

Then in China we have institutions at Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Hong Kong.

My proposal, briefly, is to make a survey of the Universities and other learned institutions on that track, to discover what special facilities they offer for study of the various aspects of Chinese social phenomena, and to arrange for an interchange of research fellows and if possible of the teaching staff between China and certain of those institutions which might be selected for this purpose. This would have the effect of promoting understanding between the British, French, United States, Canada, the Japanese and Chinese nations in the field of scholarship. It would reproduce, to some extent, the coming and going which formerly took place between the European universities in the middle ages, and by organizing studies in such a way as not to duplicate facilities unnecessarily, by arranging carefully for the equivalence of courses and residence in these different centers, it would be possible to build up gradually a whole corpus of research, carried out by members of the various institutions, traveling freely, as their studies required, over the whole of this track.

For instance, the Department of Commerce, at McGill University, proposes to provide special courses in the Commerce of the Far East and it allows its candidates for Ph.D. to spend a year away from McGill in connection with the studies for the doctorate. Under the kind of scheme that I envisage, the McGill graduate would come to Shanghai, or Osaka, or Hong Kong, for that year; and would place himself under the direction of an institution, probably the Department of Commerce of the University in one of those places. That institution would not keep him in Hong Kong or Shanghai or Osaka unless material conditions which he wished to study were confined to those places, but would send him out to do field work in commerce by travelling throughout the area in which he was especially interested, with the cooperation of the consular commercial offices, and such firms as might be induced to take an interest in the scheme. Similarly a graduate of, let us say, Hong Kong, having taken at least his bachelor's degree, possibly his M.A. might go to Canada or the United States, or France, and pursue a similar course of investigation and study. This scheme would apply of course not only to economic studies, but to political and social and anthropological investigations, and there should be provision for the coordination of such studies so as to build up a co-related and articulated body of knowledge in those fields in which knowledge is felt to be most urgently required. It would be necessary, of course, to secure that the institutions concerned provided an adequate preliminary college training up to the standard of the bachelor's degree, but this requirement is no doubt easily met throughout the whole system.

To put this scheme into effect I would suggest that what is required is first a preliminary survey of the institutions and their resources, and the selection of a