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P - PAQ, 1921- 1938

FILE 518

P - PAQ

F. Padalino
500 Riverside Drive
New York City

Nov. 28th 1927

To the President of the McGill University
Faculty of Arts

Dear Sir,

Several weeks ago I had the honor to send to you a copy of my book "INTEGRALOGY" which I have you have received.

Trusting that you have found the time to go over its contents. may I kindly ask for your opinion about it?

Thank you for the favor.

Very truly yours

F. Padalino

November 29th, 1927.

F. Padalino, Esq.,
500 Riverside Drive,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

Thank you very much for
sending me a copy of your book "Integralogy"
which I received a short time ago.

I regret that up to the
present I have not had an opportunity to
examine it critically. When I do I shall be
very glad to give you my opinion.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

This fellow has paintings, etc. for
requirements of schools & institutions.
Mr. Douglas will not be interested from a
personal standpoint.

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March 1938.

Dear Sir,

The numerous enquiries which we have received from Educational Authorities for our publications have induced us to arrange this journey to Canada for our Director, Mr. R. Frank so that Scholastic Bodies in Canada might have an opportunity of inspecting our most extensive collection.

Favourable criticism from Directors of various Educational Authorities in Great Britain and abroad causes us to believe that we have by far the largest and most varied collection of facsimile reproductions suitable for school requirements.

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Our Mr. Frank will have the pleasure of calling upon you on our behalf during the next few days and we trust that his visit will be productive for your requirements.

Yours faithfully,
THE PALLAS GALLERY LTD.

A. Révai

DIRECTOR

DOCKET STARTS:

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AND
CONSULS IN HONOLULU FROM PACIFIC COUNTRIES

Honolulu, April 22, 1921.

Dr. A. W. Currie,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Sir:

I have just received your letter of April 1st and regret that the date of the Pan Pacific Educational Conference and that of the Conference of the University of the British Empire conflict. I do hope it is possible that the dates of the Empire Conference are such that either going or returning the Australian delegates may be with us.

Is it not possible that McGill University may have a member of its faculty with us at the Educational Conference here? I am enclosing you a blank invitation which may be filled out in the name of any one of the faculty who might possibly be able to attend.

Very truly yours,

PAN PACIFIC UNION

A. H. Ford
Secretary-Director.

S

AN ORGANIZATION HAVING FOR ITS AIM THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE INTERESTS OF ALL PACIFIC COMMUNITIES.

HON. C. J. MCCARTHY, GOVERNOR OF HAWAII, PRESIDENT.

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OFFICIAL INVITATION

TO THE PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE


HONOLULU, AUGUST 11 TO 21, 1921

Following the invitation of the Secretary of State of the United States to the Governments of the Pacific lands to participate in the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference.

THE PRESIDENT AND TRUSTEES OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

HEREBY EXTEND A CORDIAL INVITATION TO

TO ATTEND THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
AT HONOLULU, AUGUST ELEVENTH TO TWENTY-FIRST, NINETEEN
TWENTY-ONE, AND TO PARTICIPATE IN ITS DELIBERATIONS.



C. J. McCarthy

Governor of Hawaii, President Pan-Pacific Union.

Alexander Hume Ford

Secretary-Director, Pan-Pacific Union.

* In order that entertainment plans may be made, a prompt reply to this invitation is requested.

THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

THE Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific.

The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries cooperating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering interests common to Pacific nations.

To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureaus of information and education concerning matters of interest to people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands.

To aid and assist those in all Pacific

communities to better understand each other, and to work together for a furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.

To establish and maintain a permanent college and "clearing house" of information (printed and otherwise), concerning the lands, commerce, peoples and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

To secure the cooperation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and individuals.

To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION.

THE First Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference was held in Honolulu August, 1920, as a part of the Pan-Pacific Commercial and Educational Congress. More than seventy scientists from Pacific lands were in attendance. The remarkable sessions included scientific excursions of noteworthy character, one to Kilauea Volcano.

A foundation was laid for future Pan-Pacific Scientific Conferences and to cooperate, the Union has appointed a Pan-Pacific Scientific Council, which has members among leading scientists of every Pacific land. The proceedings of the first Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference are now in press and will be sent to educators requesting them.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS IN HONOLULU FOR THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE Local General Committee in Honolulu of the First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference is acting in cooperation with Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education as chairman, and with his assistant, Dr. F. F. Bunker, as secretary.

Hon C. J. McCarthy, Governor of Hawaii and President of the Pan-Pacific Union, is honorary chairman of the Local Committee; Vaughan MacCaughey, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii, chairman; Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii, associate chairman; W. E. Givens, principal of McKinley High School, secretary; with the following prominent men of Hawaii on some of the committees:

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Ex-President of the Republic of Hawaii; Hon. George R. Carter and Hon. Walter F. Frear, Ex-Governors of Hawaii; the Consuls of all Pacific lands; C. K. Ai, Prince Kuhio Kalianiana'ole, Mayor J. H. Wilson, Dr. Charles Marquez, Dr. Iga Mori, Dr. I. Katsuki, Dr. T. Harada, Dr. T. M. Wang, Senator John Wise, Fred Beckley, A. D. Castro, B. M. Matsuzawa, Col. L. G. Blackman, W. R. Farrington, L. A. Thurston, G. P. Wilder, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, E. C. Webster, Dr. A. L. Andrews, Dr. J. K. Flanders, Senator Chas. E. King, Dr. Dai Yen Chang, Dr. H. B. Schwartz, John R. Galt, A. Lewis, Jr., Dr. K. L. Leebrick, D. H. Klinefelter, Charles F. Loomis, Fokuji Onodera, T. Isobe, Dr. K. Yamamoto, Dr. T. Katsunuma, Bishop Y. Onamura, U. Okumura, and a number of other leaders among educationalists of all races in Hawaii.

There are regular transportation lines from almost every Pacific country direct to Hawaii. Several times a week steamers leave San Francisco for Honolulu. Berths should be reserved by delegates from the United States on

the Matson liner leaving San Francisco August 3, 1921, and from Honolulu on August 24 to San Francisco. Delegates may remain for a longer period in Honolulu if they so desire.

There are two four-weekly lines to and from Australia, the Oceanic, and the Canadian-Australian, the latter touching also at Auckland, New Zealand. There is practically a weekly service by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, China Mail, and Pacific Mail steamers between Honolulu and Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino ports. The Pacific Mail steamers sail direct to Singapore where Java and Siam connections are made. The Pacific Mail and Grace lines keep Honolulu in touch with the Pacific Coast of South America via San Francisco, and the direct monthly steamers of the N. Y. K. from Japan touch at Hawaii to and from Yokohama and the Pacific ports of South America. There are direct steamer sailings from New York and Baltimore via Panama and a monthly liner from Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., to Honolulu, so that from every part of the Pacific the Ocean's Cross Roads City is easily accessible.

