Oliver E. Baker, and Robert R. Kuczynski.
- 1930 *American Foreign Policy: Interpretations of American Foreign Policy* (1930), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1931 *Unemployment as a World Problem: Unemployment as a World Problem* (1931), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1932 *Gold and Monetary Stabilization: Gold and Monetary Stabilization* (1932), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1933 *The Formation of Public Opinion in World Politics: Public Opinion and World Politics* (1933), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1934 *A Constructive American Foreign Policy: An American Foreign Policy Toward International Stability* (1934), edited by Harry D. Gideonse.
- 1935 *The Soviet Union and World Problems: The Soviet Union and World Problems* (1935), edited by Samuel N. Harper.
- 1936 *Neutrality and Collective Security: Neutrality and Collective Security* (1936), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1937 *Geographic Aspects of International Relations: Geographic Aspects of International Relations* (1937), edited by Charles Colby.
- 1938 *The Crisis of Democracy: The Crisis of Democracy* (1938), William E. Rappard.
- 1939 *International Security: International Security* (1939), edited by Walter H. C. Laves.
- 1940 *The Foundations of a More Stable World Order: The Foundations of a More Stable World Order* (1941), edited by Walter H. C. Laves.
- 1941 *The Political and Economic Implications of Inter-American Solidarity: Inter-American Solidarity* (1941), edited by Walter H. C. Laves.
- 1942 *The Near East: The Near East: Problems and Prospects* (1942), edited by Philip W. Ireland.
- 1943 *Problems of China: Voices from Unoccupied China* (1944), edited by Harley F. McNair.
- 1944 *Food in International Relations: Food for The World* (1945), edited by Theodore W. Schultz.
- 1945 *The United Nations and the Organization of Peace and Security: Peace, Security, and the United Nations* (1946), edited by Hans J. Morgenthau.
- 1946 *A Foreign Policy for the United States: A Foreign Policy for the United States* (1947), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1947 *The World Community: The World Community* (1948), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1948 *Technology and International Relations: Technology and International Relations* (1949), edited by William F. Ogburn.
- 1949 *Nationalism and Regionalism in South Asia: South Asia in the World Today* (1950), edited by Phillips Talbot.
- 1950 *Germany and the Future of Europe: Germany and the Future of Europe* (1951), edited by Hans J. Morgenthau.
- 1951 *Technical Aid and the Progress of Underdeveloped Countries: The Progress of Underdeveloped Areas* (1952), edited by Bert F. Hoselitz.
- 1952 *The World Influence of Communism: The World Influence of Communism* (privately distributed, 1953), edited by Bert F. Hoselitz.
- 1953 *Africa in the Modern World: Africa in the Modern World* (1955), edited by Calvin W. Stillman.
- 1954 *Population and World Politics: Population and World Politics* (New York, 1958), edited by Philip Hauser.
- 1955 *India's Role in Asia: India's Role in Asia* (1957), edited by Robert I. Crane.
- 1956 *United States Foreign Policy and International Organization: United States Foreign Policy and International Organization* (1956), edited by Quincy Wright; *United States Foreign Policy and the United Nations* (1956), edited by Quincy Wright.
- 1960 *Social Implications of Industrialization and Technological Change* (with UNESCO): *Industrialization and Society* (Paris, 1963), edited by Bert F. Hoselitz and Wilbert E. Moore.
- 1963 *Lebanese Democracy: Politics in Lebanon* (New York, 1966), edited by Leonard Binder.
- 1966 *New Approaches to International Relations: New Approaches to International Relations* (New York, 1968), edited by Morton A. Kaplan.
- 1966 *International Monetary Problems: Monetary Problems of the International Economy* (1969), edited by Robert A. Mundell and Alexander K. Swoboda.
- 1966 *The Beginnings of Modernization in the Middle East in the Nineteenth Century: Beginnings of Modernization in the Middle East* (1968), edited by William R. Polk and Richard L. Chambers.
- 1966 *Latin American Economic Problems: Key Problems of Economic Policy in Latin America* (1970), edited by Arnold C. Harberger.
- 1970 *Optimum Currency Areas: The Economics of Common Currencies* (Cambridge, 1973), edited by Harry G. Johnson and Alexander K. Swoboda.
- 1972 *Geography and Foreign Area Studies: Geographers Abroad, Essays on the Problems and Prospects of Research in Foreign Areas* (1973), edited by Marvin W. Mikesell.
- 1973 *Japan's Emerging Role in the International System and Japanese-American Relations in the 1970's-1980's and Japan, America, and the Future World Order: Japan, America, and the Future World Order* (in prep.), edited by Morton A. Kaplan and Kinhide Mushakoji.
- 1973 *The Republic of Turkey, 1923-1973: Studies in Twentieth Century Nation Building* (in prep.), edited by Fahir Iz, Halil Inalcik, and Richard L. Chambers.
- 1974 *Fortress America or a World of Hope and Isolation or Interdependence? Today's Choices for Tomorrow's World: Isolation or Interdependence? Today's Choices for Tomorrow's World* (New York, 1975), edited by Morton A. Kaplan.
- 1974 *National Monetary Policies and the International Financial System: The Political Economy of Monetary Reform* (in prep.), edited by Robert Z. Aliber.

\*Unless otherwise specified the place of publication is Chicago.