

FILE 418

**CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ;
MONTREAL BRANCH**

Suggested
Local
Constitution

The Council recommended to the various branches
a local constitution as follows:

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

.....Branch

ARTICLE 1.

NAME.

This organization is established as a unit of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (hereinafter called "the Canadian Institute"), in accordance with the Constitution thereof, and shall be known as the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (.....Branch).

ARTICLE 2.

OBJECT.

Its object shall be the same as that of the Canadian Institute, viz.,

"The object for which the Institute is established is to promote thorough study, discussion, lectures and public addresses and such other means as may be approved by the Executive Council, an understanding of international questions and problems, particularly in so far as these may relate to Canada and the British Empire, and to promote through the like means an understanding of questions and problems which affect the relations of the United Kingdom with any other of His Majesty's Dominions or of these Dominions with one another. The Institute shall not express by resolution or in any other manner its opinion upon any aspect of any question or problem within the scope of this article, and this limitation shall apply to and be binding upon the Executive Council of the Institute and upon each unit of the Institute that may be established under these presents."

ARTICLE 3.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall be confined to British subjects. Any member in good standing of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (hereinafter called "the Royal Institute"), resident inand its vicinity shall automatically become a member of this organization, and shall remain a member thereof so long as he pays the annual membership fee hereinafter prescribed.

Other members shall consist of such persons desirous of election as are approved for membership in the manner prescribed

by the Constitution of the Canadian Institute. An applicant for membership must be proposed and seconded by members of the Canadian Institute to whom the applicant is personally known.

The annual membership fee shall be Ten Dollars, payable during the month of January in each year, of which one-half will be transmitted by this organization to the Treasurer of the Canadian Institute, to be used in connection with the proposed affiliation of that body with the Royal Institute, or direct to the Royal Institute as may be arranged.

ARTICLE 4

ADVISORY COUNCIL

There shall be an Advisory Council consisting of the members of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute, and of such additional persons as may be from time to time elected by this organization. (Some branches have elected an Honorary President and others Honorary Members. This is a matter purely for the discretion of the local branch.)

ARTICLE 5.

OFFICERS AND MEETINGS.

The officers shall consist of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be ex-officio members of the Advisory Council.

Meetings shall be held on the call of the Chairman, or Vice-Chairman, and notice of such meetings shall be given by the Secretary. An annual meeting shall be held for the election of officers and the transaction of other necessary business.

----- members of this organization shall be elected biennially to the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute.

(The Constitution of the Executive Council indicates whether the)
(number of members to be elected from each Branch is two or three).

ARTICLE 6.

This Constitution may be amended, subject always to Article 2 hereof, at any regular or special meeting by a majority vote of those present and voting, provided that any proposed amendment must be forwarded to the Secretary at least two weeks before such meeting and the Secretary shall send a copy thereof to all members at least one week before such meeting.

.

Sir Arthur Currie.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Article 11 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, that the following amendment to the Constitution will be considered at the meeting of the Executive Council to be convened at Ottawa, on the 30th day of January next, to wit that Article 3, which is as follows:

"Article 3.
MEMBERSHIP.

All persons who are British subjects and who are members of units as hereinafter provided shall be members of the Institute."

be repealed and the following be substituted therefor:

"Article 3.
MEMBERSHIP.

Persons who are British subjects and who are members of units as hereinafter provided shall be members of the Institute. The expression 'qualified persons' in these articles means British subjects."

Also that the final paragraph of Article 6 be amended by inserting therein the words "in Canada" so that the amended paragraph will read (new words underlined) as follows:

"Article 6.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

.
The members above named or the majority of them shall have the right to elect to membership in the Institute and in the Executive Council not more than two qualified persons who are resident, outside of the cities mentioned in this article, in any other city or educational centre in Canada or in the vicinity of either, in the expectation that the two persons so elected may organize a unit of the Institute as hereinafter provided, but if no unit is organized by the persons so elected within one year from the date of their election such persons shall cease to be members of the Executive Council. Election under this article may be signified by writing under the hands of the respective members or a majority of them."

Montreal, January 17th, 1928.

John Nelson.

INSTITUTE PROGRAMME

1. The racial texture of the population in Canada and the U.S.A. Aims of American and Canadian immigration policy. Question of application of quota to Canadians. Interchange of population between Canada and U.S.A. and effects of this interchange upon relations of the two countries.
2. Comparison of political and judicial institutions.
3. Economic interdependence. Possibility of substituting Empire sources and markets for American. Probable effect of pending tariff changes. Possibility of retaliation or of shifting sources of supply and markets. Transportation and communications.
4. Financial interdependence and its possible effects on political future.
5. Americanisation, a (1 evening) Social and intellectual
b (1 evening) Religious and moral.
6. Sentiment of nationality. British loyalty. Anti-Americanism. Canadianism.
7. Pending issues and methods of settlement.

Waterways,
Fisheries,
Radio,
Rum running.
Export of power.

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- Taussig - Tariff History of the U.S.
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its Provinces, 1867-1912.
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omic Penetration of Canada." Canadian
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America Comes of Age.
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- Smith, H.A. - Federalism in North America.
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IV, p.432.
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Corbett & Smith - Canada & World Politics.

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- Lesslie Thomson, M.E.I.C. - The St. Lawrence Problem,
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of Can. Mansfield St., Montreal, 1929.
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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Montreal Branch

The 20th Regular Meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held on Thursday, December 12th at 8.30 P.M., at the home of Sir Arthur Currie, 3450 McTavish Street. The subject for discussion will be:-

"Comparison of political and judicial institutions in Canada and the U.S."

The discussion will be opened by Mr. F.R. Scott and Mr. E. Forsey.

G.R. PARKIN,

Acting Honorary Secretary.

List of Regular Meetings to be held
during the Season 1929 - 1930

Thursday, December 12th, 1929,
" January 9th, 1930,
" January 30th, 1930,
" February 20th, 1930,
" March 13th, 1930,
" April 3rd, 1930,
" April 24th, 1930,
" May 8th, 1930.

1930.

Extracts from Mr. Hugh Wyndham's letter to Mr. Harkin in regard to re-organizing our group system.

November 26th, 1929.

The way we have dealt with the situation at Chatham House is to divide group meetings into two classes:- (1) Sectional Meetings. (2) Group Meetings.

Sectional Meetings. We circularised all members to find out what particular subjects or branches of international affairs they are interested in. We sent them a paper in which international affairs were classified either geographically or by subjects. For example, there is a "Near East Section", a "Far East Section", an "African Section", an "Economic Section", including one on "Reparations". Members were asked to state what sectional meetings they would like to receive notices of. I think about 400 replied and these 400 got notices of those sectional meetings on the subjects in which they declared themselves to be interested.

Group Meetings. This arrangement does not affect the holding of smaller study group meetings of say, 12 people. This is, I think, about the best number for a group studying a subject. Such small groups are generally organized by a member and the other members asked to them are those he desires should be asked. He is, therefore, the convener of the group, though the notices are sent out by the Institute and the group meets in Chatham House.

Could you not apply a similar system to Montreal and thus enable you largely to increase your membership? Say it were increased to 100. (1) All members would attend general meetings. (2) They could be divided into two or three sections according to the number of subjects for sectional discussions. (3) Any member would have the right to organize a study group of which he would become the convener, and to which he could ask anyone he wished, including if necessary non-members. Such study groups would, I suppose, generally be held in private houses. I think non-members should be asked to them with a view to getting them to become members. They ought to be if they are sufficiently interested to attend group meetings.

I merely put these suggestions before you as I put them before the Winnipeg Branch and as I discussed them with Tarr at Kyoto. In order to let you know what we did with the Winnipeg branch, I attach extracts from two letters I wrote to the Secretary at Chatham House, dated respectively September 29th and November 9th.

Yours sincerely,

H.A. Wyndham.

P.S. Chatham House will send you the same material that it sends to other branches of the Canadian Institute.

Extract from letter dated Sept. 29th.

"After dinner, an interesting discussion took place on the future of the Winnipeg branch. It has a membership of forty which could easily be increased to a hundred or more, but they are doubtful about doing so on the ground that their meetings would become unduly large. We explained to them the steps we had taken in London to divide meetings into general meetings, sectional meetings, and group meetings, and suggested that a larger membership, especially of young men and women, might facilitate their adopting the same plan. As a beginning, we suggested:-

1. That the three members of the Winnipeg branch who are going to Kyoto, should, on return, form the nucleus of an I.P.R. group in Winnipeg which would make a specialty of the study of Pacific problems.
2. That some of their members might cooperate with King Hall's enquiry into the influence of Economics on foreign affairs by studying the subject from the Canadian point of view.
3. That they would also assist us in our studies of colonial systems by contributing information on Canadian experiences with the Red Indians.
4. That they might adopt the same system as we followed in the case of the paper on the importation of spirituous liquors into Africa and take some subject for the co-operative preparation of a monograph.

Extract from letter dated November 9th.

"I dined last night with E.J. Tarr, who was appointed by the Winnipeg branch to continue with us the discussion on its future.

The conclusions we came to were:

1. The Winnipeg branch will be able to co-operate with us in a study of the influence of Economics on foreign affairs, from the points of view of Canada's relations with the U.S.A. and her growing interest in the Far East. We should, therefore, send the branch any syllabus we may have prepared, covering the subject, a bibliography and any other information that may be of use to them.
2. They will welcome continuous information from us on our activities and will be glad to co-operate whenever possible.
3. They will consider starting group meetings in private houses, which will not be confined to members of the Institute, but will be open to those men and women, particularly the young, who are interested enough in foreign affairs to attend them regularly. It is hoped that in the end they will all become members of the Institute. By this means, it is hoped that the Winnipeg Institute will be able to get out of the fixed habit of only having dinner meetings, confined to men, to hear a particular speaker.

DOCKET STARTS:

CORRESPONDENCE 1927-1933

CDDA WY 2

October 22nd, 1927.

E. C. Carter, Esq.,
129 East 52nd Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Carter:-

I have given very careful thought to the kind invitation contained in your wire of Thursday, but it is no use, Carter, I have so much to do here and so many engagements to fulfill that I cannot get away. I am looking forward to seeing Hume tomorrow morning and possibly Wilbur as well, for, I believe, he comes to town tomorrow some time.

Last night we had a meeting at my house with some thirty useful persons present, and after reporting on the Conference this year, we discussed and gave approval to a constitution for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, groups of which have been formed in Vancouver, Winnipeg and Montreal. In the course of the next few weeks further groups will constitute themselves in Toronto, Ottawa and Victoria. We have had letters from other cities intimating a desire to begin earnest study of International problems at once. It looks as if one of the main objects of the Conference at Honolulu will be fulfilled, for one thing which impressed me as the Conference there grew to a close was the apparent feeling in the hearts of all delegates to begin spreading the gospel as soon as they returned to their homes. We plan to get together when Wilbur and Hume are here, in order to let the members meet these distinguished gentlemen and to derive a little inspiration and

E.C.Carter,Esq.,

- 2 -

profit from what they may have to say.

I suppose you saw Koo's letter to his friends on this side. It is interesting to note that he "suspicions" a secret pact between Japan and Great Britain to check Nationalist aspirations. I must ask Tsurumi about this when he comes.

I am very sorry, Carter, that I cannot go to New York to hear what Green has to say and also to see you all again.

With kindest wishes to Mrs. Carter and yourself, I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANCIS HANKIN & CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL
CANADA

598 Union Avenue

May 4th 1927

Dear Sir Arthur

I have been away from Montreal, and could not, therefore, take advantage of the invitation you were good enough to send me to attend the meeting to discuss the formation of a Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. I am very much interested in this adventure. It is important, and I am sure will meet with success. If I can be of use at any time, I shall be only

too happy to do what I can.

With many thanks for
the invitation,

I am Sir,

Yours very truly

Francis Harten

Sir Arthur Currie, SCM, KCB

McGill University

Montreal

PACIFIC COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
HONOLULU, HAWAII

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, CHAIRMAN
UNITED STATES
S. T. WEN, CHINA
F. C. ATHERTON, HAWAII
Y. TSURUMI, JAPAN
JOHN NELSON, CANADA

J. MERLE DAVIS
GENERAL SECRETARY
CHARLES F. LOOMIS
ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS:
"TERNUY"

c/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Dominion Square.
MONTREAL.

April 11th. 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Magill University,
MONTREAL.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Attached, for your information, is an extract
from a letter dated April 1st. just received by me from
Mr. F.B. Bourdillon, Secretary of the Royal Institute of
International Affairs.

Yours truly,

John Nelson

COPY OF LETTER TO JOHN NELSON FROM F.B.BOURDILLON, Secretary,
Royal Institute of International
Affairs.

-Chatham House,
10 St. Jame's Square,
LONDON. S.W.1.

April 1st. 1927.

Dear Nelson,

I think it is practically certain that Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Ernest Wilton and Mr. John Dove will be going to Honolulu. We are very hopeful about Mr. Philip Kerr and I think there is a good prospect that Curtis will go. We also have hopes of one or two more. We have had two meetings of those who may be going to consider questions for study. I may be able to write to you more definitely about this next week.

We have just heard from Professor C.K.Webster, now at Whitefield Hall, Suite 25, 19 Garden Street, Cambridge Mass, that he might be able to pay a short visit to Canada in the first week of June. I do not know if you would still like him to arrange such a visit in order to meet any of the Canadian members of the Institute. If so, perhaps you would write to him direct so as to save time. I understand that it would be more likely that he would have time to visit Montreal or Ottawa rather than Toronto.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) F.B.BOURDILLON.

John Nelson,
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Montreal. Canada.

April 12th, 1927.

John Nelson, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Co.,
Dominion Square,
Montreal, Que.

Dear John:-

Thank you for your letter of
yesterday.

I spoke to Mr. Beatty who is
anxious to associate himself with the formation
of the Montreal Council of the Canadian Institute.
He was unable to attend this week, so I propose
holding our first meeting early next week and
will let you know the date, probably, tomorrow.

Yours faithfully,

PACIFIC COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

HONOLULU, HAWAII

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, CHAIRMAN
UNITED STATES

S. T. WEN, CHINA
F. C. ATHERTON, HAWAII
Y. TSURUMI, JAPAN
JOHN NELSON, CANADA

J. MÉRLE DAVIS
GENERAL SECRETARY
CHARLES F. LOOMIS
ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

CABLE ADDRESS:
"TERNUY"

Sun Life Assurance Co.,

Montreal, 1st April, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am sending you by hand a set of the British official publications in China for the use of the Montreal branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs when it is constituted. I think you will agree that these are very valuable for the information of our delegates.

Yours sincerely,

John Nelson

JN/Y

McGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

FACULTY OF ARTS
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

November 28th, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,
Principal,
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

Enclosed is the questionnaire which Professor Corbett and I have prepared for submission to the Committee which you appointed at the last meeting of the Institute. In accordance with your request I am sending you a copy, and would welcome any suggested emendations which may occur to you.

I shall send you, within the next few days, the approved copy of such questionnaire, with the allotment of members to their respective subjects.

Yours faithfully,

W. Wallace Loforth

Secretary.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Montreal Branch

1. Stages of Foreign Penetration - (Including a summary of Treaties and Establishment of Spheres of Influence.)
2. Foreign territorial appropriations - (Cessions and Leases)
3. Settlement Concessions.
4. Extraterritoriality.
5. Tariff Control.
6. Revolution and Character of the New Republic.
7. China, The Great War, and the Peace Treaties of 1919.
8. Changing policy of Foreign Powers since Washington Conference.
 - (a) Japan
 - (b) Great Britain
 - (c) U.S.A.
 - (d) Russia
 - (e) France.
9. Political, Social and Economic Developments in China.
 - (a) 1911-1915
 - (b) 1915-1925
 - (c) 1925-1927
10. Analysis and Proposals for Solution of Present Problems.

Montreal Branch

MONTREAL OFFICE:
179 ST. JAMES STREET
TELEPHONE HARBOUR 5294★

MCDONALD, CURRIE & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

QUEBEC OFFICE:
138 ST. PETER STREET
TELEPHONE 2-1942

GEORGE C. McDONALD, C.A.
GEORGE S. CURRIE, C.A.
KENNETH G. BLACKADER, C.A.
J. A. DE LALANNE, C.A.
S. H. DOBELL, C.A.
TERENCE P. JONES, C.A.
H. M. S. LEWIN, C.A.
C. J. G. MOLSON, C.A.
JEAN VALIQUETTE, C.A., L.I.A.
F. L. WINDSOR, C.A.

179 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, 18th February, 1928.

R. H. KENNEDY, C.A.
L. N. BUZZELL, C.A.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University, Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:- Re: Canadian Institute of
International Affairs-Mtl. Branch

I have asked Francis Hankin if he would be willing to take over the Secretarial duties of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. He has asked that he should be allowed to think the matter over during the weekend. Finding that I have to be in Toronto on Monday I have asked Hankin if he will report his decision direct to you.

Should he not find himself in a position to undertake the work I suggest that we ask Mr. Raleigh Parkin of the Sun Life to join the group and undertake the Secretarial duties.

I enclose herewith copy of a letter I am to-day writing to Professor Goforth.

Yours sincerely

George C. McDonald

18th February, 1928.

Professor W.W. Goforth,
McGill University, Montreal.

My dear Goforth:-
Re: Can. Institute of International
Affairs - Montreal Branch

I have discussed the matters contained in your two letters of February 8th with Sir Arthur Currie and, finding that a visit to Toronto on Monday will prevent me attending the next meeting, I thought it well to let you know the conclusions that were reached --

1. As regards the one dollar levy for the Central Council, we thought it best for the time being to pay that dollar out of the general funds rather than collect a further amount from each member.

2. With regard to the Honorary members, as I already had received ten dollar subscriptions from Messrs. E. W. Beatty, W. Birks and F.N. Southam, Sir Arthur thought that the other gentlemen should be approached in a similar manner. I have, therefore, written to them suggesting that while they might not be able to attend the meetings regularly they might like to be included on the mailing list, in which case they would wish to become regular members. I have already received several cheques. These letters have gone to

Sir Charles Gordon Senator S. White
T.B. Macaulay J.W. McConnell
A.O. Dawson

3. With regard to the Secretarial work, Sir Arthur and I appreciate the position you are in and are trying to make arrangements for somebody with a secretarial staff to take over the duties. In the meantime I shall endeavour to arrive at a proper figure for the remuneration of Mrs. Simons for the work she has done for you. I presume that since February 6th she has done some more work, a memo in regard to which I shall be glad to receive in due course.

Prof. W. W. Goforth,
18/2/28

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Herewith I enclose cheque to reimburse you for disbursements. You will notice that I have added one dollar to cover refund on account of subscription to Central Council which you remitted.

Yours very truly,

H. G. M.

TREASURER.
Montreal Branch.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Montreal Branch

A luncheon is being given to Dr. Kiang Kang Hu,
university professor and author, at 1 P.M. on Tuesday, December
24th, at the Mt. Stephen Club.

Please telephone the Secretary's Office, Lancaster
2115, whether or not you will be present.

FRANCIS HANKIN

HONORARY SECRETARY.

Shores

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

January 31st / 30

General Sir Arthur Currie,
G. C. M. G., H. C. B.,

Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

There was a statement of Prof^r Adair's
last night, which I wished to contradict
absolutely, but unfortunately could not
get into the discussion in time without
interrupting someone else. He made
reference to Britain negotiating with
the United States without reference to
Canada.

From what I have heard from
newspaper men & others, M^r Gwynne & other
friends in London & elsewhere, I am
convinced that Britain would never
negotiate on any matter which directly

or indirectly affected the United States,
without deferring a good deal to Canadian
opinion. The ^{by abrogation of the} Anglo-Japanese Alliance
is an example as to what Britain is
prepared to do in deference to Canada.
I can imagine no question affecting
the U. S. A. indirectly which is not
going to affect Canada's international
relations also.

Please do not bother to answer this.

I am sending Prof Adams a
note of this. He & I are excellent
friends, & we are both English from England,
but I do not think that I ought to pass
his statement. I am only sorry now
that I did not get into the discussion
somehow at the time. There are occasions,
perhaps, when too much politeness is a fault.
I remain,
Yours faithfully,
R. P. Thompson.

31st January, 1930.

Professor, R. R. Thompson,
School of Commerce,
McGill University.

My dear Thompson,

I am thoroughly in accord
with the views expressed in your note today.
Of course Adair is wrong - at least I think
so.

Ever yours faithfully,

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(Montreal Branch)

March 12, 1930.

A special dinner meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held at the Faculty Club, 3600 University Street at 7:15 P.M. on Thursday, March 20th at which the guest of honour will be Mr. Lionel Curtis.

Mr. Curtis, after attending the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Kyoto, Japan in November 1929 remained in the Far East for some weeks studying political and economic conditions. At the conclusion of dinner, Mr. Curtis will speak informally on some aspect of Far Eastern affairs.

In order that the necessary arrangements may be made, members desiring to attend this dinner are requested to inform the Honorary Secretary not later than Monday, March 17th. The cost of the dinner (\$1.75 per person, including wine) will be charged to members' accounts.

Dress: Informal

G. R. PARKIN
HONORARY SECRETARY

c/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
Plateau 3131, Local 220.

March 14, 1930.

My dear Parkin,

I shall be very glad to attend the dinner to be given in honour of Mr. Lionel Curtis on Thursday, March 20th, and am enclosing my cheque for \$1.75, in accordance with your letter.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. Parkin, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Company,
Montreal, P. Q.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

June 6th, 1930.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE.

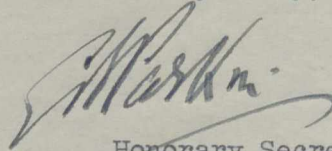
Sir Arthur Currie,
3450 McTavish Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I received various copies of the enclosed report of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and am passing on this copy for you to retain.

I only received a few copies of this and therefore it is not possible to circulate copies to every member of the Institute; but in view of your own special interest in the matter and your attendance at a past conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, I thought you might care to have a copy.

Yours very truly,



Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

GRP/AM
ENCL

Say thank you

June 12th, 1930.