The entertainment committee is already arranging for the housing and entertainment of the delegates. There is much to see in and about Honolulu, as well as on some of the other islands of the Hawaiian group. A visit to the Volcano of Kilauea is on the program of entertainment.

THE FIRST PAN-PACIFIC EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Honolulu, August 11th to 21st, 1921.

THE First Pan-Pacific Educational Conference is a section of the Pan-Pacific Educational and Commercial Congress, toward the expenses of which Hawaii and the mainland United States, Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific countries have made financial appropriations. At the request of the Pan-Pacific Union, the United States Bureau of Education has taken the initiative in calling this conference. At the request of the Secretary of the Interior, the State Department in Washington has issued official invitations to the governments of the Pacific to participate. Dr. P. P. Claxton, as United States Commissioner of Education, has acted as temporary chairman, with Dr. Frank F. Bunker, his assistant, as vice-chairman. They have outlined with Dr. A. L. Dean, President of the University of Hawaii and chairman of the Committee on Scope and Organization, the following program for discussion.

- I. *Educational Conditions in Pacific Countries.*
 - A. Organization and support of education in each country
 - B. Practical workings of the system.
 1. Administration.
 2. The schools in relation to the needs of the people in each country.
 - C. Program for the future.
 1. Needs.
 - (a) Physical plant and equipment.
 - (b) Personnel.
 - (c) Funds.
 2. Practical program of development.
- II. *Educational Relations.*
 - A. Educational and mutual understanding.
 1. Teaching of language and literature.
 2. Teaching of history, political organization and social institutions of Pacific countries.
 3. The arts and religion.
 - B. Education and Industry.
 1. Resources of Pacific countries.
 2. Technical education.
 3. Commerce.
 - C. Education and Science.
 1. Teaching of various branches of descriptive science.
 2. Education and research.
 - D. Exchange of instructors and students.
 - E. International education organizations.

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CO-OPERATING WITH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS,
BOARDS OF EDUCATION AND KINDRED BODIES WORKING FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF PACIFIC INTERESTS. IT BRINGS TOGETHER THROUGH
FREQUENT CONFERENCES AT THE OCEAN'S CROSS ROADS LEADERS IN ALL
LINES OF THOUGHT AND ACTION IN PACIFIC LANDS, ORGANIZING THEM
INTO FRIENDLY CO-OPERATIVE EFFORT.

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JAPAN

THE PREMIERS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

HONOLULU, Sept. 22nd, 1925

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I am enclosing you copies of letters that are being sent out by the Pan-Pacific Union, as well as tentative agenda, etc., of the proposed conference here in the Pacific of the League of Nations Societies and kindred bodies.

Dr. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University gave us a great deal of help in the matter of the agenda, and in the selection of the official names for these two conferences. We do hope your organization will be well represented, and I am writing to ask if you have any suggestions that I may transmit to the committee in charge of these two conferences.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours

A. H. Ford
Director,
PAN PACIFIC UNION

October 9, 1925.

A.H. Ford, Esq.,
Director, Pan Pacific Union,
Honolulu.

Dear Mr. Ford:-

I beg to acknowledge your letter of September 22nd, enclosing copies of various papers sent out by your Pan Pacific Union. I assume that this is sent to me in my capacity as an officer of our League of Nations Society in Canada, since it does not seem possible that you could have proposed the co-operation of an individual University. I have therefore written to Sir Robert Borden, the President of the Society in Canada, concerning the Conference.

*Can't find
letter - DM*

You are good enough to ask me whether I have any suggestions regarding the Conference, and you thus give me the opportunity of saying that I am in entire concurrence with Sir Joseph Carruthers, who in his proposed definition of the main object of the Conference suggests the following:- "To consider the best devices that may be suggested to secure common agreement among the great Pacific powers whereby the possible conflicts of causes of war may be eliminated as far as possible."

I feel that the danger with conferences of this kind is that they tend to aim rather at discussion than at accomplishment. A great deal of time and money will be expended and it seems to me essential that some definite step should be the result. If, for example, Sir Joseph Carruthers' proposal is carried out as it should be, if the conference is able to arrive at the causes of the political and economic tension which obviously exists, and if the conference could, as a result, put forward one concrete proposal which could bring about the termination of economic and political strain now so apparent, its members would have real cause for satisfaction.

It is, in my view, essential that discussion should not be allowed to become desultory and that the matters to be debated upon should be so limited that conclusions can be reached. I would

A.H. Ford, Esq.

feel, for instance, that no good purpose could be served by discussing points affecting the Powers as members of the League of Nations. The proper place for such discussions is before official delegates at Geneva, and the only proper way for the United States to intervene in such questions is to meet such delegates. Debates between unauthorized representatives are only too liable to lead to trouble. Desirable though it may be for the United States to connect itself with the members of the League of Nations, those of its citizens who feel that it should do so can only accomplish their object by inducing their Government to join in their belief.

You have doubtless taken up the matter with the Canadian Bar Association which would I presume, be in a position to arrange for the attendance of one or more of its members.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

GLENSMERE,

OTTAWA.

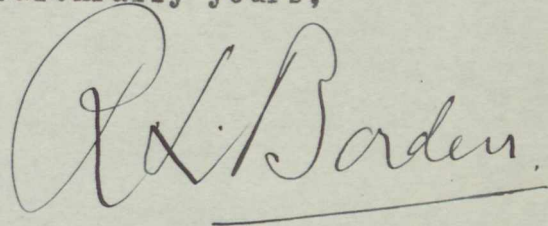
Room #410, Booth Building,
Sparks Street, O T T A W A.

12th October, 1925.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,-

Your letter of
the 9th instant is before me. I am transmitting
a copy to Sir George Foster for consideration by
the Executive Committee of the League of Nations
Society. Certainly, the question which you
raise demands attentive consideration.

Faithfully yours,


R.L. Borden.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
Principal, McGill University,
Montreal, P.Q.

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JAPAN

THE PREMIERS OF AUSTRALIAN STATES

HONOLULU, November 27, 1925.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G.,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Sir Arthur:

I wish to thank you for yours of October 9th and do hope something may happen to bring you to the League of Nations Conference in Honolulu in 1927.

I am writing as you suggest, to Sir Robert Borden, who is an old acquaintance of mine, and has given me help in times past. When prime minister he was honorary president of the Pan-Pacific Union.

