
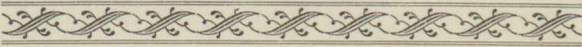


**FILE 416**

**CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ;  
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**



THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE  
OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Ottawa, Hon. Pres.  
Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto, Pres.  
W.M. Birks, Montreal, Vice-Pres.  
Dr. J.W. Dafoe, Winnipeg, Vice-Pres.  
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C.J. Burchell, K.C., Halifax  
Dr. H.F. Munro, Halifax  
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Montreal  
A. Savard, Montreal; F.N. Southam, Montreal  
C.A. Bowman, Ottawa  
Col. A.C. Garner, Regina  
D.B. MacRae, Regina  
Col. C.S. MacInnes, C.M.G., K.C., Toronto  
H.R. MacMillan, Vancouver; Col. Nelson Spencer,  
Vancouver  
E.J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg  
  
Escott Reid, Toronto, Secretary.

= = = = =

The following comprise the Executive Committee of  
the Montreal Branch as at September 1932:-

A. Savard, Chairman  
F. Hankin, Vice-Chairman  
H.E. McCrudden, Hon. Treas.  
G.R. Parkin, Hon. Sec.  
W.H. Budden, Asst. Hon. Sec.  
Prof. F. Clarke )  
Brooke Claxton ) (Sub-committee on meetings)

*A Democracy which undertakes to control its own foreign relations ought to know something about the subject—ELIHU ROOT.*

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE  
OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

~

ITS ORGANIZATION  
OBJECTS AND  
CONSTITUTION

~

MAY 1929

~

*Affiliated with*

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*and*

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

INTERNATIONAL  
COMMISSION  
ON  
ARTS AND  
SCIENCE

SOUTHAM PRESS MONTREAL LIMITED

**I**NTEREST in the Canadian Institute of International Affairs has been growing so rapidly, and so many inquiries have been received with regard to its purposes, scope, and form of organization, that the Executive Council, at its last meeting, directed that a pamphlet giving these facts, be prepared for distribution to those interested.

*As the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, is associated with the Royal Institute of International Affairs of London and the Institute of Pacific Relations, with headquarters at Honolulu, it has been thought wise to include a brief description of these two bodies.*

*Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained upon application to members of the Executive Council or the Secretaries of any of the local branches.*

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
*of*  
THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



- RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, Ottawa, *Chairman*  
DR. JOHN W. DAFOE, Winnipeg, *Vice-Chairman*.  
FREDERICK N. SOUTHAM, Montreal, *Hon. Treasurer*.  
JOHN NELSON, Montreal, *Honorary Secretary*  
C. A. BOWMAN, Ottawa.  
GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE, Montreal.  
SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., Toronto.  
HON. NEWTON W. ROWELL, K.C., Toronto.  
CHAS. S. MACINNES, K.C., Toronto.  
PRINCIPAL JOHN MACKAY, Winnipeg.  
DEAN REGINALD BROCK, Vancouver.  
STANLEY BRENT, Vancouver.  
R. W. SHANNON, K.C., Regina, Sask.  
L. B. RING, Regina, Sask.  
PROF. R. A. MACKAY, Halifax.  
DR. HENRY MUNRO, Halifax.

# THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



## SECTION ONE

### INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

The Institute of Pacific Relations was organized at a gathering held in Honolulu from June 30th to July 15th, 1925. This conference was attended by nearly one hundred and fifty people, of whom over one hundred were active members, as follows:—

Australia 6; Canada 6; China 13; Continental United States 28; Japan 19; Korea 6; Philippines 3; New Zealand 11; Hawaii 11; Members at large 3.

The gathering followed almost six years of discussion. The primary proposal, made in 1919, came from the Young Men's Christian Association, and contemplated a gathering of representatives of that organization from countries bordering on the Pacific. Out of further discussions in succeeding years, there grew a plan for a more comprehensive conference, which would consider the problems of the Pacific basin from economic and political, as well as from religious standpoints.

Concurrently a racial survey had been proceeding on the Pacific Coast of the North American continent, fostered and financed jointly by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York, and by groups of business men and students of international affairs in the cities of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver, under the direction of Dr. Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago, which released him for that duty. The survey in question extended over a period of two years and was designed to determine scientifically the results of the contact of Oriental and Occidental on the North American continent. It became



## 2 THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

apparent in this connection that there existed between these peoples deep under-currents of racial resentment and prejudice, difficult to fathom, and ominous in their implications, which would yield only to understanding and goodwill.

The proposed gathering at Honolulu seemed to present the next and logical step in the study of the problem. Hence Doctor Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Leland Stanford University, Chairman of the Racial Survey and Mr. J. Merle Davis, its Secretary, co-operated with Mr. Frank C. Atherton and Mr. C. F. Loomis, both of Honolulu, who had been associated with the projected Y.M.C.A. conference, to promote the larger project.

The outcome was the conference of June-July, 1925. It was entirely unofficial. Its name, the Institute of Pacific Relations, indicated a permanent organization to promote thorough research into vital and urgent Pacific questions. Its members were not limited by race, creed, colour, or political or racial position. It was a fair cross-section of experts and representative men from various countries. The Institute was there given permanent form and arrangements were made for biennial meetings. It was arranged to conduct conferences, assemble and disseminate information and to endeavour to act as an international shock-absorber in matters affecting the Pacific area. Headquarters were established at Honolulu. The official publication of the Institute says:

"The work of the Institute is conducted by a permanent secretariat with headquarters in Honolulu, which is responsible for the preparation and conduct of conferences, promotion of research, the exchange of information, and the maintenance of liaison between national units.

"The Institute is not connected with any government. It is not non-sectarian, non-controversial and non-propagandist. It is not a pacifist society.

"The Institute derives its support from research foundations and from private contributions. The national units are autonomous and self-supporting and are organized in each country on the basis of a central constitution in the framing of which they have shared."

The constitution of the Institute of Pacific Relations briefly states its purpose as being:—"To study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations."

An interim executive was appointed at the close of the 1925 conference to carry on the work of the Institute until it could be more regularly constituted. This Executive consisted of:—Dr. Wilbur, (U.S.A.) Chairman; S. T. Wen (China); Yusuki Tsurumi (Japan); F. C. Atherton (Hawaii); John Nelson (Canada); and J. Merle Davis, Secretary.

Canadians in attendance at the first conference were Miss (Dean) Bollert, of the University of British Columbia; Mrs. Foster, Field Secretary of the Y.W.C.A., Toronto; Geo. Cowan, K.C., ex-M.P., Vancouver; John Nelson, (Chairman), Vancouver; and Stanley Brent, (Secretary), Toronto. Mrs. John Nelson and Miss Cowan attended as associate members.

The second conference of the Institute was held at Honolulu, beginning July 15, 1927. Some of its members were appointed by national councils which had come into existence in a number of the countries concerned. In those countries where organization had not been completed, the members were secured as circumstances would permit. The total membership of about one hundred and forty was composed as follows:—

Australia 5; Canada 18; China 14; Great Britain 14; Hawaii 15; Japan 18; Korea 3; New Zealand 5; Philippines 3; United States 44; League of Nations (Geneva) 2; International Labor Office (Geneva) 1.

At the first conference in 1925, the aims and aspirations of young China were very much in evidence. At the second conference in 1927, where British representatives were present, the problem of China's relations with foreign powers was uppermost.

Provision was also made that in the various countries, organizations whose aims and characters were similar to those of the Institute of Pacific Relations, might become

## 4 THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

affiliated with the latter and be recognized as national units of the Institute of Pacific Relations there.

Canadians in attendance at the conference of 1927 were as follows:—

General Sir Arthur Currie, (Chairman) Montreal.  
Lady Currie.  
Miss Currie.  
Mr. G. Currie.  
John Nelson (Secretary) Montreal.  
J. W. Beaton, Montreal.  
Vincent Bladen, Toronto University.  
C. A. Bowman, Ottawa.  
Stanley Brent, Vancouver.  
Dean R. W. Brock, University of British Columbia.  
Prof. W. W. Goforth, McGill University.  
Mrs. W. W. Goforth.  
W. B. Lanigan, Victoria.  
Geo. McDonald, Montreal.  
Mrs. Geo. McDonald, Montreal.  
Prof. T. F. McIlwraith, Toronto University.  
Mrs. T. F. McIlwraith.  
Principal John MacKay, Manitoba College, Winnipeg.  
Henry T. Ross, K.C., Toronto, Ont.  
Malcolm Reilly.

The Institute of Pacific Relations will meet this year for the first time in the Far East, its third conference being summoned to assemble in Kyoto, Japan, October 28th to November 9th, 1929. It will have before it for sympathetic consideration the progress already made in creating a new China, and questions such as those arising out of the contacts of Russia, Japan, and China in Manchuria. Members will be in attendance from the countries hitherto participating, and probably from Russia, Mexico and other countries as well.

The Pacific Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations consists of the following:—Hon. F. W. Eggleston, Australia; Sir Robert L. Borden, Canada; Dr. David Z. T. Yui, China,

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(Second Vice-Chairman); Lionel Curtis, Great Britain; Yusuki Tsurumi, Japan (Second Vice-Chairman); Sir James Allen, New Zealand; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, United States, (Chairman); Frank C. Atherton, Hawaii (Treasurer); J. Merle Davis, (General Secretary).

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Note:—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur having recently become Secretary of the Interior in President Hoover's cabinet has resigned as chairman. Mr. Yusuki Tsurumi is now a member of the Imperial Diet of Japan.

## SECTION TWO

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Royal Institute of International Affairs is a well-known organization which was founded in London in July, 1920. It was established for the study of international questions. Its usefulness has been very much increased by several gifts among which, significantly enough, have been several outstanding ones from the overseas Dominions of the British commonwealth. The home of the Royal Institute, Chatham House, 10 St. James Square, was the residence of three British Prime Ministers—the elder Pitt, Earl Derby and Hon. W. E. Gladstone. It is the gift to the Institute of a patriotic Canadian, Col. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines, Ontario, and was donated in order that the Institute might have a permanent home with the understanding that it would engage in research work and in the compilation of information of value to those who are studying developments in the Empire. The work of the Royal Institute has been greatly facilitated lately by another princely gift, an annual endowment of five thousand pounds in perpetuity by Sir Abe Bailey of South Africa. Its fine lecture hall was donated by Sir John Power of London. It has created a good reference library and is a useful clearing house of information of great value to students in international affairs.

The three great political parties, recognizing its value, contribute to the funds of the Institute. The Prince of Wales is Visitor; and its presidents include ex-premiers of Great Britain; while, among its honorary presidents are the Viceroy of India, the prime ministers of the overseas dominions and Newfoundland, and the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

The participation of the Royal Institute in the conference of 1927, was the result of an invitation sent its members in September, 1926, by the Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This invitation was the outcome of the consideration

given by the Interim Executive, first at Honolulu in 1925 and at a meeting in San Francisco later in the same year, at which it was the consensus of opinion that the Institute in dealing with far Eastern problems should have the counsel of representatives of Great Britain whose relations to the Orient reach very far into the past. It was decided that the Royal Institute, being an unofficial, but representative body, should be invited to send members. Following an extensive correspondence, John Nelson, representative of the British Dominions on the Executive, was invited by the Royal Institute to go to London to promote arrangements. After several weeks of conference in London, arrangements were perfected ensuring the attendance of a representative British group. Ultimately a British party of fifteen attended the 1927 conference, constituting of the following:

Sir Frederick Whyte, (Chairman).  
Malcolm Macdonald, (Secretary).  
Hon. W. W. Astor, Oxford.  
Viscount Castlereagh, London.  
Lionel Curtis, London.  
Prof. W. J. Hinton, Hong Kong.  
Mrs. W. J. Hinton, Hong Kong.  
Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, Shanghai.  
Mrs. H. T. Hodgkin, Shanghai.  
Miss Marion J. Hunter, London.  
W. P. Ker, C.M.G., China.  
Mrs. R. MacGregor Mills, Mexico City.  
Prof. C. K. Webster, Aberystwyth.  
Mrs. C. K. Webster, Aberystwyth.  
Hon. Hugh A. Wyndham, formerly of South Africa.

So important a contribution did the British members make to an understanding with the Oriental members of the Institute, that, at the urgent request of the latter, Sir Frederick Whyte, instead of returning home at the close of the conference, proceeded at once with the Chinese and Japanese members to the Orient and spent several months in studying the situation and contributing as far as possible to the solution of some of the difficulties there. In the summer of 1928, he again went to China in furtherance of these good offices, and at the present

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date is still in the far East. On the return of the members to England, a Committee of the Royal Institute under the chairmanship of Hon. Hugh Wyndham, was appointed to act as the British national unit of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

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Note:—Despatches from China to the London Times, dated March 16th and 19th, state that Sir Frederick Whyte has been appointed chief adviser to the National Government of China. The London Spectator refers to this as "the best news we have had from China for a long time." It states that Sir Frederick declines a salary.

## SECTION THREE

## THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs is a child of both of the organizations mentioned in the preceding pages. In the initial steps, looking to its creation, it was felt that it would be unwise to duplicate any similar organizations already active in Canada. Realizing that the Royal Institute had a considerable number of members throughout the Dominion, some of whom were meeting in groups, consideration was given to a plan to organize in Canada as branches of the Royal Institute.

This was fully discussed at a meeting, following a dinner given by Sir Joseph Flavelle of Toronto, in the fall of 1926, attended by about thirty representative men, including, in addition to the host, the Hon. Vincent Massey, now Canadian Minister at Washington; Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University; Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., former President of the Council in the Government of Canada; Mr. C. A. McGrath, head of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, and others. This meeting was also attended by Mr. R. Wilson Harris, of London, representing the Royal Institute, and by John Nelson, of Montreal, representing the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the facts from the standpoint of both of these organizations, were presented and thoroughly considered and discussed.

It was the unanimous judgment of this gathering that the Canadian organization should be formed either as a branch of, or in affiliation with the Royal Institute and in affiliation as well with the Institute of Pacific Relations. It was felt that Canadian interest was not limited to the Pacific, but embraced the problems common to the whole British Commonwealth. Later, during the visit to England referred to in the preceding chapter, it was felt to be expedient that the Canadian body should bear a Canadian name. The Royal Institute, however, agreed to accept affiliation with this Canadian Institute on



terms expressed in the constitution of the C.I.I.A. printed on a subsequent page. The provision made for affiliation with the Institute of Pacific Relations has already been referred to in the chapter dealing with that body.

The return of the Canadian representative from London in March, 1927, left no time to organize Canadian branches before the second conference, but details were further discussed with the British representatives, who joined the Canadian members in June and travelled with them to Honolulu.

On the return of the Canadians from Honolulu in August further progress was made and a tentative constitution drafted. National groups were formed in several Canadian centres, and studies, discussions and addresses were arranged for at their meetings throughout the winter. On January 30, 1928, the constitution of the C.I.I.A. was finally adopted and confirmed at a meeting of the Canadian Council held at Sir Robert Borden's residence at Ottawa.

The original executive council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, which holds office for two years consisted of the following:

Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. L. Borden, Ottawa, Chairman.  
Dr. John W. Dafoe, Winnipeg, Vice-Chairman.  
Frederick N. Southam, Montreal, Honorary Treasurer.  
John Nelson, Montreal, Honorary Secretary.  
C. A. Bowman, Ottawa.  
Sir Arthur Currie, Montreal.  
Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Toronto.  
Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto.  
Chas. S. MacInnes, K.C., Toronto.  
Principal John MacKay, Winnipeg.  
Dean Reginald Brock, Vancouver.  
Stanley Brent, Vancouver.

The following were added during 1928:

R. W. Shannon, K.C., Regina, Sask.  
L. B. Ring, Regina, Sask.  
Prof. R. A. MacKay, Halifax.  
Dr. Henry Munro, Halifax.

There are branches of the Canadian Institute at six centres in Canada. The officers and membership of these groups are as follows:

### MONTREAL BRANCH

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., Chairman; W. M. Birks, Vice-Chairman; Francis Hankin, Secretary; George C. McDonald, B.A., C.A., Treasurer.

#### HONORARY MEMBERS

E. W. Beatty; F. N. Southam; W. M. Birks; T. B. Macaulay; J. W. McConnell; Hon. H. M. Marler.

#### MEMBERS

Professor E. R. Adair; E. J. Archibald; John Bassett; Major J. W. Beaton; Professor E. M. Best; Gerald Birks; Lt.-Col. W. Bovey; Warwick Chipman, K.C.; Robert M. C. de Carly; Dean P. E. Corbett; R. J. Dale; A. O. Dawson; Dr. C. A. Dawson; Dr. J. P. Day; Professor Wm. W. Goforth; Sir Charles Gordon, K.B.E.; L. M. Gouin, K.C.; H. W. K. Hale; Professor C. S. LeMesurier; Brig.-Gen. G. E. McCuaig, Ross Macdonald; J. M. Macdonnell; Dean Ira A. MacKay; John Nelson; G. Raleigh Parkin; Paul Reading; Professor F. R. Scott; Professor H. A. Smith; Col. Herbert Snell; Lesslie R. Thomson; Professor R. R. Thompson; Laurence C. Tombs; Professor W. T. Waugh; Senator Smeaton White; Morris W. Wilson; Arthur B. Wood.

### OTTAWA BRANCH

Senator N. A. Belcourt, Chairman; L. J. Burpee, Vice-Chairman; Arthur S. Bourinot, Secretary; Dr. Adam Shortt; Dr. O. D. Skelton; George Hambleton; Tom Moore; N. McLeod Rogers; E. D. McGreer; Dr. A. G. Doughty; Major W. D. Herridge; Major General J. H. MacBrien; J. S. Ewart, K.C.; Gustave Lanctot; C. A. Bowman; J. A. Stevenson; E. C. Mieville; Dr. H. M. Tory; Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton; Prof. D. A. McArthur; Dr. J. MacKintosh Bell; L. B. Pearson; Laurent Beaudry; The

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

### 12 THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden; Col. H. C. Osborne; Col. O. M. Biggar; Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux; The Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster; W. H. Moore; M. Grattan O'Leary; Graham Spry; Col. H. H. Mathews; Chas. G. Cowan; The Hon. Andrew Haydon; Col. A. F. Duguid.

#### TORONTO BRANCH

Hon. President, Col. R. W. Leonard (St. Catharines), Col. C. S. MacInnes, K.C., Chairman; Professor Norman MacKenzie, Secretary; H. Ballantyne; Lieut. Col. A. L. Bishop; J. B. Bickersteth; E. H. Blake; V. W. Bladen; Thos. Bradshaw; Murray Brooks; E. Percival Brown, K.C.; A. H. Campbell; Graham Campbell; Loring Christie; Lieut.-Colonel H. D. C. Crerar, D.S.O.; Professor C. T. Currelly; Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.; Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; Dr. William Goldie; J. H. Gundy; Professor Gilbert Jackson; H. T. Jamieson; Mrs. R. W. Leonard; Professor W. P. M. Kennedy; H. Leighton McCarthy, K.C.; Hon. Charles McCrea; T. F. McIlwraith; Lieut.-Col. D. H. C. Mason; Hon. Vincent Massey; D. R. Mitchener; Prof. W. S. Milner; Major S. C. Norsworthy; Glyn Osler; Henry T. Ross, K.C.; Hon. Newton Rowell, K.C.; George Sedgwick, K.C.; Professor Geo. Smith; Professor F. H. Underhill; Professor E. J. Urwick; Professor E. W. Wallace; Professor G. M. Wrong; Professor Hume Wrong.

#### WINNIPEG BRANCH

Dr. J. W. Dafoe, Chairman; Prof. W. Kirkconnel Secretary; Edward Anderson, K.C.; Geo. F. Chipman; R. D. Colquhette; Prof. A. C. Cooke; R. W. Craig, K.C.; Hon. T. A. Crerar; E. E. Dafoe; H. R. Drummond-Hay; R. K. Finlayson; F. O. Fowler; Ronald Hooper; Hon. A. B. Hudson; Marcus Hyman; A. E. Johnston; Rev. Dr. H. J. Keith; Hon. J. F. Kilgour; Norman P. Lambert; J. H. McDonald; Dr. John MacKay; Dr. James A. MacLean; W. A. MacLeod; W. L. McTavish; R. F. McWilliams, K.C.; E. K. Marshall; Prof. Chester Martin; W. A. Murphy; Prof. W. F. Osborne; C. Rice-Jones; B. V. Richardson;

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H. J. Riley; A. M. Shinbane; J. W. Spears; James Stewart;  
Judge L. St. G. Stubbs; E. J. Tarr; J. T. Thorson, M.P.;  
Hon. W. H. Trueman; E. K. Williams.

## REGINA BRANCH

R. W. Shannon, K.C., Chairman; L. B. Ring, Secretary;  
T. C. Barrie; J. Collingwood; C. C. Cook; H. S. Fry; H. J.  
Galley; Col. A. C. Garner; A. T. Hunter; W. F. Ker; Dr.  
David Low; A. L. McLean; A. D. McKenzie; A. J. McPhail;  
Stewart Muirhead; G. E. Robertson; H. E. Sampson;  
Dr. E. W. Stapleford.

## VANCOUVER BRANCH

Dean R. W. Brock, Chairman; Dr. H. W. Riggs, Vice-  
Chairman; Stanley Brent, Secretary; Prof. H. F. Angus;  
Col. O. F. Brothers; H. O. Frind; Prof. D. C. Harvey; J. F.  
Helliwell; H. C. Hewetson; Prof. Chas. Hill-Tout; C. J. Kay;  
Rev. F. W. Cassilis Kennedy; President L. S. Klinck; H. R.  
MacMillan; Prof. Lennox Mills; Gen. Victor Odlum; Prof.  
W. N. Sage; Frederick Smith; L. P. Smith; Prof. F. H. Soward;  
Chris. Spencer.

SECTION FOUR

CONSTITUTION OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARTICLE 1

NAME

The name of this organization shall be The Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

ARTICLE 2

OBJECT

The object for which the Institute is established is to promote through 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 of the Institute or of any unit thereof is restricted to British subjects and all members of units as hereinafter provided shall be members of the Institute.

## ARTICLE 4

## OFFICERS

The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. There shall be in addition an Executive Council of not less than ten members. The Officers shall ex officio be members of the Executive Council.

## ARTICLE 5

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Executive Council, and the Secretary shall keep the records and conduct necessary correspondence and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Council. The Treasurer shall receive and have the custody of the funds belonging to the Institute and shall disperse them as directed by the Council.

## ARTICLE 6

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The persons whose signatures are affixed to these articles shall be the initial members of the Institute and of the Executive Council, to wit:—

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Ottawa.

C. A. Bowman, Ottawa.

Sir Arthur Currie, Montreal.

John Nelson, Montreal.

Frederick N. Southam, Montreal.

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Toronto.

The Honourable Newton W. Rowell, Toronto.

Charles S. MacInnes, Toronto.

John W. Dafoe, Winnipeg.

John MacKay, Winnipeg.

Reginald W. Brock, Vancouver.

Stanley Brent, Vancouver.

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 in or in the vicinity of any other city or educational centre in Canada, 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.

## ARTICLE 7

### UNITS

In any city or educational centre (including therein the vicinity of either) in which two or more members of the Executive Council reside, a unit of the Institute may be established. The membership thereof shall be not less than ten, composed of qualified persons who may be desirous of election as members of the Institute, and who are approved for membership by the majority of the Executive Council resident in the locality. After the establishment of a unit, candidates for membership shall be approved or otherwise by the Advisory Council of the local branch. All members of the Executive Council shall be members of the unit in the locality in which they are resident.

Each unit shall have the same object as is hereinbefore set out, and may adopt a constitution and make such regulations for the government of its proceedings and activities as it desires, provided that such constitution and regulations are not inconsistent therewith.

Until otherwise provided by the Executive Council, the annual membership fee for the members shall be ten dollars per annum payable during the month of January in each year. One half of such fee may be retained for the purposes of the unit and the remaining half shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Institute to be applied in the manner hereinafter provided.

## ARTICLE 8

## ELECTION TO COUNCIL BY UNITS

In the month of January following its formation and thereafter in the month of January every two years, each unit may elect two from its membership to the Executive Council. In order that a quorum for meetings of the Executive Council as hereinafter provided may be more easily and certainly obtained the units in the cities of Montreal and Toronto may elect three from the membership of these respective units to the Executive Council.

Members of the Executive Council whose names are in article 6 or who have been elected thereunder shall be eligible for election to the Executive Council by the unit of the locality in which they are resident, and if not so elected shall cease to be members of the Council.

## ARTICLE 9

## MEETINGS

A meeting of the Executive Council, for the election of officers and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, shall be held in the month of February, 1928, and in the month of February every second year thereafter, or as near to that month as the officers may find possible. Extraordinary meetings of the Council may be convened upon the requisition of five members of the Executive Council stating the object of the meeting, delivered or sent by post to the Secretary of the Council. The President shall designate the place of meeting.

Four weeks' notice of the time and place of each general meeting and a like notice of the time, place and object of an extraordinary general meeting shall be sent by post by the Secretary to each member of the Executive Council.

## QUORUM, ETC.

Five members of the Executive Council shall constitute a quorum. Proxies may be given by any member who may



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not be present to any member who is present and the usual rules and procedure shall govern the conduct of meetings.

## INTERIM OFFICERS

For the purposes of organization of the Executive Council and until an election of officers shall be held, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden shall be President and Mr. John Nelson, Secretary of the Institute.

## ARTICLE 10

## AFFILIATIONS

*Royal Institute of International Affairs*

The Executive Council may enter into affiliation with the Royal Institute of International Affairs of the United Kingdom constituted by warrant under the King's Sign Manual at Westminster the Sixteenth day of July, Nineteen Twenty-Six.

Such affiliation shall be upon such basis as may be approved by the Executive Council. Any member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs resident in Canada shall automatically become a member of the Canadian Institute and of the unit in the locality in which he is resident.

