

point of view at the Atlantic City conference. Therefore they came to this conference with a new plan ready -- to hold a conference to discuss the problems of the peoples of the Pacific, to discuss their mutual interests and disagreements, and to help to create mutual understanding and cooperation.

The conference at Atlantic City accepted the complete program, which was soon published. In this program it was noted with fear, the growth of mutual disagreements and mutual antipathies on the shores of the Pacific Ocean. This conference, with touching assurance, declared that the solution to such a situation, a solution to the menace of a terrible catastrophe, lay entirely in the dogmas of Christianity. "Christ gave us the ideal of life: How to utilize it in the relations of the peoples in the Pacific in the present complicated world? The Pacific conference must solve all these questions in the spirit of objective observation, modesty, love of knowledge and wisdom." The conference was to be held under the Y.M.C.A.'s guidance; its membership to be limited to one hundred and twenty people.

Missionaries Give Place to Politicians

As soon as the Central Council in the Hawaiian Islands started to work, however, there came a change in the plans. American business circles became very much interested in the coming conference. Roland Morris, formerly American Envoy to Japan, proposed to call a conference of outstanding Americans. On February 2, 1925, a conference was held consisting of forty-one people, among whom were Professor Ray Lyman Wilbur, at that time President of Stanford University, now Secretary of the Interior; Doctor John Finley (New York Times); Dr. John R. Mott (Y.M.C.A.); Chester Rowell, editor of a Republican newspaper in California; James Speers, president of James McClutcheon Company; Professor George Blakeslee, of Clark University; Paige Montague, American Observer to the League of Nations; Oscar Riley, and a whole list of representatives from business circles and the intelligensia.

The meeting accepted a very moderate resolution. It was decided to create the Institute in Honolulu, for the purpose of having a conference of the representatives of different countries of the Pacific area, in July, 1925. The program of the conference was to stress mutual interests but not disagreements. The Institute was to be informational and cultural-educational, but not propagandist. In this resolution was shown the necessity of study of mutual interests of the peoples of the Pacific, as well as changes which have taken place in these countries during the past years. A new council was proposed, with Ray Lyman Wilbur, a personal friend of Hoover's, as Chairman. During the following months local councils in China, Japan, Canada and Australia were created. In China the idea met with special enthusiasm. Here not only representatives of the biggest newspapers, universities, and cultural-educational organizations, but many business men -- bankers, merchants, etc., -- joined.

As the date of the first conference drew near it was clearly seen that the conference was outgrowing the limits of the Y.M.C.A. The Pacific Council made new changes in the program: The subject of Christian propaganda was completely ejected, and the Institute became a non-religious, disinterested organization. In a special decision it was decided that the proposed Institute would be a self-governed organization, to which would be invited representatives of Australia, Canada, China, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, the Philippine Islands and the United States of America. Nothing at all was mentioned either of Great Britain or Soviet Russia, as though these