We have been taking up the matter of the Canadian Bar Association through Mr. Lucas, who has been giving us a great deal of help. I am sending you the latest bulletin of the Pan-Pacific Union concerning the organization of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, and the findings of the Pan-Pacific Fishery Conference under the chairmanship of Dr. David Starr Jordan. Should you care to have it, I shall be glad to have the bulletin sent you regularly.

I am also sending you a copy of the Mid-Pacific Magazine with Mr. Lucas's photograph on the cover.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

A. H. Ford
Director,
PAN PACIFIC UNION

BULLETIN OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

An unofficial organization, the agent of no government, but with the good will of all in bringing the peoples of the Pacific together into better understanding and cooperative effort for the advancement of the interests common to the Pacific area.

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New Series No. 68, September, 1925.

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HONOLULU

Published monthly by the Pan-Pacific Union
1925

AIMS OF THE PAN-PACIFIC UNION

From year to year the scope of the work before the Pan-Pacific Union has broadened, until today it assumes some of the aspects of a friendly unofficial Pan-Pacific League of Nations, a destiny that both the late Franklin K. Lane and Henry Cabot Lodge predicted for it.

The Pan-Pacific Union has conducted a number of successful conferences; scientific, educational, journalistic, commercial, and lastly and most vital of all, that on the conservation of food and food products in the Pacific area, for the Pacific regions from now on must insure the world against the horrors of food shortage and its inevitable conclusion.

The real serious human action of the Pan-Pacific Union begins. It is following up the work of the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference by the establishment of a Pan-Pacific Research Institution where primarily the study and work will be along the lines necessary in solving the problems of food production and conservation in the Pacific Area,—land and sea. Added to this, will be the study of race and population problems that so vitally affect our vast area of the Pacific, the home of more than half of the peoples who inhabit this planet. The thoughts and actions of these peoples and races toward each other as they are today, and as they should be, for the welfare of all, will be a most important problem before the Union, as well as the problem of feeding in the future those teeming swarms of races, that must be well fed to preserve a peaceful attitude toward each other.

The Pan-Pacific Union is an organization in no way the agency of any Pacific Government, yet having the goodwill of all, with the Presidents and Premiers of Pacific lands as its honorary heads. Affiliated and working with the Pan-Pacific Union are Chambers of Commerce, educational, scientific and other bodies. It is supported in part by government and private appropriations and subscriptions. Its central office is in Honolulu, because of its location at the ocean's crossroads. Its management is under an international board.

The following are the chief aims and objects of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To bring together from time to time, in friendly conference, leaders in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific area, that they may become better acquainted; to assist in pointing them toward cooperative effort for the advancement of those interests that are common to all the peoples.
2. To bring together ethical leaders from every Pacific land who will meet for the study of problems of fair dealings and ways to advance international justice in the Pacific area, that misunderstanding may be cleared.
3. To bring together from time to time scientific and other leaders from Pacific lands who will present the great vital Pan-Pacific scientific problems including those of race and population, that must be confronted, and if possible, solved by the present generation of Pacific peoples and those to follow.
4. To follow out the recommendations of the scientific and other leaders in the encouragement of all scientific research work of value to Pacific peoples; in the establishment of a Research Institution where such need seems to exist, or in aiding in the establishment of such institutions.
5. To secure and collate accurate information concerning the material resources of Pacific lands; to study the ideas and opinions that mould public opinion among the peoples of the several Pacific races, and to bring men together who can understandingly discuss these in a spirit of fairness that they may point out a true course of justice in dealing with them internationally.
6. To bring together in round table discussion in every Pacific land those of all races resident therein who desire to bring about better understanding and cooperative effort among the peoples and races of the Pacific for their common advancement, material and spiritual.
7. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and, through them, spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial cooperation.

Tentative Agenda Adopted for Pan-Pacific League of Nations Societies Conference, Honolulu, January, 1927

(From the Honolulu Advertiser)

A NUMBER of round-table discussions are being held at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, by those who are officers in the League of Nations Societies in Pacific lands.

Almost daily now at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, round table gatherings of some sort are held. One day it is the Pan-Pacific League of Nations conference committee, and another the Pan-Pacific Legal conference committee that is at work.

A report of the findings of one of these round-table dinner discussions will be made at the Pan-Pacific club luncheon Monday, when Duncan Hall of Australia, T. Takayanagi of Japan, A. Varney of New Zealand and S. N. Au Young of China, all officers of League of Nations societies in their countries will tell something of the proposed agenda worked out for the coming Pan-Pacific League of Nations conference to be held here in 1927.

Dr. Romanzo Adams, on the Hawaiian committee with Mrs. J. P. Morgan and Miss Janet Mitchell of the Australian League of Nations societies, will make brief remarks, and a communication from George Grafton Wilson, who helped in the agenda making, will be read.

The following is the agenda for the Pan-Pacific League of Nations societies conference as prepared by the representatives of Pacific countries now in Honolulu, and which will be sent around the Pacific for approval and suggestions for changes and additions:

These suggestions were made at a meeting called by the director of the Pan-Pacific union on July 29, subse-

quent to the first meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and attended by some members who were present at the institute and by others, most of them officials of League of Nations societies in Pacific lands.

The following countries were represented: Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and the United States.

These suggestions are merely tentative, and the final agenda will be framed by the conference itself on the basis of suggestions made by the participating societies.

1. Functioning of League of Nations in the Pacific. How far has league functioned in Pacific? How can its functions be extended?

2. Ratification by Pacific countries of international conventions drawn up by League of Nations.

3. Permanent court of international justice. Question of acceptance by states of optional protocol.

4. Arbitration pacts or treaties for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in the Pacific. Application or extension of Covenant, the Washington Conference treaties and American Treaties for Advancement of Peace.

5. The reduction of armaments in the Pacific.

6. International traffic in arms in Pacific area.

7. Traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs in Pacific area.

8. The international labor organization in relation to the Pacific. The adoption and application of international labor conventions. International cooperation to raise standards of living in countries with lower standards. In-

ternational conventions with regard to health of workers. Objection to proposed international seaman's code by the Amercian Federation of Labor, etc.

9. Mandates in the Pacific.

10. International health organization.

11. Further simplification of passport requirements; communications and transit in the Pacific ocean transport; postal, cable and wireless communications; customs formalities, etc.

12. Possibility and desirability of international conventions or of uniform national or local statutes and regulations relating to questions exclusively or mainly affecting the Pacific area, e. g., in such matters as the conservation and proper utilization of food, fur and other value-producing marine animals and fish; (b) acquiring and disseminating knowledge and providing protection against the spread of plant and animal pest diseases; (c) uniformity in plant and quarantine regulations; (d) uniformity in definitions and standards for food commodities entering into international trade.