The Executive Council may make arrangements for the receipt by members of the Institute of any or all publications issued or published by the Royal Institute of the United Kingdom and for this purpose can authorize the expenditure of one-half of the annual fee of the members received by the Treasurer of the Institute.

*Institute of Pacific Relations*

The Executive Council may accept membership in the Institute of Pacific Relations and this Institute may become a national unit therein, and the Executive Council may appoint members of this Institute to be present at meetings or sessions of the Institute of Pacific Relations and may have such relations for the furtherance of the object of this Institute with the Institute of Pacific Relations as the Executive Council may approve.

## ARTICLE 11

## AMENDMENT

The Executive Council may amend these articles at any general or extraordinary general meeting provided notice of the terms of the proposed amendment accompanies the notice of meeting.

## SECTION FIVE—ADDENDA

## LOCAL CONSTITUTION

The following is suggested as a Constitution for local branches by the Canadian Council.

## 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 through 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 in . . . . . and 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.

22 THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

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 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.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

The following is a suggested form of application for membership in branches of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

.....Branch

CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION

NAME.....  
(Including description)

ADDRESS.....

.....

being a British subject and being desirous of becoming a member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, we the undersigned members, from personal knowledge, recommend him as a suitable candidate for election.

Proposer.....

Seconder.....

Dated this.....day of.....19....

The attention of proposers and seconders is drawn to the practice of the Royal Institute, as follows:—

“In selecting members, regard should be had solely to the qualifications possessed by candidates as persons able to contribute to the knowledge or thought of the Institute in respect of International affairs.”

In view of this practice, please specify any special qualifications that the candidate, by reason of his experience or training, may have for membership.....

.....

AFFILIATION WITH ROYAL INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

At a meeting of the Executive Council held on January 30, 1928, the Secretary submitted the following memorandum of draft proposals arrived at by him in conference with the Council of the Royal Institute for the formation of a Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and the terms under which such an Institute could be accepted in affiliation by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. This minute of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs approved at its meeting of March 2, 1927, was as follows:—

“That a Canadian Institute of International Affairs should be formed with branches or groups in a number of provincial capitals.

“That the Canadian Institute should frame its own rules, and exist as an independent body to be affiliated with the Royal Institute in Great Britain. This affiliation to be subject to the adoption by the Canadian Institute of rules similar in purpose to two provisions of the Charter of the Royal Institute of International Affairs which respectively provide:—

- (1) That membership should be confined to British subjects.
- (2) That the Institute as such shall not express an opinion on any aspect of International affairs.

“That, subject to the decision of the members of the Canadian Institute when formed, the existing members of the Royal Institute in Canada should automatically become members of the Canadian Institute in whose hands the election of all future members would remain.

“That for so long as the Canadian Institute is duly affiliated to the Royal Institute in Great Britain the

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following terms of affiliation should be considered as a basis:

- (1) That all publications issued free to members of the Royal Institute should be sent to members of the Canadian Institute, including the Report of the Empire Parliamentary Association on demand.
- (2) That reduced prices for publications of the Royal Institute and other publications should be offered to members of the Canadian Institute as to members of the R.I.I.A.
- (3) That it should be open to members of the Canadian Institute to make use of the services of the R.I.I.A. for obtaining information and other purposes as freely as members of the R.I.I.A.
- (4) That members of the Canadian Institute when in Great Britain should have full privilege of membership of the R.I.I.A and *vice versa*.
- (5) That if the subscription to the Canadian Institute should be fixed at Ten dollars, the sum of Five dollars should be allocated to the R.I.I.A. in respect of each member's subscription."

---

It was moved by Col. C. S. MacInnes, seconded by Mr. C. A. Bowman and carried, that the Executive Council enter into affiliation with the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the basis set out in the Minute of the Council of the Royal Institute, of March 2, 1927, as above stated, on the understanding and condition that any member of the Royal Institute resident in Canada shall continue to retain his membership in the Royal Institute as provided under Article 10 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and that the Royal Institute be notified of such affiliation, and furnished with a copy of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute.



AFFILIATION WITH THE INSTITUTE OF  
PACIFIC RELATIONS

At the same meeting held on January 30, 1928, Article Three of the Constitution of the Institute of Pacific Relations, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4, was submitted, reading as follows:—

- Article 3.* 1. Subject to the provisions hereof the  
*Membership.* Institute of Pacific Relations is constituted by the national units the names of whose representatives are appended to this Constitution and by such other national units as may hereafter be admitted to membership as provided herein.
2. A national unit as comprehended by Section 1 of this article shall be a national Council organized for the purposes of the Institute, or an organization of similar purposes in any sovereign or autonomous state lying within or bordering the Pacific Ocean, or having dominions, colonies, dependencies, territories, mandated or otherwise, in the Pacific area, subject to its being approved, and admitted to membership by the Pacific Council as hereinafter constituted. Each constituent country shall have one National Council or equivalent organization hereinafter referred to as the National Council. With the approval of the Pacific Council, independent local groups may be organized in an eligible country which has not created a National Council.
4. Each National Council shall determine its own constitution and rules of procedure, and shall file with the Secretariat of the Institute a certified copy thereof and of any subsequent amendment.

---

It was moved by Dr. Dafoe, and seconded by Mr. Bowman that the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs accept membership in the Institute of Pacific

---

Relations and become a National Unit therein, as provided for under Article 3 of its Constitution, and under Paragraph 4, Section 10 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute, and that the Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations be notified accordingly and be furnished as well with a copy of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute.

---

The Canadian Institute has since been recognized by the Pacific Council as the Canadian National Unit of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS

This pamphlet was prepared over three years ago and therefore many of the facts contained therein are necessarily somewhat out of date.

Montreal,  
September 1932.

**DOCKET STARTS:**

CORRESPONDENCE

3 MAR. 1927 - 28 OCT. 1933

W Telephone: REGENT 6906-7  
Inland Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, PICCOY, LONDON."  
Foreign Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, LONDON."

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Visitor:*

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

*Presidents:*

THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF BALFOUR, K.G., O.M.  
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON, K.G.  
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.  
THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, O.M., M.P.  
THE RIGHT HON. J. R. CLYNES, M.P.

*Honorary Presidents:*

THE VICEROY OF INDIA  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT BRITAIN  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH FREE STATE  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEWFOUNDLAND

*Chairman of Executive Committee:*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NEILL MALCOLM, K.C.B., D.S.O.

*Honorary Treasurer:*

SIR JOHN POWER, BART., M.P.

*Honorary Secretaries:*

LIONEL CURTIS  
G. M. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.C.

*Secretary:*

F. B. BOURDILLON, C.B.E.

CHATHAM HOUSE,  
10, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

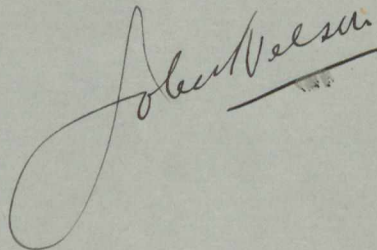
March 3rd 1927.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I am sailing for home to-morrow and after two or three weeks here as usual matters seemingly comparatively simple present themselves difficulties. But I think we have now reached a basis which will be workable and will be acceptable to all.

I am reporting the matter to Sir Robert Borden as he has accepted the Chairmanship of the Canadian Committee, and, because of your interest in the matter, I am attaching a copy of the same, together with a draft of the proposed basis of organisation which the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs has approved, for your information.

I am in Montreal from March 14th onwards and will be glad to hear from you in connection with the matters in question.



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

March 3rd 1927.

Dear Sir Robert,

I have been in England for the past three weeks at the request of some of the officers of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, working out the arrangements for the creation of a Canadian body in affiliation with it and with the Institute of Pacific Relations. It has not been until to-day that we have been able to practically agree upon the procedure which should be adopted.

You have been good enough to accept the Chairmanship of the Group on the understanding, as I take it, that we were to be practical branches of the Royal Institute. I think that also was the feeling of the other Groups with whom we discussed the matter. Accordingly our first thought was to create a Canadian Branch of the Royal Institute. On consideration this scarcely seemed advisable as by implication it might be thought to be the creation of the English organisation and that might have been a drawback in our work. On the other hand I felt that we wanted to make available to our Groups the special facilities or information which are available to the members of the Royal Institute. Fortunately the Constitution of the Royal Institute seems to make it clear that they may recognise other bodies not necessarily bearing their own name. Hence the Council were able to approve of the outline of organisation, a copy of which is attached for your information.

The two conditions which, under their Charter they must impose, namely abstention from political propaganda and, secondly, the limitation of

membership to British subjects, can I think be readily accepted by us. The first, undoubtedly, is advisable, and I should think the second is also a wise provision. Obviously the Royal Institute cannot make available to our members its semi-private documents which are of such value if membership is extended to those of other nations.

There is pretty liberal provision, in my judgment, for our members in the way of literature from the Royal Institute. The latter are willing to accept five dollars a year for the same, though it scarcely covers the cost of printing and postage.

If you have not already received a copy of the preliminary Agenda of the Honolulu meeting in July one will be forwarded to you very shortly. You will notice that the programme is a very comprehensive one and that some of the subjects which both British and Canadians are expected to discuss have an intimate bearing on relationships which at the moment are aggravated and acute. This has made it doubly necessary that the representatives that come from Great Britain shall be men especially qualified by experience or by training to deal adequately with the matters in question. You will be glad to know that the prospects for an extremely able delegation are very bright. The question of funds, of course, will be a very important one in this connection, but if funds are available it is quite probable we shall have Lionel Curtis, Philip Kerr, Gilbert Murray, John Dove, or men of equal calibre from the British side. We are always hoping that your arrangements at Oxford and later will permit you to come down to Honolulu also.

The Royal Institute is scrupulously careful not to identify itself with any movements of this kind and what it is doing at the Honolulu Conference is unofficial: the delegates will not represent the Institute nor the Institute contribute to their expenses. The Institute simply gives its co-operation to ensure the attendance of outstanding individuals and neither imposes nor accepts any responsibility for their acts or sentiments. It is important that this be made quite clear.

There are exceptional facilities in London for collecting accurate data on many of the topics which are sure to emerge in the discussions in July and steps have already been taken to make this available not only to the London delegates but to those from Canada who may be specially charged with presenting the Canadian view. The importance of this not only to us but to the proper understanding of many of the subjects before the Institute, is incalculable.

Reverting to the question of the Canadian organisation, I shall as soon as I reach home acquaint our friends at each of the centres where we have potential groups with the situation. It may probably be necessary to confer with a few of these so that we may agree on the precise forms which our organisation may take. It is obviously ~~as well~~ that all our Groups should be similarly constituted. I should fancy that we might have, say, one representative from each of the five or six local Canadian councils and that this should constitute under you a Council for Canada. As I understand it, however, both the Royal Institute and the Institute of Pacific Relations are very flexible in form and we can fall in to their organisation with little or no difficulty. All is subject to the two limitations about which I spoke at the beginning of this letter.

I am addressing this letter to Ottawa, though recalling that you expected to sail for Europe on March 1st. As soon as it reaches you it would be of very great assistance if you could give me the benefit of your judgement both as to organisation and the proposed discussion at Honolulu.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C., E.P.,  
Ottawa,  
Ontario,  
CANADA.



## THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Draft proposals for the formation of a Canadian Institute of International Affairs as approved by the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs at its meeting on March 2nd, 1927.

---

That a Canadian Institute of International Affairs should be formed with branches or groups in a number of provincial capitals.

That the Canadian Institute should frame its own rules, and exist as an independent body to be affiliated to the Royal Institute in Great Britain. This affiliation to be subject to the adoption by the Canadian Institute of rules similar in purpose to two provisions of the Charter of the Royal Institute of International Affairs which respectively provide

- (1) that membership should be confined to British subjects;
- (2) that the Institute as such shall not express an opinion on any aspect of international affairs.

That, subject to the decision of the members of the Canadian Institute when formed, the existing members of the Royal Institute in Canada should automatically become members of the Canadian Institute in whose hands the election of all future members would remain.

That for so long as the Canadian Institute is duly affiliated to the Royal Institute in Great Britain the following terms of affiliation should be considered as a basis.

- (1) That all publications issued free to members of the Royal Institute should be sent to members of the Canadian Institute, including the Report of the Empire Parliamentary Association on demand.
- (2) That reduced prices for publications of the Institute and other publications should be offered to members of the Canadian Institute as to members of the R.I.I.A.
- (3) That it should be open to members of the Canadian Institute to make use of the services of the R.I.I.A. for obtaining information and other purposes as freely as members of the R.I.I.A.
- (4) That members of the Canadian Institute when in Great Britain should have full privileges of membership of the R.I.I.A. and vice versa.
- (5) That if the subscription to the Canadian Institute should be fixed at 10 dollars the sum of 5 dollars should be allocated to the R.I.I.A. in respect of each member's subscription.

November 9th, 1927.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
The Sun Life Assurance Company,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear John:-

I have had a letter from A. D. Macfarlane, 205-7 Times Building, Victoria, B. C., whom you may remember as a Barrister and Solicitor.

When I was in Victoria and spoke to the McGill graduates, I suggested to them that they might sponsor the formation of a Study Group in Victoria to begin seriously the study of international affairs. Macfarlane, apparently, was Chairman of a Round Table group that met in his office in the days before the war, and seems to be keenly interested in international matters. He says that he would gladly interest himself in a group in Victoria and also suggests that Benny Nicholas is very much interested as well.

I have told Macfarlane that I am suggesting to you to write to him. At the same time will you please write a similar letter to Dr. Kenning, President of the local McGill Graduate Society, or to the Rev. Dr. Clay.

Yours faithfully,

September 12th, 1927.

Rev. W. L. Clay,  
Moderator of Presbyterian Church,  
Victoria, B. C.

My dear Reverend Clay:-

Shortly before I left Victoria I had a telephone message from you and I understood that you and Dr. Kenning wished to see me with reference to the matter I presented to the McGill Graduate Society at our luncheon. I am sorry that I did not have time to meet you, but I seem to have one hundred things to do and only time to do one.

With reference to forming in Victoria a branch of the Canadian Institute, there is nothing to be done until we form the Canadian Institute for International Affairs. When we do that and get a constitution we can then ask individual cities to form groups of the Canadian Institute. Not until we are regularly formed can we get the literature of the Royal Institute of International Affairs or the literature from the Institute of Pacific Relations. I feel that we should be in a position to place such literature in the hands of the groups as soon as such groups are formed. So you see there is much to do before the group in Victoria can actually begin work. I promise to keep you posted so that

Rev. W.L.Clay

- 2 -

there need be no delay after everything is ready.

Let me say that I very much appreciate the attitude of the McGill Alumni to the suggestion I made to them, and I am confident Victoria will have one of the most active and useful groups in all Canada.

I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed my brief visit to the dear old City.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

A. D. MACFARLANE

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR  
NOTARY PUBLIC

TELEPHONE 3301

OFFICES: 205-7 TIMES BLDG.

VICTORIA  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Nov. 2nd, 1927.

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

I noticed when you were in Victoria when speaking to the graduates of McGill University you suggested that a branch of the society promoted for the purpose of discussing international relations should be organized in this City. I was greatly interested in your address on the Institute of Pacific Relations and have been following the subject up. I thought that I should like to interest myself in the wider subject, and have been waiting to see if anyone would take the initiative in developing your suggestion. So far I have not seen any indication that this was being done.

Prior to the War I was chairman of the Round Table Group which used to meet in my office in the Union Bank Building and from that association realize the benefit of a study class such as, I take it, the branch of the Institute of International Relations will provide. Mr. Phillip Kerr, who was here a few days ago addressing a joint meeting of the Canadian and Rotary Clubs, again mentioned the Institute of International Relations as a natural agency through which to follow up something of the class of investigation encouraged by the Round Table Group. I would be glad if you would be good enough to put me in touch, if no one else has already taken up your suggestion, with the proper persons as I am assured by Mr. Nicholas and others that they also would be interested.

I am taking the liberty of writing you personally although while we feel that you are in a sense

General Sir Arthur Currie. 2.-

the property of every Victorian, I did not have an intimate acquaintanceship with you while in the City. For that reason I hesitated to speak to you personally while you were here. I hope, however, that in writing you in this connection I am not presuming too much.

Yours faithfully,

*A. N. Macfarlane*

ADM:ES

November 9th, 1927.

A. D. Macfarlane, Esq.,  
205-7 Times Building,  
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Mr. Macfarlane:-

Let me acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of the 2nd of November.

When in Victoria I did suggest  
to the graduates of McGill University that they  
might sponsor the organization of a group who would  
take up the study of International Relations. We  
have formed a Canadian Institution of International  
Affairs, that is, we have agreed on a constitution  
acceptable to groups in Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa  
and Montreal. The group in Montreal has already  
held one meeting and the next takes place in the  
course of ten days or so. The Canadian Institution  
of International Affairs will be affiliated with  
the Royal Institute and will also act as the Canadian  
Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

I shall speak to John Nelson,  
whom you probably remember when he was associated  
with the Victoria Times and the Colonist. John is  
the Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Institute  
and I am sure will be glad to give all necessary  
information.

I am indeed pleased to learn  
that you are so interested in these matters and  
that an active group will be set up in Victoria.

Yours faithfully,



## Victoria College

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C.

September 8th, 1927.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I am a member of the Round Table group in Victoria and have suggested to the programme committee that we should secure literature concerning the matter of international relations and have members of the club present various aspects of it at successive meetings during the coming winter.

We meet for dinner each Monday evening and then listen to some speaker.

This need not interfere with the larger plan for study in Victoria which you suggested to members of the McGill Graduates Society.

I should be very grateful to you for assisting us in getting the literature required.

Sincerely yours,

*P. A. Elliott.*

PHE:C

Principal.



September 14th, 1927.

Principal P. H. Elliott,  
Victoria College,  
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Principal Elliott:-

Let me acknowledge your letter of the 8th of September with reference to literature concerning international relations.

Regarding literature issued by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, this can only be obtained by those who are members. The arrangement I hope to make with the Royal Institute is that all who are members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs will be members of the Royal Institute. As for the literature issued by the Institute of Pacific Relations, that will also be available to members and the arrangement with them is that members of the Canadian Institute will be recognized as members of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The Canadian Institute is not yet formed, but we are in the process of doing so. I would suggest that when it is formed your group, or some of them, become members of it, and in that way make the literature available.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

*Executive Council*

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

Montreal, 7th April, 1927.

CABLE ADDRESS:  
"TERNUY"

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Attached is an extract from a letter received under date of March 25th from Merle Davis, General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu.

In his letter he also mentions Mr. Archibald Rose, Director of the British American Tobacco Corporation, of China, passed through Honolulu on his way to Shanghai. He stands very well with Curtis and Philip Kerr and is being entrusted particularly with the task of trying to secure a special man to represent the British view from China.

Yours sincerely,

*John Nelson*

JN/Y  
Encl.

" EXTRACT "

From letter from Merle Davis,  
General Secretary of  
Institute of Pacific Relations  
Honolulu.

"We have fine reports from China and Japan of their respective delegations. The Chinese are planning to send twelve members, and the Japanese, fifteen. In the Chinese group are such men as C. T. Wang, holder of many cabinet positions; C. C. Wu, son of the former Minister to Washington, Wu Ting Fang, and a man of diplomatic experience; President Chang Po-ling, of Nankai University, Tientsin; President Y. S. Tsao, of Tsinghua (indemnity) University, Peking; K. P. Chen, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Wang Huin-wu, editor in chief of the Commercial Press, Shanghai; Dr. David Yui, General Secretary of the National Young Men's Christian Association of China, and others.

The Japanese group is to be headed by Mr. Junnosuke Inouye, chairman of their Institute Council. Mr. Inouye is, as you probably know, a former president of the Bank of Japan and a former Minister of Finance. With him will be two other commercial leaders of ability: Mr. Yonejiro Ito, until very recently president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan's greatest steamship company, and Mr. M. Suenobu, one of Japan's greatest marine insurance men and a power in many of the country's largest commercial and business corporations. Other men of prominence are Professor S. Nasu, of the Imperial University, a specialist on food problems; and Mr. Seiji Okuyama, former Minister to Greece and secretary of the Japanese League of Nations Union. Mr. Bunji Suzuki, an outstanding leader in the Japanese labor world, sometimes called the Gompers of Japan, is in the group. You will recognize the names Takaki, Takayanagi, Tsurumi and Saito as being present at the 1925 conference. They are planning to attend this year.

Thus far the only members that have been appointed by the Australian branch are Sir Harrison Moore, of Melbourne, and Duncan Hall.

In New Zealand one member has been definitely determined - Mr. J. E. Strachan, Master of the Rangiora High School, who is an authority on radio communication. We hope that New Zealand will send at least four members.

Mr. Condliffe has just recovered from an operation for appendicitis but we hope he will get off on the 13th of April for San Francisco. He is looking forward to meeting you and other members of the Canadian Branch during his stay on the mainland."

L.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Telephone: REGENT 6906-7.

Inland Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, PICCOY, LONDON."

Foreign Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, LONDON."

CHATHAM HOUSE,

10, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

Private

22nd November 1927.

My dear Sir Arthur,

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter which I have just written to Nelson.

I see that Wilbur has gone to South America. Also, I have just received a cable from Loomis asking me to make suggestions as to the agenda, to which I am replying that I do not see how anyone can begin to frame an agenda for the next Conference until the question is settled as to where it is to meet. What you are going to discuss must depend to an enormous extent upon where you are discussing it.

Please accept my hearty congratulations on the progress you have made in the organisation of the Canadian Institute. When do you proposed to visit England again? It is of great importance to us to know when you are coming as far ahead as possible.

Yours sincerely,

*L. Curtis*

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

PRIVATE

My dear Nelson,

Many thanks for your most interesting letter of October 18th and enclosures. The way things are going ahead in Canada is simply splendid, and I read your Constitution with the deepest interest. The Institute is developing in very much the same way as the British Commonwealth itself and as I always hoped it would. It is thrilling to see how you in the Dominions grasp the essential idea and create a machinery for carrying it out, adapted to your own conditions and therefore properly differing from the machinery developed here.

I have just seen Archibald Rose, for years a member of the Consular Service in China and now a prominent figure in the British American Tobacco Company, and who is the pivot of our Far Eastern Group of the Institute. He was in Shanghai when we were at Honolulu, and has just got back to this country. We breakfasted together this morning, and in his view, the Honolulu Conference coupled with Whyte's subsequent visit to China has really altered the whole situation. Before Whyte arrived, the Chinese were prepared to receive him with open arms, and the European community were equally prepared to cold-shoulder him. He succeeded, however, in winning the confidence of the Europeans with a result that both the Chinese and the Europeans joined in receiving him at meetings and public dinners, and their leaders were thus brought together in a way which before Whyte's arrival would have been inconceivable. All this, in Rose's view, has put matters on a new and far more hopeful footing. Rose is very strongly of opinion that everything is to be gained now by the Conference holding its next meeting in Shanghai. The process of getting responsible Chinese and Europeans to study the situation together free from all obligations to formulate joint conclusions, is the only kind of treatment which is likely to relieve the state of deadlock which has grown up. I learnt this lesson in South Africa twenty years ago, when we got Dutch and British to join together in study groups

and there examined the conditions which were hurrying the country to the verge of civil war. We threw the first planks of a bridge over the gulf which divided them, a bridge which has been steadily enlarged since and is still of course far from completion.

I have advisedly spoken of the European community because generally speaking there is very little difference in the view taken of the situation by the British and American business men in the Far East. That view is in direct antagonism to the policy to which the British Government is committed, a policy which owes not a little to inspiration from American sources on both sides of your long frontier. I think you will agree with me in saying that it is a policy which has the full support of educational and missionary elements both in Canada and the United States. It is, however, a policy which at present is to a great extent neutralized by the opposition of the European communities of the Far East. In this matter there is no real cleavage between the British and American Commonwealths, but there is a cross-sectional cleavage between public opinion and policy in the British and American Commonwealths on the one hand, and the foreign communities including the British and Americans ~~living in~~ ~~with the British and Americans~~ in China. The result is a kind of deadlock. To release this deadlock it is necessary to get people from North America and England to sit down together with their fellow countrymen resident in China as well as with the Chinese, and how can we do this effectively unless we hold our next meeting in the Far East? Nor do I believe we shall do it effectively unless we hold that meeting in Shanghai itself. I asked Rose whether he thought there would be any chance of the European community boycotting the Conference if it met in Shanghai, and he said not the slightest. "The Europeans there," he said, "are a most kindly and hospitable community", and he had no doubt whatever that their leaders would join in our proceedings.

Forgive my enlarging on this matter, but I took up your letter for reply just as I was fresh from an hour's talk with Archibald Rose.

Yours sincerely,

LIONEL CURTIS

January  
Fourteenth  
1928.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.,  
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Sir Robert:

I have a notice that a meeting of  
the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International  
Affairs will be held at Ottawa on Monday the 30th instant at  
3 P.M. I am looking forward to this meeting.

I hope that you have fully recovered  
from your recent indisposition.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL February 4th, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

This is to remind you of the action of the Executive Council at its meeting of January 30th, with respect to the resignation of Henri Bourassa from the Royal Institute. The matter was referred to you for action, and I enclose herewith the correspondence to date.

I have not acknowledged or acted upon Mr. Bourassa's letter of January 16th.

Yours very truly,

JN/S.  
Enclos.

*John Nelson*



Telephone: REGENT 6906-7  
Inland Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, PICCY, LONDON."  
Foreign Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, LONDON."

W  
**'THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS**

Visitor:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Presidents:

THE RIGHT HON. EARL OF BALFOUR, K.G., O.M.  
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON, K.G.  
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT CECIL OF CHELWOOD, K.C.  
THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, O.M., M.P.  
THE RIGHT HON. J. R. CLYNES, M.P.

CHATHAM HOUSE,  
10 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

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THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF SOUTH AFRICA  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH FREE STATE  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEWFOUNDLAND

January 3rd 1928.

Chairman of Council:

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR NEILL MALCOLM, K.C.B., D.S.O

Honorary Treasurer:

SIR JOHN POWER, BART., M.P.