Dear Mr. Parkin,

Thank you for your courtesy
in sending me the copy of the Report of the
American Council of the Institute of Pacific
Relations. I am glad to have this.

Ever yours faithfully,

G. H. Parkin, Esq.,
Care Sun Life Assurance Company,
Montreal, P. Q.

August 15th, 1930.

Mr. Ivison S. Macadam, O. B. E.,
Care Professor N.A.M.M MacKenzie,
Baldwin House,
University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Macadam,

I have your letter of the 13th in which you tell me that you plan to visit Montreal on the 2nd and 3rd of October next. I think I am sure to be in Montreal on the date mentioned, and if so will gladly see you. I shall keep in touch with Mr. Parkin. It may be that the latter will arrange a session of the Montreal group to meet you, and as such gatherings always take place at my house, I am sure to see you if I am in the city.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MONTREAL BRANCH

Montreal, July 17, 1931.

Sir A. Currie.

Your share of the luncheon to Dr. T.Z. Koo on June 29th,
at the University Club was \$1.55. Please remit cheque in
favour of Mr. H.E. McCrudden, Honorary Treasurer, Bell Telephone
Company of Canada, 14th Floor, Beaver Hall Building, Montreal.

July 27th, 1931.

H. E. McCrudden, Esq.,
Bell Telephone Co.
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

I am enclosing cheque \$1.55 from Sir
Arthur Currie, for his share of the luncheon to
Dr. T. Z. Koe on June 29th at the University Club.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

September 15th, 1931.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE.

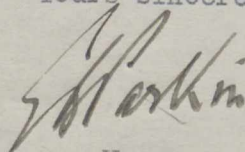
Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Some time ago Chatham House put us in touch with Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig who is General Secretary of the International Student Service and urged us to arrange a meeting for him. They told us at the time that Dr. Kotschnig had met the Winnipeg Branch last year and, therefore, I took the precaution of communicating with Mr. Dafoe to ascertain what impression they had formed of Dr. Kotschnig. The result was a letter from Mr. Tarr, a copy of which I enclose.

I have now had a telegram from Dr. Kotschnig saying he can be with us on the evening of September 22nd and the ordinary notice has gone out today advising our members that a dinner meeting of the Institute will be held at the University Club on that evening. I am merely writing you this letter to send you Mr. Tarr's letter because I believe you would be interested in what he says about Dr. Kotschnig.

Yours sincerely,



Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

G.R. Parkin:AM
ENCL

John Yeats

CRAIG, TARR & HUGHES

Winnipeg, Canada,
July 24, 1931.

J.W. Dafoe, Esq.,
c/o Manitoba Free Press,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Dafoe,

I have your letter of today enclosing the letter of Mr. Parkin, the Honorary Secretary of the Montreal branch of the Institute, in which he makes enquiries about Dr. Kotschnig.

I hope you will, without any qualifications, urge Mr. Parkin to see that the Montreal branch does not by any chance miss the opportunity of having Dr. Kotschnig meet with them. As you know, this year we have had a number of outstanding men meet with our branch, and I don't think I am doing an injustice to any of them when I say that Dr. Kotschnig's name should be put at the head of the list.

When he was in Winnipeg I was so impressed by him that I stuck to him like a leech and heard him on four different occasions and also met him several times. Besides being a man of very rare talent, I judge him to be one of the finest characters I have ever met. He is an Austrian but a thorough-going internationalist, with a splendid grasp of the affairs of middle Europe and Germany particularly.

I have reason to believe that he might be available for a chair in International Law or International Relations in a Canadian University, and it would be a splendid thing if McGill would blaze the trail in Canada and create such a Chair, and if they did it would be ideally filled if they could secure Dr. Kotschnig. I certainly hope the Montreal men will not fail to make contact with him.

Yours sincerely,

SGD. E.J. Tarr

September 16, 1931.

G. R. Parkin, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Company,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Mr. Parkin,

I have your letter of September 15th,
and shall be glad to attend the dinner meeting
at the University Club to meet Dr. Kotschnig on
September 22nd.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE.

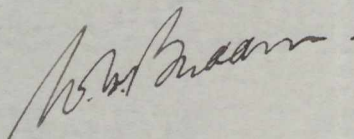
January 26, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I have pleasure in informing you that at the Annual Meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs it was moved and unanimously carried, that the meeting record its appreciation to you for your kind hospitality on the occasion of certain meetings of the Institute held during the past year.

Yours sincerely,



Asst. Hon. Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

W.H.Budden: JB

January 28,
1932.

W. H. Budden, Esq.,
Assistant Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch,
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,
Sun Life Assurance Building,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Budden,

Let me acknowledge your letter of the 26th in which you convey to me a very kind resolution passed at the last meeting of your Branch. I am only too happy to have the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs meet in my house whenever they wish to do so. I regret very much that owing to my being extremely busy this session, I have been unable to attend as many meetings of the Institute as I would like.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE

July 9, 1932.

Miss D. McMurray,
Secretary to the Principal,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Miss McMurray,

I enclose a cheque for \$88.97 in favour of Sir Arthur Currie in settlement of the payment made by him covering the Institute's dinner to Lord Irwin at the Mount Royal Club.

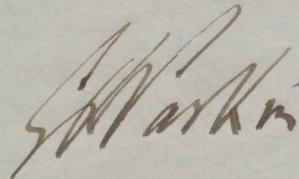
This amount is arrived at as follows:-

Payment by Sir Arthur Currie to Mount Royal Club	\$91.47
Less Sir Arthur Currie's own share	<u>2.50</u>
	<u>\$88.97</u>

In your letter of June 14th you mentioned the sum of \$84.27 as being the amount which Sir Arthur had paid the Club but on looking through the Club vouchers which you enclosed with your letter, you seem to have omitted a further amount for \$7.20 which he had paid for cigars, cigarettes, etc. I have therefore added this amount in calculating what is due to Sir Arthur.

I hope that you will find the enclosed cheque correct.

Yours very truly,



Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

G.R. Parkin: JB

July 11, 1932.

G. R. Parkin, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Company,
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear Mr. Parkin,

Thank you for your letter enclosing cheque for \$88.97 covering the dinner given at the Mount Royal Club by the Institute through Sir Arthur Currie. You are quite right about the \$7.20 additional for cigars, etc. In separating the vouchers for this dinner from the other items on Sir Arthur's bill, I evidently glanced at the total on the steward's bill which does not include the cigars. \$91.47 was the correct total chargeable to the Institute.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE

December 6, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I want to express to you, on behalf of the Committee of the Branch, our sincere thanks for the generous assistance you gave the Institute by entertaining Mr. Louw while he was in Montreal. I know that everyone felt that Mr. Louw's visit to Montreal was of particular interest and value to the Institute and we are most grateful to you for the share you took in bringing this about.

Yours sincerely,



Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

G.R.Parkin:JB

Walter Young

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL

January 3, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I am arranging a small dinner at the University Club at 7.30 P.M. on Friday, January 6th, (business dress) to meet Mr. Walter Young who for the last few months has been acting as technical advisor to the Lytton Commission.

Young is an American who has spent some years in the Far East and during the last two years or so has been Far Eastern representative of an American foundation called the Institute of Current World Affairs founded by Mr. Charles R. Crane of Chicago and of which I happen to be one of the trustees. The Director of the foundation has kindly arranged at my request for Young to make a special visit to various places in Canada before returning to the Far East.

Young has already, by his writings and otherwise, established himself as one of the principal authorities on Manchuria and in his capacity as technical advisor to the Lytton Commission he necessarily played an important part in the Commission's work.

I am proposing to ask Young to tell us something of the actual working of the Commission, its methods, difficulties, etc., etc. I think this should be of particular interest as it is perhaps the one aspect of the situation on which little or no information has been forthcoming and it is something, of course, on which Young will be exceptionally well informed.

The dinner will be in the nature of a "Dutch treat" and should not cost more than about \$1.50, exclusive of drinks.

I very much hope you will be able to come.

Yours sincerely,

G.R. Parkin

Yes

G.R. Parkin: JB

January 4, 1932.

R.R. Parkin, Esq.,
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,
Dominion Square,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Parkin,

Let me thank you very much
for your letter of January 3rd. I shall be
very glad to avail myself of the opportunity of
hearing Mr. Young at dinner at the University
Club on Friday, January 6th, at 7.30 p.m.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
MONTREAL, QUE.

April 15, 1933.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur,

At the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held on Monday, April 10th, a motion was unanimously passed instructing the Chairman to convey the thanks of the Branch to Sir Arthur Currie, Dean Mackay and McGill University for the use of the Council Room in the Arts Building during the past year.

I have much pleasure in putting this motion before you and can only add my own personal appreciation for the very definite service which you and the University are contributing to the Institute.

Yours very sincerely,

J. Clarke

Chairman.

5-20-

April 18th, 1933.

Professor F. Clarke,
Chairman, Canadian Institute International Affairs,
Montreal Branch,
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Professor Clarke,

Let me thank you for your letter of April 15th, in which you are kind enough to convey to me a motion passed at the annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in appreciation of the use of the Council Room of the Arts Buildings for the meetings of the Council.

We are only too glad to be of service to the Institute.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
43 ST. GEORGE STREET
TORONTO

13th February, 1933.

TO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dear Sir:-

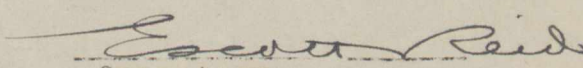
The following documents are being sent to you today under separate cover:-

- (1) Minutes of the annual meeting of the Council, held on the 27th of January, 1933.
- (2) The Treasurer's Report as revised by the Council.
(The Secretary's Report, and the Report of the Chairmen of the Programme and Research Committees, were sent to you with the agenda of the Council meeting on the 21st of January, 1933.)
- (3) Selected Bibliography for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference.
- (4) "Canada and the Commonwealth", the Canadian revision of the draft survey for the Commonwealth Conference

I expect that during the next six months a very considerable amount of mimeographed and printed material will be produced in London, Honolulu and Toronto on the Banff and Commonwealth Conferences. I should be very grateful if you would let me know whether you wish me to send you this material. If you do not wish to receive it, perhaps you would be good enough to return documents 3 and 4 above (The Selected Bibliography, and "Canada and the Commonwealth"), so that I may be assured of having sufficient copies of them for distribution to members of the study groups on the conferences.

I am,

Yours sincerely,


Secretary.

R/EM.

DOCKET ENDS:

CORRESPONDENCE 1927-1933

DOCKET STARTS:

PROGRAMMES, MINUTES,
REPORTS, 1929-1932

REPORT OF THE NAVAL ROUND TABLE
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
MONTREAL BRANCH, APRIL,
1 9 2 9.

- (1) THAT one of the most serious issues in the Empire's foreign affairs today is the problem of naval armament as between the Empire and the United States.
- (2) THAT no part of the British Empire has a greater interest than Canada in a happy solution of this problem.
- (3) THAT the problem is how to prevent a naval race between the two Commonwealths without unduly compromising the duties, rights and interests of either.
- (4) THAT this problem cannot be solved by merely ignoring it.
- (5) THAT the British Empire cannot remain indifferent to an unlimited programme on the part of any other state.
- (6) THAT an agreement for parity between the two Commonwealths is impossible of formulation.
- (7) THAT the use of the British Navy for economic pressure on an enemy is justifiable for service in a "public war" resulting from the obligations of the League of Nations but that its effective use for that purpose is impossible, without an arrangement with the United States.
- (8) THAT the British Empire in our generation cannot count upon being superior in material naval strength to the United States, if the latter refuse to allow it.
- (9) THAT the following proposals are offered as an effective means of achieving a solution of the problem.

Negotiations should be instituted with the U.S.A. with a view to adding to the Pact of Paris clauses providing:

(a) That in the event of an outbreak involving any of its parties, the question as to which belligerent is guilty of using war as an instrument of national policy, shall be settled by a permanent international judicial body.

The Permanent Court of International Justice might be designated as such body.

The terms of Article I of the Pact of Paris might be used as a guide in determining the above question; that is to say, that the state initiating hostilities in breach of an agreement to submit disputes for peaceful settlement might be designated as using war as an instrument of national policy, and as being an aggressor.

(b) That when the question of aggression is settled as above, all the signatory states shall at once sever all relations with the aggressor state, prohibit all intercourse between their citizens and the aggressor state or its citizens, and jointly and severally guarantee the security of the commerce of the signatory states as against the aggressor.

Canada }
Naval }
Disarmament }

CANADA AND THE PROBLEM OF NAVAL DISARMAMENT

- - - - -

During the winter of 1928-29, some members of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs formed a Round Table to consider the Problem of Naval Disarmament. Several meetings were held, and the results of the discussions were presented at a full meeting of the Branch held on the 29th April, 1929, and presided over by Col. Gerald Birks. Mr Warwick Chipman, K.C., the Chairman of the Round Table, made the report; He said:-

As we all know -

" The Institute, as such, is pre-
" cluded by its rules from expressing
" an opinion on any aspect of international
" affairs."

I take it, however, that papers containing conclusions can be read at Group Meetings and that the fact that a number of persons agree in the conclusions does not bring the papers under the ban of the rule.

I am, then, merely introducing to the Branch, as a whole, a statement of the conclusions of those of us who formed the Round Table on Naval Disarmament which worked throughout the autumn and winter. These conclusions represent, to a certain extent, a compromise, but, so far as the Group as a whole is concerned, they remain merely the conclusions of a

number

number of individual members for discussion by the Branch. In putting them before you, some sort of prefatory statement seems advisable, and, in making that statement, I should also say that I may be emphasizing more than some other members of the Group might have done, certain of the points involved.

It seems fairly obvious that the countries which are chiefly interested in the problem of naval disarmament, and which must set the pace for the rest of the world, are the two outstanding Maritime Powers, the British Empire and the United States of America.

It also seems obvious that from its special position geographically, no part of the British Empire has a greater interest than Canada in a happy solution of the problem, which is, in essence, to find a kind of agreement which will permit of a real measure of naval disarmament without unduly compromising the duties, rights and interests of the two great Commonwealths.

Both Commonwealths have been brought up for generations to understand what Admiral Mahan taught of "the influence of sea power upon history", and the annals of both shew sufficient illustrations of the theme, particularly in the Napoleonic Wars,

the American Civil War, and the World War.

It does not seem correct to say that each Commonwealth supports a particular doctrine. There are really two traditional contentions: the first, as to the right of the belligerent to use sea power to the full against its enemy, even though neutrals must suffer; and, the second, the right of neutrals to protection against an excessive use of sea power by a belligerent.

Both Commonwealths have supported each contention in turn; both when at war have pushed as far as they might, through their navies, the weapons of blockade and of the seizure of contraband. Each when neutral has endeavoured to limit as much as it could the use of those weapons against its own citizens. Each when neutral endeavours to maintain as far as may be the freedom of the seas. Each when at war does its utmost to interfere with that freedom for all others but itself. And the problem lies in the fact that each wishes to maintain a navy large enough to support whichever of these two contradictory policies it might find itself at any given time most

interested

interested in supporting.

No more interesting illustration can be given than was presented in the late War. You will remember that the Allied Powers, backed by the British Navy, gradually extended the lists of contraband goods liable to capture until there was almost nothing which human beings could deal in that did not come under the head of "contraband". As has been pointed out by Lord Cecil and Mr Arnold-Forster in the paper to which I shall refer again later:-

" We stopped such things as soap
" and coffee because a dirty and miser-
" able nation would be more inclined
" for peace! "

From dealing with contraband, the Allied Powers went to such lengths as not only to black-list goods, but black-list traders in neutral countries.

Let me remind you of the statement of Mr Asquith on the 1st of March, 1915:-

" Now from the state-
" ment I have just read out of the re-
" taliatory measures we propose to adopt,
" the words 'blockade' and 'contra-
" band' and other technical terms

" of

" of international law do not occur, and
 " advisedly so. In dealing with an
 " opponent who has openly repudiated all
 " the restraints, both of law and of humanity,
 " we are not going to allow our efforts to
 " be strangled in a network of juridical nice-
 " ties. We do not intend to put into
 " operation any measures which we do not think
 " to be effective, and I need not say we shall
 " carefully avoid any measures which violate the
 " rules of humanity or of honesty. Subject
 " to these two conditions I say to our enemy
 " that under existing conditions there
 " is no form of economic pressure to which we
 " do not consider ourselves entitled to resort.
 " If, as a consequence, neutrals suffer in-
 " convenience, and loss of trade, we regret it,
 " but we beg them to remember that this phase of
 " the War was not initiated by us."

Let me also read the Official American
 Comment at the time upon this policy:-

" The scope and effect of the policy are
 " extraordinary. British steamship companies
 " will not accept cargoes from the proscribed
 " firms or transport their goods to any port;
 " and steamship lines of neutral ownership
 " understand that if they accept freight
 " from them they are likely to be denied coal
 " at British ports and excluded from other
 " privileges which they have usually enjoyed,
 " and may themselves be put upon the Black List.
 " Neutral bankers refuse loans to those on the
 " List, and neutral merchants decline to contract
 " for their goods, fearing a like proscription.
 " It appears that British officials regard the
 " prohibitions of the Black List as applicable
 " to domestic commercial transactions in
 " foreign countries, as well as in Great Britain
 " and her dependencies, for Americans doing
 " business in foreign countries have been put
 " on notice that their dealings with black-listed
 " firms are to be regarded as subject to veto
 " by the British Government. By the same
 " principle Americans in the United States might
 " be made subject to similar punitive action if
 " they were found dealing with any of their own
 " countrymen whose names had thus been listed . .
 " . . . These measures . . . are inevitably and
 " essentially inconsistent with the rights of
 " the citizens of all nations not involved in the
 " war."

(The Acting Secretary of State to Mr Page, 26th July,
 1916, American White Book, Volume 2, page 148.)

We can all remember how nearly this state of affairs brought us into collision with the United States, and how it caused a great warship building programme on the part of that country in the resolve to defend the sacred rights of neutrals.

Then the United States became one of us, and went even farther than the Allies in the measures it proposed and put into action. From being a country which nearly went to war for the freedom of the seas in the interest of neutrals, it became one of the Powers chiefly engaged in putting an end to that freedom as part of its efforts to preserve a larger freedom and to defeat an aggressor.

With the end of the War came a return on the part of the United States to its earlier attitude, and, as a consequence, the second of the famous Fourteen Points, demanded as an international doctrine "Absolute Freedom in the Navigation of the Seas outside territorial waters, alike in peace as in war, except as the seas may be closed, in whole or in part, for the enforcement of international covenants", and President Wilson quite logically proceeded to press for the freedom of the seas and at the same time for the principle subsequently embodied in Article XVI of the Covenant of the League of Nations, as follows:-

" Should any member of the League
 " resort to war in disregard of its covenants
 " under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall ipso

" facto

" facto be deemed to have committed an
 " act of war against all other members of
 " the League, which hereby undertake im-
 " mediately to subject it to the severance
 " of all trade or financial relations, the
 " prohibition of all intercourse between their
 " nations and the nationals of the covenant-
 " breaking State, and the prevention of all
 " financial, commercial, or personal inter-
 " course between the nationals of the
 " covenant-breaking State and the neutrals
 " of any other State, whether a member of the
 " League or not."

This scheme of economic boycott is the modern version of blockade and contraband, and by it the members of the League abolish all neutral rights in a war of aggression and undertake to police their own subjects so that the victim of aggression need not rely upon its own unaided efforts to prevent trading with the aggressor.

It should be emphasized that President Wilson's proposal contained two ideas which must go together in any attempt to make up a consistent whole, and I think that it is clear that our present problem lies in the fact that each of the two Commonwealths, through force of circumstances, has come to support only half of this whole. We signed the Covenant of the League and adopted Article 16, which is the necessary concomitant of any doctrine of the freedom of the seas - no freedom for the aggressor, and no freedom for neutrals who wish to trade with and aid the aggressor. Or, rather, no neutrality where there has been aggression. But we did not accept the doctrine of the freedom of the seas in private wars - that is,

in wars not of punishment against an aggressor - and the United States did not ratify the Covenant.

As everyone knows, the Washington Conference put the two navies on a par as regards battleships. It was not possible, for reasons which need not be gone into now, for them to come to an agreement on cruisers and smaller craft; and the fact is that, while we may talk about parity and may achieve parity mathematically in battleships, we cannot achieve it in cruisers while the two Commonwealths remain in such different circumstances, and while it is at all possible that their navies may be holding irreconcilible doctrines as to neutral rights.

It is difficult, therefore, to see how the Geneva Conference of 1927 could have ended otherwise than it did, having regard to the doctrines respectively held.

As to the recent Disarmament Conference at Geneva and the proposals made by Mr Gibson, these have not come to us in sufficient detail to allow of any satisfactory discussion, but it would seem still to be the case that the problem cannot be treated as one of mathematics.

The alternatives before us, then, seem to be the following:-

Firstly, to proceed upon a naval race,

Secondly, to ignore the problem; and

Thirdly,

Thirdly, to come to an agreement upon naval policy.

As to the first, until at least the British Dominions greatly increase their population and resources, it would seem certain that we cannot win in a naval building competition if the United States seriously desires to contest.

As for the second, an attitude of indifference gets us nowhere and really results in a naval race. If navies exist to support policies which may come into conflict, it is nonsense for Power A to say that it may wish in certain eventualities to frustrate the policy of Power B, but that it is indifferent as to its ability to do so.

As for the third alternative, it necessitates concessions by the British Empire to neutrals in private war, and concessions by the United States as against neutrals in public wars. In other words, we suggest that the two parts of the doctrine put forward by President Wilson must be united.

What are the possibilities in this connection? It seems that the British attitude is undergoing a considerable change. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, speaking on the 12th February, said:-

" Blockade, our traditional weapon
" in war, has become far more dangerous to
" ourselves than to others."

On the same day, the Liverpool Shipowners'

Association

Association pointed out that -

" Out of every seven loaves eaten in
" Great Britain, six are made of imported
" wheat."

The country of which this can be said is surely living in a glass house, particularly when account is taken of the growing power of aeroplane and submarine attack.