13. How far is it possible and desirable to regulate matters above mentioned as apart from their world regulation? How far is it necessary to modify and extend general international conventions to suit the special needs of the Pacific area?

14. League of Nations unions and kindred societies, their problems of organization and methods of influencing public opinion; teaching in universities, schools, etc., with regard to international relations and the League of Nations; problem of textbooks, etc.

At the round table dinner discussions on this agenda the following are some of the high lights of the discussions:

Duncan Hall, member of Council and Executive of New South Wales Branch of Australian League of Nations Union, and leader of the Australian Group at the Institute of Pacific Relations, said:

"Suggestions from a meeting like this could be sent around to the various

League of Nations Unions and Bar Societies, asking for their suggestions.

What we have tried to do is set out some of the points that might come before the League of Nations Conference, not necessarily before the Bar Association Conference, though many of the matters might come before both.

It is important that both conferences discuss the question of a permanent court, and the question of a League of Nations in the Pacific.

The question of the Permanent Court should be discussed; its functions and the possibility of uniting the various countries to adopt "optional" problem of the courts statute, i. e.: compulsory jurisdiction in legal matters.

The whole question of arbitration treaties in the Pacific could be discussed to advantage, including the Washington Four Power Pact treaty which should be discussed, and it would be interesting to discuss how far it is possible to develop this principle of arbitration in the Pacific area.

If we can get some machinery that will insure a period of delay before resource is had to arms in the Pacific, it would be worth while.

The question of mandates in the Pacific might come up for discussion as well as international health organization, and the question as to how far it is possible to differentiate health in the Pacific from health in the world as a whole.

I would mention that we should be careful that any action taken in the Pacific as a result of a conference of this kind did not conflict with the work the League of Nations is doing.

We do not want to set up a rival organization, but merely a complementary one. Neither will it affect in any way America's entry into the League.

Then there is the matter of transportation and passports and cable and wireless communications. If we could only work out something parallel to

that suggested at the Pan-Pacific Press Conference a couple of years ago and induce the governments to take action, that would be doing some really valuable work in bringing peoples around the Pacific closer together and creating a more perfect understanding.

We should take up the questions raised in the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference last year, and in the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference in 1920.

I would like to see strongly emphasized the relationship of the International Labor Organization to Pacific problems, especially the industrialisation of the Far East; and the possibility of securing united action to secure ratification by Pacific States of Internationalization Conventions. This question was discussed with Mr. Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the California Federation of Labor and representative of the American Seaman's Union at the Genoa Seaman's Conference, and these are some of his suggestions, which he would like to see on the agenda.

T. Takayanagi, Professor of Law in the Imperial University of Tokyo, and a director of the League of Nations Society in Japan, said: "Japan would probably send ten or more delegates to such a conference; the Pan-Pacific League of Nations Conference and the Pan-Pacific Bar Association Conference might be called to meet simultaneously, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, with perhaps, (if they wish), joint sessions in the evening.

"The name Pan-Pacific Legal conference should be used, rather than a Conference of Bar Associations. Japan could send splendid men, judges, and others not members of the Bar Association.

Mr. S. N. Au Young, Legal advisor, Director of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, said: "China most of all needs a Pan-Pa-

cific League of Nations. We will organize and send our delegates. We have a Bar Association, but it is better to send legal lights both from the Bar Association and from outside of it to the Legal Conference."

George Grafton Wilson, editor of the American Journal of International Law, and Professor of International Law at Harvard, said:

"You could count on a strong delegation from America, but the world League is unpopular there. Can you impress on America that this is purely a Pan-Pacific proposal? There is the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association in the United States with Judge Clark at the head. He would be very likely to come to anything of such a nature as a conference of Pan-Pacific League of Nation Societies. I think the word 'League' has become unpopular in America, and I believe the word 'Bar' should be dropped and the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference substituted. The two conferences might well be complementary to each other and cooperate. They should be purely and really Pan-Pacific in their scope."

Professor Romanzo Adams, Professor of Economics at the University of Hawaii, said: "The main thing to be accomplished is putting through a plan for the 'outlawing of war;' a discussion of this question would be invaluable."

The Hon. Sir Joseph H. Carruthers, Vice President of the Australian League of Nations Union, said: "The following should be the objects of the conference:

"To consider the best devices that may be suggested to secure common agreement among the great Pacific powers whereby the possible conflicts or causes of war may be eliminated as far as possible."

This was adopted, and will be included in the invitations sent out by the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Pan-Pacific Legal Conference, Honolulu, January, 1927

(Honolulu Advertiser, Aug. 3, 1925)

TWO round table discussions of the Pan-Pacific Legal conference, to be held in Honolulu simultaneously with the Pan-Pacific League of Nations conference, will be held today and tomorrow, one immediately after the Pan-Pacific luncheon at the Young Hotel, the other at a dinner meeting tomorrow night at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution, the local committee meeting on both occasions with members of bar associations of Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand.

Sir Joseph Carruthers, former premier of New South Wales, and Duncan Hall of the Australian League of Nations, with K. Takayanagi of the Law College of the University of Tokyo and a director of the League of Nations Society in Japan and S. N. Au-Young, attorney from China as well as other visitors interested, will confer with the legal committee of the Pan-Pacific Union in the matter of synchronizing the agendas of the two conferences.

A letter sent by George Grafton Wilson, head of the Law School at Harvard University and editor of the American International Law Journal, will be submitted to the meetings. Dr. Wilson's letter reads as follows:

"You ask me in your letter of June 30 for a few words in regard to a Pan-Pacific Legal Conference.

"Well being in the Pacific area as well as elsewhere rests upon the reasonable stability with provision for progress. Within a state this rests upon law with possibility of amendment to meet new conditions.

"As commerce has developed, such measures as uniform bills of lading, etc., have been found advantageous. Safety of life at sea requires recognition of

many rules and even the regulation of the use of radio.

"There are international agreements binding states having jurisdiction on the Pacific as well as others to certain conduct in the collection of contract debts due from a state to nationals of another state. Postal, sanitary, and many other conventions are likewise binding. Regulations in regard to the taking of fur seals, fish, etc., in the Pacific area have already been made. These regulations have been made by those who have had little or no knowledge of affairs in the Pacific. There are many articles of commerce peculiarly products of the Pacific and regulations in regard to these might properly be considered by the states bordering on the Pacific.

"The racial and cultural problems are not identical with those of Europe and the states bordering on the Atlantic.

"There are treaties like the so-called, 'Four Power Pact' providing for procedure in case of differences between states of the Pacific. Many causes of friction existing in Europe have not yet grown up on the Pacific and may perhaps be avoided by intelligent foresight.

"Development and stability which must rest upon a sound legal basis may in the Pacific area be furthered by neighborliness which should be the aim of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference to secure."

