

such agencies must either be governments, or else organizations created for the purpose by citizens of the countries concerned in their private capacity. It is obvious that such funds were not intended to be used to subsidize governments or government offices in their efforts for peace. They must have been meant to facilitate such non-governmental movements for preventing war as the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is or can be made international in the strictest sense of the word, if the necessary nucleus of its cost is derived from sources which are clearly international. If and when that principle is established we do not think that private donations for the future extension of its work will undermine its international character, even if furnished in greater measure from the wealthier countries. When the national units have had time to create their own revenues from national sources, they may then be able to contribute to the funds needed to extend the activities of the international agency. To attempt to place that burden on them now would in all countries but the richest destroy the roots from which alone the Institute of Pacific Relations can draw its vitality.

The trustees of the international funds cannot, of course, be expected to make any permanent provision for an international agency like this until it has demonstrated its practical utility by actual experience. And before they can make even temporary provision they must have a prima facie case for supposing that the experiment is supported in responsible quarters. From their nature the national units are non-governmental, and the standing of those who lead or direct them will doubtless be scrutinized. With regard to the members of the Chinese and Japanese groups those of us who had not been to the Far East felt that we learned from them in a fortnight more of their countries than we had gathered in the rest of our lives. We leave feeling that it has been a privilege to have made friends of such character and ability. The composition of the American group you can judge from the membership directory. It includes men whom President Wilson brought as advisers to the conference of Paris, and others who occupy recognized positions in the fields of learning, business and journalism. Their leader presided with conspicuous ability over the conference and meetings of the Pacific Council. The groups from the three Dominions are weightily backed in their own countries. In the case of Australia, Sir Mungo MacCallum, Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, has placed himself at the head of the National Council. Its group here was headed by the Hon. Mr. Eggleston, a former attorney-general of Victoria. The Chairman in Canada is Sir Robert Borden. Its group is led by