The most outstanding statement of the British position is that set forth by Lord Cecil and Mr Arnold-Forster in the paper read before the Institute in London on the 26th February, 1929, and reported with the subsequent debate in the March number of the Journal of the Institute. As you all have this before you, it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to it, and in particular to the conclusions set forth on pages 100 and 101.

As for the American attitude, this also seems to be undergoing considerable modification. It is true that Senator Borah still puts forward a purely one-sided suggestion when he says:-

" The Congress favours a treaty or
" treaties with all the principal maritime
" nations regulating the conduct of belli-
" gerents and neutrals in war at sea, in-
" cluding the inviolability of private pro-
" perty thereon. Such treaties to be
" negotiated if practically possible prior
" to the meeting of the conference on limita-
" tion of armaments in 1931."

But as against Senator Borah, we have the recent Briand-Kellogg Pact, with its very important implication. Since the Pact there can be no future private war that has any rights about it, whether neutral rights, or otherwise.

As Dr. Shotwell states:-

" This country in insisting on its
" full privilege of supplying arms to a
" self confessed aggressor becomes merely,

" before

" before the rest of the world at least,
" an accomplice of the aggressor."

Something of this is expressed in the Capper Resolution of February 1929:-

" That whenever the President determines
" and by proclamation declares that any country
" has violated the multilateral treaty for
" the renunciation of war, it shall be unlawful,
" unless provided by act of Congress or by
" proclamation of the President, to export
" to such country arms, munitions, implements
" of war, or other articles for use in war,
" until the President shall, by proclamation,
" declare that such violation no longer continues."

Mr C.P. Howland of the Foreign Policy Association puts the suggestion in this way:-

" The contracting parties agree not to
" interfere with neutral non-contraband com-
" merce at sea in case of a private war.
" The contracting parties will not insist
" on the traditional rights of neutral trade
" in case of public war."

One must, in passing, point out that it is useless now to attempt to distinguish between contraband and non-contraband neutral commerce.

Professor Jessup, in his pamphlet "American Neutrality and International Police, issued before the Pact, for the outlawry of war, made the following suggestions:-

" If the United States
" is in sympathy with the general plan, its
" cooperation need not take the form of join-
" ing the League. It may:

" 1. Consent to a revision of the exist-
" ing rules of neutrality so that the United
" States could, at its discretion, discriminate
" against an aggressor.

" 2. Ratify a general treaty renouncing
" war, and as a result cooperate, passively
" or actively, in reprisals against a state
" breaking its treaty pledge.

" 3. Agree to the abolition of the
" 'institution of war', which would result in
" eliminating neutral rights and duties.

" 4. Prohibit the export of arms, munitions
" or other goods and materials to either -

" (a) An aggressor state, or

" (b) Any belligerent.

" 5.

" 5. Refrain from protecting the
 " rights of its nationals under existing
 " law, when such rights are impaired by the
 " application of international police
 " measures."

Finally, we have the very important proposals of Mr J.W. Davis in a recent number of "Foreign Affairs" to the effect that the Empire and the States should join in naval action against an aggressor, but that in private wars, i.e., where neither party could be established to be an aggressor, both should guarantee the freedom of the seas.

It seems reasonable, then, to say that the chances of an agreement are daily improving.

With these preliminaries, I now proceed to read the paragraphs of our statement:-

(1) That one of the most serious issues in the Empire's foreign affairs today is the problem of naval armament as between the Empire and the United States.

(2) That no part of the British Empire has a greater interest than Canada in a happy solution of this problem.

(3) That the problem is how to prevent a naval race between the two Commonwealths without unduly compromising the duties, rights and interests of either.

(4) That this problem cannot be solved by merely ignoring it.

(5) That the British Empire cannot remain indifferent to an unlimited programme on the part of any other state.

(6) That an agreement for parity between the two Commonwealths is impossible of formulation.

(7) That the use of the British Navy for economic pressure on an enemy is justifiable for service in a "public war" resulting from the obligations of the League of Nations, but that its effective use for that purpose is impossible, without an arrangement with the United States.

(8) That the British Empire in our generation cannot count upon being superior in material naval strength to the United States, if the latter refuse to allow it.

(9) That the following proposals are offered as an effective means of achieving a solution of the problem:-

Negotiations should be instituted with the U.S.A. with a view to adding to the Pact of Paris clauses providing:-

(a) That in the event of an outbreak involving any of its parties, the question as to which belligerent is guilty of using war as an instrument of national policy, shall be settled by a permanent international judicial body.

The Permanent Court of International Justice might be designated as such body.

The terms of Article I of the Pact of Paris might be used as a guide in determining the above question; that is to say, that the state initiating hostili-

ties in breach of an agreement to submit disputes for peaceful settlement might be designated as using war as an instrument of national policy, and as being an aggressor.

(b) That when the question of aggression is settled as above, all the signatory states shall at once sever all relations with the aggressor state, prohibit all intercourse between their citizens and the aggressor state or its citizens, and jointly and severally guarantee the security of the commerce of the signatory state as against the aggressor.

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A discussion followed, of which the following is a summary:-

COL. WILFRED BOVEY: The outstanding feature of the discussions by the Naval Round Table is, to my mind, that the members, starting from different premises, were able to discover a conclusion satisfactory to all of them.

On points (1), (2) and (3) of the report, there did not seem much ground for difference.

As regards Articles (4) and (5) my own view at the beginning of the discussion was that the existence and size of a navy depended purely on economic requirements.

requirements. I had always felt that the British Navy was supported by British commerce, just as commerce would support any other insurance scheme. As the discussion proceeded, I came to the conclusion that this sort of automatic control was unsatisfactory and that all thinking people, not only in England but in the Dominions, were bound to take cognizance of the question.

Article (6) results of necessity from a proper understanding of the underlying principles. The United States is a solid unit, the British Empire a scattered one. The United States has a comparatively negligible merchant fleet; the British Empire has a comparatively large one. During any war Britain must import to live; the United States has no need to do so. If Britain is at war she must, under the present system, prevent all American trade with European enemies. The United States would desire to foster such trade. If the United States were at war, they would have no need to protect their imports, as they would not need any. Hence, under the present system, Britain needs a multiplicity of small cruisers scattered all over the world to protect any number of trade routes. The United States primarily needs large cruisers which can protect her commerce against interference by other cruisers.

I am able to agree with Article (7) because I believe that many citizens of the United States accept their country's present attitude purely for reasons of self interest. Their principal aim is commercial prosperity and ultimate commercial supremacy. I refer to what John Carter in his latest book "Conquest" calls "America's painless Imperialism". They recognise that the surest way of ensuring commercial progress is by imposing peace on other people. But if peace fails them they will turn to war. Hence, I agree with those who have reached the same conclusion from another point of view, that however much the League of Nations may approve, any interference with American commerce is an invitation to war.

Article (8) represents a compromise. Originally the word "material" was not included. I believe that even in modern days the man is far more important than the machine. I admit that the United States could build a bigger fleet than England, but this does not mean that they could find the men to man it or give them the morale to win battles. Thus, I am in concurrence with the Article as now stated.

Article (9) - As the discussions come

back

back to me, there was a wide difference between the proposals for the final Article. One point of view was that the present doctrines of contraband, visit and search, etc. should be given up. My own proposal was an iron-clad all-weather peace pact between Britain and the United States. This, I am convinced from the various comments I have heard, is impossible at present, although I still do not believe that it is altogether impossible. The next best thing is to devise a pact which will prevent Britain and the United States from being dragged into war with each other owing to interference by one with the commerce of the other during international police action. I feel quite confident that Professor Corbett's proposals on Article (9), if adopted, would secure this end.

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DR. J. P. DAY: I would like to draw attention to the fact that the defending belligerent has under the proposal to await the decision of a Court of Justice before taking such action as is intended to be sanctioned if the war be declared a "public war". It is my opinion that, considering the crippling disadvantage that might result, some arrangement would have to be made for the interim period.

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PROFESSOR ADAIR: The proposals in clause (9) seem to me to be entirely futile and impractical because they ignore the possibility of private wars and assume that the Pact of Paris will abolish all war except such as is declared as the result of a decision by the signatories to the Pact that one of them has broken its terms. This assumption is the result of a hopeful closing of one's eyes to the facts:

(a) That the reservations made by Great Britain and the United States alone to the Pact open the door wide for private wars which would be no breach of the Pact;

(b) That, while in a war between two unimportant states, and one in which the larger states were not vitally interested, the signatories of the Pact might come to an agreement to wage a public war on the aggressor, there does not seem today the slightest chance that in the case of a war between two great powers, or, as is more likely to happen, between two great groups of powers, any such agreement would be come to. Therefore, it is only to wholly unimportant wars that the powers could stop outright if they so desired, that the legal process the authors of clause (9) suggest, could apply;

(c) That the determination of the aggressor is a practical impossibility while a war is in progress,
and

and history has shewn that it is extraordinarily difficult even after peace has been established, and national patriotism has been soothed. It is still uncertain who was the technical aggressor in the Franco-German War of 1870. And, if it is not wholly a question of determining a definite fact - who took warlike measures first - but, as is suggested in clause (9) of determining, in the nebulous words of the first article of the Pact, who first used war or its threat as an instrument of national policy, the difficulty becomes infinitely greater, and all that would result would be another instance of the futility of legal formulae, and slow-grinding legal procedure in the face of human passions, and national determination to prove its country right at all costs.

I doubt, therefore, if the suggested procedure is going to be any good. Even in potentially public wars, diplomacy is likely to weigh far more heavily than lawyers' phrases, and, in private wars, it is obviously useless. As private wars are the ones to be feared, and as the suggested solution provides no sense of security, it has no value as a step to disarmament, which was the subject the Round Table took for discussion, and which, incidentally, is not mentioned at all in the report, though discussed by Mr Chipman in his introductory remarks.

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There is one clear issue, however, that may be stated. Future wars are going to be largely economic; protection of trade is going to be one of the most important functions of national navies if conditions remain as they are. If the safety of sea-borne trade were assured, the ground would be largely cut from under the feet of the more rampant "Big Navy" school, and it would be far more difficult for them to shew that their navy was not being maintained purely for offensive purposes, and therefore in clear breach of the Pact of Paris which their country had accepted. This security, which is essential to any honest naval disarmament, can be attained by Great Britain's accepting what has been mentioned for years by many jurists as a very desirable change in International Law: "That all private property on the sea is exempt from capture". On the whole, Great Britain stands to gain by the change because she is most dependent on sea-borne trade in time of war. If she fails to agree, the charge that has often been brought against her, that she maintains her navy largely for aggressive purposes, can be reiterated with a great deal of truth. This is a simple change: it would be soon regarded as a well established part of International Law and would receive prestige from that association, and, most important of all, it would on the whole be kept, for the simple reason that it was to the

interest

interest of everyone to keep it, just as, even in the late War, the Red Cross arrangements, to mention but one case, were satisfactorily maintained. It would involve no dubious legal machinery; no very involved arguments or interpretation; and no diplomatic chicanery as would the proposals in clause (9). And, lastly, it would be very difficult for the United States to refuse to accept this suggestion which they themselves have supported for years. Therefore, I propose as clause (9) "That all private property on the sea be exempt from capture"; the proposals in the present clause (9) might come in as clause (10) to deal with the exceptional case of a public war. They could do no harm, and they might some day be invoked when Monaco declares war on France.

.....

DEAN CORBETT: Mr Adair's interpretation of the reservations of the Pact of Paris is far too wide. When the Pact was being negotiated, it was not anticipated that it would become so nearly universal as it is now likely to be. I believe that the main purpose of the reservations made by Great Britain and the United States was to safeguard their liberty of action as against non-contracting states.

Even if these reservations must still be considered as adhering to the Pact, they do not by any means cover all kinds of disputes in which Great

Britain and the United States may be involved. Any number of difficulties may arise which would not affect the "special areas" or come within the scope of the Munroe Doctrine. Therefore the Pact does constitute an advance, even with the reservations. I would agree with Mr Adair to this extent, that the Pact would inspire infinitely more confidence, and become an infinitely more effective instrument of peace if the whole mystery of reservation were cleared away. We might, possibly, even add a paragraph to the Naval Round Table's report suggesting that, in view of the probable universality of the Pact of Paris, all reservations be withdrawn.

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PROFESSOR WAUGH: In view of the reservations made by certain signatories of the Paris Pact, there is still, in my opinion, a considerable risk of private war. I could not support the doctrine that in a private war all private property should be immune from capture at sea. While I have no authority to speak for anyone else, I believe that my attitude is shared by one or two members of the Naval Round Table who have taken a prominent part in its discussions but are not present this evening.

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MR CHIPMAN: The diversity of views expressed in this discussion, and particularly as between Professor Waugh and Professor Adair, will serve to shew the difficulties in the way of any more detailed statement than the one I introduced. So far as it goes, it is, at least, an attempt to come to some practical conclusions upon a question which can no longer remain a football for academic debate.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

Montreal, May 12, 1930.

Dear Sir,-

A report together with certain supplementary memoranda dealing with the research work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs has been received from Prof. Norman MacKenzie, Chairman of the Research Committee of the Institute.

This report deals with a number of matters concerning the preparation of papers in connection with the recent conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Kyoto, Japan, and discusses the question of the future organization of the research work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

It has been decided that the report is too long to make practicable the circulation of copies to every member of the Montreal branch. The Honorary Secretary has, however, a few copies available and will be glad to make a copy available to any member who may wish to see this report.

Yours truly,

G.R. PARKIN,

Honorary Secretary.
Montreal Branch.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

Montreal, Oct 15, 1930

Dear Sir:-

The 28th Regular Meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held at the Faculty Club, 3600 University Street, on Monday, October 20th at 8.30 P.M.

At this meeting Prof. P.E. Corbett will present a summary of what he considers to be the principle conclusions indicated by last year's discussion of Canadian-American Relations. Copies of the summary prepared by Prof. Corbett are being mimeographed and will be sent out to all members prior to the meeting.

G.R. Parkin,

Honorary Secretary,

Montreal Branch.

c/o SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

OF CANADA

Dominion Square,

Montreal.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

Montreal, October 29, 1930.

Dear Sir,-

Towards the end of last season (1929-1930) the Institute decided to form two groups to be designated respectively "Political" and "Economic" for the purpose of study and discussion during the season 1930-1931.

At the 27th regular meeting of the branch held on October 1st, 1930 it was eventually decided, after careful consideration, to adopt the following topics of study for these groups:-

1. For the Political group:- "The Conduct of Canadian Foreign Affairs".
2. For the Economic group:- "The Causes of World Economic Depression".

The topic originally suggested for the Economic group, viz:- "Economic Rivalry between the British Empire and the United States" was replaced by the above topic since it was considered that this subject would be of particular interest to many members at the present time, whereas the subject first suggested would have amounted in large measure to a repetition of last year's discussion of Canadian-American Relations.

At this meeting, the Chairman of the branch was empowered to appoint two sub-committees to draw up suggested programmes in connection with these topics. The reports of these two sub-committees were presented to the 28th regular meeting held on October 20th, 1930 and were approved by the meeting, subject of course, to such changes as the groups themselves, when formed, might wish to make. Copies of these two reports are attached.

It has also been decided, if a sufficient number of members indicate their interest, to form a third group for the study of Far Eastern questions, in connection with and in preparation for the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in China in the autumn of 1931. This group, if formed, may be expected to relate its programme to the questions that are likely to be discussed at this Conference.

During the coming year therefore the Institute will carry on its activities as follows:-

A. General meetings of the Institute will be held from time to time for the purposes of:-

- (a) Meeting and having discussion with any person of distinction in the field of international affairs who may be passing through Montreal.
(Number of meetings uncertain)

(b) Receiving and discussing reports of work done in the Political, Economic (or Far Eastern) groups of the Institute. (There will probably be about two such meetings during the year).

B. Meetings of the Political, Economic and (if formed) the Far Eastern groups for the special study of the topics mentioned above will be held under arrangements to be decided upon by the groups themselves. (Each group will probably meet about ten times during the year).

C. Occasional special luncheon meetings to meet people passing through Montreal will, if necessary, be arranged from time to time. (number of meetings uncertain).

It is hoped that this arrangement will give some practical recognition of the fact that the ability of each member to contribute to the Institute's activities must necessarily vary according to individual circumstances and interests.

On the one hand, a considerable number of members, representative of all elements in the branch, have expressed a desire for the formation of relatively small specialised groups to undertake the regular study of some particular topic. The Political and Economic groups are therefore being organized to meet the desire of those members who are anxious to undertake something in the nature of systematic study and who are definitely prepared to take a share in the work necessarily involved. It should perhaps be pointed out that the proposed programmes of work for the Economic and Political groups, which accompany this notice, are in no sense binding on the groups, and it will rest entirely with the groups themselves when formed to make whatever changes may seem to them desirable. Each of these groups will probably hold about ten meetings during the period November 1930 to April 1931 and their success will very largely depend on the ability of the members composing the group to be present at a large proportion of the meetings and to take their share in the work involved. Each group will, at its first meeting, elect its own Chairman, Rapporteur and Secretary who will act as an Executive Committee for the group and will be responsible for making all arrangements required for carrying on the work of the group.

On the other hand the general meetings and special luncheon meetings of the Institute referred to above will enable those members who either cannot or do not care to join the more specialised groups, to take part in the Institute's activities and also to keep in touch in a more general way with the work that is being done in the Political and Economic groups.

Within about a week from the date of this notice it is planned to call the first meetings of each of the groups. It is requested therefore that those members who may wish to join any of the three groups should send in their names to the Honorary Secretary if possible not later than November 5th, indicating to which group, if any, they wish to belong.

Any member desiring further information on any point is invited to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

G.R.PARKIN,

Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

c/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of
Canada,
Dominion Square
Montreal.

Plateau 3131.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

November 27, 1930.

Dear Sir:

There are still available a certain number of copies of the various publications shown in the attached list. These have been obtained for the convenience of members of the Branch and are available on application to the Honorary Secretary at the prices indicated.

Since this list was first circulated to members on October 1, 1930, copies of certain additional publications have been obtained and these have been added to the attached list.

Members desiring to obtain one or more copies of all or any of these publications are asked to mark the enclosed form accordingly and return it to the Honorary Secretary. The supply of copies actually on hand is limited to the number indicated in the left-hand column and requests will be dealt with in the order in which they are received.

The cost of any publications ordered by members will be charged to their account by the Honorary Treasurer.

G. R. PARKIN

Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

c/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Plateau 3131.

Number on Hand	Description	Price to Members	Indicate in this Column the Number of Copies Req'd.
11	Report of the Indian Statutory Commission. Volume 1 - "Survey" Cmd. 3568, 1930	.90¢
11	Report of the Indian Statutory Commission. Volume 2 - "Recommendations" Cmd. 3569, 1930	.90¢
27	"The Times" Indian Report Supplement. London, June 10, 1930. Volume 1. "The Problem Surveyed" (8 page summary of Vol. 1, "Simon" Report.)	.05¢
27	"The Times" Indian Report Supplement, London, June 24, 1930. Volume 2, "Recommendations" (8 page summary of Vol. 2, "Simon" Report.)	.05¢
26	"Gold and the Price Level". A memorandum on the Economic Consequences of Changes in the value of Gold". by Sir Henry Strakosh, C.B.E. London: Supplement to the Economist July 5, 1930. (11 pages including diagrams and supporting statistics.)	.15¢
15	The World Economic Conference. (Geneva 1927). Final Report. (Published by the League of Nations.	.25¢
6 (on order)	Interim Report of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee. (Ser.L.O.N.P.1930. II.26)	.75¢
6	Selected Documents submitted to the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee. (C374.M.160.1930.II).	.60¢
Will be ordered on request	Legislation on Gold. (Ser.L.O.N.P.1930. II.29)	3.00

Please send me copies of the foregoing publications, as indicated by me above, to the address given below, the cost being charged to my account.

NAME
ADDRESS
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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

November 27, 1930.

Dear Sir:

Announcement of Meeting.

The 29th regular meeting of the Branch will be held at 8.30 P. M. on Friday, December 5th in the Council Room of the Arts Building, McGill University.

This meeting has been arranged for the purpose of discussing the subject selected for study by the Political Group, namely, "The Conduct of Canadian Foreign Affairs."

Mr. M. Pearson, First Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, will address the meeting and the subsequent discussion will be opened by Professor P. E. Corbett.

Political Group

On account of the very great interest shown by members of the Branch in the work of the Economic Group, it has appeared desirable to modify the arrangements originally contemplated in regard to the formation of a Political Group. Instead of the series of special meetings for the study of "The Conduct of Canadian Foreign Affairs" previously proposed for the Political Group, it is intended to arrange a series of about four or five general meetings of the Branch for the discussion of subjects of a more or less political nature, as follows:-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Speaker</u>
1. Friday, December 5th.	"The Conduct of Canadian Foreign Affairs"	Mr. M. Pearson, First Secretary of the Department of External Affairs, Ottawa. Discussion opened by Prof. P.E. Corbett.
2. Approximately end of January.	"Public Opinion and Foreign Affairs".	Prof. W.W. McLaren, Secretary of the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass.
3. Probably in February	A meeting to discuss the question of "Defence" from the Canadian point of view.	To be arranged
4. Some time in February and/or March	Russia (1 or 2 meetings)	To be arranged
5. Probably March	Political aspects of the questions being discussed in the Economic Group's study of "Causes of World Economic Depression". (This meeting will only take place if the meetings of the Economic Group, as they proceed, indicate that some discussion of the political aspect would be possible and worth while.)	To be arranged

In addition to the above, it is intended that the final meeting of the Economic Group, which will take the form of a general summing up of the previous meetings, will take place at a general meeting, probably to be held some time in April.

The above proposals are tentative and are necessarily subject to modification, but the Committee hope that a series of meetings along the above lines will, if it is possible to arrange them, prove of interest to members of the Branch. Further details regarding the above meetings will be circulated as and when definite arrangements are completed.

Far Eastern Group

As no members of the Branch have expressed a desire for the formation of a group to study Far Eastern Affairs, no arrangements for such a group are being made.

G. R. PARKIN
Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

December 3, 1930.