Letters from the officials of Bar Associations in Canada, the United States and Japan may come before the joint committee. They all urge the calling of a Pan-Pacific Legal Conference in Honolulu and express hopes that such a conference body may meet and permanently organize.

Two Conferences in the Pacific on International Cooperation

Owing to the fact that in many parts of America the words "League of Nations" are tabu, although practically all thinking men desire some such parliament of nations, but under another name, it has been decided to alter the nomenclature of the Pan-Pacific League of Nations Societies Conference to "A Conference on International Cooperation in the Pacific, Its Machinery and Objects."

In the United States there are many organizations with kindred aims to those of the League of Nations Societies in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and Canada, but they do not use the name "League of Nations." In fact, the League of Nations Societies in Pacific countries are not wedded to the ideals of the Geneva League, but believe that there should be some world machinery designed to minimize the danger of conflicts, and they are not much concerned as to what name designates such machinery.

At the Pan-Pacific Research Institution a joint meeting of officers of League of Nations Societies in Pacific lands and kindred bodies working under other names in America was held, and to this meeting was invited a group of men representing the Bar of several Pacific lands. Judge Sanford B. Dole, Ex-President of the Hawaiian Republic and Judge of the Supreme Court, presided. Among the speakers were Sir Joseph H. Carruthers of Australia, ex-Premier of New South Wales; Dr. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University and editor of *Journal of International Law*; S. N. Au-Young of China, Director of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information; Professor K. Takayanagi, Professor of Law, Tokyo Imperial University; Col. F. M. Brown, America's representative at The Hague Court, and others.

At the same meeting it was decided to alter the name of the Pan-Pacific Bar Association Conference to "The Pan-Pacific Legal Conference," the two conferences to be held conjointly, the sessions of one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. It was even tentatively agreed that the resolution or findings of the conference on International Cooperation would be referred to the Legal Conference for criticism as to legal and effecting phraseology.

It was insisted that the conferences should be attended by practical people rather than by theorists. Colonel Brown said:

"If we wish to accomplish anything definite and constructive we must limit our invitations to those who believe in some permanently established machinery which will turn out results and not theories. The results we desire are the creation of such machineries as will keep the peace of the world, and not merely the pledging of fine-spun, pacific theories with no practical foundation. We must also remember that the fundamental desires of the members of the organizations in New Zealand, Australia, and Japan, and elsewhere throughout the world which call themselves League of Nations Unions, are shared by the people of the United States, and yet it is the name 'League of Nations' which is abhorred by the people of the United States, because in that country the League of Nations has become a political issue. We must remember that the underlying ideas are the same."

Sir Joseph H. Carruthers said: "Want to follow a reasonable course which will not give offense to any of the Pacific governments, and without usurping the powers of the Parliaments of any of these countries, we want to start a discussion of the very vital question of

eliminating, insofar as we can, the possible causes of war. I think the best thing to do is to come to some unanimous judgment as to what you want to accomplish and the title will take care of itself. When your object is decided upon the name comes naturally. If you use peaches in a pie or quinces or apples, you call it a peach pie or an apple pie, and there is no trouble about it. The purpose of the conference should be centered around this one main purpose—to arrive at some arrangement by treaty, or by such other means as will be judged best fitted, by the governments, to eliminate the causes of war. There never has been a big war in the Pacific, and we want to eliminate all possible causes for a war in the future. The one chance for war in the Pacific is racial pride. People don't go to war over commercial things, over armaments, or tariffs, but because of racial pride.

"You can do almost as you wish so long as you pay respect to the racial pride of each of the different governments, but as soon as you say in an impolite tone, 'this is our business, this is our law, and we don't care if you like it or not,' then friction is bound to follow, and as soon as the other fellow is strong enough, or feels himself strong enough and has the crowd behind him, then some irresponsible fellow with a bomb or knife attacks some prominent person, and there is the pretext for war."

Discussing the objects of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference Colonel Brown said: "A year ago at the Pan-Pacific Food Conservation Conference there was a legal committee which met separately, and the results of their meetings were reported to the general conference and the arrangement worked very well. The members of the larger conference, if this plan were followed again, have the advice and assistance of those specially trained in law. I think that

would be a good idea to follow, but I am not making an arbitrary suggestion. What we need is a substantial similarity in the body of the law on certain particular subjects in the different countries, and those subjects are the ones that the Nationalists of the different countries are always coming in contact with each other on—trade and commerce, maritime law, bills and notes, and weights and measures. The unification of those is important. However, those who would take the initiative in the unification of such laws are not lawyers. We should have prominent bankers and financiers for the laws on bills and notes, and so on."

Prof. K. Takayanagi urged that such matters be taken up as legal assistance to the poor, contingent fees, etc. "Those are educative," he said, "and I thought that was the scope and purpose of the Conference. The legal systems differ in different countries, but there are common points, and if the lawyers gather and discuss those common questions and explain to each other their viewpoints, the interchange of opinions will be helpful in solving the problems of the individual countries. The main object of course is educational, and we do not need to come to any definite resolutions. That was the method of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and while there were no resolutions, much benefit was gained by all members. I think the conference of the lawyers would be beneficial."

Colonel Brown stated that the purposes of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference should be threefold: to interchange information as to local problems of courts and lawyers; to lead toward uniformity of laws in which the various countries may agree; and to assist the Conference on International Cooperation.

The following resolution, moved by Colonel Brown and seconded by Professor Takayanagi, passed:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the objects and purposes of the proposed Legal Conference shall be the following:

"(1) To discuss and recommend the uniformity of the laws of the countries bordering on the Pacific, in so far as they relate to the matters on which the nationals of the different countries come into contact with each other, such as negotiable paper law, maritime law, commercial law, etc.

"(2) Collaboration with the Conference on International Cooperation for the purpose of assisting it in its projects in such manner as to avoid collision with principles of international or municipal law.

"(3) Interchange of information and ideas between different countries in such manner as to aid each country in the solution of its local problems, such as the regulation of contingent fees, assistance to poor people to obtain justice."

Sir Joseph urged a declaration for an international law in regard to the fisheries of the Pacific, citing the exploitation of Pacific waters by the Norwegians during the war, and the probable ruining of the fur seal in the next three years if their depredations were not checked. Not only are fishery experts needed, he said, but lawyers who can draw up the resolutions to be presented to the various governments so that the law will be correct and binding. At the

Food Conservation Conference the resolutions were not put through by lawyers, but by fishery men, and were not what was required.