Honorary Secretaries:

LIONEL CURTIS  
G. M. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.C.

Secretary:

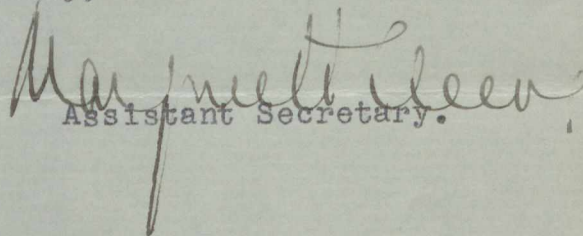
F. B. BOURDILLON, C.B.E.

Dear Mr Nelson,

We have received a letter from Mr Henri Bourassa, of "Le Devoir", Montreal, saying that he feels he must resign from the Institute. I have to-day written to him informing him of the Montreal unit of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and suggesting that he should get in touch with you or Sir Arthur Currie before deciding definitely to resign.

His only reason for resigning was that he is unable adequately to enjoy the privileges of membership of the Institute here through residence in Canada.

Yours sincerely,

  
Assistant Secretary.

John Nelson Esq.,  
Sun Life Building,  
Montreal.

January 13th 1928.

Mr. Henri Bourassa,  
Le Devoir,  
Montreal, P.Q.

My dear Mr. Bourassa:

I have a letter from the office of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, stating that as you are not able to use the privileges of membership in the Royal Institute owing to your residence in Canada, you are disposed to resign.

We have now formed in Canada an Institute of International Affairs, affiliated with the Royal Institute as well as with the Institute of Pacific Relations, and membership in the Royal Institute automatically gives you membership in the Canadian one.

We are in great hopes that the Canadian Institute will be one of the most useful enterprises we have yet launched in Canada. It is largely educative in its work, and we have a very interesting branch of it in Montreal, of which Sir Arthur Currie is the chairman. I am sure he will be glad to talk the matter over with you, and I hope you will do so before taking further steps in the direction indicated.

I need hardly add that I would be very glad to have a talk with you at any time on the same subject, should you so desire.

Yours very truly,

JH/S.

# LE DEVOIR

MONTREAL

CABINET DU DIRECTEUR

Montreal, January 16th, 1928.

Mr. John Nelson,  
Head Office, Sun Life Ass.Co.,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

Thanks for your kind letter of  
the 13th inst.

If you have at hand some paper  
indicating the scope of your organization, condi-  
tions of membership, etc., I would be very grate-  
ful to you if you had the kindness of sending  
them to me.

Yours truly,

*Henri Desrosiers*

---

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL

February 23rd, 1928.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

The attached minutes are for your approval. Owing to the fact that the full time required by the Constitution for notice of amendments was not given, it is considered advisable that these amendments as approved at the Council meeting be submitted for initialling by each member, those who were present, as well as those who were absent.

The last two matters covered by the minutes, resolution affiliating with R.I.I.A., and the one dealing with the I.P.R. were not formally before the meeting, and are necessary in order to complete the association of the Canadian Institute with the two bodies with whom it proposes to affiliate. Hence the minutes have been drawn up to include resolutions covering same, and if they are approved by all the members of the Council it will render another meeting unnecessary.

- Col. MacInnes raises two points in connection with affiliation with the I.P.R., as follows:
- " (a) It is true that, according to Article 8 of the Constitution of the I.P.R. it is financed by voluntary contributions from the National Councils, but at the same time, membership would create a moral obligation to share in such financing, while, as you know, our Canadian Institute will have practically no finances, and I think that the members of our Executive Council should clearly understand this before accepting membership in the I.P.R.
  - " (b) The Constitution of the Canadian Institute and of the British Institute, with which we are to become affiliated, expressly provide that the Institute shall not express an opinion on any aspect of International affairs,

Sir Arthur Currie --2.

Feb. 23rd, 1928.

as it has been expected by the Royal Institute that membership in the I.P.R. will not be in any sense a breach of this proviso."

I pointed out in reply that I have letters from Sir Frederick Whyte telling informally of a meeting of the British section to make arrangements to constitute the Royal Institute a national unit of the I.P.R., and that as the Royal Institute is in the same position in regard to finances, as ourselves, we are not taking any greater risk than they are, if risk there be.

The action of the Royal Institute also, I think, meets the objection of Col. MacInnes, expressed under 6. The object of the I.P.R. is in its Constitution, in Article 2 - B: "The object of the Institute is to study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations." This Constitution has already been signed on behalf of the Canadian unit by its chairman, Sir Arthur Currie.

Col. MacInnes further adds, "I am content that the minutes should include a reference to the I.P.R. affiliations, accompanied by a short memorandum pointing out that the R.I.I.A. has decided to act as the National unit for Great Britain, and that the function of the I.P.R. is to study conditions, and not to express opinions, and with suitable reference to the financial situation." If this is desired, such a memo can be attached to the minutes.

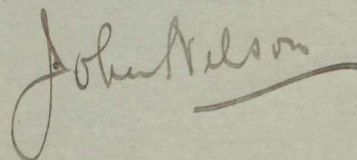
On the eve of dispatching this letter, I am in receipt of the following attached enclosure from Mr. Davis. These two letters deal so specifically with the points raised by Col. MacInnes that I am sending them on to you in full. It seems to me they clear the way for accepting the minute regarding the affiliation with the I.P.R.

After dealing with this letter, will you kindly return the accompanying Minutes to me.

Yours very truly,

JN:KF

Encl.



C O P Y

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Honolulu, Hawaii.

LONDON, England.

14th February , 1928.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

The enclosed communication has been sent to me by the Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and I am sure it will be of great interest to you.

Since arriving in London I find that the Royal Institute has formed a special Committee to act as the unit of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Great Britain. This virtually puts at the disposal of the Institute the invaluable experience and knowledge of Great Britain in international affairs.

I find considerable interest amongst the leaders here in this new relationship that they have formed. Sir Frederick Whyte will act as the Chairman of the new British unit, and as the member for Great Britain on the Pacific Council. Official communications should be addressed to:-

Mr. F. B. Bourdillon,  
Executive Secretary,  
The Royal Institute of International Affairs,  
"Chatham House",  
10 St. James Square, LONDON, S.W.I.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Merle Davis,

Mr. John Nelson,  
Sun Life Assurance Co.,  
MONTREAL, Canada.

C O P Y

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

---

"Chatham House".  
10 St. James' Square,  
LONDON, S.W.I.

20th January, 1928.

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs to let you know that the Council has been requested by the British Group which attended the Conference at Honolulu last summer to arrange that the Royal Institute should act as National Unit for Great Britain of the Institute of Pacific Relations. I am glad to be able to inform you that the Council is prepared to accede to this request.

The Council has taken this decision in the belief that the two Institutes are equally debarred from the promotion of policies and from propaganda; and that members attending conferences speak in every case as individuals and not as representing their national unit. The Council had explained that in the event of the Royal Institute becoming a National Unit, it would be unable at this time to commit itself to the raising of funds on behalf of the Institute of Pacific Relations other than such funds as would provide for the expenses of the delegates attending conferences.

Yours truly,

F. B. Bourdillon

The General Secretary,  
Institute of Pacific Relations,  
Honolulu, HAWAII.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

January 13th 1928.

Mr. Henri Bourassa,  
Le Devoir,  
Montreal, P.Q.

My dear Mr. Bourassa:

I have a letter from the office of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, stating that as you are not able to use the privileges of membership in the Royal Institute owing to your residence in Canada, you are disposed to resign.

We have now formed in Canada an Institute of International Affairs, affiliated with the Royal Institute as well as with the Institute of Pacific Relations, and membership in the Royal Institute automatically gives you membership in the Canadian one.

We are in great hopes that the Canadian Institute will be one of the most useful enterprises we have yet launched in Canada. It is largely educative in its work, and we have a very interesting branch of it in Montreal, of which Sir Arthur Currie is the chairman. I am sure he will be glad to talk the matter over with you, and I hope you will do so before taking further steps in the direction indicated.

I need hardly add that I would be very glad to have a talk with you at any time on the same subject, should you so desire.

Yours very truly,

John Nelson

JN/S.



February 27th, 1928.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Company,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear John:-

I am returning herewith the Minutes of the first meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs signed as approved.

I think that the points raised by Mr. MacInnes, while worthy of every consideration, do not constitute any barrier towards our adopting these Minutes as you have prepared them.

Regarding the first point, I agree that membership does involve a moral obligation to share in the financing of the I.P.R., and I hope the time will come when Canada can make some financial contribution towards the expenses of that body. At present I do not think it is possible for us to do more than send a representative with the delegation to the biennial conferences. At the same time, I do not think those responsible for the financing are looking to us to do very much.

Regarding his second point, my reading of the constitution of the I.P.R. indicates that it will indulge in no propaganda,

John Nelson, Esq., - 2 -

neither will it express opinions. It has been reiterated many times that it is simply a fact-finding body and I do not think that it conflicts with the ideals of the R.I.I.A. in any way. To the reference which Mr. MacInnes suggests adding there can be no objection, though I do not consider it is really necessary.

Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN	<i>Chairman</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
DR. J. W. DAFOE	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	WINNIPEG, MAN.
JOHN NELSON	<i>Secretary</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.
F. N. SOUTHAM	<i>Treasurer</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.

C. A. BOWMAN, OTTAWA, ONT.  
STANLEY BRENT, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
DEAN R. W. BROCK, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., MONTREAL, QUE.  
SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., TORONTO, ONT.  
COL. C. S. MACINNIS, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.  
DR. JOHN MACKAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.

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

May 4th, 1928.

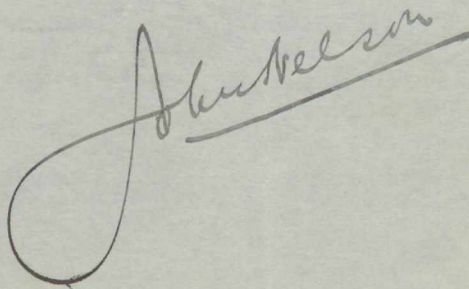
Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The attached is a copy of a letter addressed by the General Secretary to Sir Robert Borden, who is chairman of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute.

Will you be good enough to forward to me any comments or suggestions in this connection, for transmission to Honolulu.

Yours very truly,



JN:KF  
Encl.

C O P Y

April 18, 1928.

Sir Robert L. Borden,  
Wilbroad Street,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir Robert:

As the result of Dr. Condliffe's recent visit to the Orient, and my trip to England, Russia, the United States and Canada, and correspondence received at central headquarters from the different national councils of the Institute, it appears that the principal topics on the agenda of the third session of the Institute, (which, as you know, will be held in Kyoto, Japan, in November, 1929) should be selected from the following list.

1. Population Problems, including Agricultural, Mineral, Power and Industrial Resources, Commercial Trends and Migration.
2. China and the Powers.
3. The Manchurian Situation.
4. Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific.
5. Industry and Foreign Investments, including Tariffs and the Transfer of Capital.
6. Cultural Contacts - Educational, Religious and Scientific.
7. Communications in the Pacific.
8. The Administration of Pacific Dependencies, including Mandates.

Will you kindly send as soon as possible the comments of your Council upon the proposed agenda, indicating the order of importance in which you hold the above topics, and also other topics which you consider to be worthy of major attention. We should like to have you specify the aspects of these subjects upon which you will be able to furnish advance data papers and would also appreciate suggestions from you as to the data papers which you think it would be advantageous to ask other national councils to prepare for the conference.

Very sincerely yours,

JMD:GC

General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN	<i>Chairman</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
DR. J. W. DAFOE	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	WINNIPEG, MAN.
JOHN NELSON	<i>Secretary</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.
F. N. SOUTHAM	<i>Treasurer</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.

C. A. BOWMAN, OTTAWA, ONT.  
STANLEY BRENT, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
DEAN R. W. BROCK, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., MONTREAL, QUE.  
SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., TORONTO, ONT.  
COL. C. S. MACINNES, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.  
DR. JOHN MACKAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
PROF. R. A. MACKAY, HALIFAX, N.S.  
DR. HENRY MUNRO, HALIFAX, N.S.  
L. B. RING, REGINA, SASK.  
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.  
R. W. SHANNON, K.C., REGINA, SASK.

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

February 3, 1930.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

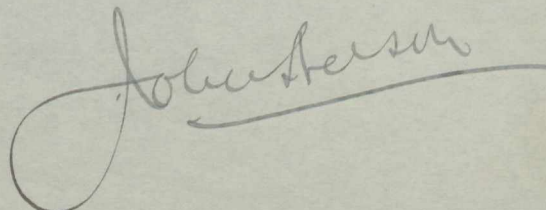
Herewith is a copy of the minutes of the annual meeting of the Executive Council held in Toronto on January 20th. You have already received a copy of the Secretary's and the Treasurer's report and I hope to forward you copies of the report from the Research Chairman shortly.

Practically all the members of the Executive, who were not present, forwarded waivers of the thirty days notice required by the constitution, but I would be glad, if on reading the attached minutes, you would, if you approve, signify your approval. This will remove any doubt as to the validation of the change in the constitution reducing the notice to two weeks instead of one month.

At the instance of a number of members from various groups, the Executive deemed it wise to submit a suggested course of discussion to the different branches. Montreal and Ottawa were asked to make suggestions in this connection and an agenda prepared by Mr. Hankin, secretary of the Montreal branch, has already gone to all the secretaries and the members of the Executive Council. Mr. Bowman will forward a similar one from Ottawa as soon as it is available. These are merely suggestions which may, in some cases, be helpful.

Yours very truly,

JN:KF  
Enclosure.



7th February, 1930.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Company,  
M o n t r e a l .

Dear John,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 3rd, to which was attached Report of the Minutes of Meeting of Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held on the 20th January last in Toronto.

I approve of the action of the Committee in holding a meeting without the formality of the four weeks' notice being observed, and I approve of the change that has been made in the constitution providing for two weeks' notice being given of meetings, instead of the four weeks'.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN  
DR. J. W. DAFOE  
JOHN NELSON  
F. N. SOUTHAM

Chairman  
Vice-Chairman  
Secretary  
Treasurer

OTTAWA, ONT.  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
MONTREAL, QUE.  
MONTREAL, QUE.

C. A. BOWMAN, OTTAWA, ONT.  
STANLEY BRENT, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
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SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., MONTREAL, QUE.  
SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART., TORONTO, ONT.  
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DR. JOHN MACKAY, WINNIPEG, MAN.  
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.

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

March 1, 1929.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

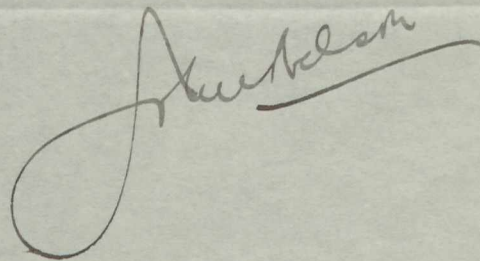
Dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose herewith a copy of the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, at the York Club, Toronto, on January twenty-first.

I am sorry that there has been so much delay in forwarding them to you, but this is the first time since the meeting in question, that I have been able to give much time to the affairs of the Institute, owing to unusual pressure of work here, in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Company.

Yours very truly,

JN:KF  
Encl.

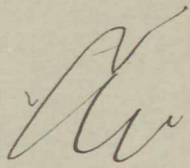


THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
TORONTO BRANCH

HON. PRESIDENT  
COLONEL R. W. LEONARD

BALDWIN HOUSE,  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5

ADVISORY COUNCIL  
SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, BART.  
HON. N. W. ROWELL, P.C., K.C.  
C. S. MAC INNES, K.C., CHAIRMAN  
E. H. BLAKE, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
NORMAN MACKENZIE, HON. SEC.-TREAS.



Toronto, March 27th, 1930.

acknowledged

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

Dear Sir:-

I enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Research Committee for 1929 and a supplementary statement by Professor H.F. Angus, who represented our Institute at the meetings of the International Research Council in Japan last October, together with certain extracts from letters that I thought of interest, and the recommendations of the Toronto Members of the Advisory Committee, who were asked to deal with these reports.

I should be glad to have your comments and suggestions.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

*Norman MacKenzie*  
Chairman Research Committee.

NM:AJS.

Encls.



March 31st, 1930.

Norman MacKenzie, Esq.,  
Hon. Secretary Treasurer,  
The Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
200 College Street, Toronto, 5.

Dear Mr. MacKenzie,

Thank you for your letter of  
the 27th March enclosing copy of the report of the  
Research Committee for 1929 and certain other  
extracts from letters. I shall read these  
with interest.

Ever yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN	<i>Chairman</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	TORONTO, ONT.
JOHN NELSON	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.
F. N. SOUTHAM	<i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.

C. A. BOWMAN, OTTAWA, ONT.  
SIR ARTHUR W. CURRIE, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., MONTREAL, QUE.  
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GEORGE KIDD, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
COL. C. S. MACINNES, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.  
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DR. HENRY F. MUNRO, HALIFAX, N.S.  
DR. H. W. RIGGS, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
R. W. SHANNON, K.C., REGINA, SASK.  
E. J. TARR, K.C., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

July third, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

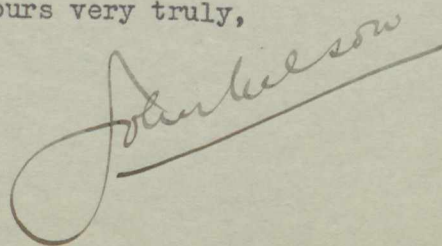
Dear Sir Arthur,

The Toronto branch has been considering the creation of a limited number of Associate Memberships at a reduced fee, to be available to men, such as Rhodes Scholars, who might feel unable to pay the ordinary fee or whom it is desirable to include among our groups. The Royal Institute was asked what would be its attitude to such associate members and how far it would recognize those, for whom the Canadian Institute was not remitting the usual fee of Five Dollars (for the publications, privileges, etc., involved in affiliation with the Royal Institute.)

The latter has now taken the matter up and has passed a resolution which is quoted in the accompanying letter.

From this resolution, it will be seen that our Canadian branches may create associate members at a reduced fee and with such rights as each branch may wish to offer and with certain privileges of the Royal Institute as are indicated in Mr. Macadam's letter. It will be noted that the Royal Institute privileges are confined to ten associate members in any one year which is less than an average of two for each of our branches. It is probable that a branch such as Toronto might have several associate members who might wish to avail themselves of this privilege, but there are other branches who would probably have no associate members at all, or few, if any, who would be going to London. In practical operation, therefore, the limitation of ten members would probably present no difficulties. The Royal Institute, it will be noted, has made provision so that these associate members may receive their publications at a fixed rate.

Yours very truly,



JN:KFE  
Enclosure.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chatham House,  
St. James's Square,  
London, S.W.I.

June 19th, 1930.

Dear Mr. Nelson,

With further reference to your letter of April 16th and my reply of May 2nd regarding the proposed class of Associate Members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, this matter has been considered by the Council of Chatham House and I am instructed to convey to you the following Resolution which was adopted at the last meeting of the Council, held on June 11th, 1930:-

RESOLVED: that the following facilities be offered to Associate members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs:-

- a. Permission to attend meetings at Chatham House.
- b. Use of the Library and Press-Cuttings.
- c. Service of the Information Department.

The above facilities to be available to not more than ten Associate members of the Canadian Institute in any one year. It was further RESOLVED that this class of membership should be limited to students.

The Council hope that this arrangement will be satisfactory from your point of view and that of the Branches of the Canadian Institute. You will notice that we have not included among the facilities to be offered to these members any of the publications of the Institute. If, however, any of the Branches on the election of an Associate Member would care to defray from their funds, or otherwise, the cost of publications we should be glad to despatch them regularly to the Associate members. The cost would be as follows:-

John Nelson, Esq., (contd)

- a. Journal. 15/- per annum (the price to the general public is being increased to 2/6d per copy as from July 1st, 1930.
- b. Bulletin of International News. 5/- per annum. (the reduced rate available to members)

I take it that the procedure will be for your Branches to notify me as soon as these members have been elected and to send a further notification when any of them are coming to Europe and wish to take advantage of the facilities offered.

Yours sincerely,

Ivison S. Macadam (Signed)

Secretary.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
Sun Life Building,  
Dominion Square,  
MONTREAL.

July 8th, 1930.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
The Sun Life Assurance Company,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear John,

I have your letter of the third regarding the privileges which associate members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs are to have extended to them by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. I think the latter body has dealt very generously with our request.

Ever yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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

October seventh, 1930.

Mrs. MacMurray,  
Secretary to the Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mrs. MacMurray,

In connection with our telephone conversation this afternoon, I enclose herewith a list of the Japanese delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations conference of 1927.

Yours very truly,

*Katherine Foster*

Enclosure.

The Japanese delegates to the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, held at Honolulu, in 1927, were as follows:

Hon. Masataro Sawayanagi, member of the House of Peers; president of the Imperial Educational Association, Tokyo, chairman of the group.

Soichi Saito, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, Tokyo, secretary of the group.

Taneo Taketa, executive secretary of the Japanese Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Tokyo.

Roy Hidemichi Akagi, general secretary of the Japanese Students's Christian Association in North America, New York City.

Ino Dan, lecturer at the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Tasuku Harada, ex-president of Doshisha University, Kyoto and professor of Japanese History and Literature, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Miss Aiko Hoshino, acting president of the Tsuda Women's College, Tokyo.

Akira Ishii, formerly vice-president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo.

Shiroshi Nasu, professor of Rural Economics, Imperial University of Tokyo.

Masamichi Royama, assistant professor of Political Science, Imperial University of Tokyo.

Mrs. Masamichi Royama, Tokyo.

Bunji Suzuki, president, General Federation of Labor of Japan, Tokyo.

Yasaka Takaki, professor of American Constitution, History and Diplomacy, Imperial University of Tokyo.

Kenzo Takayanagi, professor of Law, Imperial University of Tokyo.

Mrs. Takayanagi, Tokyo.

Yusuke Tsurumi, author, 53 Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

Mrs. Tsurumi.

Naomasa Yamasaki, professor of Geography, Imperial University of Tokyo.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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DR. H. W. RIGGS, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
R. W. SHANNON, K.C., REGINA, SASK.  
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL, QUE.

October 8th, 1930.

Mrs. MacMurray,  
Secretary to the Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mrs. MacMurray,

I enclose herewith the list of Chinese delegates to  
the 1927 conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

It was no trouble at all to look up these names and I  
was very glad to be of some service.

Yours very truly,

*Katherine S. Foster.*

Enclosure.



The following were the delegates from China to the Institute of Pacific Relations conference of 1927:

David Z.T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, Shanghai.

L.T. Chen, secretary of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, Shanghai.

Mingchien Joshua Bau, professor of Political Science, Peking National Normal University and Peking National College of Law and Politics.

George Hoh, c/o W.W. Ahana Company, Honolulu, Hawaii.

William Hung, professor of History and dean of the College of Arts and Science, Yen Ching University, Peking.

T.Z. Koo, associate general secretary, National Committee, Young Men's Christian Association of China.

Shao Chang Lee, professor of Chinese History and Language, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

O.S. Lieu, proprietor and general manager, Shanghai Cement Company, Shanghai.

Ko Fong Lum, secretary, Nuuanu Young Men's Christian Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

W.S. New, physician, formerly professor in the Peking Union Medical College.

Mrs. W.S. New, 329 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Mrs. C.F. Wang, formerly dean, Women's Department, Canton Christian College.

Charles Wong, cashier and manager, Chinese-American Bank Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Mrs. Sophia Chen Zen, author and publicist, formerly professor of History, National University of Peking.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN	<i>Chairman</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	TORONTO, ONT.
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E. J. TARR, K.C., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

November 26th, 1930

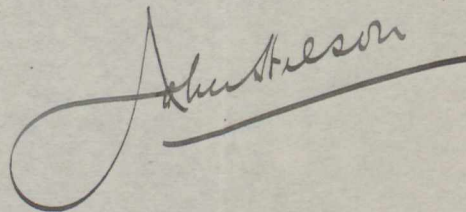
Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur,

I noted that you were going to India and was delighted that Canada is going to be so well represented and that you, at the same time, will have, what ought to prove, a very beneficial voyage.

Regarding your name on the Executive Council. I do not think that the members will feel that your temporary absence need involve your dropping off the board. I certainly would not think so. It is rather unfortunate that we cannot have a meeting before you go away, but that is out of the question.

Yours very truly,



JN:KF

November 21st, 1930.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
The Sun Life Assurance Company,  
M o n t r e a l .

Dear John,

I have your memorandum with reference to the Annual Meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

It so happens that this year it will be impossible for me to attend. As you know, I am leaving Montreal on December 12th for India, and shall be away four months. Perhaps, under the circumstances, my name had better be dropped from the Executive Council, as I am not in a position to represent Montreal this year.

Ever yours faithfully,

38 King St. West,  
Toronto, May 30th, 1931.

To the Members of the Executive Council  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

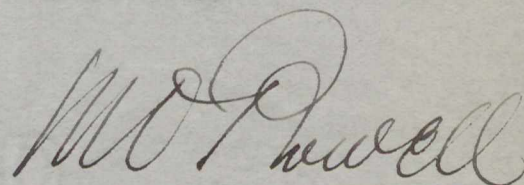
At a conference held in Ottawa on Thursday, May 28th, between Sir Robert Borden, Mr. John Nelson and the writer, in reference to the arrangements for the approaching Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Hangchow, we discussed the question of whether the Canadian Council should invite the Conference to hold its 1933 meeting in Canada.