Dear Sir:

The third meeting of the Economic Group has been arranged to take place, as already determined, on Monday, December 8, at 8.30 P. M., in the Council Room of the Arts Building, McGill University.

A discussion on the "Gold Situation", as related to the present world economic depression, will be introduced by Messrs. Parkin, Savard and Budden.

Yours truly,

W. H. BUDDEN,
Secretary,
Economic Group,
c/o Sun Life Assurance
Company of Canada,
Dominion Square - Montreal

Pl. 3131.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

December 3, 1930.

Dear Sir:

Attached herewith is a copy of the summary of last year's discussion on Canadian-American Relations, as amended at the 28th Regular Meeting of the Branch held on October 20th, 1930.

This summary will be sent to England in due course with a view to publication in the Journal of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, as representing with reasonable accuracy the general opinion of the majority of those members who attended the meetings. It was evident, however, from many of the actual discussions which took place that there are a number of members who would find themselves to a greater or less extent in disagreement with one or more parts of this summary. It will add greatly to the interest and value of publishing this summary in the Journal of the Royal Institute if there is added to it a supplement recording any contrary opinions held by individual members, whether such disagreement takes the form of an outright difference of opinion or merely a difference in the degree of emphasis given to this or that aspect.

The Committee, therefore, are anxious to obtain any such expressions of opinion from members so that these may be added as a supplement to the summary under the names of the individual members concerned.

Members of the Branch, whether or not they attended all or any of these meetings, are invited to send in any comments they care to make. Members who intend to submit any comments are asked to send them so as to reach the Honorary Secretary not later than December 31st.

Yours truly,

G. R. PARKIN,
Honorary Secretary.

c/o Sun Life Assce. Co.
of Canada.

CANADIAN AMERICAN RELATIONS

The Montreal Branch devoted itself in the session of 1929-1930 to a study of Canadian relations with the United States. In doing so its purpose was to examine not so much the more or less familiar facts of everyday intercourse between the two countries as the general trend of our relations and the political and social consequences which they are producing or are likely to produce. We desired above all to find out, if we could, how far Canadian Nationalism has been stimulated by dealings with the United States, how far nationhood is threatened by our juxtaposition with so prosperous and powerful a neighbour, what justification there may be for the view that similarity of conditions, plus direct economic and social influence, is forcing us into the common mould of American civilisation and that there will shortly remain little reason or desire for political separateness.

INFLUENCE OF RACE

The racial texture of our population has been one guarantee of independence vis-a-vis the United States. British racial sentiment, assisted by the confidence of French-Canadians in Great Britain's protection of their liberties, has bound us to the mother country. These deterrents may be expected to weaken as the generations separating the English-speaking Canadian from Great Britain accumulate and as, by processes of migration, our population is assimilated to that of the United States. Nevertheless our inheritance of British political and judicial institutions will probably continue to be appreciated by a people of increasingly composite character. In particular, the relative efficiency of these institutions in the protection of individual liberty and maintenance of order, compared with those operating in the United States, should go some way to make up for the dilution of blood.

As for the present time, we came to the conclusion that we had not discovered anywhere in Canada any important body of opinion which favoured casting off the imperial connection. Even those who insist upon the whole substance of autonomy - and this is perhaps the dominant temper of the generation that will enter politics within the next decade - generally regard autonomy as compatible with a united Commonwealth. They have for the most part an intimate conviction of concrete advantages and

abstract prestige arising out of membership in the British family, and they see also in that purely voluntary association the best opportunity of enlarging Canada's contribution to human welfare. moreover many Canadians are deeply attached to the literature, institutions and history of the old country and would do much to maintain a closer tie of sentiment than if Canada were to separate from the British Empire. This mentality militates directly against union with the United States.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE.

The fear of economic subjection to the United States, to be followed possibly by political absorption, however inadequate its justification, has added impetus to the growth of Canadian national sentiment. The "Canada First" campaigns have been directed primarily against the United States, but secondarily also against our imperial partners. The fear is much less general and vivid than it came to be in the reciprocity election of 1911. It has in some measure yielded to facts. Canadians now own eighty percent of the country's wealth and sixty-five percent of all capital invested here; they are moreover finding an increasing surplus to invest abroad. But American investments in Canada and Canadian investments in the United States need no special political protection. There is a high degree of mutual understanding and confidence in business matters, each side counting on the other for stability of government and fulfilment of obligations. Finally, it is not insignificant that a considerable share of the American investment in Canada has taken the form of branch factories manufacturing goods for British markets. These goods enjoy British preferences, and the American capitalist who derives his profit from their sale has substantial reasons for opposing any tendency that might deprive this Dominion of its status as a British nation.

TARIFFS

While the fear of economic domination has largely died away, commercial relations with the United States have provided another stimulus to nationalism. That is the resentment aroused by American tariff policy. Rightly or wrongly large numbers of Canadians have felt that policy to be a gratuitous injury, an expression of selfish commercial

ambition, an endeavour to achieve ruthless trade monopoly. The result has been a strengthening of the consciousness of common interest as between the various sections of this country, a strengthening, too, of the determination to be masters of our own resources, and a cry for retaliation. A further consequence may be a reinforcement of the links that bind all the British countries together, but in this connection, no general confidence was expressed that the current efforts to increase inter-Empire commerce would lead to any rapid and considerable diversion of commodity exchanges from foreign to British channels. It was obvious that most of us were doubtful whether one of the conditions precedent to any such diversion, namely a tariff on food and raw materials entering Great Britain, would be realised. Something, however, may be done by increasing the knowledge of resources within the Commonwealth, improving communications and adopting better marketing machinery.

AMERICANISATION

In its social, industrial, religious and intellectual aspects, Canadian life has little to differentiate it from American. The similarity is only partially due to Americanisation in the sense of direct influence and imitation; much of it results from original native response to similar conditions. We do, undoubtedly, depend very largely upon the United States for periodical literature, theatrical and wireless entertainment, and guidance in educational methods. Too much, however, is heard of the banality of these influences, and too little of the better elements which are finding an increasing place in American drama, literature and education. It is true that Canada is becoming less European in these respects, but this is merely one aspect of a growing tendency to look for cultural progress not in the preservation of methods and standards proved and established in Great Britain or in France but in the acceptance of ideals more adapted to North American conditions and the development, by trial and error, of methods calculated to achieve them. Nothing is clearer, however, than that this Association of Canada with the United States in the evolution of a common and distinct civilisation has thus far brought with it no desire for political union.

ANTI-AMERICANISM

In spite of great similarity to the United States in all the details of daily life, in spite of the conscious or unconscious adoption of the same social and intellectual standards, there exists a very considerable and extensive anti-American sentiment in Canada. This springs from a variety of causes, among which may be enumerated.

- (a) The suspicion of imperialistic designs on the part of the United States, a suspicion natural in a small people bordering on a great one;
- (b) A certain sensitiveness, aggravated by consciousness of the great disparity in size, to the flamboyancy of some classes of American at home and abroad;
- (c) Alleged unfair commercial treatment, as in the case of tariffs;
- (d) Border incidents interpreted as indicating disregard, on the part of American officials, for Canadian rights.

A sensationalist press assists in keeping all these causes operative, and some of our patriots foment ill-feeling under the illusion that it guarantees loyalty to the Empire. This anti-Americanism is in ordinary times a superficial irritation, but it can be worked upon for party purposes, as it was in the reciprocity election of 1911; and, if the two countries were more nearly equal in population and general power, it might be a real danger to peace on this continent. Friendship with the United States being one of the essential conditions of the development of Canada as an autonomous British nation, no artificial stimulus should be given to animosity. One mode of increasing confidence in our neighbour would be to strengthen the machinery for the peaceful and orderly adjustment of differences. Hard and fast agreements for arbitration of all claims and disputes not settled in the ordinary course of diplomacy should make for a quite assurance that justice would prevail.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SENTIMENT

In discussions of the whole subject of Canadian-American relations, the tendency was to consider the effect of the United States on Canada and Canada's relations with Great Britain as two competing forces between which Canada was played backward and forward as if subject to forces over which it had no control. In opposition to this very objective view, it was pointed out that one of the greatest factors to prevent the political absorption of

Canada was the existence and development of Canadian national sentiment and a distinctive Canadian character. Some difficulty was found in describing in concrete terms the exact nature of this character, but its existence was recognized as constituting an important safeguard of Canada's integrity.

CONCLUSION. By way of general conclusion, we should like to place on record our opinion that the conduct of commercial and political relations with the United States is the most important concern of the Canadian people in the field of external affairs. There is no sense of insecurity among Canadians. As a people they are confident of "getting on" with their neighbours, and they feel, at the same time, that so long as they are at peace with the United States they have no aggression to fear. One risk involved in membership in the British Commonwealth is that some other portion of it may conceivably become embroiled with the United States, in which event Canada would be confronted with the gravest situation which could arise out of her complex relationships. There is, however, nothing to show that this risk- which, though grave, is generally regarded as remote - is not willingly accepted.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS

The Montreal Branch devoted itself in the session of 1929-1930 to a study of Canadian relations with the United States. In doing so its purpose was to examine not so much the more or less familiar facts of everyday intercourse between the two countries as the general trend of our relations and the political and social consequences which they are producing or are likely to produce. We desired above all to find out, if we could, how far Canadian nationalism has been stimulated by dealings with the United States, how far nationhood is threatened by our juxtaposition with so prosperous and powerful a neighbour, what justification there may be for the impression, often carried away by foreigners, that similarity of conditions, plus direct economic and social influence, is forcing us into the common mould of American civilisation to such a degree that there will shortly remain little reason or desire for political separateness.

INFLUENCE OF RACE.

The racial texture of our population has been one guarantee of independence vis-a-vis the United States. British racial sentiment, assisted by the confidence of French-Canadians in Great Britain's protection of their liberties, has bound us to the mother country. These deterrents may be expected to weaken as the generations separating the English-speaking Canadian from Great Britain accumulate and as, by processes of migration, our population is assimilated to that of the United States. Nevertheless our inheritance of British political and judicial institutions will probably continue to be appreciated by a people of increasingly composite character. In particular, the relative efficiency of these institutions in the protection of individual liberty and maintenance of order, compared with those operating in the United States, should go some way to make up for the dilution of blood.

As for the present time, we came to the conclusion that we had not discovered anywhere in Canada any important body of opinion which favoured casting off the imperial connection. Even those who insist upon the whole substance of autonomy - and this is perhaps the dominant temper of the

generation that will enter politics within the next decade - generally regard autonomy as compatible with a united Commonwealth. They have for the most part an intimate conviction of concrete advantages and abstract prestige arising out of membership in the British family, and they see also in that purely voluntary association the best opportunity of making any valuable contribution towards the establishment of world peace, and to the general advancement of human welfare. This mentality militates directly against political Americanisation.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE.

The fear of economic subjection to the United States, to be followed possibly by political absorption, however inadequate its justification, has added impetus to the growth of Canadian national sentiment. The "Canada First" campaigns have been directed primarily against the United States, but secondarily also against our imperial partners. The fear is much less general and vivid than it came to be in 1911. It has in some measure yielded to facts. Canadians now own eighty percent of the country's wealth and sixty-five percent of all capital invested here; they are moreover finding an increasing surplus to invest abroad. If there were any danger in economic interdependence - and we do not feel that there is - it might lie rather in the interest that Canadians have in American industry and finance than in American economic interest in Canada. The per capita pecuniary equivalent of the first is three times that of the second. But American investments in Canada and Canadian investments in the United States need no special political protection. There is a high degree of mutual understanding and confidence in business matters, each side counting on the other for stability of government and fulfilment of obligations. Finally, it is not insignificant that a considerable share of the American investment in Canada has taken the form of branch factories manufacturing goods for British markets. These goods enjoy British preferences, and the American capitalist who derives his profit from their sale has substantial reasons for opposing any tendency that might deprive this Dominion of its status as a British nation.

TARIFFS.

While the fear of economic domination has largely died away, commercial relations with the United States have provided another stimulus to nationalism. That is the resentment aroused by American tariff policy. Rightly or wrongly large numbers of Canadians have felt that policy to be a gratuitous injury, an expression of selfish commercial ambition, an endeavour to achieve ruthless trade monopoly. The result has been a strengthening of the consciousness of common interest as between the various sections of this country, a strengthening, too, of the determination to be masters of our own resources, and a nation-wide cry for retaliation. A further consequence may be a reinforcement of the links that bind all the British countries together, for we have been driven to seek within the family compensation for the disadvantages imposed upon our trade with the United States. In this connection, no general confidence was expressed that the current efforts to increase inter-Empire commerce would lead to any rapid and considerable diversion of commodity exchanges from foreign to British channels. It was obvious that most of us were doubtful whether one of the conditions precedent to any such diversion, namely a tariff on food and raw materials entering Great Britain, would be realised. Something, however, may be done by increasing the knowledge of resources within the Commonwealth, improving communications, and adopting more convenient modes of delivery.

AMERICANISATION.

In its social, industrial, religious and intellectual aspects, Canadian life has little to differentiate it from American. The similarity is only partially due to Americanisation in the sense of direct influence and imitation; much of it results from original native response to similar conditions. We do, undoubtedly, depend very large upon the United States for periodical literature, theatrical and wireless entertainment, and guidance in educational methods. Too much, however, is heard of the banality of these influences, and too little of the better elements which are finding an increasing place in American drama, literature and education. It is true that Canada is becoming less European in these respects, but there is a growing

tendency to look for cultural progress not in the preservation of methods and standards proved and established in Great Britain or in France but in the acceptance of ideals more adapted to North American conditions and the development, by trial and error, of methods calculated to achieve them. Nothing is clearer, however, than that this joinder of Canada with the United States in the evolution of a common and distinct civilisation has thus far brought with it no desire for political union.

ANTI-AMERICANISM.

In spite of great similarity to the United States in all the details of daily life, in spite of the conscious or unconscious adoption of the same social and intellectual standards, there exists a very considerable and extensive anti-American sentiment in Canada. This springs from a variety of causes, among which must be enumerated

- a) The suspicion or conviction of imperialistic designs on the part of the United States, natural in a small people bordering on a great one;
- b) A certain sensitiveness, aggravated by consciousness of the great disparity in size, to the flamboyancy of some classes of American at home and abroad;
- c) Alleged unfair commercial treatment, as in the case of tariffs;
- d) Border incidents interpreted as indicating disregard, on the part of American officials, for Canadian rights.

A sensationalist press assists in keeping all these causes operative, and some of our patriots foment ill-feeling under the illusion that it guarantees loyalty to the Empire. This anti-Americanism is in ordinary times a superficial irritation, but it can be worked upon for party purposes, as it was in the reciprocity election of 1911; and, if the two countries were more nearly equal in population and general power, it might be a real danger to peace on this continent. Friendship with the United States being one of the essential conditions of the development of Canada as an autonomous British nation, no artificial stimulus should be given to animosity. One mode of increasing confidence in our neighbour would be to strengthen the machinery for the peaceful and orderly adjustment of differences. Hard and fast agreements for arbitration of all claims and disputes not settled in the ordinary course of

diplomacy should make for a quiet assurance that justice would prevail.

CONCLUSION.

By way of general conclusion, we should like to place on record our opinion that the conduct of Canada's relations with the United States is perhaps the most important business of this country. There is no sense of insecurity among Canadians. As a people they are confident of "getting on" with their neighbours, and they feel, at the same time, that so long as they are at peace with the United States they have no aggression to fear. One risk involved in membership in the British Commonwealth is that some other portion of it may conceivably become embroiled with the United States, in which event Canada would be confronted with the gravest situation which could arise out of her complex relationships. There is, however, nothing to show that this risk - which, though grave, is generally regarded as remote - is not willingly accepted.

October 14, 1930.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON 1931 - 1932

During the season 1929-1930 the Montreal Branch at thirteen meetings discussed Canadian-American relations in many of their aspects, and as a result a memorandum was formulated and sent to the Royal Institute at London. For the season of 1930-31 it was proposed that the members of the Branch desiring to do so should join either a political group or an economic group, the subjects chosen for study being "Canada's External Relations" by the political group, and "The Causes of the World Depression" by the economic group. Members of the economic Group met at eight meetings at which a number of interesting discussions took place which were stimulating and informative but the nature of the subject prevented any tangible result. Although many members of the Branch would have been interested in the discussion of some political question, the subject chosen for the political group was not popular and this group did not carry on for lack of support.

In addition, during both seasons very interesting meetings of the whole Branch were held at which many topics of international interest were discussed.

It is felt that during the coming season the Branch should not endeavor to form two groups but that, if possible, some subject should be chosen having interrelated political and economic aspects which would interest all members and yet lie within the proper scope of the activity of a branch of the Institute. In this way, more members might remain interested for each meeting throughout the season.

In selecting topics suitable for treatment in this way, our thoughts naturally turn to Canadian questions, because here are subjects which, while interesting in themselves, are vitally important for us. The thought was also expressed that at this time when all Canadians are concerned in the problems of the country

something should be done to organize and co-ordinate our thinking on the subjects in the hope that out of this might come something that would contribute to the welfare of our country.

The study of Canadian problems is, in our opinion, clearly within the proper scope of the Branch of the Institute in Canada as every Canadian question in some way involves an international relationship which must be considered at the time of considering the question. There should be, in our opinion, no such thing as the narrow Canadian view for the reason that the best interests of Canada will be served when account is taken of the fact that the prosperity of Saskatchewan alike with that of St. James Street is clearly dependent as much on the temperament of a man in Moscow as on the precipitation in the Argentine. Indeed, one of the most important results of the study of Canadian questions, viewed in what we consider to be a proper light, would be the greater realization of the increasing interdependence of all business and all peoples.

Having decided to recommend the discussion of Canadian questions, we found it difficult to select a general title indicative of the general temper in which we hoped discussions would be conducted. At length we decided on recommending "The Future of Canada" as being sufficiently elastic to permit of the inclusion of widely different subjects and yet sufficiently indicative of the general line of approach. It is hoped that if this subject is chosen, the members of the Branch will discuss the specific topics decided upon in the hope of arriving at some general and reasonable conception of "What Canada may become; how that result may be achieved and Canada's place among the nations of the world". So we have added these words as a sub-title and express the hope that members will not only enter the discussion with all the keen frankness that might be expected of Canadians speaking amongst themselves but that they will also endeavour to see Canada and to discuss its problems as others - a Frenchman, German, Italian or American - would.

The syllabus which follows has been designed with the intention of keeping up the interest of those who are particularly concerned in economic questions, as well as those who are particularly concerned in political questions, by changing the emphasis from one to the other of those two aspects of our national life at different meetings and giving each speaker an opportunity for treating every subject in so broad a way that everyone will be interested. We have expressly included subjects involving a consideration of topics which have frequently been the subject matter of partisan politics in the hope that the members of the Branch may freely and frankly discuss these questions without prejudice and under the strict rule of confidence which applies to all our meetings.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA

What Canada may become; how that result
may be achieved, and Canada's place among
the nations of the world

- 1.- The future of Canada depends on peace and security. What is the source of our present security? Is it ships or men? If so, whose? Is it international opinion or merely geography? Is it dependable? Are we fighting as hard for our peace principles as, say, France? What would be our position in the event of war? What should we do to make the world safer for ourselves?
- 2.- The future of Canada depends on international trade. Should we aim at making Canada a more self-sufficient state? Should we have reciprocity with the United States or Empire Free Trade? Should we rely on consultation and co-operation or "blasting"? What of tariffs, trade treaties, cartels, credit control?
- 3.- How far should the international relations referred to above and national aspirations of a political, philosophical or cultural character be considered in arriving at a policy for Canada?
- 4.- Has Canada an economic policy? What is it? Should it be changed? How should it be arrived at? Brief consideration might here be given to specific steps that should be taken with respect to agricultural, forest, mining and industrial products and to tariffs, transportation, communication, distribution and finance, as well as to the raising and spending of public money.
- 5.- Could the policy indicated above be carried out under our present political and economic institutions? What changes would have to be made particularly as to the distribution of legislative powers? How would we find and appoint a government and officers with the qualities necessary to give effect to any policy decided on? How will the wholehearted co-operation of east and west, French and English, immigrant and Canadian-born be secured for the welfare of the country?
- 6.- What should the relations of Canada be to the other nations of the world and the other unites of the British Commonwealth?

PROCEDURE

It is proposed;-

1) That a special chairman, secretary and reporter be appointed to handle the discussion of this topic.

2) That the chairman have wide discretionary powers in controlling discussions, the following rules being used as a general guide:-

- a) At any meeting at which more than ten are present no one shall speak more than twice and not for more than five minutes in all on any paper;
- b) Meetings will commence sharp at 8.30 and end at 10.30.
- c) Each speaker leading the discussion on any topic should prepare in summary form his conclusions and read these to the meeting at the opening of his address and hand copies of these to the chairman, secretary and reporter;
- d) The summary of conclusions may be amended by the reporter after consultation with the chairman and speaker so as to agree with the consensus of opinion expressed in discussion and the conclusions so amended shall be read in the Minutes of the next meeting when they might be debated and amended,

(Note: The reason for putting forward this rule is that without some form of conclusion or resolution to which discussion may be addressed, the discussion is apt to lack reality and point. These conclusions will not be published except after a resolution at a General Meeting of the Branch and then only in the Journal of the Institute when they would be prefaced by descriptive words indicating that they were only intended to convey the general effect of the discussion. Dissenting opinions could be expressed as in the report on Canadian-American Relations);

- e) Each speaker chosen would address the meeting for not more than thirty minutes.
- f) The general attitude of persons chosen to lead discussion should be made known to members in advance and any member who desired to meet the point of view of the speaker might prepare a summary of his own and arrange with the chairman for the time and order of discussion;
- g) The chairman should have power to call on any member present for his views.