A committee was appointed to draw up a tentative agenda for the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference, Judge Dole naming the following: Judge Walter F. Frear, Ex-Governor of Hawaii, chairman; Sir Joseph H. Carruthers, Ex-Premier of New South Wales; Prof. K. Takayanagi, Professor of Law, Tokyo Imperial University; Col. F. M. Brown, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Hawaii; Miss Carrick Buck, Assistant District Attorney; Mr. S. N. Au-Young, Director of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, Shanghai.

Colonel Brown then moved the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the resolutions expressed by the Conference on International Cooperation shall, before they are finally adopted, be passed upon by the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference."

Professor Takayanagi moved that the resolutions of the Conference on International Cooperation be submitted for criticism to the Legal Conference. Mr. Au-Young seconded the motion, and it was agreed by the representatives of both conferences that the two conferences could work together splendidly in that independent yet united fashion.

Prince I. Tokugawa, President Pan-Pacific Association of Japan, Entertains Congressmen

Twelve members of Congress on the U. S. Transport Chaumont, who were invited by Prince I. Tokugawa, as head of the Pan-Pacific Association in Japan, to visit his country, spent three days in Tokyo cementing splendid

friendships with the leading men of Japan. It was by the courtesy of the Secretary of the United States Navy that the Chaumont was ordered to stop at Yokohama that Prince Tokugawa's invitation might be accepted.

Peace in the Pacific

By Sir Joseph H. Carruthers,
Father of Federated Australia and Ex-Premier of New South Wales

(Before the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu)

Conference and talk will not create a Pan-Pacific League of Nations. Nor can you have an effective League unless the United States joins in officially.

The talk we have heard today of the United States cooperating informally and unofficially only evades the vital issue, which is to devise a means whereby war may be averted amongst the Pacific Nations and peace made to prevail. That can only be done by the operations of an officially recognized body which will have a jurisdiction directed towards reconciling racial and national differences and disputes. Unless something of this kind is provided, war is inevitable in the future, owing to the increasing racial troubles which create bitter conflicts ending in war in the Pacific, just as they have done for centuries in Europe and the West.

May I say that war is not conducted unofficially or informally. Nor do the victims of war act unofficially or informally. The bullets that reach the hearts of the sons of mothers in a war are not sent unofficially. Just as war is a definite and official act of nations, carried out by design and preparation, so the prevention of war should be by definite and official acts and not left to informal or unofficial acts.

The idea underlying the League of Nations is not so much concerned with labor conditions, with women's welfare, or with other social subjects. The main

idea aims at stopping the greatest curse that ever afflicted the world, the settlement of quarrels by brute force. What you desire is to have a conference that may lead to the establishment of a League of Nations; an idea promulgated by one of the best of Americans, an idea seemingly too big to be grasped by the Americans, an idea years ahead of its time. When posterity has to write on the tablets of fame the great men of the period just gone by, I venture to predict the highest name on that tablet will be Woodrow Wilson.

When ideals become the subject of political factions, God help them. I speak from the results of experience covering over forty years of active public political life. This experience teaches me that the majority of politicians reduce public questions to the level of party tactics, which, after all, aim at securing a majority of votes at election time. The subject isn't a question for mere casual conferences of individuals. It is a question for the great governments of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States to take action which will prevent the disaster of a war between Pacific countries.

It is quite possible to reconcile all existing differences through a recognized body of conciliators of the stamp of today by reasonable consultation of the judges of the Supreme Courts of the great countries I have named, men with character and knowledge.

The Agenda for the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference

The letter printed herewith is being sent to the legal fraternities in Pacific lands as the expression of the Pan-Pacific Legal Committee after a number of conferences held at the Pan-Pacific Research Institution in Honolulu.

Dear Sir:

1. Your association is cordially invited to send delegates to a legal conference, to be held at Honolulu during or about January, 1927, of representatives of the lawyers of the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, including their judges, the members of their bar and of their legal profession, their professors of law, and their jurists. More definite information concerning dates, accommodations and means of transportation will be sent later; the principal purpose of this preliminary letter being to bring about an exchange of views respecting the subjects for discussion at the conference which are regarded as most likely to prove interesting and helpful to the countries concerned.

2. For more than a year, opinions have been frequently expressed by leading lawyers that there ought to be a Pan-Pacific Bar Association, or permanent legal organization, with Honolulu as its usual and, perhaps, its invariable meeting place. Biennial or triennial meetings for such an association have been suggested. Other lawyers, more conservative, perhaps, than they, have questioned the wisdom of attempting to effect a permanent organization of any international bar association or legal association holding regular meetings, unless it be a small association of experts in some specialty, or unless the distances to be traveled in attending meetings are relatively small. They have pointed out that the interests and activities of the existing, successful bar associations have usually been directed, primarily at least, to the amelioration

or reform of the local and municipal law, to the improvement of the procedure of the local courts and to the elevation of the standard of professional ethics and the eradication of abuses. It has been pointed out that the legal associations, dealing with matters of common interest to a considerable number of different nations (other than certain, exceptional specialties of the law) have, in general, not thriven, where regular, stated meetings have been attempted and that this may probably be found to be the case in respect of a legal organization participated in by nations so remote from one another as those established on different sides of the Pacific.

3. The question of a permanent, legal organization with regular meetings is, therefore, an entirely open one. Whether such an organization shall be formed or whether representatives of the lawyers and legal societies of the various Pan-Pacific countries shall meet at irregular intervals and only when issues of importance and interest present themselves for solution, in order to promote the welfare of the Pacific countries; this is a question which, it is thought, should form one of the subjects for consideration and determination when the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference meets in 1927.

One proposition has, however, practically unanimous support in the opinions of lawyers. It is that the legal conference of 1927 must have successors; either the stated meetings of a Pan-Pacific, legal organization or the occasional, specially-called meetings of judges and lawyers, interested in promoting the welfare of the Pacific nations by harmonizing and improving their laws and the legal and quasi-legal principles governing their international relations.

4. In addition to planning for an international, legal organization or formulating a general policy of coöperation and

exchange of views between the lawyers and legal societies of the Pan-Pacific countries, two classes of subjects are deemed to merit the consideration of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference of 1927. They are (1) the unification or harmonizing of such subjects, pertaining to the laws of Pacific Countries, as it is important to harmonize, in order to prevent the arising of international friction and misunderstanding and in order to advance the mutual interests of the peoples of the Pacific nations; and (2) an exchange of information between lawyers in respect of procedure, of municipal law, and of local, legal affairs, in general, to the end that the lawyers of one country may profit by the experience of those of another country and thus improve their own local laws and local legal conditions.