As you will recall, the first two Conferences of the Institute were held at Honolulu, the third in Japan, and now the fourth is to be held in China. There is a general feeling that the fifth should be held on this side of the Pacific. Two possible countries are the United States and Canada. I have discussed the matter with Mr. Greene, Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Chairman of the American National Council of the Institute, and while the United States is quite prepared to extend an invitation to the Conference for 1933, they are also prepared to defer to us, in case Canada desires to extend an invitation, in other words, they are prepared to give us the preference. Sir Robert, Mr. Nelson and I all thought favourably of Canada extending an invitation. We think it would be a fine thing to get leading representatives of the Pacific Countries to hold an important conference in Canada, and it was suggested that I should communicate with each member of the Council, and ask for

a definite expression of opinion, so that a decision may be reached at an early date as to whether Canada should or should not invite the Conference for 1933. It is not necessary at the present time for us to reach any decision as to where the Conference should be held - the invitation given would simply be an invitation to meet in Canada, just as the invitation in 1929 was to meet in China this year. It would be left to the Canadian Council to decide where the meeting should be held. If the invitation is extended and accepted, we could decide at the annual meeting of our Council in January next, the place of the meeting.

I should be glad if you would give this matter consideration and let me have your reply at an early date.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. O. Powell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

Sir Arthur W. Currie G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Montreal, Que.

June 10th, 1931.

The Honourable Newton Rowell,  
38 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ontario.

I have your circular letter of May 30th, addressed to members of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, in which you ask for an expression of opinion as to the desirability of inviting the Institute of Pacific Relations to hold its Conference of 1933 in Canada.

It is only reasonable that the Conference should be held on this side of the Pacific in 1933, and that means, of course, that the invitation must go either from the United States or from Canada. Before deciding to invite them to Canada, my suggestion would be that we should get an idea of what it would cost, and if this amounts to any appreciable sum I think it would be wiser to let the invitation go from the United States. I am entirely in favour of inviting them to Canada, and if they came I presume the Conference would meet in Vancouver; but on account of present conditions I think we should not commit ourselves if any very considerable expenditure is involved.

Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G.	<i>Hon. President</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.	<i>Chairman</i>	TORONTO, ONT.
Dr. J. W. Daffoe	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	WINNIPEG, MAN.
John Nelson	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.
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Professor Norman MacKenzie, Toronto, Ont.  
D. B. MacRae, Regina, Sask.  
Dr. Henry F. Munro, Halifax, N.S.  
Dr. H. W. Riggs, Vancouver, B.C.  
F. N. Southam, Montreal, Que.  
E. J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. R. C. Wallace, Edmonton, Alta.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN  
38 KING STREET WEST  
TORONTO, ONT.

Personal.

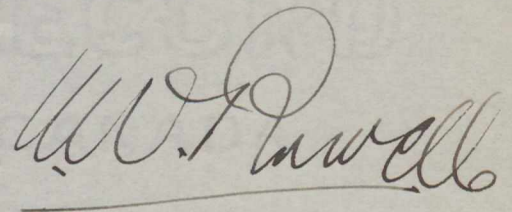
12th June 1931.

Sir Arthur W. Currie G.C.M.G.,  
Principal McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I beg to thank you for your letter of June 10th. I think we must give careful consideration to financial matters before the invitation is extended, and I hope, when Mr. Massey and Mr. Nelson return from Europe, this phase of the matter will be given careful consideration. It may be that we should defer our invitation until the Conference of 1935.

Yours sincerely,

  
W. W. Rowell

15th June 1931.

To the Members of the Executive Council  
of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

In the replies so far received to my letter of the 30th May in reference to extending an invitation to the Pacific Conference to meet in Canada in the year 1933, two suggestions have been made:

1. That we should ask the members of the Council to bring the matter before their respective Branches so that if the invitation is to be extended we may have, not only the view of the Council on the matter, but the view of the membership as well.

2. The other suggestion is that we should consider whether it might not be wiser to invite the 1935 Conference, rather than the 1933 Conference, having regard to financial conditions, etc., in Canada, and the expense involved in the entertainment of our guests.

If you are having a meeting of your Branch within the next few weeks I hope you will bring my former letter to the attention of such meeting and advise me of the decision of your Branch.

Yours truly,

*W. O. Powell*



HENRY BIRKS & SONS  
LIMITED  
PHILLIPS SQUARE  
MONTREAL

Eighteenth  
June  
1931

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

Dear Sir Arthur,-

I am anxious to have a worthy representation at the Pacific Relations Conference.

Professor Montpetit was named as a French representative, but has found it impossible to accept.

I am asking Senators Dandurand and Beaubien to lunch with me at the St. James's Club on Monday next, the 22nd, at one o'clock, to talk over the matter. I think I will ask Fred Southam as well and would appreciate it if you would join us as your personality and outlook would impress our French compatriots.

I will be glad if you can join us.

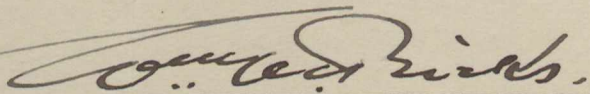
By the by, I want to take you through the new Divinity Hall shortly and in that connection you may be interested to know that of the funds subscribed in the two campaigns for the co-operative work in Theology, over three-fifths was given by Governors of McGill and their families.

Of the first collection made some eighteen years ago, amounting to \$530,000., and the second one made last year, amounting to \$173,000. (or in all \$703,000.) just over three-fifths was given, as mentioned above, so that the Theological Colleges owe a good deal to the McGill Board.

I could give you detailed figures to verify the above.

Yours faithfully,

WMB:M.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G.	<i>Hon. President</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
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Dr. J. W. Daffoe	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	WINNIPEG, MAN.
John Nelson	<i>Hon. Secretary</i>	MONTREAL, QUE.
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D. B. MacRae, Regina, Sask.  
Dr. Henry F. Munro, Halifax, N.S.  
Dr. H. W. Riggs, Vancouver, B.C.  
F. N. Southam, Montreal, Que.  
E. J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. R. C. Wallace, Edmonton, Alta.

OFFICE OF THE HONORARY SECRETARY  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL, QUE. , December 11, 1931.

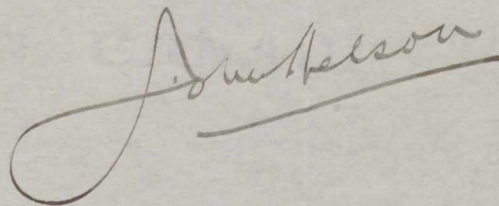
Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

We usually try to hold our Annual Meeting some time during the month of January on a date as convenient as possible to all concerned. Would you be good enough to indicate -

1. Whether you are likely to be in (a) Toronto, (b) Montreal, or (c) Ottawa, at any time during the month in question.
2. If so, what date would be most convenient for you.
3. Any suggestions as to a suitable time.

Yours very truly,



JN:M

December 12, 1931.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Company,  
Montreal. P. Q.

Dear John,

With reference to your letter of the 11th and the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, January is a very busy month with me. I shall not be in Toronto or Ottawa during that month; the only engagement I have taking me out of the city is in New York on January 16th.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

January 9th, 1932.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,  
M o n t r e a l.

Dear Mr. John Nelson:-

I have your notice of the  
annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of  
International Affairs.

I regret that it will not be  
possible for me to attend the meeting to be  
held at the York Club on January 29th and so,  
therefore, I cannot accept Mr. Rowell's  
invitation to lunch.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MONTREAL BRANCH

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

January 19, 1932.

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

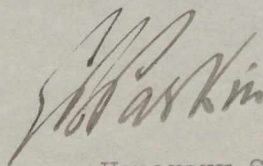
Dear Sir Arthur,

At a meeting of the Branch held on Monday, January 18th the biennial election of members to represent the Montreal Branch on the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute took place and the meeting unanimously re-elected you as one of the three representatives, subject to your willingness to serve in this capacity. The other two representatives elected at the same time were Mr. F.N. Southam (subject also to his consent being obtained) and Mr. A. Savard.

I am writing this letter on behalf of the Committee and members of the Branch to advise you of this and to express the hope that you will accept this election.

Mr. Nelson, Honorary Secretary of the Executive Council, has advised us that the annual meeting of the Executive Council is taking place in Toronto on January 23th. I would appreciate it therefore if you could let me know as soon as possible whether you will be willing to serve in this capacity, so that I may inform Mr. Nelson in advance of this date.

Yours sincerely,



Honorary Secretary,  
Montreal Branch.

G.R.Parkin:JB

January 22nd, 1932.

G.R. Parkin, Esq.,  
Honorary Secretary,  
Montreal Branch,  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
MONTREAL.

Dear Mr. Parkin:-

Replying to your letter of the 19th, let me say that owing to important University engagements here it will be impossible for me to attend the annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Toronto on January 28th. In these circumstances I think it wise for me to suggest that the Montreal Branch should elect someone else as one of the three representatives on the Executive Council of the Institute.

Yours faithfully,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G.	<i>Hon. President</i>	OTTAWA, ONT.
Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.	<i>Chairman</i>	TORONTO, ONT.
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Professor Norman MacKenzie, Toronto, Ont.  
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Dr. Henry F. Munro, Halifax, N.S.  
Dr. H. W. Riggs, Vancouver, B.C.  
F. N. Southam, Montreal, Que.  
E. J. Tarr, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. R. C. Wallace, Edmonton, Alta.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN  
38 KING STREET WEST  
TORONTO, ONT.

Personal.

3rd June 1932.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie G.C.M.G.,  
Principal McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have now received word from Mr. Greene informally that the decision has been reached to accept the invitation to hold the next Conference of the Institute at Banff in Canada, during the early part of September 1933. I expect an announcement will be made in the course of a few days, but in the meantime kindly treat the information as confidential.

It is very important that we should proceed at once with the choice of a secretary, and institute plans to prepare for the Conference, and, at my request, Mr. Nelson has called a meeting of the Executive Committee for Thursday, June 9th, at 3.30 P. M., at my office here in Toronto. In view of the importance of the matters to be considered, and the unavoidable absence of at least three of the members of the Executive, I hope the members of the Council who are within reasonable distance of Toronto, will find it possible to be present, so that we may have the benefit of their views. I hope you can attend the meeting.

Yours sincerely,

N. W. Rowell  
R

June 6th, 1932.

Honourable Newton Rowell, K.C.,  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
38 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

Sir Arthur Currie is at home for a few days taking a much-needed rest, but I have shown him your letter of the 3rd of June with reference to the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council called for June 9th in Toronto.

Sir Arthur asks me to say that as he is presiding at the Closing Exercises of the School for Teachers of Macdonald College on that day it will be impossible for him to come to Toronto.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal



TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Hon. President* SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.

*Advisory Council and Executive*

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J. M. MACDONNELL, *Vice-Chairman*  
E. W. WALLACE, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

30th June, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes  
of the meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute  
of International Affairs, held in Toronto on June 9th last.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

Norman MacKenzie  
Per J.W.S.

M.

Encl.

July 11th, 1932.

Norman Mackenzie, Esq.,  
Baldwin House,  
200 College Street,  
Toronto, 5, Ontario.

Dear Professor Mackenzie,

I am very greatly obliged for  
the copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive  
Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
held in Toronto on June 9th last.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Hon. President* SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.

*Advisory Council and Executive*

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J. M. MACDONNELL, *Vice-Chairman*  
E. W. WALLACE, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

August 26th, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

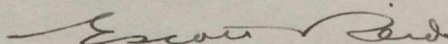
Dear Sir Arthur:

The memorandum on the present status of studies for the Banff Conference, to which I referred in my letter of August 24th, is enclosed.

I also enclose for your information the report of the Committee on the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, ~~and the draft which supplements Section C. of the agenda.~~

I am

Yours sincerely,



ER/MB  
Enc. 2.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN	Chairman	OTTAWA, ONT.
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C.	Vice-Chairman	TORONTO, ONT.
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D. B. MACRAE, REGINA, SASK.  
DR. HENRY F. MUNRO, HALIFAX, N.S.  
DR. H. W. RIGGS, VANCOUVER, B.C.  
R. W. SHANNON, K.C., REGINA, SASK.  
E. J. TARR, K.C., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

January 28th, 1931.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
c/o Canadian Pacific Railways,  
Shanghai, China.

Dear Sir Arthur:

We had our meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute at Toronto yesterday, when much to our regret Sir Robert persisted in his decision to retire from his chairmanship. His place is being taken by Rowell, and the vice chair in turn by Dafoe. Two new branches have just been established at Halifax and Edmonton, and we had C. J. Burchell present from the former and John Imrie present from the latter. It seems improbable that Rowell will be able to go to China this Fall, and we are trying to get Vincent Massey to head up the group. I told them you suggested that owing to your absence from Canada it would be advisable to withdraw from the Executive, and I gladly assure you that they would not listen to it, but instead they directed me to write you offering their congratulations upon the honour accompanying your representation of Canada at Delhi, and to offer best wishes for your health and happiness.

My kindest regards to Lady Currie.

Yours very truly,

*Delighted to read Beatrice's  
statement - last night that:*

*John Nelson*

JN:BH

*A survey of you in London results in a rating of A1 at Lloyd's*

TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hon. President SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.

*Advisory Council and Executive*

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J. M. MACDONNELL, *Vice-Chairman*  
E. W. WALLACE, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

August 24th, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

On September 7th Professor Hinton, Mr. Loomis and Mr. Holland will all be in Toronto. Mr. Loomis will have just come from Banff where he will have been discussing with Mr. Rowell the preparations for the Banff Conference. Though Mr. Rowell, himself, will probably not have returned to Toronto by the 7th, as he expects to be detained for a few days in the West on business, he has suggested in a recent letter that "it would be well that as many of the officers and members of the Council as are available in Toronto, should, if possible, meet with Mr. Loomis to talk over plans for the Conference.

I should, therefore, be very glad if circumstances made it possible for you to attend a luncheon at the York Club on Wednesday, September 7th at 1.15 p.m., at which Professor Hinton, Mr. Loomis and Mr. Holland will be present. This will be an informal meeting to discuss the Banff Conference and will not constitute an official meeting of the Council.

You may expect to receive, within a day or so, a memorandum from the Institute of Pacific Relations, showing the present status of preparations of studies for the Banff Conference. In the event of your inability to attend the lunch, it would be very valuable if you could send me your written criticisms, comments and suggestions on this document before the 7th of September.

I am

Yours sincerely,

*Essex Reid*

ER/MB

September 1, 1932.

Escott Reid, Esq.,  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
Baldwin House,  
200 College Street,  
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Reid,

I regret very much that as I have some men coming from New York to see me on September 7th it will be impossible for me to come to Toronto to attend the luncheon at the York Club on Wednesday, September 7th, at 1.15 p.m., to discuss the Banff Conference.

I shall hope to read carefully the memorandum you have sent me and if anything occurs to me that would be useful to the Committee I shall write you again.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Hon. President* SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.

*Advisory Council and Executive*

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E. W. WALLACE, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

2nd September, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
c/o McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The proposal has been made to hold a meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Toronto on Monday, September 19th. The purpose of this meeting would be to discuss matters of general interest to the Canadian Institute, and in particular the plans for the two conferences which are to be held in Canada in September 1933 - the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Toronto Conference on British Commonwealth Relations.

I should be very grateful if you would let me know whether it would be convenient for you to attend on the 19th, and if not, whether you could attend were the meeting called for another day of the same week (September 18th - 24th).

I am,

Yours sincerely,

*Esmond Reid*

*Say no,*

R.

September 5, 1932.

Escott Reid, Esq.,  
Toronto Branch,  
Canadian Institute International Affairs,  
200 College St., Toronto.

Dear Sir,

Sir Arthur Currie asks me to say that it will not be possible for him to come to Toronto this month for a meeting of the Institute Executive Council, so that it would be as well if you made arrangements without counting on him.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.



TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Hon. President* SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.

*Advisory Council and Executive*

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, Bart.  
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E. W. WALLACE, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

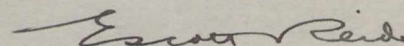
9th September, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I regret very much that it will not be possible for you to come to Toronto this month for a meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. I am, nevertheless, sending you formal notice of the meeting which will be held at the York Club at 10 A.M. on Wednesday September 21st. This meeting will consider and settle the arrangements for both the conferences which are to be held in Canada in August and September of next year - the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Toronto Conference on British Commonwealth Relations. Mr. Rowell is of the opinion that most of the day will be required for this meeting.

Yours sincerely,



R.

TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

*Hon. President* SIR ROBERT FALCONER, K.C.M.G.

*Advisory Council and Executive*

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE, Bart.  
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E. W. WALLACE, D.D., *Vice-Chairman*

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

14th September, 1932.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose the revised minutes of the informal meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held in the Rideau Club, Ottawa, on August 17th, 1932, and a copy of a covering letter which is being sent to the branch secretaries.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Escott Reid.

Encl.

## CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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R. C. WALLACE, LL. D.

HALIFAX  
C. J. BURCHELL, K.C.  
H. F. MUNRO, LL. D.

MONTREAL  
SIR ARTHUR CURRIE,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

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C. A. BOWMAN

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JOHN NELSON, *Hon. Secretary*, MONTREAL.  
NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Chairman Research Committee*, TORONTO.

ESCOTT REID, *Secretary*

*All communications should be addressed to the Secretary*

REGINA  
COL. A. C. GARNER  
D. B. MACRAE

TORONTO  
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H. T. HUNTER  
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VANCOUVER  
H. R. MACMILLAN  
COL. NELSON SPENCER

WINNIPEG  
E. J. TARR, K.C.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

30th November, 1932.

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

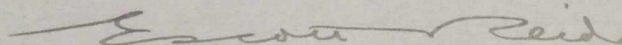
Dear Sir Arthur:-

The annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs will be held in January, preferably during the last two weeks of the month. This meeting will consider many important matters in connection with the Banff and Commonwealth Conferences, especially the appointment of the Canadian delegates and observers. For that reason we are very anxious that you should attend.

Could you let me know the day on which it is most convenient for you that the meeting should be held. It will be called for the afternoon and evening, and will be held at the York Club, Toronto.

I am,

Yours sincerely,



R/EM.

Secretary.

December 5, 1932.

Escott Reid, Esq.,  
Secretary, Canadian Institute International Affairs,  
43 St. George Street,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Reid,

Let me acknowledge your letter of November 30th, enquiring as to a tentative date for the Annual Meeting of the Executive Council of the Institute in Toronto.

I am afraid that owing to my many engagements in January it is not possible at this time for me to name a day on which I could be sure of getting away. I think you had better go ahead and plan the meeting to suit the convenience of the other members, and I will come if I possibly can. I do not know of any other engagements in Toronto in January, and it is very difficult for me to make a special trip to attend the Annual Meeting. However, I will come if it is at all possible, and provided the meeting is not called on a Tuesday or a Friday.

Yours faithfully,

Principal

## CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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JOHN IMRIE  
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G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
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RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G. *Hon. President*, OTTAWA.  
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HON. VINCENT MASSEY, PORT HOPE.

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JOHN NELSON, *Hon. Secretary*, MONTREAL.  
NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Chairman Research Committee*, TORONTO.

ESCOTT REID, *Secretary*

*All communications should be addressed to the Secretary*

REGINA  
COL. A. C. GARNER  
D. B. MACRAE

TORONTO  
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H. T. HUNTER  
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VANCOUVER  
H. R. MACMILLAN  
COL. NELSON SPENCER

WINNIPEG  
E. J. TARR, K.C.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

15th December, 1932.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:-

The annual meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs will be held at the York Club, Toronto, on Friday, the 27th of January, 1933, at 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. Rowell will entertain those present at dinner; after which the meeting will be resumed.

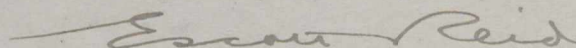
Copies of the agenda and of the annual report will be forwarded to you as soon as possible.

According to Article No. 9 of the constitution, any member who is unable to be present may give a proxy to any member who is present.

I should be grateful if you would let me know whether you will be able to be present at this meeting.

I am,

Yours sincerely,



Secretary.

R/EM.

Cable Address: "Canint, TORONTO"

## CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDMONTON  
JOHN IMRIE  
R. C. WALLACE, LL. D.

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JOHN NELSON, *Hon. Secretary*, MONTREAL.  
NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Chairman Research Committee*, TORONTO.

ESCOTT REID, *Secretary*

*All communications should be addressed to the Secretary*

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D. B. MACRAE

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VANCOUVER  
H. R. MACMILLAN  
COL. NELSON SPENCER

WINNIPEG  
E. J. TARR, K.C.

R/G.

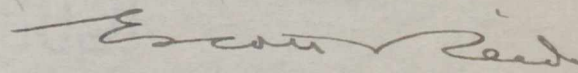
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

13th January, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I was very sorry that it was necessary to call the meeting of the Executive Council on a Friday. I hope that in spite of this it may prove possible for you to attend the meeting to be held at the York Club, Toronto, on Friday, 27th of January, at 2.30 o'clock. I shall be very grateful if you would let me know whether we can expect you at this meeting.

Yours sincerely,



Secretary.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

January 16, 1933.

Escott Reid, Esq.,  
Secretary, Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
43 St. George Street,  
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Reid,

Thank you for your letter of the  
13th of January. I regret that it will be impossible  
for me to be present at the meeting of the Executive  
Council on Friday, January 27th.

Yours faithfully,

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

June 16th, 1933.

To the Members  
of the Executive Council:

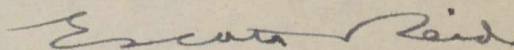
Dear Sir:

I enclose the minutes of the meeting of the  
Executive Committee held on June 8th, 1933.

The Executive Committee has instructed me to  
draw to your attention the attached memorandum  
on the future policy of the Institute of Pacific  
Relations (Appendix A.), and to request you to  
be good enough to let me have your comments on it.

I am,

Yours sincerely,



Secretary.

R/E



# CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## Officers

RT. HON. SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, G.C.M.G., *Hon. President*, OTTAWA  
HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., *President*, TORONTO

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NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Chairman Research Committee*, TORONTO

ESCOTT REID, *Secretary*

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Cable Address: "CANINT, TORONTO"

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

25th October, 1933.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The Annual Meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, will be held in Toronto during the latter part of January or the beginning of February. This meeting will discuss many matters of great importance to the Institute, and we are very anxious that you should attend.

Could you therefore let me know when it would be most convenient for you that the meeting should be held. It will be called for the morning and afternoon, and will, it is hoped, be followed by the first annual dinner of the Canadian Institute.

I should very much appreciate a reply from you as soon as possible so that the date of the meeting may be determined, and preparations begun for the annual dinner.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

*Escott Reid*

Secretary.

Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

October 28th,

1 9 3 3

Dear Sir,

Sir Arthur asks me to say that as far as he can see at present Wednesday or Thursday of the last week in January and the first week in February next would suit him for a meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

Mr. Escott Reid,  
43 St. George Street,  
Toronto, Ont.

**DOCKET ENDS:**

CORRESPONDENCE

3 MAR. 1927 - 28 OCT. 1933

# DOCKET STARTS:

MINUTES AND APPENDICES

22 SEPT. 1933

MINUTES of Meeting, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

September 22nd, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

43 ST. GEORGE STREET, TORONTO

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
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MINUTES of the 9th MEETING of the EXECUTIVE  
COUNCIL, held on Friday, September 22nd, 1933,

TOGETHER WITH the following appendices:

- Appendix A. Report on CONFERENCE OF INSTITUTIONS FOR THE  
SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS;  
and the SECOND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFER-  
ENCE ON THE "STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE" -  
London, May 29th - June 3rd, 1933,  
by Professor H. A. Innis;
- B. Letter to branch secretaries, re: Suggested  
Syllabus of Studies for year 1933-34;
- C. SYLLABUS OF STUDIES;
- C1. Letter from Secretary General, Institute of  
Pacific Relations, to members of I. P. R., re  
Programme for 1935 Conference;
- C2. LEAGUE OF NATIONS - INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE  
OF INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION - Tentative Outline  
Programme;
- D. Report of CHAIRMAN OF CANADIAN GROUP, Banff  
Conference, I. P. R.,  
by Mr. E. J. Tarr;
- E. Report on the work of the INTERNATIONAL  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE, I. P. R.,  
by Dr. R. C. Wallace;
- F. Report of work of INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMMIT-  
TEE of I. P. R.,  
by Mr. George C. McDonald;
- G. Report of the CANADIAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE,  
by Professor Norman MacKenzie;
- H. Report on the ROUTING OF DELEGATES - Banff and  
Toronto Conferences,  
by Mr. J. R. McLean;
- I. Report on RADIO BROADCASTING - Banff and Toronto  
Conferences,  
by Mr. R. B. Inch;
- J. Report of ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE, Banff Conference,  
by Mr. John M. Imrie.

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43 St. George Street,  
Toronto,  
October 10th, 1933.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

MINUTES of the 9th Meeting  
of the Executive Council  
held on Friday, September 22nd, 1933, at  
2:30 p.m. at the York Club, Toronto, Ont. 9th Meeting

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PRESENT: The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C. (In the Chair)  
Mr. J. W. Dafoe,  
Hon. Vincent Massey,  
Mr. J. M. Macdonnell,  
Professor Norman MacKenzie,  
Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.  
Mr. C. S. MacInnes, K.C.  
Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C.  
Chancellor H. P. Whidden, LL.D.  
Mr. Brooke Claxton, (As Substitute for Mr. F. N. Southam)  
Mr. George C. McDonald, do. Sir Arthur Currie,  
G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
Mr. J. R. McLean, do. Mr. C. A. Bowman,  
Professor W. N. Sage, do. Mr. H. R. Macmillan,  
Professor K. W. Taylor, do. Mr. F. I. Ker.  
Professor H. A. Innis, (By Invitation)  
Mr. Escott Reid (Secretary) (16)

The following regretted their inability to attend the meeting: The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G., Mr. W. M. Birks, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Mr. Beaudry Leman, Mr. John Nelson, Mr. C. A. Bowman, Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Col. A. C. Garner, Hon. Herbert Greenfield, Mr. H. T. Hunter, Mr. F. I. Ker, Dr. H. F. Munro, Mr. H. R. Macmillan, Professor R. J. McQueen, Mr. Adjutor Savard, Mr. Victor Sifton, Mr. F. N. Southam, Col. Nelson Spencer, and Dr. R. C. Wallace.

I. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

The Minutes of the 8th (Annual) Meeting of the Executive Council, held on January 27th, 1933, were taken as read, and were confirmed. (Circulated to Members on February 3rd, 1933)

The Minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings held on May 9th, June 8th, July 14th, and September 7th, 1933, were taken as read, and were confirmed. (Circulated to Members on May 16th, June 15th, July 21st and September 14th, 1933, respectively.)

II. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

AGREED: That Business arising from the Minutes should be dealt with under the relevant headings on the Agenda.

### III. ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL:

The Secretary reported that during the past year he had been in correspondence with Mr. B. C. Nicholas of Victoria, with reference to forming a Branch in that City, and that while in the West this summer he had discussed the matter with Mr. Nicholas and Mr. W.T. Straith, who were favourable to the proposal that a group now existing in Victoria should form the nucleus of a Branch there.

The Chairman recommended that the meeting should elect Mr. Nicholas and Mr. Straith to membership in the Canadian Institute and in the Executive Council thereof, in order that they might organize a Branch in Victoria. This recommendation was agreed to.

### IV. INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE: London, May, 1933.

Professor H.A. Innis, who had represented the Canadian Institute at the International Studies Conference, 1933, enlarged on the report which he had drawn up, and which had been circulated to Members of the Council on September 14th, 1933. (Appendix A.) This report was adopted as read.

After some discussion it was agreed to defer further consideration of the problem of the relations between the Canadian Institute and the International Studies Conference until the general policies of the Institute had been dealt with.

### V. DISCUSSION OF GENERAL POLICIES IN RESPECT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

The Chairman emphasized the need for settling at this meeting exactly what studies should be suggested to the Branches for their consideration during the coming year.

#### (1) Proposed Conference of the Canadian Institute, 1934 :

The Secretary put before the meeting a proposal to hold a study conference of members of the Canadian Institute in the summer of 1934, on the subject of Canadian Foreign Policy. Such a conference would be an excellent way of welding the branches together and of coordinating their work.

After some discussion, two points of view emerged: On the one hand it was agreed that such a conference of members of the Canadian Institute would be a stimulus for Branch study groups, would be an objective for their work, would help to consolidate the Branches, and would bridge the gap between the conferences of 1933 and those of 1935 so that there would be no chance of interest flagging. On the other hand it was pointed out that there was a great deal of work to be done for the next Institute of Pacific Relations and International Studies Conferences, that the Branches would have little time left for the study of Canadian Foreign Policy, and that it would take a great



deal of time and organization to make a success of such a conference.

Following the discussion, it was moved by Professor MacKenzie and seconded by Mr. Tarr:

THAT a committee be appointed to draw up a syllabus or programme for the proposed 1934 conference of the Canadian Institute, the object of which should be to prepare for the Seventh International Studies Conference and the Sixth Institute of Pacific Relations Conference; that the proposed syllabus should be submitted to the Branches; that the final decision as to whether the conference should be held should be made at the Annual Meeting; and that this should be dependent upon the attitude of the Branches towards the proposal and the work which they had undertaken in preparation for it.

Mr. MacInnes moved an Amendment to this Motion, which as there was no seconder, was formally seconded by Professor MacKenzie:

THAT consideration of the proposal to hold a conference of the Canadian Institute in 1934 be postponed for twelve months.

The Amendment was defeated, and the Motion was carried, with Mr. MacInnes alone dissenting.

It was agreed that a sub-committee to draw up the syllabus for the proposed conference should consist of: The Chairman, the Secretary, Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, Professor MacKenzie, Mr. Tarr, Mr. Claxton and Professor Innis. (The report of this sub-committee is embodied in the letter of October 4th from the Secretary to the Branch Secretaries. Appendix B.)

## (2) Cooperation in the work of the International Studies Conference.

Referring back to Professor Innis's report on the International Studies Conference (Item No. IV.), a discussion took place on the advisability of the Canadian Institute taking a more active part in the 1935 Conference. It was moved by Mr. MacInnes and seconded by Mr. Massey:

THAT in view of the importance of these International Studies Conferences, the Canadian Institute should make plans to participate in the next one, and should enlist the cooperation of other organizations interested in the serious study of political and economic matters, such as the Political Science Association and such other organizations as the Executive may approve. This Motion was carried.

## VI. INTERIM REPORT OF HONORARY TREASURER:

Mr. J. M. Macdonnell presented his Interim Financial Report, which showed receipts to date as \$27,630.00, with contributions pledged but not yet received as \$1,500.00, making a total of probable receipts for the year of \$29,130.00. The original budget for the year as approved by the Executive Council had been \$25,100.00, but it had been found necessary to estimate an additional \$700.00 for the Banff Conference and about \$2,370.00 for the Toronto Conference, making the total estimated expenditures

for the year \$28,170.00. This left an estimated credit balance of \$960.00. There was also in the hands of the Royal Institute a certain unexpended balance of the grant from the Carnegie Corporation. It was agreed that the Chairman and Honorary Treasurer should have authority to determine how this sum was to be expended.

The Interim Financial Report was adopted as read.

VII. INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE: Banff, August, 1933.

(1) Mr. E.J. Tarr, who had acted as Chairman of the Canadian group at the Banff Conference, gave his report, which was adopted as read. (Appendix D.) After receiving this report, the Council unanimously expressed their appreciation of the part which Mr. Tarr himself had played at the Banff Conference.

(2) The Secretary read the report of Dr. R.C. Wallace, representative of the Canadian Institute on the International Programme Committee (Appendix E.), which was adopted as read.

The Council then ratified Dr. Wallace's nomination as the representative of the Canadian Institute on the Committee on Educational Methods of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

In accordance with the request of the Pacific Council "that each National Council be recommended to set up a Committee on Education to deal with the problems in education affecting international relations within the area of its jurisdiction", it was agreed to ask Dr. Wallace to serve as the Chairman of such a Committee of the Canadian Institute, and to prepare a report for the Annual Meeting containing suggestions on the work and personnel of the Committee.

(3) Mr. George C. McDonald presented his report as the representative of the Canadian Institute on the International Finance Committee. (Appendix F.) This report was adopted as read.

The Chairman thanked Mr. McDonald for coming to Toronto to present his report. A discussion followed on the finances of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Mr. McDonald was asked whether, in his opinion, the Canadian Institute should feel itself under any obligation to assist in raising the deficit. Mr. McDonald supported by Mr. Tarr, stated that while the matter had been discussed at Banff, and the representatives of the National Councils had promised to do their utmost to wipe out the deficit, the Canadian Institute was under no obligation as it had taken its full share in raising the budget. It was agreed, however, that if the finances of the Canadian Institute permitted, a further grant might be made to the Institute of Pacific Relations for the year 1933.

It was agreed that Mr. McDonald should represent the Canadian Institute on the International Finance Committee.

(4) Professor Norman MacKenzie, representative of the Canadian Institute on the International Research Committee, outlined its work and stated that he would shortly circulate a report on the Canadian papers and the future policy on publications. (Appendix G.)

It was agreed to appoint a sub-committee on Research, consisting of Mr. Massey, Professor MacKenzie, Mr. Macdonnell and the Secretary; to draw up plans on the Research policy of the Canadian Institute and make a survey of the possible financial assistance which might be obtained from the Canadian Institute and the Research funds of the Institute of Pacific Relations; this committee to have power to take any necessary action. It was further agreed that the nomination of an Associate Editor for "Pacific Affairs" should be left in the hands of the Chairman and the Secretary.

#### VIII. OTHER MATTERS:

##### (1) Closer Cooperation with Canadian Clubs:

A discussion took place on the advisability of securing closer cooperation between the Canadian Institute and the Association of Canadian Clubs, in the matter of getting speakers. It was moved by Mr. Massey and seconded by Mr. Tarr:

THAT the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute should suggest to the Executive of the Association of Canadian Clubs, that in choosing speakers they should give special attention to those who would speak on international and commonwealth problems; that the Canadian Institute should assist the Association of Canadian Clubs in obtaining such speakers; and that members of the Canadian Institute be requested to give their earnest consideration to invitations to speak to the Canadian Clubs. This motion was carried.

It was agreed that Mr. J.R. McLean, Secretary of the Association of Canadian Clubs, and the Secretary of the Canadian Institute, should confer on the question of securing one American and two European authorities to speak to both the Canadian Clubs and to the Branches of the Canadian Institute; and that when the names of possible speakers had been secured, the Secretary of the Canadian Institute should take up with the Executive Committee the question of whether they approved securing such speakers and if so how they were to raise money for this purpose.

##### (2) Composition of Council.

In his report Mr. Tarr had suggested that some change should be made in the composition of the Executive Council, as with the increase in the number of Branches, two or three representatives from each Branch was tending to make the Council unwieldy. He suggested that each Branch should nominate one representative to the Council, and that this body should then elect an equal number of others to be chosen because of their qualifications for the work of the Council - preferably from among the younger element of the membership of the Institute.

It was agreed that Mr. Tarr should draw up an appropriate amendment to the Constitution, to be circulated with the notice of the Annual Meeting.

##### (3) The Montreal Branch;

In his report, Mr. Tarr had also suggested that something should be done to draw the Montreal Branch closer into the circle of the Canadian Institute. Mr. Claxton agreed with this, and

stated that while the members of the Montreal Branch had done serious study work, yet they had done it almost independently of the Institute. It had been suggested that the Executive Council might meet occasionally in Montreal, but this was felt to be impracticable. It was agreed that it might be better to have the President or a Vice-President go to Montreal occasionally to meet the members of that Branch. It was also suggested that it might be possible to have an annual dinner of the Montreal Branch at which the President or a Vice-President might speak.

(4) Mr. J. R. McLean presented his report on the Routing of Delegates for the two Conferences. (Appendix H.) This was adopted as read. The Council expressed its great appreciation for the very excellent work which Mr. McLean had done in arranging for speaking engagements for members of both conferences before Branches of the Canadian Institute and other organizations.

(5) The Secretary read the report of Mr. R. B. Inch, Secretary of the Committee on Broadcasting, for the two Conferences. (Appendix I.) This report was adopted as read.

(6) Votes of Thanks - It was agreed that the Chairmand and Secretary should draft a letter to be sent to the Chairman of Committees for the Banff and Toronto Conferences, the authors of papers, and all others who had rendered valuable service to the Canadian Institute in the holding of the two Conferences.

(7) It was decided that the Secretary would distribute to the Branches for circulation to all their members short reports upon the British Commonwealth Relations and Institute of Pacific Relations Conferences.

(8) The question of Branch finances and contributions to Chatham House, the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Canadian Institute was touched upon by Messrs. McDonald and Claxton but left over for further discussion at the next meeting.

(9) It was agreed that the Secretary should try to arrange meetings of all branches to receive reports from members who had been present at the Institute of Pacific Relations and British Commonwealth Relations Conferences.

(10) Request from the Secretary for Leave of Absence - The Secretary requested that he be granted leave of absence after the Annual Meeting in January, 1934, in order to present a thesis to the University of Oxford for the degree of doctor of philosophy. The Council acceded to this request, the leave to be granted immediately following the Annual Meeting if a Conference of the Canadian Institute were being held in 1934, and otherwise in the Spring. The determination of the duration of the leave and of other conditions was left over until the Annual Meeting.

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NOTE:

The report of Mr. John M. Imrie, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the Banff Conference, is attached. (Appendix J.)

October 4th, 1933.

43 St. George Street,  
Toronto.

CONFIDENTIAL

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app. A.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Report to the Executive Council of the Canadian  
Institute of International Affairs on the Sixth  
Session of Conference of Institutions for the  
Scientific Study of International Relations and  
the Second International Studies Conference on  
the "State and Economic Life" - held in London  
May 29th to June 3rd, 1933.

by  
Professor H. A. Innis.

The Conference held its inaugural meeting on Monday morning in the London School of Economics. As the first plenary session it included the usual addresses of welcome and reply. Sir Arthur Salter, as president of the Conference, and others emphasized its significance as a preliminary to the World Economic Conference beginning June 12th. On the whole these speeches were marked by the usual platitudes. At the end of these formalities the general rapporteur, Mr. Arnold Welfers, one of those who suffered from Hitler expulsions, introduced the general work of the sessions by a brief resumé of the memoranda and the probable agenda.

At the end of the session, the University of London entertained the delegates at a luncheon and at this point I shall refer to the series of entertainments provided for the delegates throughout the meetings. They included dinners, banquets and receptions. The Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House and its friends were chiefly responsible for the numerous arrangements. The possibility of meeting a large number of people of diverse interests was greatly enhanced and in that sense these functions were not the least valuable part of the Conference. Personally I found them most valuable.

On Monday afternoon the Conference began its work. It was divided into two committees representing: (1) Internal State Intervention, and (2) What may be called External Intervention. Canada was vitally interested in the agenda of both committees but I had elected to attend the meetings of the Committee on Internal State Intervention. I shall not include a summary of the conclusions as these are provided in the report of the rapporteur for the Committee. These reports of the rapporteurs for both committees were presented at the final plenary session of the Conference and are available from the hands of the secretary.

The work of the conference so far as the report of the committee on Internal State Intervention was concerned, and I suspect also of the other committee, was handicapped in several ways. The memoranda submitted by various countries was not available at a sufficiently early date. For example I was not

able to read the voluminous and important material presented by Italy until the boat trip back. Canada was hampered by late organization and consequently had no memorandum to present. For future meetings of the Conference we shall be able to keep in more direct touch with the Institute and I would suggest that the agenda for the next Conference should be considered at the earliest possible opportunity and that steps should be taken to become thoroughly acquainted with the material in order that we can make a distinctive contribution by submitting memorandum at a very early date - say six months before the Conference meetings. Canada was handicapped further by our late organization in the failure to appreciate the internal politics of the situation. It became obvious that the second committee on Internal Intervention was intended to sidetrack the Italians and the Germans and that the general work of the session was to be carried out in the first committee. It is quite probable that I should have elected to attend the meetings of the second committee in any case but I should have at least been prepared for the general developments which materialized. The Italians were virtually promised the right of way at the first meeting last year and consequently presented a strong delegation backed up by a large number of memoranda. As a result the members of the delegation took up a disproportionate share of time - particularly serious when one considers the hours wasted in duplication required for translation. Incidentally a different type of translator should be encouraged for these meetings than for the usual League of Nations' meetings. A translator who can summarize very briefly the arguments advanced is eminently desirable and I venture to suggest that this should be brought to the attention of those responsible for these arrangements. As a result of encroachment on the time, the chairman was forced to introduce a ten minute rule which necessarily applied to all countries which had not yet had a chance to contribute. Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark and others were affected. Fortunately the chairman interpreted the ruling rather generously. From these remarks the handicaps will be obvious. In future they should not be in evidence. It was suggested that the chairman ought not to have been an American as he was inclined to be too lenient to the Italians; but I am inclined to think the obstacles would have been insuperable in any case.

Nevertheless, these handicaps were overcome as far as possible. The general argument settled down to a struggle between the Italians supported by the Germans, and the English, Americans and French, the latter taking the position to the extreme right. The Anglo-Saxons especially Professor Toynbee and Professor Clark (U.S.A.) persistently argued that the authoritarian type of system which had been worked out by the Fascists was limited in its neglect of similar authoritarian systems which might be worked out in perhaps seventy other states. It did not adapt itself to the demands of an international economy. The Italians argued that each state must develop along its own lines and that the final

adjustment must be a matter of compromise. The new countries such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand were forced into middle ground. We pointed out that we were exporters of raw materials to highly industrialized countries such as the United States and Great Britain which emphasized the basic position of private enterprise; and that we were forced to rely on state activity for the introduction of capital essential to the production of those raw materials. The violent fluctuations which characterized an economy based on private initiative had their effects in the reduction of prices of our raw materials which in turn left us exposed to heavy payments of debts incidental to the fixed charges which accumulated under conditions of state intervention. As a result of our close contact with countries emphasizing private enterprise, we were gradually being pushed in the direction of Italy and Germany in which state intervention became increasingly the rule. The burden of debt left no alternative. On the other hand, the state intervention of the Italian and German systems tended to press in the same direction but from a different quarter. The marked increase in wheat production which has characterized the "bataille du blé" in Italy and similar measures in Germany, has narrowed the market for Canadian wheat and has accentuated still further the problem of debts.

The types of state intervention which had proved successful were outlined in various memoranda and the whole described in the report of the rapporteur. The summary presented by the rapporteur was perhaps not as effective as it might have been, as it tended to neglect the interrelation between the conclusions of the two committees. The conclusions were sent forward to the world economic conference.

Generally, one was tremendously impressed by the growth of nationalism. A reading of the memoranda submitted leaves an impression that nationalism is destined to become more intense. The conference included in many cases the ablest academic economists of various countries most of whom had grown up under the traditions of classical economics and it was significant that it was forced to recognize the doom of laissez-faire. I was very much impressed with the obvious futility of liberal arguments advanced by the Anglo-Saxons in the face of the entrenched positions of the nationalists.

It will be evident that Canada must play an increasingly important role, not in interpreting the United States to Great Britain or vice versa, but in interpreting the standpoint of those Anglo-Saxon countries to other countries of Europe. In forthcoming meetings, Canadians should take the greatest possible interest. The necessity of such activity was emphasized with rather tragic significance in various references to the expulsion of the Jews. Many at the conference were Jews who recognized in such activities the last hope of the race. Undoubtedly this had its advantages to the Conference but it has its dangers. A collective system cannot thrive on the outcasts of its component parts. It is important that the representatives should bring

the full support of their respective countries and that future meetings should be fully representative.

The proceedings of meetings of both committees and of the plenary sessions and the memoranda presented by various countries are available through the secretary. The availability of these documents and their completeness is a tribute to the efficiency of the staff at Chatham House.



October 4th, 1933.

To All Branch Secretaries:

Re: Suggested Syllabus of Studies  
for Year 1933-34.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a suggested Syllabus of Studies (Appendix C, buff-coloured paper) for the use of branches of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs during the coming year. It is very comprehensive but I hope that it will provide material or suggestions for the work of one or more study groups of your branch.

The content of this Syllabus is related to the agendas of two forthcoming International Conferences in which the Canadian Institute will take part. Both these conferences will be held in 1935. One is the sixth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which will discuss "Aims and Results of Economic and Social Policies of Pacific Countries". The other is the seventh International Studies Conference which will discuss "Collective Security: A Study of Principles and Methods."

It has been suggested by some members of the Canadian Institute that the study which it is hoped the branches will make in preparation for these two 1935 conferences might culminate next summer in a conference of the Canadian Institute. The agenda of such a conference would naturally not be so broad as the combined agendas of the other two conferences but it would be related to them.

This suggestion was brought before the Executive Council at its meeting on September 22nd last. The views expressed on the proposal were varied, some members expressing themselves in favour of it, others feeling that for various reasons it would be inadvisable to attempt to hold the conference this coming year. After careful consideration the council appointed a committee to draw up a syllabus for such a conference and to submit it to the Branches.

The final decision as to whether a conference of the Canadian Institute should be held in 1934 will be made by the Council at its Annual Meeting in January. The attitude of the Branches towards the proposed conference and the work which they have undertaken in preparation for it will have an important bearing on that decision

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The International Studies Conference, to which reference has just been made, was formed in 1928 under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation in Paris. This Institute is an international bureau set up under the authority of the League of Nations.

Formally speaking, it is an independent corporate body, recognized under French law, with a Governing Body of its own; but in fact, that Governing Body consists of the members of the Committee of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations.

The International Studies Conference brings together in a permanent association, with an annual plenary session, the scientific institutions engaged in the study or teaching of International relations in fourteen countries as well as five international institutions. The fourteen countries are: Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Rumania, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The five international institutions are the Academy of International Law (The Hague), the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: European Division (Paris), the Geneva School of International Studies, the Graduate Institute of International Studies (Geneva) and the Institute of Pacific Relations (Honolulu).

From 1928 to 1931 the International Studies Conference devoted its time to developing a system of coordination between its member institutions by the interchange of speakers, information, publications, programmes of study, bibliographies, etc. In 1931 it decided to devote the greater part of its next session to a discussion of a specific international problem and to relegate administrative questions to the background. In the past two years, the Conferences have therefore become study conferences along somewhat the same lines as those of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The subject discussed at the conferences of 1932 and 1933 was "The State and Economic Life". The subject of the 1935 Conference is "Collective Security". The Canadian Institute was represented at this year's conference in London by Professor H.A. Innis. On his recommendation the Council of the Canadian Institute, on September 22nd last, decided in view of the importance of these International Studies Conferences to participate actively in the next one.

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The agendas of the two 1935 Conferences are attached (Appendices C 1 and C 2). They form the basis of the accompanying Syllabus of Studies which would be preparatory both to the proposed 1934 Conference of the Canadian Institute and to the two 1935 conferences. These agendas are tentative and are sent out by the secretaries of these organizations as a basis of discussion. The same may be said of the Syllabus of Studies which includes a greater number of subjects than any conference would hope to discuss satisfactorily in ten days.

The purpose of the Syllabus of Studies and of the fairly detailed proposals for a 1934 Conference of the Canadian Institute which follow, is not to lay down a cut-and-dried plan but rather to provide a basis of discussion. The suggestions of the Branches will be an aid to the Council in deciding whether the 1934 Conference should be held and, if held, what its agenda should be and what general lines its arrangements should follow.

#### OBJECTS OF THE PROPOSED 1934 CONFERENCE OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE.

During the past few years the Canadian Institute has increased rapidly in the number of its branches and in the number of its members. There are now twelve branches of the Institute and the number may be

increased to sixteen by the beginning of next year. The co-operative research involved in the holding of a conference of the Canadian Institute and the meeting would tend to draw the scattered branches of the Institute together. The conference, itself, would provide opportunity for the members of the Institute to meet each other and discuss how the aims of the Institute might best be forwarded and how the branches might best cooperate to that end. Other objectives of the Conference would be:

(a) To prepare for the next Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which will discuss the "Aims and Results of Economic and Social Policies in Pacific Countries."

(b) To prepare for the next International Studies Conference which will discuss "Collective Security: The Principles and Methods Involved."

NATURE OF THE CONFERENCE:

The Conference would be unofficial and private and would conform to the restriction binding the Canadian Institute of International Affairs with regard to the expression of collective opinion on any aspect of international affairs, but this would not preclude the expression of opinions in papers or group reports submitted to the Conference.

PLACE AND DURATION OF THE CONFERENCE AND COST OF ATTENDANCE:

It has been suggested that the conference should be held at some central and inexpensive place and at a convenient time. The most convenient time would appear to be in July or August. The Y.M.C.A. Camp, Kenora, has been suggested as the place for the Conference. The secretary would be very glad to receive suggestions of alternative places.

If held at Kenora it is estimated that the cost to a delegate of his return railway ticket and his living expenses at the Conference would not be more than \$70.00, not including pullman and meals en route or incidental expenses. This figure of \$70.00 is arrived at on the basis of pooling railway fares and may be reduced to about \$55.00 if the cent-a-mile rate is in effect when the conference is held.

MEMBERSHIP OF CONFERENCE:

The conference might consist of about 80 members, three-quarters of whom might be nominated by the branches and one-quarter by the Executive Council. Each branch might be permitted to nominate a stated proportion of its membership.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONFERENCE:

The Executive Council of the Canadian Institute or the Executive Committee thereof, would be in full charge of all arrangements for the Conference, until the first meeting of a Conference Organizing Committee.

... ..

May I, in conclusion, urge you to give serious consideration to the desirability of your branch establishing study groups this year, either on matters included in the attached syllabus of studies or on other matters.

If I can be of any assistance to you in the formation of study groups, please let me know.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon on the work which your branch is proposing to undertake, and to discussing the whole matter with you when I visit your Branch, as I hope to do in the course of the next few months.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Escott Reid,  
Secretary.

P.S. I should be very glad to supply further copies of the Syllabus if you should desire them.

SYLLABUS OF STUDIES.

PART I      AIMS AND RESULTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
POLICIES IN PACIFIC COUNTRIES.

Part I (1)  
Economic and Social Policies of Canada.

It is suggested that the results of these policies (a) to Canada and (b) to other Pacific countries should be discussed under the aspects outlined below in the syllabus which is intended as a tentative guide to branches. It assumes unity in Canadian problems, that the problems of one region are the problems of the whole, that it is impossible to isolate sections and problems dealing only with the Pacific. Consequently the syllabus has been divided into two sections - the first dealing with Canadian problems as a whole and the second, with specific problems of each region in relation to the problems as a whole. It is hoped that the branches will put forward every effort to secure discussion of basic problems by competent experts and if possible to secure memoranda from these experts for the consideration of other branches. The plans should be drawn up at an early date in order that memoranda may be distributed in ample time for consideration and discussion by study groups of other branches. Little attempt has been made to outline a bibliography for separate branches primarily because the branch concerned will be in a stronger position to outline its plans and to suggest its speakers. The central office will of course be glad to give any further assistance possible.

A. SUBJECTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY ALL BRANCHES.

1. Public Finance - Provincial, Municipal, Federal,
2. Social Legislation
3. Tariff - Treaties
4. Railway rates
5. Transportation and Communication
  - Radio
  - Railway
  - Motor
  - St. Lawrence Waterways.
6. Canadian North (Resources)
7. Monetary Policy.

Bibliography

Canada Year Book

Brady A. - Canada (pp.374. The Modern World Series, MacMillans,  
Toronto, 1932)

MacGibbon D. Railway rates and the Canadian Railway Commission.  
(pp.264, Boston, Houghtons, 1917).

Jackman W.T. - Economics of Transportation (818 p, Chicago, Shaw, 1926).

Innis H.A. - A History of C.P.R. (pp.365, Kings, London, 1923).

Innis H.A. - Problems of Staple Production in Canada (pp.124,  
Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1933).

Proceedings Canadian Political Science Association.

Contributions to Canadian Economics (in U. of Toronto Historical  
and Economic Studies, University of Toronto Press).

1. BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fishing Industry

Conservation and cooperation with U.S.