In addition to this programme, it is proposed that the Branch will hold a number of General Meetings. It is suggested that the Committee endeavour to arrange meetings on the following topics:-

- 1) The outlook for war in Europe;
- 2) Canada's attitude towards a European war;
- 3) The defence needs of Canada;
- 4) The League of Nations;
- 5) Russia and Canada;
- 6) The development of public opinion on international questions;
- 7) World economic questions;
- 8) The Disarmament Conference

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(MONTREAL BRANCH)

PROPOSED 1931-1932 DISCUSSION ON CANADIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

- First Meeting
Nov. 23, 1931.
- An Outline of Canada's International Position:
- To be introduced by Prof. Frank Scott.
- Second Meeting
Probably Dec.
7, 1931.
- An Outline of Canada's Economic Policy:
- (a) A survey of Canada's economic relations - extent of dependence on foreign trade - economic problems involving international political relations, etc.
- (b) The effect of purely physical forces on Canada's economic policy - geography, situation of natural resources, fuel, transportation, etc.
- Third Meeting
- The effects on Canadian Policy of Canada's American Situation:
- (a) In relation to the British Commonwealth and the United States.
- (b) In relation to the Far East.
- Fourth Meeting
- Political, Social and Economic Developments in Europe as Factors in shaping Canadian Policy:
- (a) With particular reference to France and Franco-German relations.
- (b) In regard to the League of Nations.
- Fifth Meeting
Jan. 25, 1932
- Political, Social and Economic Developments in Europe as Factors in shaping Canadian Policy: (Continued)
- (c) With specific reference to the Russian situation.
- To be introduced by Dr. Samuel Harper (of Chicago).
- Sixth Meeting
- What should be the principal objects of Canadian Foreign Policy:
- Seventh Meeting
- Canada's Capacity to Frame and Pursue a Consistent Foreign Policy:
- (a) As affected by membership in the Commonwealth.
- Eighth Meeting
- Canada's Capacity to Frame and Pursue a Consistent Foreign Policy (Contd.)
- (b) What are the political, economic and intellectual requisites?

Special Committee for the Group discussion of Canadian foreign policy:-

Chairman - Professor F. Clarke.
Rapporteur - Mr. Paul Reading.
Secretary - Mr. W.H. Budden.

November 14, 1931.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

November 14th, 1931.

Programme for 1931-1932

At the meeting of the Branch held on Monday, October 19th, the programme for the season 1931-32, as proposed by the Committee and circulated to all members of the Branch, was adopted by the meeting subject to certain amendments. A copy of this revised programme is attached.

At this meeting the following were elected as a special committee in connection with this discussion of "Canadian Foreign Policy".

Chairman - Prof. F. Clarke
Rapporteur - Mr. Paul Reading
Secretary - Mr. W.H. Budden

It was also decided to hold these meetings on Mondays, as the answers to the questionnaire previously sent out indicated that Monday was the most suitable day for the great majority of members.

In addition to the eight meetings proposed for the discussion of "Canadian Foreign Policy", there will also be a number of special meetings held during the year (not necessarily on Mondays) for the discussion of other subjects of international interest. It is expected that at most of these meetings, the discussion will be opened by some competent authority from Europe or the United States.

NOTICE OF MEETING

The 35th Regular Meeting of the Branch, (being the first meeting of the series to discuss "Canadian Foreign Policy") will be held on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, in the COUNCIL ROOM of the ARTS BUILDING, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, at 8.30 P.M., when PROF. F.R. SCOTT will introduce the discussion by an outline of Canada's international position.

G.R. Parkin,
Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch,
c/o Sun Life of Canada,
Dominion Square, PLat. 3131.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

September 19, 1931.

1. NOTICE OF MEETING

The 34th Regular Meeting of the Branch will be held on MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, at 8.30 P.M. in the COUNCIL ROOM of the ARTS BUILDING, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, to consider and decide on a programme of work for the season 1931 - 1932. The memorandum which accompanies this notice outlines the programme which the Committee of the Branch proposes to the members for their consideration.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend this meeting so that the Branch may be enabled to come to a decision that is fairly representative of the members as a whole. It is suggested that members coming to the meeting should bring this memorandum with them, as the supply of copies is limited to those distributed with this notice.

Any member having an alternative suggestion to make is requested to submit it in writing to the Honorary Secretary not later than MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, in order that it may be circulated to all members of the Branch several days before the meeting.

2. In the event of the Branch deciding to adopt the proposals as outlined, it will be necessary to elect a Chairman, Secretary and Reporter for the purpose of handling the discussions suggested.

3. QUESTIONNAIRE RE REGULAR DAY OF MEETING

It is also desired to ascertain from members which day of the week will best suit them as the regular day of meeting. A number of experiments in this connection have been made in recent years, and it has been found difficult to fix a day which is equally suitable for every member of the Branch. The Committee are anxious, however, to ascertain as closely as possible what day is most suitable for members, and it will greatly assist them if members will fill in the attached questionnaire and return it to the Honorary Secretary. The question of the regular day of meeting will then be discussed and decided on at the above meeting in the light of the information thus obtained.

G.R. Parkin,
Honorary Secretary
Montreal Branch
c/o Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
Plat. 3131.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Memorandum from

John Nelson,
Honorary Secretary.

to

The members of the Executive Council.

The committee which you appointed at the January meeting to facilitate the selection of a suitable body of representatives to the Hangchow conference is now able to report some progress in that direction. Hon. Vincent Massey, as you already know, will act as Chairman of the group, and the following have been communicated with and in some instances are already available for Hangchow; Miss Kydd, Montreal; Dr. Montpetit, Montreal; W. M. Birks, Montreal; Tom Moore, Ottawa; Hon. F. B. McGurdy, Halifax; C. J. Burchell, K.C., Halifax; C. A. Bowman, Ottawa; Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell, Ottawa; Harry Sifton, Toronto. In the case of several, attendance will be contingent upon financial assistance. It was agreed at Toronto that we should endeavor to raise \$13,000, \$7,500 of which is a contribution to the secretariat at Honolulu, and the remainder will be largely used in assisting desirable delegates. Your committee is not yet in a position to guarantee such assistance, as the canvass of funds has not yet been made and will doubtless be attended by unusual difficulties this year. With this in view it is quite possible that the full assistance needed may not be forthcoming, and the personnel of the party may be affected to that degree. The party will be restricted to fifteen, with possibly one or two additions, although these will be strictly limited to members of families.

You will recall that at our meeting in January we estimated that the required funds might be underwritten by the various groups under the following basis: Toronto and Montreal might each raise \$3,000; Winnipeg, \$600; Ottawa, Halifax and Vancouver \$500 each to make up \$8,000, and that possibly some larger subscriptions from national organizations might be obtained for the remainder.

Will you at once take up with your group the matter of its financial contribution. One of our smaller branches has already made its contribution, but only one, and it is imperative that we raise a considerable amount in order that the obligation to the secretariat itself may be met. Would you give your personal attention to this matter and advise me.

Montreal, Que.,
June 1, 1931.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Memorandum from John Nelson
Honorary Secretary
to Members of the Executive Council

Re: Place of Meeting for the Biennial Conference
of the Institute of Pacific Relations, 1933.

There has been a good bit of informal discussion among friends of the Institute regarding the advisability of holding the 1933 conference on this continent. It is felt by some of us that to hold such a conference in Canada would greatly stimulate interest in the Canadian Institute. Our friends in the United States also seem quite sympathetic to the idea, and, indeed, in some instances have suggested it.

If it is considered advisable, the invitation should go from our Council on or before the date of the meeting in Hangchow. If such an invitation were extended and accepted, the exact place for our meeting would be probably determined at the next Council meeting in January, 1932.

In the meantime, would you be good enough to express your own views with regard to issuing the invitation.

Montreal, Que.,
June 1, 1931.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

Programme for the Season 1932-33

PRIVATE: TO MEMBERS

July 22, 1932.

The Committee of the Branch have been giving careful consideration to the programme for the Branch's activities for the season commencing September 1932. In the light of the experience and developments of the last few years, the Committee proposes that the Montreal Branch's programme should be carried out during the forth-coming year through three different forms of activity, as follows:-

A. A series of meetings to be held during the season September 1932 - April 1933 on the general subject of "Issues raised by the Imperial Economic Conference", these discussions to be led by either well informed members of the Branch or guests specially obtained for the purpose.

The aim would be to produce eventually some report summarizing the discussions held. As many members of the Branch will have been following the proceedings of the Conference very closely or will have been in personal touch with members of one or other of the delegations, it is believed that the Branch should be particularly well equipped to carry on this proposed series of discussions.

B. General meetings to be held from time to time during the year to hear distinguished visitors and experts discuss subjects such as those suggested in the list at the end of this notice.

It is proposed that at these general meetings members of the Branch should be accorded the privilege of bringing to the meeting a strictly limited number of guests, subject to approval in advance by the Committee and provided that such guests are accompanied at the meeting by the member under whose auspices they have have been introduced.

C. A number of small study groups (consisting of duly qualified members with in some cases the temporary addition of specially qualified non-members) will be organized to conduct original research and to prepare and present reports on certain subjects which may be considered as of particular importance and as best lending

themselves to this form of treatment. Such reports may either be presented to the Branch for consideration or made available to the individual members and possibly, in some cases, prepared for subsequent publication.

The following subjects were recommended as being suitable for discussion and study at either the general meetings or in the small study groups referred to above:-

1. The Pacific question and Canada's contribution to the Institute of Pacific Relations 1933 Conference.
2. The future of the white man in Asia and Africa.
3. The administrative, political, constitutional and legal questions involved in imperial diplomatic relations.
4. A study of the machinery for the peaceful settlement of international disputes in which Canada may be concerned and specific recommendations for the improvement of that machinery.
5. Changes in the political and financial structure of Europe arising out of the world crisis.
6. Economic and political developments in Russia as affecting Canadian Foreign Policy.
7. The repercussions of Lausanne and the problem of war debts.
8. Monetary problems with which Canada is concerned (a) Central banking, (b) Empire currency and (c) financial relations with the United States.
9. Canadian and American relations (as a corollary to the 1931-32 discussion of the Council of Foreign Relations of New York City).

The Committee will welcome any suggestions in regard to the above proposed programme which any member may care to bring forward.

= = = = =

The Committee also wish to advise members that they are endeavouring to arrange for a few informal meetings to be held during July and August to meet some of the official delegates to the Ottawa Conference or their accompanying advisory staffs. If and when such arrangements are completed, members will be advised in the ordinary way.

G. R. Parkin,
Honorary Secretary, Montreal Branch
c/o Sun Life of Canada,
Montreal. PLat. 3131.

July 22, 1932.

PRIVATE: TO MEMBERS

CONFIDENTIAL

Report of discussion between Montreal Branch Committee and Mr. Ivison Macadam, Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, held at the University Club at 1.00 P.M. on Wednesday, 20th April, 1932.

1. Development of Research Work at Chatham House.

Mr. Macadam explained that the policy of the Council of the Royal Institute was to devote an increasing amount of attention to research work. The most interesting development in the field of research was the formation, in August 1931, of a special department responsible for Study Groups. Lord Trenchard the Chairman of the Study Groups Committee, was taking a very active part in this development of the Institute's work. In carrying out this policy the Institute Study Groups have been reorganized on a definitely selective basis, only those who are considered qualified being asked to contribute. Each group is assisted by one of the permanent economic or political advisors of Chatham House, and the material collected is prepared and condensed into report form by secretarial specialists appointed by the Institute. The draft reports prepared are then submitted to the group concerned for final development and amendment.

Mr. Macadam reported that the following Groups had been formed:-

(a) The International Functions of Gold. A report of this Group, which consisted of practically all the most eminent authorities on this subject in England, was published by the Oxford University Press in November, 1931, under the title of "The International Gold Problem - Selected Papers", price 12/6. (Price to members of the Institute 10/6).

(b) The International Agricultural Situation. The first draft of the report of this Group is practically completed. When ready the draft will be circulated to some 50 or 60 authorities in England and abroad, and their comments will be considered by the "Inner Group" and, where possible, embodied in the final report which will also be published by the Oxford University Press next Autumn.

(c) Comparative Colonial Administration. A Group formed to devote special attention to the problems of Native education in Ceylon, the Philippines, French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and Formosa. The Report will be published in 1932.

(d) The State and Economic Life. A Group dealing mainly with tariffs.

An interim report will be produced in time for the annual Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Affairs to be held in Milan in May 1932. Further reports will appear in 1933, when other aspects of the question will be considered.

(e) Public Opinion and the League of Nations. This Group has been meeting for some months and a great deal of material has been collected, and this has now been turned over to Sir Norman Angell, who has undertaken the preparation of the draft report.

(f) Comparative Analysis of Historical Text Books in Twenty-Two Selected Countries. Preliminary work is now taking place.

(g) Selected Aspects of World Monetary Problems. Sir Charles Addis is Chairman of this group which is now being formed.

(h) Special Advisory Group. A Group to assist in collecting industrial and financial information for use in monographs on the relation between economics and foreign politics which will be written in the Foreign Office for the use of British diplomatic officials. The monographs may eventually be published by Chatham House.

In addition to these groups, facilities are given to members to form members private groups. Three groups are at present at work:-

1. Analysis of recent Monetary Proposals.
2. The significance of Holding Companies in International Affairs.
3. The International Significance of Domestic Limitations of Sovereignty.

The Study Groups Department is also responsible for arranging periodical meetings of an Economic Division. This Division consists largely of members who were at work last year on the Gold Group. It is addressed only by experts, and the audience is carefully selected so that it is unnecessary for speakers to encumber their discussions by an explanation of elementary economic questions.

Another important development in the research work of the Institute

is being organized by Professor Arnold Toynbee, the Director of Studies, and the Publications Committee of the Institute. Arrangements are being made to free a number of exports temporarily from their "bread and butter" work to undertake long range individual research. The subjects for this research and the writers have not yet been decided upon, but steps will be taken to start the work in the next few months.

The Institute is improving the facilities which they are able to offer to individual reseachers who are working on their own initiative on subjects within the field of International Affairs. The Library and Press Cuttings provide a good deal of the raw material for such research. It is known that at least seven books were written, mainly in the Library at Chatham House, last year by members and others using the facilities of the Institute.

2. Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mr. Macadam stated that at the recent meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in New York there had been unanimous acceptance of the invitation put forward by Canada to hold the next conference of the Institute at Banff Springs, Alberta. It was apparently further suggested that the next conference should concentrate more upon the economic problems confronting the Pacific countries.

3. Conference on Diplomatic Relations within the British Empire.

The council of Chatham House have accepted the invitation of the Canadian Institute to hold in Canada, during the late summer or early autumn of 1933, a Conference to discuss diplomatic relations within the British Empire. A preliminary meeting to decide upon the agenda for this Conference, and to apportion the preliminary research work necessary to ensure the success of the Conference, is to be held in London at the end of July, 1932. Mr. Newton W. Rowell will represent the Canadian Institute at this Conference.

4. Members of the Canadian Institute visiting England.

Mr. Macadam expressed, on behalf of the Council of Chatham House, the

hope that when individual members of the Canadian Institute were visiting England they would make a point of calling at Chatham House soon after their arrival in London. Those who did so would receive regularly the list of meetings to be held at Chatham House, and all the other facilities of the Royal Institute would be placed at their disposal during their stay. He suggested that individual members of the Canadian Institute might care to make greater use of the Information Department of Chatham House, and he mentioned that a good deal of bibliographical work was being carried out in the Library, and that the Institute would be happy to assist members of the Canadian Institute in this respect also. Further mention was made of memoranda on International problems produced from time to time by the Information Department, and also of the "Bulletin of International News", a fortnightly publication, available to members of the public at 15/-, and to members of the Canadian and Royal Institutes at 5/- per annum.

5. Reviewing of Books for "International Affairs" - The Journal of the Institute.

The question of Canadian members reviewing books (for the Journal of the Royal Institute) was discussed. It was considered that in certain cases (e.g. certain French books) direct arrangements for such reviews might be arranged through the Montreal Branch. In such cases the ordinary arrangement that the book or books be retained by the reviewer would prevail. Mr. Macadam said that in the ordinary course, the reviewing of books for the Institute Journal was made through the Secretary of the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute, namely Professor Norman MacKenzie of Toronto.

6. Annual Year of Chatham House.

On being questioned as to the annual year of the Royal Institute, Mr. Macadam pointed out that it ended on the 30th June, and has always done so. Accordingly a similar year for the Canadian Institute would be desirable and convenient, but of course not essential.

7. Delegation Attending Ottawa Conference.

The question of trying to arrange for members of the different Empire Delegations at the Ottawa Economic Conference to attend meetings of the Montreal Branch was also discussed. It was decided to ascertain the names of those coming, whether as political representatives or as specialists, with a view to deciding who, if any, should be asked to meet the Montreal Branch.

This report approved by Ivison Macadam,
Secretary of the Royal Institute of
International Affairs, June 27th, 1932.

W. H. Budden,
Asst. Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch, C.I.I.A.,
c/o Sun Life of Canada,
Montreal.

REVISED MINUTES of a meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, held in the office of the Honourable N.W.Rowell K.C., 38 King Street West, Toronto, June 9th, 1932.

PRESENT: Mr.Rowell(Chairman), Sir Joseph Flavelle, Honourable Vincent Massey, Mr.J.M.Macdonnell, Mr.C.A.Bowman, Mr.Horace Hunter, Mr. Norman MacKenzie.

Messrs.J.W.Dafoe, Beaudry Leman, W.M.Birke and John Nelson were unable to be present and sent letters of regret.

In the absence of Mr.Nelson, Mr.MacKenzie was asked to act as secretary.

(1) The Fifth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mr.Rowell informed the meeting that the invitation of the Canadian Council to hold the next meeting of the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Canada had been accepted, and that Banff had been chosen as the most suitable place. Mr.Rowell then gave a general statement of the correspondence that he had had with Mr.Greene and Mr. Beatty in connection with this matter. The date suggested for the beginning of the Conference was the 30th of August, with the Programme and Research Committees and the Pacific Council meeting immediately before. The official announcement would be made from Honolulu on June 20th.

(2) Appointment of Permanent Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Mr.Rowell submitted to the Committee the names of those suggested as suitable for the position, with information as to the qualifications of each. Mr.Rowell stated that he had taken advantage of the presence in Toronto of Mr.Dafoe and Professor Mackay, who were attending the recent

meetings of the Canadian Political Science Association, to discuss the matter with them and with Mr. Massey, Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, Mr. Horace Hun and Prof. MacKenzie. The view of the majority appeared to be in favour of selecting Mr. Escott Reid. Mr. Reid is the son of the Reverend A. J. Reid (Anglican) Toronto, is a graduate in Political Science of the University of Toronto (Trinity), was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship on graduation, and while at Oxford won two or three prizes and scholarships. At the conclusion of his work at Oxford he was awarded a fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation, and for the past two years has been carrying on research into the history of the political parties in Canada. His appointment with the Rockefeller Foundation terminates in July of this year, and he will be available from that date.

Mr. Daffoe, in sending his regrets at his inability to attend, had suggested the appointment of Mr. Reid.

After a full discussion it was moved by Mr. Massey and seconded by Mr. Macdonnell that Mr. Reid should be appointed as secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs for a period of two years. This was agreed to unanimously. The exact date on which Mr. Reid should take up his duties was left to a committee consisting of Mr. Macdonnell (Chairman), Mr. Massey and Mr. MacKenzie.

SALARY: The question of Mr. Reid's salary was then discussed, in the light of his age, experience, and the work that he would be required to do. It was then moved by Sir Joseph Flavelle, seconded by Mr. Macdonnell and unanimously approved, that he should receive \$3500. (Thirty-five hundred dollars) a year ~~fre~~ for the two years.

Mr. Massey intimated that the Massey Foundation approved this appointment and the terms thereof, and that the Foundation would pay the full amount promised, viz., \$5,000. per year, and that the amount not required for salary would be available for the other expenses of the Institute.

(3) OFFICE HEADQUARTERS :

Mr. Rowell stated that the Sun Life Assurance Company, through Mr. Macauley, and the University of Toronto, through the Rev. H. J. Cody D.D., Chairman of the Board of Governors, had very generously offered to provide for a permanent secretary to be given office space without charge, either in Montreal (Sun Life) or in Toronto (University of Toronto). In view of the fact that the Chairman and the permanent Secretary both reside in Toronto, it was unanimously resolved that the office should be opened in Toronto, and that the committee named above should, in consultation with the secretary, arrange with the University of Toronto for suitable space, and that the thanks of the Executive be tendered to Mr. Macauley and Rev. Dr. Cody for their very generous offers.

The matter of clerical assistance was also left to this committee, in consultation with Mr. Reid.

A letter from the secretary of the Council on Foreign Relations congratulating the Canadian Institute on the proposed establishment of a central secretariat and permanent headquarters, and offering them any assistance in their power to bestow, was read. It was moved by Sir Joseph Flavelle, and seconded by Mr. Massey that Mr. MacKenzie should write to the Secretary of the Council on Foreign Relations acknowledging the receipt of the letter and thanking him and his organization for this token of their courtesy and co-operation.

(4) The 1933 CONFERENCE of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mr. Rowell stated that Mr. Eggleston of Australia had cabled Mr. Greene for information as to the hotel rates to be charged if the forthcoming conference was held in Banff as suggested. Mr. Rowell said that he had taken the matter up with Mr. Beatty, and that Mr. Beatty had written fixing a rate of \$8.00 per day American plan. Mr. Massey pointed out that in view of the depreciated currency of the Far East, and in view of the lower rates available in China, Japan and Australia, that this figure might prove to be too high, and he suggested that the whole question should be discussed more fully with representatives of the O.P.R. He suggested that the arrangements and menus offered by the hotel might be simplified for the members of the conference, and still be perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Macdonnell suggested that it might be possible to combine the I.P.R. ocean transportation, plus accommodation in Banff, and thus give a considerable reduction to the various delegates. As it was expected that Mr. Massey and Mr. Macdonnell would be in Montreal at an early date, they were requested to get in touch with Mr. Beatty and discuss the whole matter with him. The final arrangements were left to the committee of three above mentioned, in consultation with Mr. Loomis, acting General Secretary, when he visits Canada this autumn.

(5) Conference Committees.

Mr. Rowell stated that it would be necessary to arrange for a number of committees to look after the arrangements for the conference, and to assist the secretary in preparing for it. He suggested the appointment of the following committees: Programme, Research, Reception at ports of entry, Finance, Publicity at the conference, Hospitality at the conference, and Routing of delegates after the conference and arrangements for their visits in Canada.