5. It is earnestly desired that you ascertain, by such means as to you seem practicable, and that you communicate to the undersigned, the views of the members of your organization and of the lawyers of your country concerning the particular subjects that may most profitably be discussed by the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference of 1927. It is not the intention necessarily to limit your suggestion to subjects falling within either of two classes of subjects mentioned above; although those classes seem fairly comprehensive, as including what may presumably prove interesting and profitable to discuss. Nor is it the intention necessarily to exclude from the subjects to be proposed by you those subjects which are referred to in paragraph 9 *infra*. Moreover, it is not the intention, even after the agenda of the conference have been announced, that the conference is to be committed to a discussion of any of the designated subjects which, upon its convening, seem unpromising or unprofitable to a majority of the conference; nor is the conference to be precluded from discussing subjects not included in the agenda, the impor-

ance of which may then have become apparent.

It is hoped that, in proposing subjects falling within the former of the two classes mentioned in paragraph 4, *supra*, you may find it practicable to mention the salient features of the existing law of your country, in respect of the subject proposed by you, especially those features upon which the laws of the different countries bordering upon the Pacific are believed to differ disadvantageously from one another.

6. Some of the suggestions which have been made to the undersigned are the following:

As to Class 1

What law ought to be applicable, where a tort is committed in one country, of which the victim and the tort-feasor are not nationals, and the rights of the parties are litigated in a country other than that of the place of the tort? What law ought to be applicable, where a contract is made in one country for performance in a second country or on the high seas by means of the ships of a second country? Where certain contractual stipulations are, in general, deemed ineffectual by one country because repugnant to the public interest; in what cases, if at all, should contracts be refused enforcement, when they are shown to be valid under the *lex loci solutionis*?

The recognition, in other countries, of marriages valid where solemnized and of divorces valid where granted. How far the effect of marriages and divorces ought to depend upon the law of the place where they entered into or adjudged or upon the law of the country of citizenship; and what law should take precedence as the law of citizenship, in cases wherein the spouses are of different citizenship.

Other questions of interest and importance pertaining to private international law or to the conflict of laws.

The law of sales; of negotiable paper; of the quarantine of persons, animals and plants; of trade marks; of the ex-

ecution and attestation of wills, in order to be effective and to be entitled to probate; and of title to, and of the transfer of title to stock certificates and warehouse receipts, including title to the property represented by such certificates and receipts.

As to Class 2

The judicial settlement of labor disputes by courts of arbitration or otherwise. Aid to poor litigants, especially to those whose nationality differs from that of the place of litigation. The admission of aliens to practice regularly in the courts as members of the bar; and special permission accorded to alien lawyers to present particular cases. Contingent fees; their regulation by fixed rule of law and the power of courts to invalidate or to modify, as inequitable, existing contracts for contingent fees. The acknowledgment of instruments. The method of proving the text of foreign statutes and the proper construction thereof. The taking of testimony by deposition. The correction of juvenile delinquency. The organization of the courts. The organization and activities of the bar associations of Pan-Pacific countries; and the coöperation of the members of the bar of different countries, in cases involving the meaning or effect of a foreign law. The relations between bench and bar.

7. It is anticipated that subjects belonging to Class 2, unlike those belonging to Class 1, will, in general, not be discussed at the Legal Conference for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, an accord between the delegates; for an identical or similar state of laws and regulations in the different countries will often and, perhaps, usually be deemed undesirable on account of the difference in fundamental, local conditions. It is therefore anticipated that the discussion of this class of subjects will be primarily for the purpose of comparing the systems in force in different countries, in order that the delegates after returning to their homes, may, perhaps, be enabled

to suggest some improvement in their local system, so as to make it more efficient or more conducive to justice, while equally well adapted or, perhaps, better adapted to local conditions.

If this view of the purpose of discussing subjects of Class 2 supra is approved by the Conference, it may be anticipated that there will be little, if any, objection to discussing such subjects within necessary time limits, even though not included in the list of the agenda of the conference, announced in advance. It follows that the importance of agreeing, in advance, upon profitable subjects for the consideration of the conference relates primarily to subjects belonging to Class 1.

8. It is understood that a second international conference is to be held in Honolulu simultaneously with the sessions of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference or substantially so. This conference, to be called the Pan-Pacific Conference on International Coöperation, will have nothing to do with promoting an agreement upon legal doctrines and principles or upon matters that concern the legal profession. It will be a conference primarily of economic, scientific and civic experts, who will endeavor to promote an agreement between the Pan-Pacific countries as to what their governments and citizens shall do or shall omit to do, so as to lessen the burdens, and increase the prosperity and security of the Pan-Pacific peoples. That conference intends to discuss such subjects as the reduction of the burdens of the military and naval establishments; the regulation of traffic in arms, in narcotics and in other dangerous articles; measures to promote the general health; the regulation of fisheries, especially in respect of migratory and pelagic fish; the facilitation of travel, transportation and communication; and the devising of permanent means, or machinery for minimizing or preventing international friction.

The activities of the prospective Conference on International Coöperation

are, therefore, not of a legal nature, but rather of an economic and internationally fraternal nature. It is nevertheless true that whenever men attempt to accomplish anything through agreement or through joint action, the coöperation of trained jurists is always an advantage: and this thought, it is understood, has prompted those, who are asking for a conference on international coöperation, to ask also that its sessions be held while the legal conference is in session.

It is anticipated, therefore, that the Conference on International Coöperation will seek the guidance and collaboration of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference. It is thought that this may be accomplished without substantially interfering with the due consideration of the subjects forming the agenda of the Legal Conference. The legal assistance which is hoped for would not be limited to the drafting of a text to express the agreement reached by the Conference on International Coöperation so to prevent to the greatest possible extent, any misunderstanding of the true nature and effect of the agreement. It would include also such collaboration in enabling an advantageous agreement to be reached, as seeks to avoid repeating the mistakes of the past, as shown by the non-ratification of negotiated treaties and by the working and effect of ratified treaties. The aid of members of the Legal Conference will also be needed to avoid entering into an agreement out of harmony with the fundamental principles of international law, which principles are the fruit of the experience of nations extending over many centuries. Where, in an international agreement, these fundamental principles are departed from, the advantage derived from the agreement is usually found to be superficial and the agreement is not an enduring one.

It will, of course, be for the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference, when it meets, to say whether it is willing to collaborate in the work of the Conference on International Coöperation and,

if so, in what way. It may be found best for the Legal Conference to appoint a committee of its members to give to the Conference on International Coöperation the guidance which it needs; such a committee would serve also as a liaison committee between the two conferences. It may be, also, that certain subjects before the latter conference will be deemed to merit the consideration of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference as a whole.

9. It ought, perhaps, to be added that the local committee on the scope and purpose of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference of 1927 favors avoiding such subjects as present no special conditions affecting the countries bordering the Pacific, provided (1) the advantage of a world agreement overshadows that of a Pan-Pacific agreement; (2) there is a reasonable expectation of reaching a world agreement; and (3) an initial Pan-Pacific agreement would tend to retard a world agreement.