Forest Industries

(a) Conservation

(b) Embargoes

(c) Markets

Mineral Industry

Pools and Markets.

Oriental Immigration.

Panama Canal.

Bibliography

(This should be developed by the branch executives).

Commission of Conservation Reports

esp. Forests of British Columbia -Whitford and Craig; Ottawa, 1918.

Cheng: Oriental Immigration in Canada.

In the programmes of special districts it is important that the Branches should attempt to get the most competent men possible to address the Institute. These men to prepare memoranda when possible on special subjects -

i.e. Fisheries men  
Lumbering men etc.  
Mining Industry.

MARITIMES.

Fishing industry,

Conservation

Cooperation with U.S.

Markets.

Forest policy,

Port problems,

Mineral industry,

Newfoundland.

Bibliography

Saunders S.A. - Economic Welfare of the Maritime Provinces,

(p p.160, Wolfville, N.S., 1932-Economic  
Publication No.1)

Dalhousie Review.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Forest policy  
    Conservation  
    Pulp and Paper Industry  
    Embargoes.  
Hydro Electric Power Commission  
  
Mining Industry  
  
Tomiskaming and Northern Ontario  
  
Settlement  
  
Agriculture.

Bibliography

Commission of Conservation reports (Ottawa, King's Printer,  
1911-1918.)

WESTERN CANADA.

Settlement and immigration  
  
Wheat Markets (wheat agreements) Pools, etc.  
  
Monetary policy  
  
Hudson Bay Railway  
  
Panama Canal.

Bibliography

Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Settlement, 1930  
(pp.206, King's Printer, Regina)  
MacGibbon D.A. - The Canadian Grain Trade (pp.503, MacMillans,  
Toronto, 1932).  
Patton H.S. - Grain Growers' Cooperation in Western Canada.  
(pp.471, Harvard Press, Cambridge, 1928)  
Pioneer Bolt Publications - W.A. Mackintosh, Editor.

Part 1. (2)

Economic and Social Policies of other Pacific  
Countries: Their Results to Canada.

e.g. The National Recovery Act,  
The Policy of the U.S.S.R.  
The Policy of Japan.

(A syllabus on this section will be circulated at a later date)

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PART II

THE COLLECTIVE SYSTEM.

A. GENERAL OUTLINE OF STUDY.

(1) Collective Security - the Principle and Methods Involved.

- (i) Principles and Machinery of Collective Security.
- (ii) Adequacy of the existing machinery of Collective Security.
- (iii) Possible limitations to the operation of a system of collective Security.
- (iv) Sanctions for the application of a system of Collective Security.

(2) The Relations between the Members of the Commonwealth and the Collective System.

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B. GENERAL REFERENCE BOOKS.

"The League Year Book, 1932" by Judith Jackson and Stephen King-Hall (Nicholson & Watson London 1932)

This gives an admirable and reasonably complete view of the organization and work of the League, the International Labour Organization, the Permanent Court and the various auxiliary organs of the League.

On the League of Nations:

"Ten Years of World Cooperation"  
by the L. of N. Secretariat (W.P.F. Boston 1931)

On the International Labour Organization

"The International Labour Organization" (W.P.F. Boston 1931)

On the Permanent Court of International Justice

"Ten Years of International Jurisdiction" (W.P.F. Boston, 1931)

On the Status of the Dominions

"The Present Juridical Status of the British Dominions in International Law"  
by P.J. Noel Baker (New York, Longmans 1929)

On Post-war History

"Surveys of International Affairs" by Arnold J. Toynbee (R.I.I.A.)

"Documents on International Affairs"

by J.W. Wheeler-Bennett, (R.I.I.A.)



For Full Bibliography see:

"Foreign Affairs Bibliography 1919-1932"

by Wm.L. Langer and H.F. Armstrong

(Council on Foreign Relations 1933)

Price to Members Canadian Institute \$4.50 U.S.

DETAILED SYLLABUS OF STUDIES.

1. Collective Security: the Principles and Methods Involved.

(i) Principles and Machinery of Collective Security.

(a) for the peaceful settlement of international disputes on the basis of the status quo.

Covenant of the League of Nations;  
Permanent Court of International Justice;  
International Labour Organization;  
General Act;  
Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact;  
Nine Power Treaty;  
Stimson doctrine of non-recognition etc.;

Bibliography:

Texts:

Treaty of Versailles including Covenant of the League of Nations,

Statute of the Permanent Court,  
General Act,

Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact,

Nine Power treaty,

Stimson Declaration, August 8, 1932,  
etc.

The last three documents along with Articles 10, 11 and 15 of the Covenant, the letter from Mr. Stimson to Senator Borah of February 23, 1932 and other documents are contained in "The Far Eastern Problem" (I.C.P. 286, January 1933)

Commentaries:

Morley, Felix; "Society of Nations" (Washington, Brookings Institute 1932 700 p) - A valuable detailed study of the origin of the organization and the way it works. The author considers changes that have occurred, and weaknesses and limitations that have come to light.

Myers, D.P.; "World Disarmament." (W.P.F. Boston 1932)

Shotwell, Jas.T.; "The Pact of Paris," with historical commentary and text of treaty and related documents (I.C.P. 243, October 1928).

(b) for the peaceful alteration of the status quo in order to remove the causes of international disputes by rectifying economic and political inequalities and injustices between nations.

International Labour Organization,  
Other methods by which change has been made in the status  
quo since 1919 e.g. by Reparations and Disarmament con-  
ferences, and by traditional diplomatic practice.

Article 19 of the Covenant of the League of Nations.  
Four Power Pact.

Bibliography

Texts:

See above under (a) and also  
Four Power Pact.

Commentaries:

Sir John Fischer Williams:

"International Change and International Peace".  
(Oxford Univ. Press 1932).

"Treaty Revision and the Covenant of the League of  
Nations" reprint from Round Table, June 1933, to-  
gether with a note by J.C. Maxwell Garnett.  
(L. of N. Union, Gt. Britain, August 1933, 3d.)

"L'article 19 du Pacte de la Societe des Nations" by  
A. Goellner (Paris, Rousseau 1925, 108 p)

A Hungarian Jurists criticism of Article 19 of  
the Covenant, and his arguments against the use  
of force in efforts to revise the treaties.

"Le Societe des Nations et la Revision des Traites"  
by A. Wigniolle (Paris, Rousseau, 1932, 324 p.)

A scholarly examination of the possibility of  
treaty revision under the Covenant.

(ii) Adequacy of the Existing Machinery of Collective  
Security and suggestions, if any, for its improvement;  
constitution and functions of Organs which can be  
called upon to take these collective decision.

(a) for the peaceful settlement of international disputes  
on the basis of the status quo; consideration (a) of  
Geneva Protocol; (b) of proposals put forward in report  
of rapporteur of sub-Commission B of Commonwealth Con-  
ference 1933 especially in regard to economic and finan-  
cial sanctions; (c) of proposals for a Security Pact  
of the Pacific put forward by Professors Takaki and  
Yokoto in a data paper prepared for the Banff Conference;  
"Some considerations on the Future Reconstruction of  
Peace Machinery in the Pacific"; (d) of other proposals.

(b) for the peaceful alteration of the status quo: con-  
sideration of proposals; for implementing Article 19 of  
the Covenant (e.g. Four Power Pact, especially early

drafts); for making more effective the international protection of minorities, the international control of mandates; for international control over raw materials, immigration etc; possibility of granting to international organs legislative powers to limit the sovereignty of states.

etc.

### Bibliography

#### Texts:

"The Geneva Protocol,"

"British Draft Disarmament Plan," March 1933.

#### Commentaries:

"The Geneva Protocol" P.J. Noel Baker (London, King, 1925  
228 pp).

Report of Rapporteur of Sub-Commission B of B.C.R.C.  
1933 (to be obtained through Branch Secretary)

"Some Considerations on the future Reconstruction of  
Peace Machinery in the Pacific" by Takaki and Yokoto.  
(to be obtained from Am. Council I.P.R., Cost .20¢)

"International Joint Commission" C.J. Chacko (N.Y. Col.  
Univ.Press 1932, 431 p.)

"Problems of the Pacific"

"Problems of Peace" 6 volumes of Lectures delivered at  
the Geneva School of International Studies  
from 1927-1933 (Allen & Unwin) London.

"The Weakness of Peace Machinery" (F.P. Report Sept. 14th,  
1933, .25¢)

"International Action on the Lytton Report" (F.P. Report,  
Nov. 9th, 1932 .25¢)

"Diplomatic Machinery in the Pacific" Stephen Heald.

#### Mandates:

Wright, Quincy: "Mandates under the League of Nations"  
(Chicago, Chicago Univ.Press, 1930 726 p).

The most inclusive and exhaustive treatment of  
the subject.

#### Minorities:

Mair, L.P. "The Protection of Minorities"  
(London, Christophers, 1928, 244 p). A faithful  
account of the problem, reviewing in some detail  
the actual working of the minorities treaties  
in the various countries of Europe.

#### Raw Materials:

"Raw Materials and their Effect upon International Rela-  
tions" (I.C.P. #226, January 1927)

#### Arguments for further International Controls:

Bartlett, Vernon: "The World - Our Neighbour." London:  
(Mathews and Marrot, 1930, 240 p.)

A popular review of the conflict between nationalism  
and internationalism, economic problems, minorities,  
reparations etc, by an ardent advocate of the new order.

Brailsford, Henry Noel, "Olives of Endless Age"  
(New York: Harper, 1928, 431 p.) An eloquent plea,  
by an English radical, for adequate international  
organs to handle the complex international problems,  
especially economic, which are too frequently approach-  
ed in a nationalist attitude.

Delaisi, Francis. "Political Myths and Economic Realities"  
(New York: Viking, 1927, 463 p.)  
The author, a French economist, sets out to demolish  
the "myth" of nationalism by putting it in its proper  
setting. The modern world is based primarily on econom-  
ic foundations, and the result of industrialism has  
been to make all parts of the world interdependent.  
Under the circumstances the "polytheism of sovereignties"  
has become a dangerous anomaly and no satisfactory  
solution of such problems as war can be expected without  
a readjustment of the world order.

Richardson, John Henry, "Economic Disarmament" (London:  
Allen and Unwin, 1931, 224 p.)  
The author reexamines the questions of tariffs, labour,  
large-scale industry and international finance from a  
thoroughgoing internationalist standpoint. See es-  
pecially:

Chap.V International Organization of Production  
and Trade.

Chap.VI International Regulation of Labour  
Standards.

Chap.VII Monetary Stability.

Salter, Sir Arthur "Recovery: The Second Effort" (New York:  
Century, 1932, 353 p.)

This book, by the former economic and financial  
expert of the League, has been widely read and  
earnestly commented upon. It is characterized  
by thorough knowledge and breadth of view.

(iii) Possible Limitations to the operation of a System  
of Collective Security.

(a) Independence and sovereignty of states.

(b) Economic Nationalism.

(c) Problems of participation in a system of Collective  
Security.

The right of a state to secede from such a  
collective system.

The possibility of a conflict between regional  
and world agreements.

e.g. Pacific Pact (proposal by Takaki and Yokoto)  
Pan-Europe  
Pan-American Congress.

Commentaries:

"International Economic Policies" Wm. S. Culbertson  
(New York Appleton, 1925, 593 p.)

One of the best treatments of post war policies,  
by a former member of the United States Tariff  
Commission.

"The Course and Phases of the World Economic Depression"  
by the Secretariat of the League of Nations  
under the direction of Professor Bertil Ohlin  
(Geneva 1931);  
A report presented to the 12th Assembly of the  
League of Nations 1931.

"World Economic Survey," 1931-1932-(Geneva 1932)"  
"World Economic Survey," 1932-1933 (Geneva 1933)"  
by Mr. J.B. Condliffe of  
the Secretariat of the League of Nations.  
These books constitute to a large extent sequels  
to "The Course and Phases of the World Economic  
Depression".

(iv) Sanctions for the Application of a System of  
Collective Security.

- (a) Various measures to ensure respect for security  
undertakings; moral sanctions - definition and  
application; sanction of non-recognition (Stimson  
Doctrine).
- (b) Economic and financial sanctions - definition  
and application.
- (c) Military sanctions - A study of the principles  
of military sanctions and of their operation (The  
technical problem of their application might be  
left outside the programme of the study groups so  
as not to overload it.)
- (d) The problem of the right of self-defence and the  
problem of neutrality in the light of the Stimson  
declaration.

Texts: Wright, Quincy: "The Future of Neutrality"  
(I.C.P. 242, Sept. 1928) Appendices IV-V

Commentaries:

Hindmarsh, Albert E. (Cambridge, Harvard Univ. Press  
1933, 249 p. \$2.50)

A timely volume, giving a scholarly survey of  
the use of force short of war and examining the  
vexed problem of further sanctions to enforce  
peace.

Whitton, John B. "Boycotts and Peace."

"What Follows the Pact of Paris" (I.C.P. 276, January  
1932)

Wright, Quincy: "The Future of Neutrality" (I.C.P.  
242, Sept. 1928).

Eagleton, Professor Clyde: "The Attempt to Define Aggression" (I.C.P. 264, Nov. 1930)

"The Attempt to Define War" (I.C.P. 291, June 1933)

"The Stimson Doctrine": J.W. W-B in the Bulletin of International News, April 28th, 1932 (R.I.I.A. one shilling)

"Report of Committee on Economic Sanctions" (appointed by the Twentieth Century Fund).

2. The Relations between the Members of the Commonwealth and the Collective System.

(i) The contribution of the collective system to the welfare of the Commonwealth.

(ii) The contribution which the members of the British Commonwealth may make to the more effective working of the collective system; consideration of proposals put forward in report of rapporteur of Sub-Commission B of B.C.R. 1933; and further proposals arising out of the discussion under II 1 above.

Bibliography:

Texts: Keith, A.B., Speeches and Documents on the British Dominions 1918-1931 (Oxford Univ. Press 1932)

Commentaries:

B.C.R. Documents, especially  
Precis report, B.C.R. 1933  
Rapporteurs reports " "  
especially that of Sub-Commission B.  
Proceedings of B.C.R.C. (to be published in  
December by Oxford Univ. Press, England)

For Full Bibliography see:

"Constitutional Relations of the British Empire;  
List of Publications issued during the years  
1926-1932".  
Published jointly by the Royal Empire Society  
and the Royal Institute of International Affairs  
1933, one shilling.

Section VIII pp. 53-58 "Foreign Relations of the  
Dominions, League of Nations, etc."

Zimmern, A.E.: "Third British Empire."

Elliott, W.Y.: "The New British Empire"

Manning C.A.W.: "Policies of the British Dominions  
in the League of Nations" (159 pp. Geneva  
Kundig 1932)

A scholarly and well-balanced survey of the  
attitudes and activities of the Dominions.

- Soward F.H.: "Canada and the League of Nations"  
(International Conciliation Pamphlet 283,  
October 1932)
- Armstrong Wm. E. "Canada and the League of Nations,"  
(Geneva 1930)
- Burns, C. Delisle: "British Commonwealth and the  
League of Nations." (Problems of Peace, 3,  
208-41, 1929).
- League of Nations Union: "The Empire and the League"  
(No. 209, 22 pp. 1927).
- Murray, Gilbert: "Special Problems of the British  
Empire in relation to the League of Nations"  
(In his "Ordeal of this Generation", Holley,  
Stewart Lectures 1928).
- Zimmern A.E.: "British Commonwealth and the League  
of Nations," (Problems of Peace 2, 295-317,  
1928)
- and
- "L'Empire britannique et la societe des  
Nations." (Annee politique Francaise et  
etrangere, 4, 129-186, Jul 1929)
- Ditto, (156 pp. Paris, 1930)
- :::    :::    :::    :::

Suggestions for Work of Study Groups on Part II of Syllabus

It is suggested that a Branch might establish one or more of the following study groups on matters included in Part II of the Syllabus or topics arising out of such matters.

- Group A "Collective Security" (II 1 of Agenda)
- Group B "Relations between Members of Commonwealth and Collective System" (II 2 of Agenda)
- Group C "Sanctions" (II 1, iv of Agenda)
- Group D "Collective System" (II 1, and 2 of Agenda)
- Group E "The Relations between Canada and the Collective System"
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PART III                    SUGGESTIONS ON STUDY GROUP REPORTS.

Many study groups have found it of great advantage if they prepare a report based on the conclusions which their members have reached after their winter's work. Such a report helps to focus the work of a study group and very often it is found that the study group does its most valuable work when it begins to discuss the first draft of its report.

Study group reports may be of two kinds. They may either be like the reports of the rapporteurs of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference or like the majority and minority reports of the Toronto and Winnipeg study groups on the Commonwealth Conference.

It is suggested that study group reports be sent to the Secretary, 43 St. George Street, by the end of April 1934, so that they may be distributed to other members of the Institute who are engaged in the study of similar problems. Memoranda submitted to study groups by experts should be sent to the Secretary as soon as possible after their discussion by the study group.

If the Branch is itself having group reports or memoranda mimeographed, the secretariat will bear the additional cost of mimeographing extra copies to be distributed to other Branches. The Branches are also requested to keep for a year the stencils of reports of general interest.

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Abbreviations and Addresses:

- (1) American Council, I.P.R. - American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 E. 52nd St., New York City.
- (2) B.C.R.C.: - British Commonwealth Relations Conference (documents may be obtained on application to the C.I.I.A. 43 St. George Street, Toronto)
- (3) Council on Foreign Relations, 45 E. 65th St., New York City
- (4) F.P. Report:- Foreign Policy Report, published by Foreign Policy Association, 18 E. 41st Street, New York City.
- (5) I.C.P.: - International Conciliation Pamphlet, published by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 44 Portland Street, Worcester, Mass., U.S.A.; cost per pamphlet five cents.
- (6) L. of N. Union:- League of Nations Union, Gt. Britain, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London S.W.1.
- (7) R.I.I.A.: Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James Square, London S.W.1.
- (8) W.P.F.: - World Peace Foundation, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.



Appendix C.1.

Institute of Pacific Relations  
Office of the Secretary General

Banff, Canada,  
August 29, 1933.

To the Members of the Institute of Pacific Relations:

The Pacific Council voted unanimously today that the subject for the 1935 Conference should be "Aims and Results of Economic and Social Policies in Pacific Countries". The Council instructed me to send the enclosed statement as its official request to all of the national councils for their preparation for the next Conference. By this early decision in which every member present on both the Programme Committee and the Pacific Council participated, it is hoped that the preparation for 1935 may be begun immediately in every country, thus giving far more time for preparation than has been possible for any former Conference.

In discussing during the Banff Conference the general subject of economic conflict and control in the Pacific area, a number of the important points of irritation in international economic relations were thoroughly analyzed. Particular stress was put upon such topics as the textile and shipping industries, population pressure and standards of living. It was felt that the subjects considered were of such great importance that further study should be devoted to them during the coming biennium and that the 1935 Conference should again address itself mainly to similar matters.

The new programme will therefore start where the former one left off: it proposes to have presented and analyzed facts concerning the larger policies of the interested countries with the same objectivity and sharpness with which the studies of the last two years and the Banff discussions described and examined the facts concerning specific commodities and forms of exchange.

The following programme for the 1935 Conference reflects the suggestions made by members of the Banff round tables, not only in the desire to continue on the same general line of study but also in placing particular emphasis upon two points. In the first place, whereas the Banff discussions were for the most part limited to economic phenomena, the new programme gives more scope for the consideration of social and political factors as well. In the second place, the agenda for 1935 is intended to call forth considerations not only of difficulties in particular industries, but especially a critical analysis of the systems of economy and the ideas which underlie social organization. It will also make possible a more accurate appraisal of the outcome of several great economic and social policies which are just being initiated by certain Pacific countries.

The programme suggests in general terms the type of data papers which are considered desirable. These suggestions will have to be interpreted differently for each country. In order that a general uniformity in the scope of the document may be assured, it is urged that each council notify the Secretary General of the titles of the data papers it proposes to prepare. It is hoped that the plans of the majority of the national councils can be communicated to the Secretary General by the middle of November.

Edward C. Carter

Until November 30th please address the Secretary General at 129 East 52nd Street, New York and thereafter at Honolulu, Hawaii.

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PROGRAM FOR 1935 CONFERENCE

" AIMS AND RESULTS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICIES IN  
PACIFIC COUNTRIES."

1. General Outline

A. Description of Policies

The aim of A is to get simple factual statements of the policies in question with a view to clearing the way for subsequent discussion. It is recommended that such statements be presented in the form of data papers.

B. Analysis of their Aims

It is recommended that consideration be given to the objectives of these policies, to the motives of groups supporting them, and to the underlying economic or political systems which they represent or challenge. This consideration should be primarily a question for discussion, but data papers should include the material essential to support such discussion.

C. Analysis of their Results

It is recommended that their results national and international be stated or suggested as data papers in objective terms. It is urged that an attempt be made to give expression to all significant points of view both in the data papers and in the discussions.

D. Evaluation of these Policies, their Aims and Results.

It is hoped that the evaluation of each of these policies may be made from all significant economic and political points of view. The preparation and discussions should be related to the subjects suggested under 3 below.

2. Scope of Study

The above outline will be considered with respect to all important policies directly affecting the Pacific Area,

developed in countries or groups of countries having interests in that area, e.g.,

the Ottawa Agreements,  
the N.R.A.  
the policy of the U.S.S.R.,  
international commodity agreements

3. Approach and Emphasis for Data Papers and Discussion

It is recommended that in preparing data papers on each of the policies studied under 2 and in working out an agenda for round table discussion, emphasis be laid on the economic, social, and cultural aspects, both international and national, of

- A. standards of living (employment, population pressure, etc.);
- B. industrial, commercial and financial policy;
- C. national security (war and peace machinery, armament and disarmament);
- D. relations of industrialized with non-industrialized regions (domestic; foreign; colonial and other dependent areas);
- E. public opinions and attitudes.

Banff, Canada  
August 29, 1933.

League of Nations  
International Institute  
of Intellectual Cooperation.

TENTATIVE OUTLINE PROGRAMME.  
COLLECTIVE SECURITY.

A Study of Principles and Methods.

1. Conditions and methods of establishing an international system of political security:
  - a) Problems which can be made the subject of judicial or arbitral decisions.
  - b) Other problems which can be subjected to collective decisions
  - c) Constitution and functions of organs which can be called upon to take these collective decisions.
  
2. The relationship of the Sovereignty of States to the establishment of the conditions of security:
  - a) The limitations of sovereignty in international law.
  - b) The possibility of granting to common organs legislative powers to limit the constitutional sovereignty of states.  
  
A study of possible limitations
  - c) Independence and sovereignty
  - d) The problems of participation in a system of collective security and of secession  
  
Universalism and regionalism
  
3. Guarantees for the application of a system of collective security:
  - a) Various measures to ensure respect for security undertakings; moral sanctions.
  - b) Economic and financial sanctions - definition and application
  - c) Military sanctions - A study of the principles of military sanctions and of their operation - The technical problem of their application might be left outside the programme of the Conference so as not to overload it
  - d) The problem of the right of self-defence and the problem of neutrality

Paris,  
July 11th, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE BANFF CONFERENCE 1933.

REPORT of MR.E.J.TARR, Chairman of  
the Canadian Group.

The physical setting of the Banff Conference was in some respects unusually favourable for the producing of effective results. All members were gathered under one roof, we had a dining-room for our exclusive use, and as there was no social life other than in the hotel itself we soon became one large and happy family. Small informal groups for discussions of various subjects were constantly and naturally forming and many intimacies developed which would scarcely have been possible under conditions which usually obtain at gatherings of this kind. In making plans for future Conferences, the desirability of securing a repetition of this characteristic of the Banff arrangements, should be borne in mind.

From the standpoint of the value of the Conference to Canada, Banff as the meeting-place had one great disadvantage. It was so far off from the rest of the country, so isolated in the mountains, that the members from other nations had little or no opportunity of coming into contact with Canadian life and consequently were unable to get in touch with Canadians in their normal setting. Thus the Conference was not as effective as former gatherings in giving visiting members the atmosphere of the host country.

The entertainment arrangements may be considered as having been satisfactory and many expressions of appreciation were given. This happy result was largely due to the able and untiring efforts of Mr. John Imrie, the chairman of our committee and to the members of that committee and also to Lady Falconer and those associated with her on the Ladies Committee.

The Canadian group was most fortunate in being able to present Sir Robert Falconer's name for Chairman of the Conference. We were also tremendously relieved that Mr. Rowell was able to be in Banff for a few days, as his presence certainly relieved a situation which otherwise might have been embarrassing.

Our group worked together very harmoniously and in organizational and executive work, perhaps, made a better than average contribution to the success of the Conference. Our contribution to the discussions and Round Tables, however, could not be compared favourably to that of some of the other national groups, although several individuals were helpful in this field as well.

Canadians are of real value to these Conferences in that they furnish a substantial group generally looked upon as being neutral and they are thus able to help in speedily developing an atmosphere which makes for a frank interchange of views.

Without attempting to exhaust the list of those who were specially effective perhaps a few might be mentioned. Professor George Smith of Edmonton was active on the International Committees and at the close of the Conference was elected Chairman of the International Programme Committee for the next two years. Professor Norman MacKenzie of Toronto was particularly effective on the International Research Committee. Professor Kenneth Taylor of Hamilton rendered valuable service in the work of the Round Tables. Mr. George C. McDonald of Montreal brought to the International Finance Committee a constructively critical approach which was needed and which soon became appreciated. Dr. R. C. Wallace of Edmonton acted with skill and tact as Chairman of a Committee on Education which was none too easy to handle. Professor H. F. Angus of Vancouver as well as acting on International Committees rendered acceptable service as Chairman of one of the Round Tables.

Mr. Escott Reid, our secretary, was exceedingly efficient and all members of our group feel most grateful to him for his helpfulness in innumerable ways. Miss Joan Bonnycastle who acted as our office manager handled her difficult task with great skill and with a happy faculty for making rough places smooth.