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NOTE.

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ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
CHATHAM HOUSE, 10, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

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INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[Editor: HUGH LATIMER.]

N.B.—The Royal Institute of International Affairs, as such, is precluded by the terms of its Charter from expressing an opinion on any aspect of international affairs. The views contained in articles which appear in the BULLETIN are, therefore, purely individual.

I.—THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

THE FIRST STAGES.

WHEN, on April 11th, the Disarmament Conference reopened its session after the Easter adjournment, it had already started on the second stage of its work. The first stage may be regarded as having ended on February 24th, when the general discussion concluded, while the second is, so far, mainly identified with the work of the various special Committees which the Conference has set up. These Committees had not proceeded far with their respective tasks when the recess began, the discussions of the ten days during which they sat⁽¹⁾ having served only to bring to light the variety and complexity of the difficulties with which they had to deal. There is, therefore, little to record as to progress made, and this article will be concerned, in the main, with the stocktaking which took place at the conclusion of the first stage of the Conference's work. During this period, which lasted from February 2nd to 24th inclusive, the achievements as far as concerns any definite steps that might have been taken towards disarmament were exactly nil, but the fifty speeches delivered during the general discussion *did* serve to bring out certain general principles on which the majority of the delegations were agreed. In a review of these speeches made on February 24th, the President of the Conference, Mr. Henderson, enumerated their main features, in the hope, as he said, of showing that wide agreement already existed on certain fundamental principles which would dominate the whole work they had to do. He claimed that no single speaker had been content with the measure of armament reduction which his own nation had been able independently to carry through, and pointed out that it had been generally recognised that the reduction of armaments not only constituted an urgent problem in itself, but also had both a direct and an indirect bearing on the present political and economic crisis. Coming more to details, no fundamental objection had been raised against utilising the Draft Convention, however deficient it might seem to certain delegations, as a framework for the discussions of the Conference. Mr. Henderson then noted that certain principles might be regarded as definitely accepted, and it may be of interest to enumerate these as :—

(1) The principle of an effective limitation of national armaments and the establishment of an efficient supervision.

(2) The necessity of prohibiting, or at least limiting, the use of arms of a specially aggressive character.

(3) The necessity of taking steps to deal with the problem created by the fact that modern science has given these arms a definite predominance over weapons of defence.

(1) The Committees began their work on March 9th and 10th and the Conference adjourned on March 16th. Some of the Committees, however, continued working for a few days after this.

(4) The urgency of prohibiting the preparation as well as the use of chemical and bacteriological methods of warfare.

As regards the first of these principles, it was, he said, worthy of note that no objection had been raised to the principle of a permanent organisation which would supervise the proper functioning of a system of reduction and limitation of armaments, and it had been generally recognised that whatever measure of reduction was embodied in the Convention this would only be considered as a first step.

There is one other point in Mr. Henderson's speech which should be noted; as illustrating the immensity of the task before them, he called attention to the fact that the whole problem of security and the organisation of the international community in the interests of peace had been very clearly set out as a corollary to disarmament. By this he was, of course, referring to the French proposals for the creation of an international army, and, as a matter of fact, the presentation of these proposals complicated and rendered more difficult the work of the Conference, not only because it introduced the need of discussing and settling political problems of a far-reaching and highly controversial character, but also because it revealed how deep was the division which separated the French and German points of view towards the whole question of disarmament. So much is this the case that it cannot be said that the prospects of any substantial achievement are at all good, if one is to judge by the course of the discussions which took place as a result of the introduction of the political aspect of the problem in this way.

It was in the General Committee that the subject of security, in the French sense, was first touched upon. This Committee was set up⁽²⁾ to undertake the work of co-ordinating the general work of the Conference, and of considering the political aspects of disarmament and, in particular, the questions raised in the French memorandum turning largely on security. On the day on which the general discussion was concluded in the plenary Conference certain developments took place in the General Committee which may be briefly referred to, since they seemed to foreshadow what may very possibly be the real crisis of the Conference. M. Tardieu took occasion to declare that certain principles of the Draft Convention could not be replaced by others, and it was understood that he had in mind Article 53.⁽³⁾ The importance of this statement is that it brings to the forefront of the discussions the antithesis between the French and German standpoints, which will have to be dealt with before any real progress can be made. The French Premier was led to make this declaration by a statement by the German delegate during the discussion as to whether the Draft Convention should be adopted as the framework for the Committee's work. Herr Nadolny had pointed out that the German proposals for

(2) It is composed of the heads of each delegation, with Mr. Henderson as Chairman.

(3) This states that the Convention shall not affect the provisions of previous treaties; that is, the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty shall not be modified.

disarmament did not represent supplementary proposals to the Convention, but were designed rather to replace those in the Draft in many decisive points. And he made this statement because the terms of the resolution by which the Draft Convention was accepted were not entirely satisfactory to the German Government, though Herr Nadolny did, after discussion, give it his support, at the same time making it clear that the Draft, as a framework, could not be considered a rigid one.

The resolution in question was proposed by Sir John Simon, and read :—

“The General Committee resolves to carry on its discussions within the framework of the Draft Convention, full liberty being reserved to all delegations to develop their own proposals in subsequent debate, and to move their amendments in the form of modifications, additions, or omissions at the appropriate point.”

This resolution was adopted unanimously, but it should be added that the Soviet delegate also made it clear that he did not consider the Convention as entirely satisfactory. M. Litvinoff complained, in fact, that as a framework it was not wide enough, while some of its parts would have to be removed and new ones put in.

The Soviet delegate had given notice, on the day the general discussion ended, of his intention to bring forward a resolution aimed at forcing the Conference to face the question as to whether it was really going to discuss disarmament or not. He wished to have it made clear, once and for all, whether the other Governments represented were for disarmament or not, and on the following day, February 25th, he moved in the General Committee that the Conference should “base its work on the principle of general and complete disarmament.” Only the Turkish and Persian delegates supported him, however, and after an unsuccessful attempt at intervention by the Spanish delegate (with a view to reconciling Sir John Simon’s and M. Litvinoff’s motions), the Committee came back to the British delegate’s original formula, which was adopted, as already described.

Of more importance was the next move made by M. Tardieu, and it was quite unexpected. On the appointment of the General Committee the election of a Chairman was proceeded with, the two candidates being Mr. Henderson and M. Politis, who was put forward by the delegations of France and the Little Entente. On Mr. Henderson being elected M. Tardieu at once proposed that there should be a separate Committee to deal with political questions. It had been generally expected that the semi-political problems, such as security and arbitration, would be debated in the General Committee, and it was now also objected that discussions of these questions might be duplicated if the French Premier’s proposal were adopted. Sir John Simon stated, however, that he would agree to the appointment of a political committee provided this did not mean that political questions would be transferred from the General Committee, and he eventually persuaded Herr Nadolny not to

oppose it, appealing for unanimity on what, he said, was, after all, only a question of procedure. M. Tardieu accordingly had his way, only to see Mr. Henderson elected Chairman of the Political Committee on the following day.

The other Committees set up were those on Budgetary Limitation and on Land, Naval, and Air Armaments, and work in these began on March 9th. It was at once seen that matters of procedure alone were going to present very considerable difficulties. For example, the General Committee opened a discussion on the internationalisation of civil aviation, one of the proposals included in the French scheme. It was decided to refer the question to the Air Committee, but the latter adopted the standpoint that it was not a purely technical matter, and that the General Committee should first examine the preliminary question as to whether the principle of the internationalisation of civil aviation would be recognised at all. And this question of principle is a political one to which the Political Committee will also have to devote its attention. In the meantime the General Committee has sent it back again to the Air Committee on the ground that the latter would first have to give a decision as to the technical feasibility of internationalisation. Eventually the Air Committee set up yet another Committee to draft a resolution calling upon the Bureau of the Conference⁽⁴⁾ to prepare an objective study on the internationalisation of civil aviation, a study on the organisation of international aviation, and a programme for the work of the Committee. The danger of this practice of reference and delegation to other bodies becoming general has been recognised by many of the delegates, and on March 16th M. Tardieu deplored the delay that was being caused by the habit of referring every question back and forth between the General and Technical Committees. "This racquet game," he said, "should not continue any further, and we ought to get down to work on the general questions."

The arrangement of the programme of work was in the first place entrusted to the Conference Bureau just referred to, and this body had the task of deciding upon the manner in which the fifty different proposals complementary to the Draft Convention should be handled and presented to the Conference. It began by turning them over to the General Committee for preliminary examination and co-ordination. The latter drew up a synoptic table containing all the proposals, and this was embodied in a report which M. Benes, the *rapporteur* of the Committee, prepared and submitted to the Conference Bureau. This contained the following proposals as to procedure :—

- (1) The General Committee will, as a general rule, discuss all questions in the first place from the point of view of principle.
- (2) After this discussion the questions will, if necessary, be referred in due course to the special Committees.

(4) This consists of 14 Conference Vice-Presidents elected by ballot, i.e., the heads of the delegations of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the U.S.A., Japan, Sweden, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Poland, the Argentine and the U.S.S.R.

(3) Questions which do not require any preliminary discussion from the point of view of principle may be referred immediately by the General to the special Committees.

(4) Questions dealt with by the special Committees will form the subject of reports to the General Committee. It is understood that the special Committees are always entitled to submit to the General Committee any question of principle which arises and which they are unable to settle themselves.

The *rapporteur* arranged the table of proposals into four columns. The first shows the subject mentioned in the various chapters or articles of the Draft Convention; the second presents, opposite to each point, all the proposals put before the Conference which are in any way directly connected with it; the third contains questions of principle raised by the provisions of the Draft Convention and by the proposals of the delegations whose general importance appears to justify their being dealt with first by the General Committee; and the fourth column contains observations upon the method and time of referring various questions to the special or technical Committees. By this arrangement the whole has been reduced to a synopsis in parallel columns containing every possible idea or proposal so far put forward.

The Conference Bureau adopted this table as a working basis, but asked the *rapporteur* to draw up also a detailed programme of work. This he did in the form of a List of Questions to be dealt with by the various Committees, which was adopted by the Bureau, and which enumerated all the Articles of the Draft Convention to be dealt with by each body. An example of one of these may be given as a guide to the system on which the Committees work. Thus, the questions to be dealt with by the Committee on Budgetary Expenditure are enumerated as follows:—

(1) Article 29 (Limitation of total annual expenditure).

Proposals on the subject, more particularly:—

(A) Continuous study of the budgetary method in consideration of fluctuations in purchasing power.

(B) Budgetary limitation relating to total expenditure and to individual headings.

(C) Abolition of secret funds and unification of the military budget.

(2) Article 33 (Publicity of land and naval expenditure).

(3) Article 36 (Publicity as to total expenditure).

(4) Examination of the Report of the Committee of Experts on Budgetary Questions (C. 182, 1931, IX).

(A) Part of the Report concerning publicity.

(B) Part of the Report concerning limitation, in so far as this part deals with the questions enumerated under (1).

It was on March 8th that this List of Questions was adopted, and on the following day the Land, or Military, and Naval Committees began their work. An example at once occurred illustrating the

difficulty of getting agreement as to the meaning of words and terms used in the Draft Convention. Both Committees set out to discuss the question of effectives, and found themselves unable to proceed owing to disagreement as to the definition of the word. The Land Committee accordingly set up a sub-committee to examine the various interpretations given by the respective Governments to the term, and to all the other words and definitions used in the Draft Convention. It was also agreed that as regards the Naval use of the term "effective," the Naval Committee should act as a sub-committee whose first task would be to define the word. Apart from this the Naval Committee has so far dealt with two questions: it has agreed to the principle that war vessels should not be replaced till they have reached a certain age, and it has decided that a country engaged in war should not have the right to use any warship under construction in its own territory for the Navy of another Power.⁽⁵⁾ It also adopted Articles 17 and 21 of the Convention. The first prohibits the acquisition or construction for another Power of any war vessel exceeding the limitations of displacement or armaments agreed upon under the Convention, and the second prohibits the gift, sale or transfer of any vessel for use as a vessel of war in the Navy of a foreign Power.

Work was also begun in the Political Committee and in the Committee for Budgetary Limitation. In the former the most interesting discussion centred on a Polish proposal for "moral disarmament," M. Szumlakowski explaining, however, that that title did not clearly interpret what his Government had in view. The problem was not so much that of disarming men's minds as of transforming them, in order to create a solid psychological basis for the future development of an international community. His proposals, therefore, called for reforms or precautionary measures in the field of penal law, journalism, the writing of school text-books, the conduct of broadcasting, and the tendencies of the theatre and the cinema. The matter was discussed for some time, and then left for examination to a sub-committee of twenty members.

The Budgetary Committee has heard the British views as to budgetary limitation, but has actually done nothing beyond the setting up of a sub-committee of eleven experts to examine the replies received from the various Governments regarding their armaments expenditure and the technical questions relating to the limitation and publicity of this expenditure.

It will thus be seen that the main work of the Conference at the beginning of the Easter recess was in a state of suspense, waiting on the reports of sub-committees. When the Political Committee adjourned on March 16th, all the members were agreed that when it met again it would have to face up to the fundamental political questions, and, as Mr. Hugh Gibson stated, get to the realities of the problem. Mr. Henderson also urged the members of the General

(5) *Vide* Article 20 of the Draft Convention.

Committee to be ready on April 11th to put forward definite plans for the realisation of the proposals as to the prohibition of arms of an aggressive character and as to prevention of their private manufacture.

When the Conference opened again on April 11th, Mr. Henderson reviewed the position in terms as optimistic as it is possible to make them. He said that one notable measure of agreement had been reached regarding the total abolition of all capital vessels of over 10,000 tons displacement, but did not mention that the British delegation had made it clear in the Committee last month that the policy of the Government was that the Washington Treaty and the London Naval Treaty should remain intact until the end of 1936. Mr. Henderson enumerated the other results of the discussions in February and March as follows :—

Seventeen nations were in favour of the abolition of aircraft carriers.

Great Britain and the U.S.A. were in favour of the abolition of submarines.

Italy would also support this proposal if large capital ships were abolished.

Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Spain, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. were in favour of the abolition of heavy artillery.

Ten countries had urged the abolition of tanks.

Six countries were in favour of the abolition of naval and military aircraft.

Nine countries supported the abolition of bombing machines and the international control of aircraft.

In conclusion, he said there seemed to be a general desire for the complete prohibition of chemical warfare, and several countries were in favour of setting up an International Commission for the control of anything which could be used for such warfare.

Mr. Hugh Gibson then made a statement in which he hinted that his Government was anxious that the Conference should hasten its work. He urged that the resolution he was putting forward should be voted immediately, because he was convinced that in the abolition of the weapons referred to lay the key to the whole difficulty in the way of disarmament, i.e., that of removing fear and providing security. The resolution is of such importance that its full text is given here. It reads :—

Whereas all States of the world are animated with the same legitimate concern for the defence of their territory and peoples :

Whereas many States now feel that they exist under the menace of aggression from their neighbours :

Whereas that fear of aggression is primarily caused and intensified by the existence of weapons which can break down national defences such as fortifications—in other words, which give superiority to attack over defence :

Whereas the establishment of a constant superiority of defence over attack would provoke in the peoples of all States a feeling of security : and

Whereas the General Committee believes that the abolition of aggressive weapons would constitute a first and essential requisite not only for the reduction of armaments but for the establishment of security :

The General Committee resolves :—

I.

(a) That the following weapons are of a peculiarly aggressive value against land defence :—Tanks, heavy mobile guns, and gases ; and as such should be abolished ; and

(b) To request the Land Committee to draw up and submit to the General Committee a plan for scrapping tanks and mobile guns exceeding 155mm. (6.2 ins.) in calibre and for the abolition of the use of gases in war.

II.

(a) That an undertaking by the States not to avail themselves of the afore-mentioned weapons in the event of war is equally essential ; and

(b) To request the Political Committee to draw up and submit to the General Committee texts for these purposes.

The proposal was supported by the British and Italian delegates, Sir John Simon suggesting that if the Conference consecrated a little time to this definite proposal it would be moving out of a world of sometimes vague and impalpable conceptions to a discussion of actual and, he believed, practicable, proposals. Corresponding questions in the range of naval and air armaments would have to be considered with equal definiteness, and he concluded, " Remove these instruments of attack, and you remove fear, which is the parent of insecurity."

The only adverse criticism of the American proposals came from M. Tardieu, who claimed that the French plan went much further in the direction of providing security. The proposals, he remarked, applied only to land armaments, whereas France had always laid stress on the interdependence of all armaments. Nor did they contain any provision for supervision or sanctions, as did the scheme put forward by himself, and he reminded the Committee that the latter included the prohibition of bombing planes, large submarines and cruisers of more than 10,000 tons, together with control of such prohibition, and definition of an aggressor. He, therefore, objected to the separate discussion of the American resolution, and suggested that it should be dealt with as part of the problem as a whole. And at this point the matter was left until the following day.

H. L.

 NOTICE.

The Information Department has prepared, in answer to inquiries from Members, two short Memoranda dealing with :—

The Issues at the Prussian Elections of April 24th.

The Irish Land Annuities.

These may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Information Department, at the price of 3d. to Members, to cover the cost of duplicating and postage. They are also available to non-Members—price 6d.

II.—CHRONOLOGY.

Austria.

March 31st.—On the Finance Minister advising the Cabinet that revenue receipts for February and March were behind the estimates, the Government decided upon further measures of economy, including the denunciation of the Trade Treaty with Hungary as from April 1st.

April 9th.—It was announced that the Government had decided to put into immediate effect measures to reduce imports, as had been intimated to other Governments by the Chancellor on February 16th.

Bulgaria.

April 2nd.—The Government received two Notes of protest from the Yugoslav Minister against anti-Yugoslav demonstrations and defamatory statements (published in the organ of the Macedonian Revolutionaries) which had, it was complained, not been handled with sufficient firmness by the authorities.

April 4th.—In a statement to the press the Premier said the Danubian scheme was "one of the magnificent ideas which are floating in the air just now, but such ideas rarely come to any practical realisation and the need of the moment is for practical remedies." He added that the Danubian States themselves were "not too keen on the idea." As for Bulgaria, if they got no assistance they would be unable to pay either holders of their bonds or business men who had accounts with their traders.

April 9th.—In reply to the Yugoslavian Notes of April 2nd, the Government detailed the measures taken to stop all anti-Yugoslav public meetings and demonstrations, expressed regret for the press campaign and intimated that actions had been brought against two newspapers for their attacks on Yugoslavia and King Alexander.

Chile.

April 5th.—The Senate and the Chamber passed a law providing for the abandonment of the gold standard through the removal of the restrictions on exchange transactions.

April 7th.—The Government resigned and a new Coalition Cabinet was formed by Senor Robles, with Senor Balmaceda as Minister of Foreign Affairs (as before) and Senor Izquierdo, Minister of Finance.

A military plot to capture the Presidential palace was discovered.

April 8th.—Martial Law was declared throughout the country for 60 days. All the military officers implicated in the plot to seize the palace were arrested.

China.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

March 30th.—The Shanghai peace parley was stated to have been held up by the refusal of the Chinese to discuss anything more than the terms of a truce which should precede the unconditional withdrawal of the Japanese. They also declined to negotiate about the difficulties which were the cause of the Japanese military action at Shanghai, on the ground that their case was in the hands of the League.

March 31st.—Sir Miles Lampson's report to the League re incidents in the Shanghai area. (*See League of Nations.*)

April 2nd—Nungan, just north of Changchun, was reported to have been invested by a band of about 3,000 anti-Kirin troops supported by Communists and bandits, who were in rebellion against the new Government. The town was relieved and occupied by the Japanese. Trouble was also reported from the border of Korea and the U.S.S.R. in the Chientao district, where Yenki, the capital, was menaced by Wang Te-ling (the General commanding at Tunhua) who had not submitted to Hsi-hsia (Governor of Kirin).

Decision re loan to new Manchurian Government. (*See Japan.*)

April 4th.—Japanese forces were sent from Seoul to relieve Yenki. Two other Chinese generals were reported to be in revolt at Sansing and Fengchang (north of the C.E.R.). Wang Te-ling was stated to have retreated without fighting.

April 9th.—Lord Lytton, the Chairman of the League Commission of Inquiry, informed the press that any suggestion, by the Manchurian Administration, that any of the members of the Commission or of the assessors were unacceptable was tantamount to saying that the Commission itself was unacceptable. (This referred to a press report that the presence of Dr. Wellington Koo in Manchuria—he was an assessor—was unacceptable to the new Government.)

April 11th.—The peace parleys at Shanghai were indefinitely postponed at the request of the Chinese delegates, who stated that they had received no instructions from their Government.

General Tsai Ting-kai, Commander of the Cantonese army, was reported to have stated that "Our only hope lies in resistance. Submission to the Japanese at the Shanghai Conference will inevitably lead to ruin."

April 12th.—It was understood that the Lytton Commission had been informed that the Japanese Government would provide for the safety of its members, including Dr. Wellington Koo, while it was in Manchuria, as far as the power of the Japanese army extended.

Czechoslovakia.

April 6th.—The four big banks of the country announced that they had decided to reduce voluntarily their share capital, and to destroy a number of shares which they had recently bought in the market.

Egypt.

April 6th.—The Government invited the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy to convene a conference to obtain a definite interpretation of the Treaties of 1904 and other years regulating the payment of the service of the Public Debt; to decide whether it was originally intended that Egypt should pay on a gold basis, and other questions in connection with the Debt.

France.

March 30th.—The Senate passed the Finance Bill and the Budget. The Estimates, as amended, totalled 41,087 millions odd for revenue, and 41,083 millions odd for expenditure.

March 31st.—It was announced that the General Election would be held on May 1st, with second ballots on May 8th.

April 1st.—The Chamber adjourned (until June 1st) after adopting the Budget Estimates for 1932 (nine months). The figures were: Revenue 41,100,883,494 francs, and expenditure, 41,097,501,752 francs, leaving a paper surplus of 3,381,742 francs.