Upon the principle just stated, the local committee has thought that the following subjects, important and interesting though they are, may well be omitted from the agenda of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference: the law of collisions at sea, of contracts of affreightment, of marine insurance, of salvage and of the law maritime, in general; the law of patents and copyrights; and the law of extradition.

It is thought also that the law governing alien ownership of land and alien leases thereof and the law of citizenship, as affected by the place of birth, by the race and nationality of parents, by marriage, and by acts of naturalization may best be left to be dealt with by conferences instituted by the governments themselves, rather than by voluntary organizations.

For the Committee on the Scope and Purpose of the Pan-Pacific Legal Conference. Col. Fredk. M. Brown, Chairman.

A Conference on International Cooperation in the Pacific

(A circular letter explaining change of name.)

Dear Sir:

The title of the prospective Pan-Pacific League of Nations Conference, in respect of which, you have received a preliminary notice and invitation, has been altered to "A Conference on International Coöperation in the Pacific, Its Objects and Machinery."

This change was made after consultation with representatives of the League of Nations Unions of Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, and with representatives of China, Canada, and the United States.

This alteration of title has been prompted by two general classes of considerations:

(1) The change has seemed, after consultation, to be *in reason* an advantageous one; since, by means of it, there remains no cause or pretext for suspicion that, at the prospective conference, an attempt might possibly be made to commit the American delegates to the entrance of their country into the League of Nations with headquarters at Geneva or, on the other hand, for suspicion that an attempt might possibly be made to commit other delegates to a renunciation of the present League of Nations, in order to establish some new and different organization in its place. No attempt of either sort is, in fact, contemplated by anyone.

(2) The change has also seemed, after consultation, to be an *expedient* one as giving a title better adapted to the fact that different words and titles are used in different countries to describe principles and policies and classes of men that are essentially similar.

It is confidently believed that a large proportion of the peoples of the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean favor not only the elimination or minimizing of friction and discord by international understandings, formal and informal,

but also the existence of some organization or agency which shall be always ready and alert to cause an exchange of views to be initiated upon the mere appearance of danger of discord or friction and thus enable the desired understanding to be reached seasonably. Citizens of Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, who entertain these views, support almost uniformly a League of Nations Union, by membership or by sympathy. In the United States, on the other hand, those who entertain the same fundamental views and are actuated by the same fundamental principles do not, for the most part, account themselves supporters of any existing or prospective "League of Nations" and would resent being styled adherents thereof. Whether our American friends are right or wrong in what they have come to regard as the real purpose of the existing League of Nations and in their use of the phrase "league of nations" may be a matter of importance in the abstract; but it is relatively unimportant, for our present purpose, in comparison with the importance of bringing together those who believe in the feasibility of promoting the peace and welfare of Pan-Pacific peoples through international understanding and coöperation; by whatever name, they may call themselves and by whatever name, they may describe their doctrines and policies.

In order, therefore, to avoid creating, in the United States, the erroneous impression that the views of those who are calling, and who will attend this Conference are out of harmony with the views of that large class of Americans referred to above, whose representation at the Conference is essential to its success, it has seemed expedient to make the change of title already announced.

Whether the existing League of

Nations is, by its constitution and membership, best adapted to the solution of international problems that are essentially Pacific problems is a question that need not be considered, in view of the controlling fact that no such problem can be solved at all, in any true or proper sense, unless the leading Pacific nations are parties to the solution. The existing League of Nations is, therefore, not available as the effective means of solution, because the United States is not a member of that League.

It is the confident hope of many of the leading minds in Pan-Pacific countries that some practicable way may be found to bring about the great understanding that all desire. In that hope,

the Pan-Pacific Union, at the request of several organizations interested in such a culmination, decided to issue invitations to a Conference on International Coöperation in the Pacific, and on its objects and machinery; the invitations being transmitted to League of Nations Societies in Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, Canada, the United States, and in Latin America.

The tentative time and place of the Conference is January, 1927, in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Trusting that the Conference will have your sincere and hearty support and aid, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Hume Ford,
Director Pan-Pacific Union.

Allan Riverstone McCulloch

In Allan Riverstone McCulloch, brilliant member of the staff of the Australian Museum, Sydney, who died at Honolulu, Hawaii, August 30, 1925, the Pan-Pacific Union loses a staunch friend and faithful worker.

The government of New South Wales had sent Mr. McCulloch to Honolulu to confer with Dr. David Starr Jordan, Dr. Barton Warren Evermann, and other fishery specialists from Pacific lands. Mr. McCulloch had been kept in constant cable communication with Dr. Jordan, who has stated that he was unquestionably the greatest authority on fish in the southern hemisphere, and one of the eight men in the world who really knew about fish. He had just finished a splendid piece of work in the form of an argument and tentative agenda for the Pan-Pacific Fisheries Conference in which among other things he advocated the establishment of a great biological university, as follows:

"If Pan-Pacific Fisheries are ever controlled by international agreement, institutions to serve as training centers for all concerned will be essential. I believe

they would have to be very well equipped and comprehensive institutions, and for various reasons, such as economy and uniformity of purpose, might be advantageously united to form one great biological university. I believe the situation of such an institution would be determined by so many different factors that its location in the Pacific area could be of but little importance. A central office or clearing station could perhaps be established at Honolulu, and the present Pan-Pacific Research Institution could well serve as a beginning."

During his stay of six weeks in Hawaii, Mr. McCulloch made many friends. He possessed an unusually pleasing personality, and because of his background as an explorer and scientist, scholar and gentleman, musician, artist and lovable friend, was much sought after. He gave many lectures and talks on a recent exploring trip in the interior of New Guinea with Captain Frank Hurley, and had also been on an exploration expedition with Shackleton of Antarctic fame.

DOCKET ENDS:

PAN-PACIFIC UNION

MCGILL UNIVERSITY
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR
L. W. DOUGLAS

11th January 1938

My dear Dr. Paquette,

I am so sorry to learn from your telegram that I shall not have the pleasure of meeting you this afternoon. I do hope another occasion will present itself very shortly.

Very sincerely yours,

Honourable Dr. J.H.A. Paquette,
Provincial Secretary,
Quebec, Que.

P. S. I referred to you at the beginning of the ceremony this afternoon - I referred to you as being present in spirit. I hope that I was not taking an unjustified liberty.



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SORRY NOT BEING ABLE TO ATTEND THIS AFTERNOONS CEREMONY
SHALL CHOOSE FIRST OPPORTUNITY TO MEET YOU COMPLIMENTS=

ALBINY PAQUETTE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.=

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