The appointment of Mr. E. C. Carter as Secretary-General was made with real unanimity and we can count on his having the hearty support of all the National Councils. During the next year he will visit all the countries in the I. P. R. and will doubtless be effective in still further stimulating the work of the National Councils.

The election of Mr. Newton D. Baker as President of the Institute was greeted with real enthusiasm. Mr. Baker has been giving much time and thought to the work of the American Council of which he is chairman, and has unbounded confidence in the possibilities of the I. P. R. We may expect to feel the effect of his constructive leadership.

One of the interesting features of the Banff Conference was that we Canadians were able to have two series of informal group discussions, one with the Chinese and one with the Japanese. The questions discussed were of course those relating to immigration and naturalization. The talks were absolutely frank and were much appreciated. We tried to interpret Canada's position whether justifiable or not, and we canvassed the possibilities of removing at least some of the alleged grievances through administrative action without legislative changes. The group of Canadians taking part in these discussions were largely from British Columbia and we all were present, as was made quite clear, in our personal capacities and not as officially representing our branch of the Institute. There can be no doubt but that a real contribution to understanding was effectively made.

There is not space here to discuss in any detail the work of the Conference. As usual there is a wide divergence of view as to its results. Opinions range all the way from "utter futility" to "magnificent accomplishment". The truth as usual probably lies about midway. Values which cannot be overlooked are (a) the production of much data material of permanent value in many instances (b) the personal contacts made (c) the clearer understanding of differing points of view.

In addition, Banff threw the spotlight on so many economic conflicts, apparently insoluble, that most members were almost depressed as they realized the extent to which broadminded statesmanship will be necessary if the Pacific Area is not to belie its name.

The programme for the next I.P.R. Conference has been tentatively adopted and it is of great interest to the Canadian Institute in that its subject matter is such that our branches will be able to make a much more effective contribution in preparatory study and data papers than has heretofore been possible. No doubt our central office will shortly communicate with our various branches with this in mind.

Arising out of the Banff experience and the opportunity it gave for discussions with Canadian members from all parts of the country, I should like to make a number of recommendations for the consideration of the National Council.

1. That special emphasis be laid on the co-ordination of the work of our branches and the improvement of its quality and that increase in interest resulting from the two conferences being held in Canada this year be taken advantage of without unnecessary delay. A tour of the branches by the secretary would be most useful and it would also be most helpful in co-ordinating our work if, during the winter, we could persuade one or two of our members to visit all our branches, leading Round Table discussions on some phases of the next Pacific Institute programme or the continuing work of the Commonwealth Conference.

2. That a change in our constitution be made providing that each branch appoint only one member to the Council with power to those so appointed to double their number. The appointment of one by each branch would ensure geographical representation and the other appointments could be made solely on the basis of probable contribution to the work of our Institute. This method would provide a natural means of working into our central organization a number of younger men who will some day have to carry the burden of the organization and who are now able to share the responsibility and would benefit from the experience gained.

3. That an effort be made to link up more actively with the work of the National Council the members who reside in nearby cities and that special consideration be given to the relating of the Montreal Branch and the National Council in a much more vital way than has heretofore been obtained.

Toronto,  
21st September, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE OF  
PACIFIC RELATIONS.

The work of the committee which had been going on for several months in preparation for the conference was continued during the week preceding the conference. May I here express my appreciation of the services which Professor Angus of Vancouver gave to the International Programme Committee particularly in the detailed agenda for the Round Tables and which Professor George Smith of Edmonton gave both to this committee and to a committee set up to advise the Council as to policy in connection with an International Education Committee. The Programme Committee encountered some criticism from the British delegation with reference to the emphasis on conflict. Adjustments were made which satisfied the committee as a whole. The original programme was simplified and was made somewhat more flexible and a sub-committee was set up to draw up agenda for the Round Tables on the basis of the programme.

In one group at least criticism was voiced of the programme both with reference to the question of the use of the word "conflict" and with reference to the somewhat rigid classification adopted. It was found, however, that these objections were not serious and the Round Tables went forward using the programme as a guide but not as a rigid order of procedure. It appeared very clear that the data papers were too numerous and came too late to the attention of the members to be of the value that they should have been in Round Table discussions. It would seem advisable in a future conference, as far as programme is concerned, that a digest be made of the pertinent material for the programme with reference, where possible, to data papers and that the data papers be much fewer in number than at Banff. This would justify a reasonable assumption that the members would have read the material before the conference, an assumption which was not justified at Banff.

Members of the Programme Committee felt that methods of control as indicated in the programme were probably not fully covered by the Round Tables. It was probably not the case that there was any desire to avoid discussion of more radical policies but rather that they were not yet within the realm of practical politics.

R.O. Wallace,  
Representative on the International  
Programme Committee of the Institute  
of Pacific Relations.

Edmonton.  
15th September, 1933.



*Appendix F.*

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

REPORT of the work of the INTERNATIONAL FINANCE COMMITTEE  
of the INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS.

I beg to report as follows regarding the activities of the Finance Committee at the recent conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Banff. In that connection I am filing for record the following reports:

Institute of Pacific Relations Financial Reports	1931-33.
Report of Acting General Secretary,	1931-33.
Report on Research Activities,	1931-33.
Report of the Editorial Department,	1931-33.
Report of the Institute of Pacific Relations	
Library,	1931-33.
Report of the Office Manager,	1931-33.
Report of the Advisory Committee.	

As was to be expected, the Institute has been finding increasing difficulty in raising the necessary funds. At the time of the conference the situation for the current calendar year appeared as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Received to date</u>	<u>Total Expected U.S. Currency</u>	<u>Original Goal</u>
Australia	\$ -	\$ 600.00	\$ 600.00
Canada	2,176.21	4,500.00 (C\$5,000)	C\$7,500.00
China	-	2,900.00 (Mex 9,000) Mex	6,000.00
Great Britain	2,125.00	2,600.00	£ 1000/0/0
Hawaii	6,035.00	6,500.00	US\$10,000.00
Japan	1,000.00	2,500.00 (¥10,000)	¥10,000.00
Netherlands & N.I.	480.19	480.19 (fl 1,000)	-
New Zealand	426.40	426.40	£ 100/c/0
Philippine Islands	500.00	500.00	US\$ 500.00
U.S.A.	12,250.00	21,000.00	US\$54,540.00
U.S.S.R.	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$24,992.80	\$42,006.59	US\$85,640.00 **
Subs.to			
Pacific Affairs	1,073.51	2,000.00	2,500.00
Sales D.P.to			
Royalties	103.44	1,000.00	500.00
Surplus from 1932	1,658.37	1,658.37	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,828.12	\$46,664.96	US\$88,640.00
Total Revised Expenditure Budget		\$55,500.00	
Total Anticipated Receipts		46,664.96	
Estimated Deficit		<hr/>	
		\$ 8,835.04	

\*\* This total represents the above sums in U.S. Dollars figured at the approximate rate of exchange at that time.

Each national delegate was asked to see what could be done towards finding some portion of this deficit before the end of the calendar year. I reported that I did not think that more than the above amount could be expected from Canada.

The Honorary Treasurer submitted a Budget for the year 1934 showing the following estimated expenditure:

Administration	\$35,000.00
Publications	15,000.00
Research	7,500.00
Library	2,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$60,000.00

Various suggestions were put forward as to some basis of prorating the contributions among different national groups. However, no suggestion put forward seemed to meet with general approval.

With the inauguration of the new regime under Mr. Carter as Secretary General, it is understood that a more definite financial plan for the Institute will be developed, and in connection therewith it is proposed that the Secretary General should visit each national group within the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

George C. McDonald

Representative on the International  
Finance Committee of the Institute  
of Pacific Relations.

Toronto,  
22nd September, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.REPORT of the CANADIAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

THE CANADIAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE consists of the following members:

Professor Norman MacKenzie,	(Chairman)
Dean P.E. Corbett,	
H.J. Galley, Esq.,	
Professor Watson Kirkconnell,	
Professor R.A. MacKay,	
Professor G.M. Smith,	
J.A. Wilson, Esq.,	
Professor H.F. Angus,	
Escott Reid, Esq.,	(Secretary)

During the past two years they have been responsible for:

- (1) Preparation of delegation papers for the Canadian delegation to the Banff conference. These papers include:
- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| (a) Canada and the Far Eastern Crisis,                               | by Frederic H. Soward, |
| (b) Trade and Diplomatic Relations between Soviet Russia and Canada, | Anonymous,             |
| (c) Canadian Immigration Policy,                                     | by Robert England,     |
| (d) The Oriental Grain Trade from a Canadian Viewpoint,              | by G.W. Robertson,     |
| (e) Canadian Foreign Policy and The Far East,                        | by Norman MacKenzie,   |
| (f) The Canadian Wheat Pool in Prosperity and Adversity,             | by H. S. Patton,       |
| (g) Political Implications of the Ottawa Conference,                 | by T.W.L. MacDermott,  |
| (h) Canadian Grain Trade in the 20th Century,                        | by Steven Cartwright,  |
| (i) Canada's Wheat and Wheat Problem,                                | by H.S. Fry.           |
- (2) Data papers prepared and published under the title "Canadian Papers". These include:
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Canadian Tariff Policy,  | by W.A. Mackintosh,   |
| (b) The Results of the Imperial Economic Conference in Relation to the Trade of Countries which are Members of the Institute of Pacific Relations, | by K.W. Taylor,   |
| (c) Statistical Outline of Canada's Transpacific Trade,  | by James M. MacDonald, assisted by H. Douglas Pyke, and Ralph W. Ellis, |

- (d) The Participation of the State in the  
Wheat Industry of Canada, by Steven Cartwright,  
(e) Planned Beet Sugar Production in  
Alberta, by D.W. Buchanan.

(3) Papers prepared at the request of the International Research Committee in furtherance of its work. These include:

- (a) A revision of the study of the Status of Aliens;  
(b) A paper on Canadian Immigration Policy, and  
Deportation Practice and Procedure;  
(c) Three papers on Communications (electrical, news and  
transportation);  
(d) A paper on Canadian Tariff Policy (2a above).

(4) A number of statistical studies on Canadian trade and commercial relations with Pacific countries which have been used in compiling "The Economic Handbook of the Pacific".

(5) The responsibility for articles and book reviews as requested for "Pacific Affairs", "International Affairs" and other publications.

(6) In conjunction with Professor W.P.M. Kennedy, the research work in preparation for the Toronto conference on British Commonwealth Relations.

In addition to this the research committee has been responsible for assisting in the organization and carrying on of the study groups of the various branches of the Canadian Institute during the past two years.

Professor H.F. Angus, Mr. Escott Reid and myself, attended the meetings of the International Research Committee which were held in Banff between the dates August 7th and 30th last. I attach herewith certain extracts from the proceedings of that committee which I consider of particular interest.

It will be noted:

- (i) THAT we are asked to appoint an associate editor to "Pacific Affairs";  
(ii) THAT we are asked to revise and complete the Canadian study on "Communications";  
(iii) THAT we are asked to revise and complete the Canadian study on the "Legal Status of Aliens";  
(iv) THAT I have been asked to coordinate, edit and have these two general studies (mentioned in ii and iii above) published during the Spring of 1934;  
(v) THAT the two principal fields for further research are:  
(1.) Standards of Living; and  
(2.) Cultural Relations.

These two general heads will be worked out in greater detail by the Chairman and Secretary of the International Research Committee. At the present time I suggest that a Canadian study on "The Effects

of the World Wheat Situation on Canadian Standards of Living" might be an interesting and useful study. I suggest this because Mr. Steven Cartwright has already submitted a proposal which might be so amended as to fit into this general field. Professor Angus also suggested that a study of the "Standards of Living of the Orientals on the Pacific Coast" might be interesting and useful.

Funds for these and other studies would be available from the International Research Committee on the understanding that the Canadian Council would contribute to the cost of the work in the proportion of \$1.50 to each \$1.00 voted by the International Research Committee.

(vi) THAT delegation and conference papers for the next I.P.R. Conference to be held in 1935 on the subject "Aims and Results of Economic and Social Policies in Pacific Countries" will have to be prepared for that conference. A small committee has already been working on this matter and will submit a more detailed proposal at a later date.

(vii) THAT further study will have to be undertaken in continuance of the work of the British Commonwealth Relations Conference under the general heading of the "Commonwealth and the Collective System". This is very similar to the agenda of the next International Studies Conference, and should materially assist in the preparation for that conference.

No funds were allotted for research during the present year. All of the expenses incurred were carried either by the central office at 43 St. George Street, or out of the funds allotted for the preparatory work for the Banff and Toronto conferences.

It is suggested that if this practice is to be continued, Mr. Escott Reid would probably require a larger appropriation for secretarial assistance. It is also suggested that it would be valuable to publish a small volume of collected Canadian papers. These would be selected from the delegation papers prepared for the various conferences of the I.P.R. which have not appeared in printed form. After being revised and edited they would be printed in a cheap edition and would thus be available to the members of the Canadian Institute and to others who might like to buy them.

Norman MacKenzie,

Chairman, Research Committee.

45 St. George Street,  
Toronto.  
29th September, 1933.

Institute of Pacific Relations  
Banff, Canada.  
August 26, 1933.

Subcommittee on Publications,  
Recommendations to Pacific Council.

A. Pacific Affairs. The subcommittee recommends:

1. That the Institute journal, Pacific Affairs, be continued;
2. That the journal should be a quarterly of the best possible type;
3. That the headquarters of the journal be at the International Secretariat;
4. That in addition to the quarterly there shall be a bulletin of Institute events and other news, designed to keep the National Councils in touch with one another's activities and the Secretariat; it shall be issued from the Secretariat's headquarters at monthly or other intervals, according to the judgment of the Secretary General;
5. That each National Council should appoint an associate editor to the journal; such associate editor should be the national correspondent for the journal, should cooperate with the editor in securing articles and book reviews from his country, and should advise the editor on the general policy of the journal.

B. Proceedings of the Banff Conference. The subcommittee recommends that the reports of the Banff Conference discussions, together with selected addresses and suitable extracts from data papers, be edited and published in a volume of approximately the same size and general character as Problems of the Pacific, 1931.

C. Data Papers and Research Reports. The subcommittee recommends that the Secretariat make provision in cooperation with the International Research Committee for the publication of a series of volumes embodying the principal data papers of the Banff Conference. It recommends especially that the following be published as separate volumes:

1. Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area, to be revised by members of the Secretariat appointed by the Secretary General, and published about March 31, 1934, with an introduction by the Chairman of the International Research Committee.
2. Trade and Tariffs of the Pacific Countries, by P.G. Wright, to be published substantially in its present form after minor revisions by the author, a supplementary volume on the trade and tariffs of British Malaya, Indo-China, Netherlands East Indies, and Siam, together with chapters on the trade of the transshipment centers of Hongkong, Singapore, Kobe, and Vladivostok to be published about December 1934, either separately or combined with a revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Wright's present book.

3. A Comparative Study of Boycotts, by K. Takayanagi, to be printed (in Japan or elsewhere, according to the author's wishes) by about June 1934, after further revision by the author and together with supplementary chapters or appendices prepared by students appointed by other National Councils.

4. Survey of Communications in the Pacific, edited by N. MacKenzie, to be published about June 1934, after revised information has been received from the National Councils.

5. The Legal Status of Aliens in the Pacific, edited by N. MacKenzie, to be published about June 1934, after revised information has been received from the National Councils.

6. Commodity Control in the Pacific Area, a collected volume of Banff Conference data papers, to be published about June 1934, after certain existing papers have been revised and certain necessary new sections have been added, to be edited by a member of the Secretariat appointed by the Secretary General. The contents would include:

Part I. The Sources and Destination of Pacific Trade in Raw Materials - British data paper;

Part II. Case Studies in Control

- a. The Participation of the State in the Wheat Industry of Canada - Cartwright,
- b. Export Control Boards in New Zealand - Hampton,
- c. Control of Primary Commodities in Australia - Wood,
- d. An Aspect of the Australian Sugar Industry - Curlewis,
- e. Petroleum Control in the U.S.A. - Bryan,
- f. Stabilization Operations of the Federal Farm Board in the U.S.A. - Haskell,
- g. The California Fruit Growers Exchange - Erdman,
- h. Cooperation in the Hawaiian Pineapple Business - Chapman,
- i. Cooperation in the Sugar Industry of Hawaii - Dean,
- j. Control of the Rice Price in Japan - Seiichi Tobata,
- k. The Silk Control Scheme in Japan.

D. Publication Arrangements for Institute Studies. The subcommittee recommends that the Secretary General in consultation with the Chairman of the International Research Committee be authorized to enter into arrangements with a suitable publishing house for the publication of the Proceedings and the monograph volumes.

INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

BUDGET for 1934 and 1935.

<u>Estimated Income,</u>	<u>Rest of 1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
Balance of Rockefeller funds for 1933	\$11,786	-	-
Unappropriated publication reserve, 1933	2,825	-	-
Rockefeller Unconditioned grant,	-	25,000	25,000
Maximum Conditional grant,	-	25,000	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,611</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>

<u>Estimated Expenditures</u>	<u>Rest of 1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
1. Keesing-Pacific Dependencies	1,000	-	-
2. Buck-Land Utilization in China	-	5,000	2,500
3. Chang - District Government	-	2,500	2,500
4. Fong - Rural Industries	-	2,500	2,500
5. Publication grant: Economic Handbook	2,000	-	-
6. Belshaw - Publication grant on Land Utilization in New Zealand	500	-	-
7. Publication Reserve	-	3,000	3,000
8. Projects in the fields of standards of living and cultural relations	-	32,000	32,000
	<b>\$3,500</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>



INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE.

Report to the Pacific Council.

I. Research Preparation for the Banff Conference,

The International Research Committee begs to report to the Pacific Council that the research preparation for the Banff Conference, undertaken on behalf of the National Councils and in execution of the international research program approved at the Shanghai Conference has resulted in the documents listed in Appendix A being made available for distribution.

The Committee recommends:

- (a) That a selection of these documents or extracts from them be published in the Conference Proceedings and in a series of separate monographs, as suggested in the report of the subcommittee on publications.
- (b) That the selection be entrusted to Mr. Bruno Lasker and the Research Secretary as editors of the Proceedings and to the Secretary General.
- (c) That the Secretary General and the Research Secretary be empowered to arrange with the National Councils for the publication of those documents which it is decided to produce as separate monographs.

II. Progress on Unfinished Projects,

The Committee begs to report that progress has been made on unfinished research projects.

III. Principles of Research Policy,

The Committee recommends that the Council adopt the principles of research policy which are appended to this report.

IV. Interim Research Conferences,

In accordance with its former recommendation to the Council, the Committee again recommends that the Council consider the advisability of holding a research conference and a meeting of the International Research Committee sometime midway between the 1933 and the 1935 Conferences, and that, if financial conditions permit, the Secretary General and Research Secretary be authorized to arrange such a meeting.

V. Financial Statement for the Period 1933-1935.

(a) The Committee wishes to draw attention to the statement of expenditures on research as set forth in the "Report on Research Activities, 1931-1933".

(b) The following is a statement of the funds available for the remainder of 1933, 1934 and 1935 :

<u>1933</u>	
Unappropriated publication reserve	\$2,825
Funds still available when full conditional grant of Rockefeller subsidy is collected at the end of 1933	<u>11,786</u>
Total	\$14,611
<u>1934</u>	
Unconditional grant	\$25,000
Maximum conditional grant provided at least \$75,000 is raised from other sources	<u>25,000</u>
Total	\$50,000
<u>1935</u>	
Unconditional grant	\$25,000
Maximum conditional grant provided at least \$75,000 is raised from other sources	<u>25,000</u>
Total	\$50,000

The Committee has conservatively estimated funds on which it can count with fair certainty as follows:

1933	\$14,611
1934	35,000
1935	35,000

#### VI. Conditions Attaching to Grants,

(a) The Committee recommends that it be laid down as a general principle, subject to alteration in special circumstances when deemed necessary by the Research Chairman and Research Secretary, that grants from the International Research Committee are conditional upon the raising of at least one and a half times the amount of the grant, and if possible of double the amount of the grant by the recipient of the grant from other sources.

(b) The Committee recommends, in view of the added responsibility which will come upon the National Councils under the new system of planned and coordinated researches as set forth below, if they are to secure the necessary financial contributions from other sources, that the Council write as soon as possible either directly or through the Secretary General to all of the National Councils pointing out the importance of these new responsibilities.

(c) In order to facilitate the claiming of interim payments on the Rockefeller conditional grants by the Secretariat, the Committee wishes to urge on all research centers and national councils in receipt of grants the importance of promptly forwarding quarterly statements of research expenditures and local contributions.

VII. Expenditures Recommended for 1934-1935.

(a) Completion of existing projects

1. Keesing: Pacific Dependencies, \$1,000 for 1934.
2. Buck: Land Utilization in China, \$5,000 for 1934 and \$2,500 for 1935.
3. Chang: District Government in North China, \$2,500 for 1934.
4. Fong: Rural Industries in North China, \$2,500 for 1934.
5. Publication grant for "Economic Handbook of the Pacific", \$2,000 for 1934.
6. Publication grant for printing of "Land Utilization in New Zealand," by H. Belshaw, \$500 for 1934.

(b) New projects,

The Committee recommends:

1. That a reserve fund of \$3,000 for 1934 and \$3,000 for 1935 be set aside for the publication of Institute studies and for incidental fees to cover corrections and enlargements of existing studies, which are later to be published.
2. That the balance of the funds available after the above reserve fund has been set aside be at the disposal of the Chairman and Secretary of the Research Committee on the understanding that it be devoted in the main to studies in the fields of standards of living and cultural relations. (Note: It is expected that the exact amounts devoted to each of these two fields and the proportions devoted to each National Council will be worked out before the end of 1933 by the Chairman and Secretary of the Research Committee in consultation with the National Councils. It is estimated that the total amount available for the two fields of research will be approximately \$32,000 for 1934 and \$32,000 for 1935, though additional funds, bringing the total up to a maximum of \$50,000 for 1934 and \$50,000 for 1935, may be obtained.)

IX. Publications,

The Committee notes with interest the recommendations contained in the report of the subcommittee on publications to the Pacific Council and urges the adoption of the specific items therein.

X. Interim Discretionary Powers,

The Committee recommends that the Research Chairman and Research Secretary be given interim discretionary powers as heretofore to vary the time, manner, and amount of the payments made necessary under Section VII above, and, if funds are available, to initiate and authorize payments on such additional studies not specified under Section VII as they deem necessary in order to meet the practical necessities of the Institute's developing program of research. For all such new payments, the Research Chairman and Research Secretary shall secure the written approval of the Secretary General and the Treasurer of the

Institute, in accordance with the method adopted for the period 1931-1933.

XI. Miscellaneous.

The Committee wishes to express to Dr. Shiroshi Nasu its sincere gratitude for his work as Acting Chairman of the International Research Committee since November 1932. It also desires to add its appreciation of the work of Mr. F. V. Field as Acting Research Secretary for the period September 1932 to July 1933.

(Signed) Carl L. Alsberg,  
Chairman.

W. L. Holland,  
Secretary.

PRINCIPLES OF INSTITUTE RESEARCH POLICY.

1. That in the case of such projects of research as the several National Councils wish to undertake, or to endorse without reference to the International Research Committee, they adopt in general the principles outlined under No. 3.

2. That the International Research Committee adopt the same principles for such projects of research as it is asked to endorse, whether to be undertaken by a National Council, or by another agency at the instigation of a National Council, or of the International Research Committee itself.

3. (a) That the appropriate subjects of research are those connected by the terms "Pacific" and "relations," i.e., those bearing with a reasonable degree of immediacy on the international relations of the states or territorial areas of the Pacific region as defined for Institute representation.

(b) Inasmuch as resources are limited and questions of degree and therefore of opinion are necessarily involved, the order of priority in recommendation should depend upon the relative quantity in each case of the elements mentioned.

The committee believes also that in fixing priority serious weight should be given on the one hand to the degree of fundamental importance of a question, and on the other to the likelihood that international controversy, especially in the political field, may arise out of the situation to be investigated.

(c) A project should (i) be susceptible of completion (or of a progress report) within a period of two years, though in special cases this limit may be extended to four years, (ii) affect especially countries on the Pacific and not all countries in general, (iii) be of a concrete character likely to affect international relations.

(d) Any project may reach the International Research Committee from any National Council or may be initiated by the International Research Committee itself when the biennial conference is in session.

Any project involving the expenditure of Institute funds shall be entrusted by the International Research Committee to such research institutions or persons in any country as it may approve. If no expenditure be involved, arrangements may be left to the National Council or Councils concerned. A project which can be divided for study among several countries should as far as convenient be distributed for research among the respective countries. In any such case, the International Research Committee should keep in touch with their work in order to secure completeness of the project as a whole and uniformity of treatment of the several parts.

4. Research in future should be organized according to a definite plan. Such plan should be specific and deal only with a limited number of projects, though not necessarily with a limited field of study.

5. The International Research Committee should be essentially a planning body and not merely a board of censors.

6. The International Research Committee should regard one of its chief tasks as the initiation of projects, but it should give due consideration to projects prepared by National Councils, particularly those which can be fitted into its general plan.

7. A distinction should be made between research in the larger sense and preparation of material for the Conference, but at the same time a close liaison should be maintained between research and Conference programs, and subjects chosen for research which appear likely, on a long view, to bear upon the work of future Conferences.

8. The projects should be limited so far as feasible to problems requiring cooperation between countries for their prosecution.

9. It is generally agreed that the field of the International Research Committee should not be limited merely to the economic, political, and sociological aspects of international affairs.

10. Due consideration should, for the present, be given to projects which are already under weigh, as a matter of expediency, and also to projects arising out of the Conference discussions.

11. It is recognized that in practice these principles will have to be applied with some degree of flexibility, and that as a matter of expediency the Research Secretary, for the present, should spend a good deal of his time in the Far East, where the greater part of the research work is concentrated.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRSREPORT ON THE ROUTING OF DELEGATES  
BANFF AND TORONTO CONFERENCES

I should like to present the following report of the activities of the Routing Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs for the period covering the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the British Commonwealth Relations Conference.