Replying to an attack on the whole financial record of the Legislature, M. Tardieu said it had to its credit the completion of the financial recovery of France, the return to the convertibility of the currency, the success of monetary stabilisation, the repayment of 21 milliard francs of debt, and the remission of 6 milliards of taxation.

April 3rd.—Arrival of M. Tardieu and M. Flandin in London and issue of statements. (See *Great Britain.*)

April 4th.—Official statement re London conversations. (See *Great Britain.*)

Germany.

March 29th.—Negotiations were opened in Berlin for a standstill agreement for the foreign short-term debts of German public borrowers. (These debts were not covered by the standstill agreement of January 23rd, which applied only to short-term credits advanced by foreign banks to banking and industrial concerns.) These debts were estimated to total 300 million marks, mostly owed by the Hanseatic cities.

March 31st.—The President signed an Emergency Decree regulating the Reich Budget for the period April 1st to June 30th, 1932. Expenditure, other than on personnel, was to be reduced by 20 per cent., and 75 million marks were appropriated as a grant to the municipalities for welfare relief.

April 1st.—The Reichsbank announced that the four Central Banks had agreed to reduce to 6 per cent. the net interest charges on the re-discount credit of \$100 million granted to it by them in June, 1931, and renewed in January until June 4th, on repayment of a tenth of the original amount.

Many reports appeared in the Democratic and Socialist press of outrages committed in Brunswick by Nazis. The State was described as being dominated by a regular garrison of the Nazi "Brown Army" (the S.A.). Many statements, alleged to have been sworn by members of the Reichsbanner, were published of attacks on harmless persons by flying squads of S.A. men.

April 2nd.—The former Crown Prince issued a manifesto urging the electors to vote for Herr Hitler in the Presidential Election.

April 4th.—A circular letter was issued from the Ministry of Economic Affairs to the offices administering the control of transactions in foreign exchange imposing a moratorium on the repayment of long-term loans. It instructed the control offices to approve payments at maturity to not more than 15 per cent. of the amount of long-term foreign credits (other than foreign loans on which public issues had been made) advanced to German industrial concerns, firms, or private persons, and that amount only in marks to a blocked account at specified German banks.

April 5th.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior issued a statement citing many orders and passages of the Nazi documents seized on March 17th, and these were stated to furnish convincing proof of Nazi preparations for the active employment of the S.A. organisation; also of the existence of a regular espionage service whose aim it was to gather all the information possible about the Reichswehr, the police and other organs of the Government. Instructions as to methods of creating dissatisfaction among the police were also found.

April 7th.—It was understood in Berlin that confirmation of the preparations of the Nazi S.A. detachments for active work after the first ballot of the Presidential election had been found by the Governments of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse.

April 8th.—It was understood that the German view as to the French proposals for a conference of the five Danubian States was that a system of

preferences among them would not provide the essential wider markets for the grain surpluses of the agrarian countries, as Austria and Czechoslovakia already bought nearly all their imported grain from them. A German renunciation of most-favoured-nation rights in favour of such internal preferences would be a sacrifice to the sole benefit of Czechoslovakia, who would gain what Germany lost in those four important markets.

April 9th.—Dr. Luther, President of the Reichsbank, was shot at and slightly wounded when leaving Berlin for Basle. His assailant was arrested.

A one year moratorium (till March 15th, 1933) for the short-term foreign debts of the Federal States, municipalities and communes was signed, to come into operation ten days after the creditors represented in the negotiations had acquiesced in it. The agreement covered credits for terms of under 12 months totalling 247 million marks, on which the interest was being reduced from between 8 and 11 per cent. to between 6 and 8 per cent. The creditors were to receive a 10 per cent. instalment of principal at once.

April 10th.—The second ballot in the Presidential Election was held and resulted in President von Hindenburg being re-elected with 19,359,642 votes. Herr Hitler received 13,417,460, and Herr Thälmann, 3,706,388 votes. Hindenburg received 53 per cent. of the votes cast, as against 49 per cent. in March, and he obtained a majority of all the votes cast in 22 of the 35 electoral districts. Hitler obtained a clear majority in Pomerania only, and the proportion of the total vote obtained by him was just under 37 per cent.

April 11th.—On the occasion of his re-election the President issued a manifesto to the nation calling upon all German men and women to cease strife and close up their ranks.

April 12th.—An extraordinary Session of the Prussian Diet passed a Bill providing that a new Prussian Premier would have to be elected by an absolute majority of the Diet (i.e. without a second ballot).

The Berlin and other stock exchanges were reopened. (They had been closed for seven months.)

Great Britain.

March 31st.—The financial year closed with a surplus of £32,872,000 of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. Of this £32,508,000 was applied to the redemption of debt, leaving a margin of £364,000. Income tax yielded £31,320,000 more than in 1930-31, and the surtax an increase of £8,870,000.

The total of revenue was £770,963,000, and of expenditure, £770,599,000.

It was officially announced that agreement between the Government and the French Government had been reached to hold the Four-Power Conference in London in the middle of the week beginning April 3rd.

The Colonial Office published as a White Paper a report, dated February 20th, 1932, by Sir Ronald Storrs on the disturbances in Cyprus in October, 1931. This stated that the nature of the events disposed of any suggestion that the upheaval represented a widespread desire on the part of the Greek Orthodox inhabitants for the transfer of Cyprus to Greece.

April 2nd.—The Polish Ambassador personally informed the Foreign Office that his Government viewed with favour any attempt to relieve the distressed economic condition of the Danube countries.

April 3rd.—M. Tardieu and M. Flandin arrived in London and the former had an interview with Mr. MacDonald. The Prime Minister subsequently issued a statement to the effect that they represented "two countries which ought to be in the heartiest coöperation with every other European country in facing the tremendous problems, especially economic ones, which afflict not

only Europe, but the world at the present time." Referring to indications in the press of a suspicion regarding M. Tardieu's visit, he said, "I want to say that there has never been the slightest shadow of a justification for that suspicion. The intention of the British Government is sincere and disinterested in getting the maximum amount of goodwill and of international coöperation to be brought to bear upon the solution of these problems. One country cannot do it. Two countries cannot do it. The policy which we are working out is a policy of coöperation with everybody who is aiming at peace, and who is willing to put in all his weight behind efforts aimed at peace. . . . This week the Four-Power Conference is to sit and consider the economic problems of the Danubian States. There are no agreements beforehand. There are no draft proposals beforehand. The Powers which are to be represented at the Conference this week are equally free in every way to contribute to whatever the final agreement may be."

In a statement to the press, M. Tardieu said the duty of the Governments was to deal with every one of the issues which they had to consider from the point of view of solidarity. "For France and Great Britain it will be especially easy, and for doing so successfully it is good that they should consider together the aims and the means. This is why I accepted so willingly the invitation which was sent to me at the beginning of last month."

The Foreign Office announced that the Four-Power Conference would open on Wednesday afternoon, April 6th.

April 4th.—Following a conference between the Premier and other British Ministers and M. Tardieu and M. Flandin, an official statement was issued to the effect that "the discussion bore chiefly on the economic and financial difficulties with which the Danubian States are faced. The Ministers of the two countries were of opinion that the problems which they examined can only be solved by general agreements of an international character, and that for this purpose close and cordial collaboration is essential as between the four Powers whose representatives will meet in conference on Wednesday. In view of the impending meeting of this conference they did not attempt to reach any conclusions. . . . The British and French Governments share the hope that it may be possible speedily to concert measures which, while respecting the legitimate interests of third parties, will render possible an economic *rapprochement* between the Danubian States . . ."

In a supplementary statement, Mr. MacDonald said his meeting with the French Ministers was "a conference for exploration and was not an executive conference of any kind whatever." Had not this preliminary exploration been held they might have held up the work of the Four-Power Conference for perhaps a couple of days, and "the exchange of views which took place to-day means that we understand each other perfectly well and we are determined in every way to work to get an agreement at the Four-Power Conference." He added that they were quite convinced that an agreement comprehensive of all the interests of the various countries was possible.

April 6th.—The Four-Power Conference opened in London and an official *communiqué* stated that "an exchange of views took place as regards the problems inherent in the present economic and financial circumstances of the Danubian States, and the nature of the measures most appropriate for their solution. Before the Conference adjourned a committee was appointed to report on this subject to the Conference when it resumes to-morrow. . . . The four Powers agreed to appoint a committee of experts (one from each of the four Powers) to consider the problems raised by the recent Report of the Financial Committee of the League on the financial state of certain countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe."

The Conference began with the submission of the Anglo-French plan, the main features of which were understood to be: a 10 per cent. preferential tariff; a loan of £10,000,000 raised, in the main by France, and guaranteed by Great Britain; and, some form of financial control that should promote real recovery and prevent such abuse of the loan as had happened in the past.

April 7th.—The Four-Power Conference adjourned, having failed to reconcile the differences of opinion which had shown themselves as to the policy to be pursued and a *communiqué* was issued stating merely that the Committee appointed the previous day had examined the details of the main proposals and a report of the proceedings would be made to the Conference the following day.

The chief question before the Committee was, whether the proposed Conference of Danubian States should be limited to five States (omitting Bulgaria) or widened to include the four Powers, and on this no agreement could be reached; Germany and Italy holding out for the latter alternative. The proposal for the nine-Power Conference was formally put forward by Signor Grandi and supported by Germany and Great Britain, but the French refused to accept it. The German delegate announced his Government's readiness to offer, without stipulating for reciprocity, a general preference in all goods, etc., to Austria, and a similar preference in agricultural produce to Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

April 8th.—The Four-Power Conference was concluded and a *communiqué* issued stating that the four Governments had agreed that the situation of the Danubian countries required prompt and concerted action on the part both of those States and of other countries if it was to be put on a sound basis; as a result of the deliberations a number of economic points had emerged which called for further examination, and "the impending meetings at Geneva next week would, in any case, prevent the immediate continuance of the present discussions, and in these circumstances each of the four Governments has agreed to address to the other three as soon as possible a considered statement of its views on the points reserved and on the best mode of further advance."

The Stationery Office published a Survey of the Import Trade of India during the nine months ending December 31st, 1931, prepared by the Department of Overseas Trade.

April 11th.—The Government published a White Paper (Cmd. 4056) containing the correspondence with the Irish Free State Government, i.e., the statement with regard to the Oath of Allegiance communicated by the Free State High Commissioner on March 22nd; Mr. Thomas's despatch to Mr. de Valera of March 23rd; Mr. de Valera's reply dated April 5th; and the British despatch of April 9th.

The first-named asserted that the Oath was not mandatory in the Treaty; that the Free State Government had the right to modify their Constitution as their people desired and anything affecting the Constitution was a purely domestic affair. The decision to abolish the Oath was "final and irrevocable." Mr. Thomas's reply emphasised the Government's contention that the Oath was an integral part of the Treaty. As regards the Land Annuities the Government's view was that the "Free State Government is bound by the most formal and explicit undertaking to continue to pay the Annuities to the National Debt Commissioners, and the failure to do so would be a manifest violation of an engagement which is binding in law and in honour on the Irish Free State."

In his reply Mr. de Valera claimed that "the real issue is that the Oath is an intolerable burden to the people of this State, and they have declared in the most formal manner that they desire its instant removal." He repeated that it was a matter of purely domestic concern, and that the elimination of the Oath was "required for the peace, order and good government of the State." As to the Annuities he disclaimed any knowledge of the formal and explicit undertaking referred to, but promised that any just and lawful claims would be scrupulously honoured. He also referred at length to the sacrifice which was imposed on Ireland by the Agreement of 1921, involving "the consummation of the outrage of partition," whereas since it was signed it had cost Britain nothing.

Mr. Thomas, in his reply of April 9th, pointed out that this despatch widened the issue so that "what is actually raised is nothing less than a repudiation of the Settlement of 1921 as a whole." Under this Settlement the Free State had participated in the notable constitutional developments of recent years, defining the position of the Dominions as equal members of the Commonwealth of Nations under the Crown. In the British Government's view, "there can be no conceivable hope for the establishment of a united Ireland except on the basis that its allegiance to the Crown and its membership of the British Commonwealth will continue unimpaired." The Government's adherence to the view that the Oath was an integral part of the Treaty was reaffirmed, and the despatch continued: "H.M. Government have publicly indicated on many occasions in the most formal and emphatic manner that they stand absolutely by the Treaty Settlement and to this position they most firmly adhere."

In conclusion, Mr. Thomas explained the history and character of the Land Annuities, quoted the Free State's undertaking given in the "Heads of the Ultimate Financial Settlement" between the two countries, and said that friendly relations could not but be impaired by any failure in the complete fulfilment of obligations deliberately undertaken.

The Stationery Office published as a White Paper the Protocol signed in January, 1932, for the suspension of certain payments due by Hungary under the international Agreements of April 28th, 1930; Cmd. 4052.

The Stationery Office also published the Notes exchanged with the Government of Guatemala respecting the boundary between that country and British Honduras; Cmd. 4050.

Hungary.

April 7th.—The Social Democratic Party attempted to present a memorandum to the Government, but the Premier refused to receive it on the ground that the law prohibited political strikes. (The printers of Budapest had been on strike for two days.) The memorandum demanded measures to assist the unemployed, the restoration of public rights and the abolition of martial law. Clashes occurred between demonstrators and the police and a number of arrests were made.

India.

April 1st.—The Chamber of Princes adopted unanimously a resolution declaring that the States would enter an All-India Federation, "on the assumption that the Crown will accept the responsibility of guaranteeing to them the necessary safeguards." The latter were summarised as: (1) That the safeguards were embodied as part of the new Constitution; (2) that all treaties, sanads and other obligations remained inviolate and inviolable; and (3) that the

rights of internal sovereignty were untouched, and that the obligations of the Crown to the States remained unaltered.

A further clause authorised the representatives of the States to proceed with the negotiations on the terms of the Mandate, and reserved the right of the Chamber to examine and ratify the Federal scheme when completed.

April 2nd.—The Governor-General in Council issued a Proclamation declaring that, as from April 1st, 1932, Aden had become a Chief Commission-ship, separate from Bombay.

April 6th.—The Government refused an application from the Congress authorities for permission to hold its annual session, on the ground that the civil disobedience movement was still being pursued.

April 8th.—Publication of import trade survey. (*See Great Britain.*)

April 12th.—Disturbances occurred at several points on the North-West Frontier during the voting for the new Legislative Council of the Province. "Red Shirt" detachments picketed the polling stations to prevent voting.

Irish Free State.

April 10th.—In his first speech since his assumption of office, at Ennis in County Clare, Mr. de Valera said the Irish people had emphatically declared their will to abolish the Oath to the British Crown as the first step in the new march to independence and unity; also to cease making payments to the British Government which were due neither in justice nor law. He denied that there was any attempt to pick a quarrel with England; was it any affair of the British Government or people what conditions Irishmen required of members of the Irish Parliament? Great Britain had already formally abjured the claim that she so long unjustly made to have any voice whatever in their domestic concerns. For ten years the Irish nation had been dishonoured by the profession of an allegiance which Irishmen did not and could not feel; Ireland was not a British colony; it was one of the oldest nations in the world with all the rights of nationhood. "We cannot admit," he continued, "and we have never freely admitted that our right to sovereign independence is derived from a British statute. It is older than any British statute, older than the British Parliament, and older than the British nation itself."

Any claim which Britain might have had to the land annuities was deliberately renounced by the British Parliament in 1920.

April 11th.—Publication of White Paper containing correspondence exchanged with British Government. (*See Great Britain.*)

Italy.

March 30th.—The Ministry of Finance announced an estimated Budget deficit of nearly 1,595 million lire (say £17 millions) for the year 1932-33. A new loan of nine-year treasury bonds with interest at 5 per cent. was to be issued up to an amount of 1,000 million lire (say £11 millions).

April 8th.—The Government sent to Geneva a memorandum explaining how its disarmament proposals, put forward in February, could be put into effect. The proposals were stated to represent "an organic indivisible plan in the sense that the abolition should comprise all the means of war indicated." Further details were given of the armaments to be prohibited, i.e., tanks and heavy artillery, and of the limitations of gun calibre, ship tonnage, etc., to be imposed. The memorandum added that the qualitative limitation of armaments must be accompanied by a revision of the laws of war and by adequate measures for the control of civil aviation.

April 9th.—The Fascist Grand Council closed its session after adopting three Orders of the Day, the second and third of which were concerned with the attitude of Italy towards the international situation and to disarmament. In the second, the Grand Council declared its conviction that it was necessary (1) to renounce reparations and cancel inter-State war debts; (2) to remove Customs barriers before they had reduced international trade to complete anæmia; (3) to set in order the condition of the Danubian and Balkan peoples; (4) to revise, within the framework of the League, the clauses of those Peace Treaties which contained in themselves the grounds of unrest and consequentially of eventual war; and (5) to give up the summoning of unduly frequent international conferences which, by arousing unfulfilled hopes, bred more and more delusion and thus increased points of friction. Finally, the Council stated that it reserved the right "to examine at its October session the problem of the position of Fascist Italy in the League of Nations."

In the third Order of the Day the principles of disarmament, as laid down by Signor Mussolini in his speech to the Senate in June, 1928, were reaffirmed and the proposals of Signor Grandi at Geneva approved.

Japan.

April 1st.—Instructions were sent to the Chief of the General Staff of the forces at Shanghai which were understood to concede the Chinese demand that the Japanese should not occupy Woosung Fort and Kiangwan village. As regards the date for the final withdrawal of the Japanese, the formula drafted by Sir Miles Lampson was stated to be acceptable to the Government. This read: "The final withdrawal of the Japanese troops to the areas mentioned in the annexe shall be completed so soon as conditions of local security permit of such a reduction of the said troops as will allow them to be accommodated in the said area."

April 2nd.—The Cabinet approved a loan of 20,000,000 yen to the new Manchurian Government by the semi-official business houses, the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi, to be secured on the salt revenue surplus (estimated to amount to 4,600,000 yen).

Reports re disturbances in Manchuria. (*See China: External Affairs.*)

April 4th.—The Foreign Office stated definitely that Japan would not resume hostilities at Shanghai even if the Conference failed, unless the Chinese attacked.

Reports re fighting in Manchuria. (*See China: External Affairs.*)

April 6th.—It was announced that instructions were being sent to the Minister in China offering to make a declaration that, as soon as local conditions had so improved as to afford a sense of security to Japanese nationals as regards protection of their lives and property and lawful pursuits, the Japanese troops would be further withdrawn to the Settlement and the extra-Settlement roads, as before the incident of January 28th. The official attitude was that an assurance must be obtained against renewal of the boycott and the reappearance of Chinese troops on the borders of the Settlement.

April 8th.—It was understood that the Government was prepared to modify the proposed declaration on the withdrawal from Shanghai and that this would read: "As soon as local conditions have so improved as to afford a sense of security to Japanese nationals as regards protection of their lives and property and lawful pursuits—and they hope conditions will have so improved within six months or sooner—the Japanese troops will be further withdrawn to the Settlement and the extra-Settlement roads, as before the incident of January 28th."

It was announced that the views of the Cabinet on the application of Article 15 of the Covenant to the Manchurian dispute had been communicated to the Powers.

League of Nations.

March 31st.—The Secretariat issued a report from Sir Miles Lampson, dated March 29th, stating that reports from neutral observers along the Chinese front confirmed the impression that incidents were occurring between the two sides, more especially in the Tahsing area, and a Japanese patrol had made a strong attack on a Chinese escort accompanying a neutral observer at a place near Tahsing. Japanese air reconnaissances were intensified over the Chinese lines, but the Japanese Staffs had issued orders with a view to preventing incidents such as those reported.

April 1st.—The first section was published of the Financial Committee's Report on Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece. (A short outline of the recommendations was published on March 24th, and was printed in the *Bulletin* of March 31st, page 20.)

The Report referred to the inability of all four countries to meet in full the service of their foreign debt in foreign currencies, and stated that this inability was not peculiar to Europe. The fundamental causes of the failures were not to be sought in defects in internal administration or policy. Some countries might have over-borrowed; others might have failed to maintain budgetary equilibrium or to reduce costs. But neither of these events, if they had occurred alone, would have been so serious had it not been for the collapse in world prices. Wholesale prices of raw materials and foodstuffs had fallen 40 per cent. in 1928, materially increasing the burden of the fixed charges of producers. The volume of Bulgaria's exports, for example, increased in 1930 by 80 per cent., but their value dropped by 3 per cent. In 1931 the weight again increased 40 per cent., but the value dropped 4 per cent. This had involved a vast change in the distribution of national income, and internationally it had imposed on debtor countries the need of transferring to their creditors an equivalently larger portion of their products. At the same time the demand for such products had declined.

The Committee was fully conscious of the fact that the measures of exchange control it had hitherto recommended and supported could be effective only for a relatively short period. The expectation that steps would be taken meanwhile to deal with the fundamental causes of the difficulties had not been fulfilled, and the Committee now considered that it was urgently necessary that positive action should be taken. At the moment, the bases for a final solution were unknown and it would, therefore, not be possible for the States in difficulties to formulate any final settlement—the immediate problem was to gain a breathing space, and for this there was urgent need for collective action in the form of loans to be raised in international markets under Government guarantees. The form of these should be the same as that used in the case of the 1923 Austrian Reconstruction Loan.

April 12th.—A special meeting of the Council opened to discuss the report of the Financial Committee on the proposals for concerted economic action in the Danubian States. It was decided that the report should be examined at once by the experts of the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. M. Tardieu, who presided, gave an account of the Four-Power Conference. Referring to the League Committee's suggestion for the floating of a guaranteed loan, he said this raised a problem of great importance and the four Governments considered that, before a decision was taken, it would be

necessary to examine the whole matter with technical assistance. They, therefore, intended asking the Council to defer its study of the general part of the report until its next session (in May).

Sir John Simon concurred. The proposal for financial assistance to Austria and Hungary raised questions of great importance and the Government could not go to Parliament and ask for powers without being first convinced that further loans were really the most desirable way of meeting the difficulties.

Herr von Bülow argued that distressed countries should be made independent of foreign aid. He considered the difficulties in London had been grossly exaggerated and he wished to refute this.

THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

April 11th.—The Conference resumed its work and in the General Committee, before beginning the discussion of Article 1 of the Draft Convention, Mr. Henderson made a statement reviewing the progress made up to the adjournment in March. He enumerated the Governments which were in favour of the abolition of submarines, heavy artillery, tanks and other aggressive weapons, and said there seemed to be a general desire for the prohibition of chemical warfare.

Mr. Gibson made a statement in which he asserted that the question of security was founded on fear of invasion, and security could not be restored until defence regained the superiority over attack which it possessed in former times. He accordingly moved that tanks and mobile guns of over 155mm. (6.2 ins.) should be prohibited altogether and the use of gases abolished. He also pointed out the financial saving which would result, as heavy guns cost about £90,000 each.

Sir John Simon welcomed the proposals, but noted that they were limited to land warfare. Corresponding questions in the range of naval and air armaments would have to be considered, and when questions of air bombardment came up it would be important to determine whether the practical course was to direct attention to the machine or to the act, and whether they might not have to consider bombing from the air as a suitable object for international regulations in view of the difficulties in classifying machines. He concluded by saying, "Remove these instruments of attack and you remove fear which is the parent of insecurity."

The German and Italian delegates welcomed the American proposal, but M. Tardieu claimed that the French plan had gone much further. It was difficult to study such a proposal by itself, owing to the interdependence of all armaments. Nor had any provision been made for supervision or sanctions. He accordingly proposed that as the Committee was at present only concerned with procedure the American resolution should be referred to the Bureau of the Conference and dealt with later in conjunction with all the qualitative proposals.

April 12th.—Continuing his examination of the American proposal, M. Tardieu said that the Preparatory Commission had declared that all arms could be used for an offensive. A State attacked must pass to a counter-offensive to defend itself effectively and it must possess technical means of offence, otherwise the victory would remain with the aggressor. Even the American proposals needed control and sanctions to remove all doubt as to their being observed. Neither capital ships nor heavy artillery had existed in Europe in 1905, but there was no feeling of security then. The French proposals had been more thoroughly studied and were more effective than suppression pure and simple. France would agree to the "humanisation"

of war, provided the Conference did not forget to organise peace. Instead of depriving both sides of aggressive arms, France wished merely to deprive the aggressor of them and give them to an international authority, which must assist the weaker party. They must support the Covenant in order to make the League more powerful as a peace instrument.

M. Litvinoff said he was totally opposed to all attempts to restrict the task of the Conference to limitation of arms, and only the word "reduction" should be used in the Convention. The lower level of armaments in 1914 had not prevented war, and a substantial reduction was essential. He proposed that States should be classified in three groups, small, medium and the Great Powers, for the proportional and progressive reduction of all categories of arms. He wished to alter the wording of Article 1 and insert "effect a substantial reduction . . ." in place of "limit and as far as possible reduce."

Lithuania.

April 11th.—Petition against the Government filed at the Permanent Court. (*See Permanent Court of International Justice.*)

New Zealand.

April 2nd.—The Government despatched a cable to the Government of the Irish Free State stating that it sincerely hoped that the latter "do not feel themselves obliged to pursue any course that may jeopardise the Free State's continued association with the British Commonwealth, which New Zealand values very highly and feels that the Statute of Westminster affords every guarantee of equality for the partners of the British Commonwealth."

Permanent Court of International Justice.

April 11th.—A petition from the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan was filed at the Registry of the Court initiating proceedings against the Lithuanian Government under Article 17 of the League Covenant, in connection with the Memel dispute.

Poland.

April 2nd.—Communication to British Government re Danube Scheme. (*See Great Britain.*)

April 3rd.—It was learned that the provisional Trade Agreement with Germany, signed on March 26th, provided that Polish goods would continue to enter Germany on the same conditions as in 1931, with certain exceptions. The German super-tariff would be applied only to goods which were included in special import prohibitions. Poland granted to Germany quotas of goods prohibited on December 31st, 1931, on the understanding that they would be subject to the normal Customs duty.

Reparations.

April 11th.—The Board of the B.I.S., at its monthly meeting, decided to renew for three months, the credits granted to the National Banks of Austria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. (The credits were due to expire on April 16th, 18th and 28th respectively.) It also decided to increase the Bank's available capital by the issue of a further 26,400 shares. (These had already been authorised when the Bank was founded, but had not been issued. Their issue made up the total of 500 million Swiss francs.)

Spain.

April 1st.—The first Budget of the Republic came into force.

Switzerland.

April 4th.—It was reported that the Government had intimated their desire to participate in the ultimate discussion of the terms of a Danubian economic arrangement on equal terms with Germany and Italy.

U.S.S.R.

March 30th.—It was officially announced that the construction of the Dnieprstroi dam had been completed, and that it was expected that the power station—the largest in the world—would be opened on May 1st. (This was to furnish power for the Donetz coal basin, the Dnieprepetrovsk metal factories and a new group of steel and aluminium plants in the same area.)

April 1st.—A decree was published, signed by Stalin, Molotoff and Yakovleff, announcing the dismissal and punishment of a large number of the directors of State cattle and live stock farms owing to “completely unsatisfactory care of cattle, extraordinarily great mortality among young animals, exceptionally poor organisation of labour, complete absence of business methods, and extremely unsatisfactory accounting.” The result was that the plans to supply the cities with meat had been fulfilled only to the extent of 69 per cent. Among remedies prescribed were limitation of the size of State farms, forbidding them to accept cattle before the buildings were ready, and forbidding them to repair losses by new purchases. The farms would have, in future, to develop from their own resources.

April 2nd.—As part of a “radical purge of the entire administrative machinery of the Soviet Government” the latter dissolved the Committee on Prices, set up in October, 1931, and in its place created a Committee for Accumulating Goods and Regulating Trade, with extensive powers over foodstuffs and common necessities.

April 6th.—Stern, and an accomplice named Vasilieff, who were accused of attempting the life of the Counsellor of the German Embassy on March 5th, were sentenced to death.

U.S.A.

March 30th.—The House of Representatives voted a number of further taxes, including increases in the surtax and corporation tax, and in telegraph and telephone rates. The estimated total yield was \$294 millions.

March 31st.—Further taxes were adopted on stock and commodity transactions. They were estimated to yield \$100 millions.

April 1st.—The Senate passed the Tariff Bill, sponsored by the Democrats, which deprived the President of the power to alter tariff rates. An amendment was adopted suspending tariff protection for commodities in the case of which the U.S. Customs Court found that no competition existed among domestic producers.

April 2nd.—It was officially announced that Mr. Stimson would leave Washington within a few days to attend the Disarmament Conference, and would “spend a short time” with the American delegation, and that “his trip to Europe is concerned only with the work of the delegation and he will go direct to Geneva for a very brief stay.”

April 4th.—In a special message to Congress, Mr. Hoover urged both Houses to frame a complete national programme of economy. He stated that \$200 millions additional revenue was necessary to balance the Budget, and added, “It is my belief that more drastic economy than this new \$200 millions can be accomplished.” He recommended that representatives of both

Houses and of the Executive should be appointed to organise an economy programme and frame the necessary legislation.

The House of Representatives passed the Hare Bill providing for the independence of the Phillippine Islands within eight years. During that period a framework for a new Government would be set up and a Constitution approved by the President of the U.S.A.

A letter from Mr. Stimson was published in which he expressed a fear that if U.S. leadership were withdrawn "economic chaos and political and social anarchy would result, followed ultimately by the domination of the Islands by a foreign Power, probably China or Japan." He also said that their moral prestige in the Far East would be impaired if they freed the Philippines, as it would appear like the abandonment of a ward which they had undertaken to protect.

April 5th.—In a statement regarding Mr. Stimson's visit to Geneva, the President said "there will be no discussion or negotiation by the Secretary of State on the debt question."

April 6th.—Senator Capper introduced a resolution declaring it to be the policy of the Government (a) Not to accept the legality of any situation *de facto* created by a breach of the Kellogg Treaty which might impair the treaty rights of the United States or its citizens in any territory affected thereby; (b) Not to recognise any treaty or agreement brought about by means contrary to the covenants of the Kellogg Treaty which would impair the obligations of that Treaty.

The second part of the resolution provided that it should be unlawful to export or sell arms or other war supplies to a country which had committed a breach of the Treaty by resort to other than pacific means, or to provide financial assistance in any form.

Yugoslavia.

April 2nd.—Protest to Bulgarian Government re demonstrations. (*See Bulgaria.*)

April 4th.—General Zhivkovitch tendered his own and the Cabinet's resignation to the King, who accepted it, and asked Dr. Marinkovitch, the Foreign Minister, to form a Government. He appointed the same Cabinet as before, except for the General, and the new Ministry was sworn in.

III.—DOCUMENTS IN PERIODICALS.

L'Europe Nouvelle, dated April 2nd, 1932.

1. The French Memorandum sent to the British, German and Italian Governments regarding assistance for the Danubian States. (March 2nd, 1932.)

2. The German Reply. (March 16th, 1932.)

3. Statement by Dr. Benes, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Czechoslovakia. (March 22nd, 1932.)

L'Europe Nouvelle, dated April 9th, 1932.

1. Resolutions of the Extraordinary Session of the League Assembly regarding the Sino-Japanese Dispute. (March 4th and 11th, 1932.)

2. Letter to the League from the American Minister in Berne. (March 12th, 1932.)

The Chinese Social and Political Science Review. Vol. XV, No. 4. January, 1932.

Translation of the Law of Organisation of the National Government of China. (Passed at the first session of the Fourth Central Executive and Supervising Committees of the Kuomintang, at the meeting of December 26th, 1931.)

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

PRIVATE: TO MEMBERS

Septemba,
~~July 8th,~~ 1932.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs makes available to members of the Institute the following two publications:-

1. "REPORT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS"

This is a report issued every two months by the Empire Parliamentary Association for the confidential information of members of Parliament in Great Britain and other Dominions. It is not ordinarily available to the public but by special arrangement it is made available to members of the Institute provided those who receive it give a specific undertaking to treat the report as confidential. This report will be issued free, upon application, to members of the Canadian Institute.

Will those members of the Branch who wish to receive this report kindly advise the Honorary Secretary? On receipt of advice the necessary form will be sent for signature and on return to the Honorary Secretary of this form duly signed, arrangements will be made with the Royal Institute for the report to be sent regularly in future to the member applying for it.

Attached to this notice is a circular describing this report. If any member of the Branch wishes to have more detailed information regarding the contents of this publication, he is invited to communicate with the Honorary Secretary.

2. "BULLETIN OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS"

A sample copy of this is enclosed herewith. To Members of the Institute this is available at a reduced rate of 5s. per annum, the price to the public being 15s. per annum. Will those members of the Branch who may wish to subscribe to this bulletin send their subscriptions direct to the Royal Institute on the attached subscription form.

G. R. Parkin,
Honorary Secretary, Montreal Branch
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,
C/o Sun Life of Canada,
Dominion Square,
Montreal.

Plat. 3131.

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The Report is issued privately for the information of Members of Parliament in Great Britain and the Dominions, and is not available to the public. It is a condition, therefore, to which the Empire Parliamentary Association attach the highest importance, that it should be treated as a confidential document and that members who receive it do so on the specific undertaking that they will not on any occasion refer to it in print or quote it by name. For this reason the Report is issued only to those who sign the attached form.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

PRIVATE: TO MEMBERS

October 7th, 1932.

A regular meeting will be held at 8.30 P.M. on MONDAY, OCTOBER 17th, in the COUNCIL ROOM of the ARTS BUILDING, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.

Following the completion of Branch business (in particular the election of new members) the first of a series of regular meetings on "Issues Raised by the Imperial Conference" will be introduced by Dean P.E. Corbett (who spoke on this subject at Williamstown this summer) and supplemented by Mr. John Bird (who will deal particularly with some of the difficulties facing the conference from its inception).

NOTE: On September 12th the Branch decided upon the above general topic as a subject for the year's work to be carried out through a series of regular meetings (see attached outline of programme). These meetings will be presided over by Prof. Clarke with Mr. Brooke Claxton as Vice-Chairman and Mr. John Bird as reporter. Particular interest has already been expressed in the subject and it is hoped that its discussion will not only be of great interest and use to the members of the Branch but to the Institute as a whole, and that indirectly it may have a wide effect. For these reasons it is intended that a report be prepared of the discussions after the year's work is completed. To facilitate the preparation of this, all those taking part are urged to give the reporter their notes after each meeting.

Members willing to lead discussion on any of the subjects in the programme are invited to communicate with Mr. Claxton at Harbour 4136. It is hoped that every member will in this way express special interest in some phase of the subject which he will be particularly prepared to discuss at the appropriate meeting. The dates given are tentative and will be confirmed later. Apart from the first meeting, however, which has been fixed (as above) for October 17th, the second meeting to be held on November 7th has also been definitely arranged when Mr. John Stevenson (Canadian correspondent of the London "Times") and Mr. Paul Reading (of the Southam Publishing Company) will present a narrative of the course of negotiations.

W. H. Budden,
Asst. Hon. Secretary,
Montreal Branch C.I.I.A.
C/o Sun Life of Canada,
Dominion Square,
Montreal.

Plat. 3131.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

PROGRAMME 1932-33 -

ISSUES RAISED BY THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

- 1st Meeting - BEFORE THE CONFERENCE - Brief outline of the political and economic development of the Commonwealth and a short factual description of economic relations affecting the Conference.
(Dean P.E. Corbett and Mr. John Bird)
- 2nd Meeting - AT THE CONFERENCE - A narrative of the course of negotiations.
7th Nov. (Mr. John Stevenson and Mr. Paul Reading)
- 3rd Meeting - U.K. - CANADIAN AGREEMENTS - considered under the heads of:-
28th Nov.
- British Concessions
- (a) General free entry - Art. 1
 - (b) Specific tariffs against foreign wheat, butter, cheese, apples, pears, canned apples, dried fruits, eggs, condensed milk, copper - Arts. 2 and 4.
 - (c) Tariff of 10% against foreign timber, fish, salmon, asbestos, zinc and lead - Arts. 3 and 4.
 - (d) Live cattle - Art. 5; pig products - Art. 6; tobacco - Art. 7.
- 4th Meeting - Canadian Concessions
19th Dec.
- (e) 220 tariff changes - Art. 9 and stock - Art. 18.
 - (f) Customs administration and surcharges - Arts. 16 and 17.
 - (g) General principles of competition and tariff board - Arts. 10 to 15.
 - (h) Dumping - Art. 21.
 - (i) Can. trade with British colonies and protectorates - Arts. 18, 19 and 20.
 - (j) Duration and legal effect of the agreement - Arts. 22 and 23.
- Under each head the provisions of the agreement should be summarized and their effect upon Canada and the U.K. indicated in a paper taking not more than ten minutes. Tables of the estimates of the value of the concessions to the U.K. and Canada will be available for all members.
- 5th Meeting - MONETARY COMMITTEE REPORT - Mr. Eric Lowe, South African Minister at
10 th. Jan. Washington, on South Africa's stand; Prof. Clark of Queen's who did the preparatory work for Canada, on the Canadian attitude; Prof. Day on effects on the world.
- 6th Meeting - THE FUTURE - An appraisal of the results of the Conference and its
6th Feb. effect upon the political and economic development of
- (a) Canada
 - (b) The Empire
- 7th Meeting - (c) The World (Prof. Elliott of Harvard. Not yet arranged)
27th Feb.

November 1st, 1933.

PRIVATE : To Members.

An important special meeting of the Montreal Branch will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7th, in the Council Room of the Arts Building, McGill University, to meet Mr. Escott Reid, the General Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and to discuss matters of general Institute policy and, in particular, the research programme to be undertaken during the coming year.

We are very fortunate in having Mr. Escott Reid here at this time and your Executive particularly requests all members who can, to be present at this meeting, when amongst other things the following subjects will be discussed:

- (a) The increasing importance of the Canadian Institute and the part to be played by the Montreal Branch.
- (b) The question of cooperation with the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, with particular reference to the financial undertaking involved.
- (c) The programme of the Montreal Branch for the year 1933-34:
 - (1) Special consideration of the proposed series of discussions on State Socialism and/or Economic Nationalism.
 - (2) Organization of a series of group discussions on monetary and economic subjects.
 - (3) Report on study groups and individual research.
- (d) Consideration of the membership of the Montreal Branch with particular reference to the enlarged sphere of operations and influence now contemplated:
 - (1) In regard to executive responsibilities and secretariat.
 - (2) In regard to new members, should a further increase be considered desirable.

W. H. Budden,
Honorary Secretary,
Montreal Branch, C.I.I.A.
Sun Life of Canada,
M O N T R E A L .

DOCKET ENDS:

PROGRAMMES, MINUTES,
REPORTS, 1929-1932

DOCKET STARTS:

UNDATED PROGRAMME

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

(NOTE. This suggested programme should not be regarded as in any sense necessarily final. It will rest entirely with the group itself to make any changes that may seem desirable. It is requested, therefore, that those members who intend to take part in this group and who have suggestions of any sort which in their opinion would, if adopted, contribute to the practical effectiveness of the work to be undertaken by the group, should either make their suggestions on the occasion of the first meeting of the group or should send them in writing to the Honorary Secretary, who will arrange that they are brought forward and considered at the first meeting of the group.)

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Suggested syllabus for the study by the Political group of
"The Conduct of Canadian Foreign Affairs".

1. The nature of Canada's external relations.
2. The Canadian point of view on international questions, such as world peace.
3. Canada's relation to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office.
4. The desirability of maintaining or extending Canada's existing representation abroad.
5. Machinery for the conduct of Canada's external affairs with respect to
 - (a) Ministerial direction and responsibility
 - (b) Consideration in Parliament and by Parliamentary Committees
 - (c) The Department of External Affairs
 - (d) Representation abroad
 - (i) In the League of Nations
 - (ii) At London and in the other Dominions
 - (iii) At Washington, Paris, Tokyo and other places considered to be of sufficient importance
 - (iv) The performance of consular work
 - (v) The position of trade commissioners

Under each of these heads we should consider the method of selecting, training and appointing personnel, the relation of the Department and its officers at home and abroad to party politics, the possibilities of co-operation with Great Britain or the other Dominions, and the status and relationship of each person to the others.

6. The development of Canadian public opinion on International Affairs.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
(MONTREAL BRANCH)

(NOTE. This suggested programme should not be regarded as in any sense necessarily final. It will rest entirely with the group itself to make any changes that may seem desirable. It is requested, therefore, that those members who intend to take part in this group and who have suggestions of any sort which in their opinion would, if adopted, contribute to the practical effectiveness of the work to be undertaken by the group, should either make their suggestions on the occasion of the first meeting of the group or should send them in writing to the Honorary Secretary, who will arrange that they are brought forward and considered at the first meeting of the group.)

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Suggested syllabus for the study by the Economic group of "Causes of World Economic Depression".

"The main trouble now is neither any material shortage in the resources of nature nor any inadequacy in man's power to exploit them. It is all in one form or another a MALADJUSTMENT - not an insufficient productive capacity but a series of impediments to the full utilisation of that capacity"

The suggestion is that the above quotation from the Report of the World Economic Conference at Geneva 1927 be homologated and consequently that our study might follow along these lines:-

1st Meeting. I. THE EXTENT OF THE MALADJUSTMENT.

(a) It is not possible, nor worth while to attempt, to make any statistical exposition of this, but a few good illustrations of the great diversion of labour and plant to meet war demands would be useful and could be culled from the various volumes of the Economic History of the War.

II. AN ATTEMPT TO STUDY THE DOMESTIC MALADJUSTMENTS INSIDE A COUNTRY AND APART FROM QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

(a) The normal process of economic adjustment through a lowering of costs of production and a progressive weeding-out of unprofitable enterprises. Why this process was not effective in post-war circumstances, e.g. in the British coal industry.

2nd Meeting. (b) Whether existing wage levels are justifiable in the common interest.

3rd Meeting. (c) Efforts to lower costs of production other than by cutting wages. The Rationalisation movement.

4th Meeting. (d) The urgent need for enterprise and cheap capital in the efforts to find new profitable employments, and the influence of post-war taxation (e.g. the high British income tax) on enterprise. The causes of and remedies for the shortage of liquid capital in Germany.

5th Meeting. III. THE MALADJUSTMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM.

(a) The unavoidable War drive to national self-sufficiency. The present tendencies towards increasing nationalism and their economic manifestations including the extension of tariffs. The justification, or otherwise, of protectionist policies as a temporary expedient, e.g. the British Safeguarding of Industries Act.

6th Meeting. (b) Whether there is a maladjustment between the production of raw materials and the needs of the producers of manufactured

goods. The futility of valorisation schemes and proposals for orderly marketing.

7th Meeting. (c) Whether there is a maladjustment between the productive capacity of modern industry and the effective capacity of consumers, e.g. Hobson's Under-consumption theory.

8th Meeting. IV. THE MALADJUSTMENTS TRACEABLE TO MONETARY CAUSES.

(a) A review of the extent of the evil due to the perhaps unavoidable abandonment of the Gold Standard during the War. The Brussels and Geneva Conferences. The return to the Gold Standard, including the effects of devaluation and deflation and a discussion of the British currency policy. The existing standard not a gold standard but a dollar standard and the significance of this.

9th Meeting. (b) The redistribution of the world's gold and the problems concerned therewith, including the American tariff policy and the German reparation question. The threatened shortage of gold, the economic effect of falling prices, how a falling price level can be averted. The need for co-operation between national banking authorities. The development of central banking and the Bank for International Settlements and the hopes founded on these.

10th Meeting. V. A REVIEW.

Which will attempt (1) To allocate to the various factors studied their relative importance as causes of the World depression and

(2) To reach agreement on the general lines of policy for recovery.

NOTE:- Throughout the foregoing study, it is intended that the discussion of the topics suggested should be illustrated wherever possible by reference to specific examples taken from Canadian experience. For example, in

II. (c) Pulp and Paper Industry.

II. (d) The Canadian Taxation System.

III. (a) Preferential Tariffs.

III. (b) The Wheat Pool.

IV. (a) and (b) Credit Control and the Operation of the Gold Standard in Canada.

DOCKET ENDS:

UNDATED PROGRAMME