

But why did Great Britain after all decide to take part in the work of the Institute?

This question is partly answered by New Zealand's Premier, in a speech he gave in August of last year. Talking upon the League of Nations he said:

"It is unfortunate that the United States, one of the greatest powers on the Pacific Ocean, is out of the League. It is not the only great power whose absence is noticeable from the League. Russia, who it is evident (?), has ambitious designs in the East, is also out of the League, and to solve the international problems that arise out of this great ocean area without Russia and the East, is impossible.

"These circumstances made the creation of the Institute of Pacific Relations possible, and made it necessary to take part in it. But, in any event it is necessary to take care that it would not become a competitor of the League of Nations, or even a factor in creating obstacles."

The Institute, in the opinion of the Premier, will be able in its own way to do something to make the Pacific area "worthy of its names." (From PACIFIC AFFAIRS, No. 28, p. 18-19.)

The Canadian Group, with John Nelson as the head, offered to act as mediator in the negotiations concerning Great Britain's joining the Institute. Mr. Nelson went to London especially for this purpose in 1926, and had a very energetic talk with the Royal Institute of International Affairs. His negotiations were successful. The Royal Institute promised its assistance. At the second conference a British group was already present, but it was not until the beginning of 1928, after Merle Davis' trip, that real affiliations were created between the Institute and Great Britain.

American leaders of the Institute felt, however, the necessity of in some way smoothing over the fact of their domination. For this purpose the post of Research Secretary was offered to Mr. Condliffe, Professor of Political Science in Sydney, Australia. Professor Condliffe was chosen evidently for his particular closeness to the British circles.

The next step was made by an invitation to China, of a Chinese Secretary. Dr. Hawking Yen, Professor at Peking University, was invited to the post of Associate Secretary. The appointment became effective in January, 1929, for a period of three years. Dr. Yen played a considerable role in the foreign politics of China. (A footnote gives a brief summary of Dr. Yen's activities.)

At the present time there are negotiations concerning an invitation to Japan for a Japanese Secretary.

Why the U. S. S. R. Was Invited

Of the struggle within the Institute of different tendencies, nothing gives such a clear picture as the attitude of different groups toward the U. S. S. R. The absence of the U. S. S. R. was already felt at the first conference in 1925. Even then various members, mostly Chinese, pointed to that fact. But evidently Americans did not intend to complicate their game by an invitation to the U. S. S. R. It is true an invitation was sent to the Scientific Academy of the U. S. S. R., but the leaders of this Academy