

the technique for the study would not be within the scope of the usual student in the field, nor would it be possible to escape the fact that it is essentially an agricultural, as well as an international, problem.

International relations, of course, go far beyond the technical relations of government and must include consideration of the many movements cutting across international lines which are finding an expression in some kind of institution, or some way of providing for a way other than a national settlement of an important problem. The institutions established for treating these problems and for representing the international interests vary from so highly organized a bit of international machinery as the International Postal Union to the non-official International Chamber of Commerce, and the International Law Association, with the Institute of International Law devoting itself more strictly to the Public Law field. International Law, of course, enters largely into the subject, and so would a consideration of the operations of departments of government having to do with international relations and the way they function in respect to this part of their activity. This will go far beyond the state departments or departments of foreign affairs. For example, the Postal Department, the Department of Commerce. These are notably deeply concerned in foreign relations while the Treasury, through its administration of the customs laws and its relations with the international opium movement and health movement through the Bureau of Public Health, cannot be neglected. The importance of the historical side of the problem is very plain, but the difficulty is to distinguish a study which should be considered an historical study from one which should be considered as fairly within the domain of this Committee.

Another side of the survey will be a consideration of the various sources of information and the groups which are doing the work. The educational and public organizations will come to everyone's mind, but the Committee should consider how far an examination should be attempted, and the best organizations like the banks, the Standard Oil, the American Tobacco Company, the General Electric, and other corporations which are obliged to take an international view of their affairs.

The question of a person who will undertake this work must also be settled as soon as possible, I hope at the December meeting. It will be necessary to get a man who will give his whole time to the work, and the amount of money which we have will warrant our getting a good man. One or two men have already been suggested to me on whom I hope to be able to report when the committee meets. It is very hard to get a competent man in the middle of the year, who will be detached from university connections, and if you know of any such men, I wish that you would report on their names and qualifications at the meeting.

I have been obliged to go to Geneva to a meeting, but will be back on December 20th. However, my secretary will attend to the details of fixing the hour of the meeting. Arrangements will be made to pay the expenses of the members of the Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. P. Chamberlain*