Throughout the two Conferences the Committee has enjoyed the wholehearted cooperation of the several departments of government concerned and of the Canadian Pacific Railway. We have been assured by delegates that their entry into Canada was facilitated in every possible way by the officers of the departments of Immigration, Customs, and External Affairs. For the great courtesies extended by every department of the Canadian Pacific Railway - Steamships, Hotels and Railways - the Institute owes a very special debt.

Delegates attending the Conferences addressed the following meetings of branches of the Institute:

Edmonton	(1) - Dr. Hu Shih,	August 31st,
Kingston	(1) - Prof. Arnold Toynbee,	September 25th,
Montreal	(4) - Sir Andrew McFadyean	August 30th,
	Dr. Geyer and	
	Prof. Eric Walker	September 24th.
	Prof. Arnold Toynbee	September 27th,
	Mr. J. W. Wheeler-Bennett	October 6th.
Ottawa	(3) - Senator Malan	September 22nd,
	Prof. A.H. Charteris	September 25th,
	Mr. Walter Nash	September 29th.
Quebec	(1) - Prof. Arnold Toynbee	September 29th.
Regina	(2) - Prof. T. E. Gregory	August 10th,
	Mr. Walter Nash	August 31st.
Saskatoon	(1) - Mr. Walter Nash	September 1st.
Toronto	(2) - Mr. J.W. Wheeler-Bennett	September 15th,
	Senator Malan	September 19th.
Vancouver	(3) - Mr. Jerome D. Greene	July 31st,
	Dr. Arnold Wolfers	August 28th,
	Mr. Walter Nash	October 10th.

Winnipeg (5)	- Dr. Hu Shih,	August 2nd,
	Prof. T. E. Gregory	August 28th,
	Dr. deBussy and	
	Dr. Boeke,	August 31st,
	Mr. Walter Nash	October 4th,
	Mr. H.F. von Haast	October 7th

None of the delegates, unfortunately, was able to visit the Maritimes. The branches at Hamilton and Calgary have not found it possible to call meetings. The total number of meetings of branches of the Institute which were addressed by delegates to the Conference was 23.

The following meetings for Canadian Clubs and other organizations were also arranged; the total number being 48.

Banff	(1) - Canadian Club - Mr. Walter Nash, Aug.29,
Calgary	(3) - Joint meeting of the Board of Trade;
	- Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs and
	- Military Institute - Sir Herbert Samuel,
	Aug.28,
	- Joint Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs,
	Dr.Hu Shih, Sep. 1,
	- Joint Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs,
	Mr. Walter Nash, Oct. 7,
Edmonton	(2)- Joint Meeting Canadian and Rotary Clubs -
	Dr. Hu Shih, Aug.31,
	- Joint Women's Canadian Club and University
	Women's Club, Miss Wu, Aug.28,
Fort William	(1)- Canadian Club - Mr. Walter Nash, Sept.6.
Montreal	(2)- Canadian Club - Sir Herbert Samuel, Aug.7,
	Prof.T.E.Gregory, Sep.20,
Ottawa	(5) - Canadian Club - Sir Herbert Samuel, Sep.23,
	Prof. Ernest Scott, Oct.5,
	- League of Nations Society,-
	Dr. Mack Eastman, Sep.8,
	- Women's Canadian Club - Miss Wu Sept. 7,
	Mr. Walter Nash, Sept.30,
Port Hope	(3) - Liberal Summer School - Dr.Hu Shih, Sep. 7,
	- Prof.T.E.Gregory,
	- Sir Herbert Samuel,
Quebec	(1) - Joint Board of Trade and Canadian Club -
	Prof. Arnold Toynbee, Sep.29,
Regina	(4) - Canadian Club - Prof. T.E.Gregory, Aug. 10,
	- Mr. Walter Nash, Aug. 31,
	- Women's Canadian Club - Miss Wu, Aug. 31,
	- Mr. Walter Nash, Oct. 6.

- St.Catharines (1) - Women's Canadian Club - Mr.Mudaliar, Sep.20,
- Saskatoon (2) - Canadian Club - Mr. Walter Nash, Sep. 1,  
- Women's Canadian Club - Miss Wu, Aug.29,
- Toronto (12) - Joint Meeting Empire and Canadian Clubs,  
Lord Cecil, Sep.21,  
- Empire Club - Mr. Mudaliar, Sep.18,  
- Canadian Club - Mr.Zafrulla Khan, Aug.28,  
- Prof.T.E.Gregory, Sep. 1,  
- Sir Herbert Samuel, Sep.14,  
- Sir John Power, Sep.19,  
- Mr.Philip Noel Baker,  
Sep.20,  
- Women's Canadian Club - Miss Wu - Sep. 6,  
Mr.Downie-Stewart-Sep.26,  
- The Board of Education - at the Northern  
Vocational School -Zafrulla Khan, Sep.20,  
- The Alumni Association of Emmanuel College -  
Mr. Mudaliar - Sep. 19,  
- The League of Nations Society -  
Lord Cecil - Sep. 20,
- Vancouver (3) - Men's Canadian Club - Dr. Arnold Wolfers  
Aug. 28,  
Mr. Downie Stewart, Oct.10,  
- Women's Canadian Club - Miss Margery Fry,  
Aug. 31,
- Victoria (1) - Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs,  
Dr.Arnold Wolfers -Sep.1,
- Winnipeg (7) - Men's and Women's Canadian Clubs -  
Dr. Hu Shih - Aug. 3,  
Sir Herbert Samuel -Aug.30,  
- Canadian Club - Dr. de Bussy - Aug. 31,  
Prof.T.E.Gregory, Aug. 28,  
Mr. Walter Nash, Oct. 4,  
- Women's Canadian Club - Miss Wu - Sep. 1,  
Mr. Walter Nash - Oct.4,

J. R. McLean,

Ottawa,  
September 21st, 1933.

Secretary, Committee on  
Reception and Routing of  
Delegates.



CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

REPORT ON RADIO BROADCASTING  
BANFF AND TORONTO CONFERENCE.

Four broadcasts were arranged for the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff and one for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto. Three of these broadcasts were continental, the National Broadcasting Company joining with the Canadian Radio Commission twice and the Columbia Broadcasting Company once. The broadcasts were as follows:

- August 14 - Opening Banquet Banff Conference.  
Speakers: Hon. N. W. Rowell, Dr. Hu Shih, Sir Herbert Samuel, Dr. Nitobe and Hon. Newton D. Baker. One Hour. Canadian Radio Commission and National Broadcasting Company.
- August 22 - Discussion of "Economic Recovery Through International Cooperation." Speakers: Dr. Kreps, Dr. Hoo, (Dr. Chang), Mr. Tsurumi, Mr. Nash, Sir Andrew McFadyean, Dr. Wolfers. One half hour. Canadian Radio Commission and Columbia Broadcasting Company.
- August 24 - Greetings in French from the following: Dr. Hu Shih, Miss Djang, General Sato, Dr. Mack Eastman, Miss Mary McGeachy, Madame Frémont, M. Levy, M. Dennerly and Mr. Savard. One half hour. Canadian Radio Commission.
- August 25 - Results of the Conference. Speakers: Sir Robert Falconer, Dr. Chang and Mr. Jerome D. Greene. One half hour. Canadian Radio Commission and National Broadcasting Company.
- September 11 - Opening Banquet Toronto Conference. Speakers: Hon. N. W. Rowell and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. One hour. Canadian Radio Commission.

Special assistance in arranging the broadcasts was given by Miss Porter and Miss Mitchell of the staff of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations; Mr. Bruno Lasker, editor of the Proceedings of the Banff Conference; and Mr. A. Savard. It is suggested that a letter of appreciation be sent to the Canadian Radio Commission with comment on the kindnesses and consideration of officials at both Banff and Toronto and expressing the hope, if the Executive Council approves, that the Institute may cooperate with the Commission in providing other broadcasts when occasions present themselves in future.

R. B. Inch,  
Secretary, Committee on  
Broadcasting.

Ottawa.  
21st September, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Following the conclusion last night of the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations it is a pleasure to report that comments on every hand indicate deep and widespread appreciation of the official entertainment and of the background and atmosphere for the more serious work of the Conference that were thus provided.

Mr. C. F. Loomis, Acting General Secretary of the Conference, said the entertainment at this conference surpassed that at any of the previous conferences both in balance and contrast and in smoothness and precision of operation.

Similar tributes were paid by others who have attended most or all of the previous conferences, such as Mr. E. C. Carter, the Secretary-General, and Mr. Bruno Lasker, Editor of Proceedings. Mr. Archibald Rose, of the British Group, told me our second dinner would stand out in his memory as one of the best organized and most delightful he had ever attended. Mrs. Holt, wife of the British shipping man of that name, said she had never participated in a conference or convention in which there had been such careful attention paid to the ladies or in which she had been made to feel so much at home.

In addition to the fixed events listed on the official entertainment programme (copies of which have been sent to all members of the Council), Hon. N. W. Rowell, K. C., gave a dinner of forty-two covers in honour of the Pacific Council; Lady Falconer's sub-committee gave four teas for selected groups of fifty each; I gave a luncheon of thirty-two covers to meet the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier of Alberta; five Albertans with motor cars took out various members of the Conference at every possible opportunity; and the Entertainment Committee took care of the golf and swimming chits of all Japanese and Chinese members and their families.

At both of the large formal dinners all guests were assigned to specific places, escorts were provided in advance for all ladies, and there was a Canadian sub-host at each table. All details for the Government of Alberta dinner were in the hands of the Entertainment Committee.

I cannot speak too highly of the splendid work of the convenors of the four sub-committees of the Entertainment Committee, viz., Lady Falconer, Mr. George C. McDonald, Dr. R. C. Wallace and Mr. Lawrence Killam.

John M. Imrie,  
(Chairman of Entertainment).

Banff, Alberta,  
27th August, 1933.

**DOCKET ENDS:**

MINUTES AND APPENDICES

22 SEPT. 1933

November 14, 1928.

MEMORANDUM for MEMBERS of the CANADIAN COUNCIL  
of the CANADIAN INSTITUTE

by JOHN NELSON.

The American Group held its Annual Meeting in New York on Saturday and Sunday, November 3rd and 4th, and invited Sir Robert Borden and myself to attend. Unfortunately our Chairman was unable to do so, but I sat through their whole proceedings on the dates mentioned, and remained for a rather important luncheon on Monday, the 5th.

The Meeting consisted of a gathering of the Research Committee which took most of Saturday, and one of the Trustees of the Board which began at 9 o'clock on Sunday and ran through until 10 that night.

THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Owing to the enormous endowments available in the United States, our Committee there, under the chairmanship of Dr. Shotwell is able to set in motion many valuable studies through the Social Science Research Council and other bodies, as well as through our own Institute. They have, for instance, under way a survey of "THE INTERNATIONAL, FINANCIAL and ECONOMIC RELATIONS of CHINA" under Professor Remer of the University of Michigan and also on "THE CONTROL of the IMPORT and USE of FOREIGN CAPITAL".

The "GEOGRAPHY of CHINA" is engaging the attention of another survey. Professor Joseph Chamberlain has in hand a study of the "DEVELOPMENT of NEUTRALITY". The study of "LAND UTILIZATION" in China and Eastern Asia and the movement of population in this area is being considered in the University of Nanking - one on a statistical survey of "LABOUR and HOUSING CONDITIONS" in Shanghai, under the direction of the Bureau of Economic Information of that city and one on the "INDUSTRIALIZATION of TIENSIN", with the Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research. They have in hand a survey of research in the field of "INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS". They regard favourably an enquiry into the "FORMATION of PUBLIC OPINION" and another proposal to "FINANCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS ABROAD". I mention these as indicative of the broad scope of the Committee's work.

RESEARCH by the ROYAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Lionel Curtis came over to the Meeting and indicated that the Royal Institute, in preparation for the Kyoto Conference, has studies in progress on the following matters:-

MANCHURIA. This was commenced by Walter Clennell who unfortunately was killed and the work is to be taken up by someone else presumably from the Foreign Office.

TRANSFER of CAPITAL from GREAT BRITAIN to CHINA. - by Professor T.E. Gregory.

THE ADMINISTRATION of PACIFIC DEPENDENCIES. This will be confined to mandates under Great Britain.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS in SHANGHAI.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY in SIAM.

W.P. Ker who attended the last Honolulu Conference has prepared a study on "TREATY REVISION" (Japan) and Professor Hinton is now working on a paper on "CHINESE MIGRATION in BRITISH MALAYA".

STUDIES by the OTHER GROUPS.

Mr. Merle Davis who attended the Meeting, outlined some of the studies which have already been undertaken or are projected on the Asiatic side where the Japanese particularly are very active. One of their professors is preparing a study on the "DEVELOPMENT of COMMERCE in the PACIFIC" and Professor Nasu one on "LAND UTILIZATION". To this study the Japanese have contributed over \$3,300. They have also contributed heavily to the study of "MANCHURIA", by Professor Royama of the Imperial University. "MISSIONS in JAPAN as a FACTOR in INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS" is being studied by Dr. Hodgkin and a Japanese professor. Other subjects under consideration are the study of the "JAPANESE PRESS" and a study of the "YOUTH in the countries round the Pacific in relation to the older generation, as illustrating the change in the youth of all countries."

Baron Inouye has opened all the records of the Bank of Japan in connection with a study of "ECONOMIC RELATIONS" in that country.

The Chinese have several studies on in Manchuria; one on the "MARKETING of PRODUCE"; another on "RUSSIAN INFLUENCE" there and others on "DIPLOMATIC STUDIES" of that country. Incidentally the Americans are preparing a factual paper on the same subject under Professor C. Walter Young and both Japan and China are busy assembling the facts on what will doubtless be the burning subject at the next Conference, viz: "TO WHOM DOES THE LAND OF MANCHURIA BELONG AND HOW VALID IS THE RIGHT OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION".

BUDGET for 1929.

Merle Davis brought to the Council for approval a budget roughly running to \$150,000. For the raising of this sum allotments are made as follows:-

UNITED STATES .....	\$100,000.
HAWAII .....	15,000.
JAPAN .....	10,000.
CANADA .....	10,000.
GREAT BRITAIN .....	10,000.
AUSTRALIA .....	2,500.
CHINA .....	2,500.
NEW ZEALAND .....	1,000.

This is a tentative budget and was only qualifiedly accepted even by the Americans and by Curtis, as well as Canada, as far as I was able to speak for our Council. No one questioned the desirability of an adequate budget if the Institute is to fulfill its manifest functions, but there is some difference of opinion as to the way in which the amount mentioned should be raised. My own feeling is that as large a fund as possible should be drawn from the Foundations for International Peace for the immediate administration purposes of the Institute, and that as little as possible of the Foundation funds should be diverted for research purposes that are not of specific and immediate importance in the study of Pacific problems until the financial status of the Institute is assured.

The gift by Sir Abe Bailey of £5,000 yearly for an indefinite period has very much eased the situation of the Royal Institute, though they require about £10,000 annually to function satisfactorily. But it sufficiently eases the local problem to make them consider, in a way they would not have considered last year, the appropriation of \$10,000 for General Institute purposes.

#### OTHER COUNTRIES.

Japan has appropriated 20,000 yen to be applied to the work of the International Secretariat, and China expects to have \$1,000 out of the \$2,500 allotted by the end of the year.

Australia and New Zealand seem to be accepting their allotments with equal seriousness.

Canada. An estimate which has been prepared for me by the shipping authorities of the C.P.R. shows that the total expenses of attending the Kyoto Conference, including fares, berths, meals, tips etc. from Montreal and return will be approximately \$1,000. There will in addition be hotel expenses in Kyoto for two weeks, which will probably be at least \$10 a day. This will have to be considered with the allotment of \$10,000 already mentioned, by the Council at its next meeting.

#### PERSONNEL.

The Chairman of the United States Personnel Committee for the next conference submitted a report contemplating the attendance of forty Americans. The names of these were approved and the committee's work will now be to secure acceptances from as many as possible of them, though it was recognized that final answers cannot be expected from some until a much later date. The names necessarily cannot be used, but the list includes a number of very outstanding people from the United States.

The English Group have already a considerable number of men and are taking steps financially to provide proper representation.

Jerome Green gave a luncheon in Wall Street on the Monday at which the guests were some of the outstanding financial kings of America. The group included Thomas A. Lamont (Morgans), Fred Strauss, Vincent (Rockefeller), Norman Davis, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Fosdick, eminent lawyer and others.

At this gathering Curtis spoke very seriously and pointed out how international relations have become a question of personal contacts rather than of official memoranda; of what a change the attendance of the English party at Honolulu has had on English foreign policy already; and of the vital need of men of large affairs, not only to facilitate attendance at Kyoto, but of themselves attending.

It is evident that the American Group are very anxious to make their party as representative and as influential as possible.

#### VISIT of MERLE DAVIS.

Merle Davis is coming up to Montreal on the 19th of November and arrangements have been made for him to visit all the groups right across to Vancouver. This will entail no cost to our groups but will be valuable in enabling our members to meet and question Davis on any subject on which they are not clear.

#### YEN and BORGORAS.

On Saturday night after dinner James Yen of China, famous protagonist of mass education there, gave a most luminous talk to the American Council on the passion of his people for education, and the way in which his project is sweeping across China in spite of the disturbed conditions there. He was followed by Professor Borgoras, an eminent anthropologist of Leningrad Institute, who spent six years in a fortress prison and ten more in exile in Siberia, and who is probably the foremost leader in the education of the northern tribes of Asiatic Russia. He declares that New Russia is "education crazy", and his talk, with that of Yen was most arresting.

Curtis also spoke in a most impressive way on the leadership in Oriental affairs which is passing into American hands, and of the instruction they had shared with Great Britain in the past, and of our desire to co-operate with them in the future. His talk made a very deep impression on our American friends.

There were a great many other matters discussed which would be of interest, but I have outlined only those in which members of our Council are immediately concerned.

**DOCKET STARTS:**

MINUTES, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL



THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL  
OF THE  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minutes of the annual meeting held at the York Club,  
Toronto, on January twenty-first, 1929.

Present Sir Robert Borden, President, Dr. J. W. Duffie, Vice-  
President, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Hon. N. W. Rowell, John Nelson,  
Honorary Secretary, W. H. Birks, Vice-Chairman of the Montreal  
group, H. T. Ross, K.C., Professor Norman MacKenzie, Chairman  
of the Research Committee.

The Minutes of the last meeting were approved.

Formation of Pacific Centre at Paris The Secretary submitted a letter from J. Herle Davis  
to Centre at Paris, Sir Robert Borden, dated December, 1928, enclosing  
a letter from M. Roger Levy, Associate Editor, L'Europe Nouvelle,  
Paris, relating to the formation of a Pacific centre at Paris, and  
raising the question of affiliation with the Institute of Pacific  
Relations. He spoke appreciatively of the high standing of Mr. Levy  
and the distinguished group he had associated with him in the  
Pacific centre and outlined the reply which he had sent to Paris.  
Mr. Davis in this, stated that the question of admission to member-  
ship or affiliation with the Institute of Pacific Relations was one  
which was within the province of the Pacific Council to decide and  
that the matter would therefore be submitted to the members of  
that Council for action.

He also informed Mr. Levy that it was not the policy of the  
Institute of Pacific Relations to subsidize new member groups and  
that action upon the question of official liaison between the Fi

group and the Institute of Pacific Relations would doubtless need to be postponed until the biennial meeting of the Pacific Council, in November, 1929. He asked the opinion of Sir Robert concerning the admission of this French group to the next biennial conference. After discussion by those present, the Secretary was asked to intimate that the Council felt it was a matter that could best be left in the hands of the Pacific Council.

Secretary's Report The Secretary then submitted the annual report which was approved. Referring to the suggestion in the report that a small pamphlet might be prepared, the Secretary and Professor Norman MacKenzie were requested to go into the matter and, if possible, prepare such a pamphlet.

Financial Report The financial report was submitted and was approved. The Council then considered the budget of the Institute of Pacific Relations, as submitted by Mr. J. Herle Davis. In this connection, a letter was read from Mr. Bourdillon, secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, giving the views of that organization on the question of contributions to the funds of the Institute of Pacific Relations. After discussion, the opinion was unanimously expressed that Canada should assume Five Thousand Dollars of the expenses of the Secretariat. It was also decided to endeavour to raise the sum of Six Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars for general Canadian expenses in connection with the Kyoto conference. Of this total amount of Eleven Thousand Five hundred Dollars, allotments were made to the various branches as follows:

Montreal and Toronto	\$4,000. each.
Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver,	1,000 each
Regina	500

Panel of Possible Representatives A panel of possible representatives from Canada was carefully considered, it being felt that the importance of

the third conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations warranted special attention in the selection of suitable members from Canada, but the matter was left in the hands of the representatives from the various cities to develop further.

Election of Regina men to Executive Council A group having been formed at Regina, Mr. R. W. Shannon, Chairman, and Mr. L. B. Ring, Secretary, were, in accordance with the constitution elected to the Executive Council, on motion of Hon. N. W. Rowell, seconded by W. M. Birks.

Election of Halifax men to Executive Council Preliminary to the organization of a branch in Halifax Professor R. A. MacKay, of Dalhousie University, and Dr. H. F. Munroe, Superintendent of Education, were similarly elected to the Executive Council.

Cost of attendance at the Kyoto conference. An outline of the cost of attendance at the Kyoto conference from Canada was submitted as per attached memorandum

Letter from Dr. E. H. Hume. A letter from Doctor E. H. Hume, former head of Yale in China, now of New York, was read, concerning the possibility of securing Dr. E. W. Wallace, Ph. D., of Toronto, Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association in Shanghai, as a Canadian representative at Kyoto. The suggestion was warmly welcomed by the Council and approved.

Recommendations with regard to data papers from the Montreal branch A list of recommendations with regard to data papers and other memorandum for the Kyoto conference was submitted from the Montreal branch and was referred to Professor Norman MacKenzie with the request that this data be coordinated and systematized by his committee.

A list of similar suggestions from the Japanese group was also submitted.

Members of  
Executive  
Council  
Re-elected

The members of the Executive Council were re-elected as follows: -

- Rt. Hon. Sir. R. L. Borden, Chairman, Ottawa, Ont.  
Dr. J. W. Dafoe, Vice-Chairman, Winnipeg, Man.  
John Nelson, Secretary, Montreal, Que.  
F. N. Southam, Treasurer, Montreal, Que.  
C. A. Bowman, Ottawa, Ont.  
Stanley Brent, Vancouver, B. C.  
Dean R. W. Brock, Vancouver, B.C.  
Sir Arthur W. Currie, C.C. M. G., K.C.B., Montreal, Que  
Colonel C. S. MacInnes, K.C., Toronto, Ont.  
Dr. John MacKay, Winnipeg, Man.  
Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto, Ont.  
Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., Toronto, Ont.

C O P Y

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.  
Steamship General Passenger Dept.

MONTREAL,  
October 31st, 1928.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Nelson:

Referring to our telephone conversation yesterday.

The approximate minimum cost of a trip, Montreal to Kyoto and return, travelling First Class rail and steamship is roughly \$950.00.

This total is arrived at in the following manner: -

Ocean passage Vancouver - Yokohama and return	\$605.00
Nine months round trip rail Montreal-Vancouver	186.10
Lower berth Montreal-Vancouver and return	56.30
Meals to and from Vancouver - 8 days	32.00
Porters' tips to and from Vancouver	4.00
Ocean tips round trip	50.00
Yokohama-Kyoto round trip	11.00
Sleeper Yokohama-Kyoto and return	<u>7.00</u>
TOTAL	\$951.40

Unless de luxe accommodation is required on shipboard and its equivalent on the railway, the actual trip Montreal-Kyoto and return should not exceed \$1,000.00

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) H. M. MacCallum.

Memo for members of the Executive Council  
of Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

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MINUTES of a conference held at  
Ottawa on Thursday, August 8th., 1929.

PRESENT:-

Sir Robert Borden, Honourable N.W. Rowell and John Nelson.

Owing to the difficulty of securing the attendance of members of the Council during the summer and the urgent necessity of dealing with a number of matters concerning Canadian representation at the Kyoto conference, an emergency meeting of available members was called and held as above stated.

The following matters were dealt with:-

Honourable Mr. Rowell was asked to act as Chairman of the Canadian group and John Nelson as Honorary Secretary.

The following were reported as available from Canada for the conference:-

Hon. N.W. Rowell (and Mrs. Rowell).  
Sir John Aird (and Lady Aird, two daughters and grandchild).  
Col. C.A. MacInnes, Toronto.  
L.J. Burpee and Tom Moore, Ottawa.  
W.M. Birks, Gerald Birks, Dr. E.M. Best and John Nelson, Montreal.  
Dr. John MacKay and E.J. Tarr, Winnipeg.  
General Odium, Chris Spencer, Professor Angus, H.R. MacMillan, George Kidd and T.W.B. London, Vancouver.

Mr. Horace Hunter and Dr. Geo. Wrong of Toronto, Hon. F.B. McCurdy of Halifax, a representative of the Southam newspapers, and one or two others were reported as probable additions to the party.

It was decided to ask Mrs. Rowell to be a member, representing Canadian women, and this was left in the hands of Sir Robert Borden.

Tom Moore was regarded as a very desirable representative of labour.

Dr. Wallace of Shanghai, now in Canada, who was named some months

ago as a member, was reported as unlikely to attend owing to family illness. The matter was referred to Mr. Rowell.

John Nelson reported that he had advised the Canadian Clubs in Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver and Winnipeg of the desirability of inviting Lord Hailsham to address them. Mr. Rowell reported similar action with the Toronto club.

John Nelson was asked to see E.W. Beatty regarding Lord and Lady Hailsham's entertainment in Montreal; Sir Robert to confer with His Excellency regarding Ottawa; Mr. Rowell to make inquiries re Government House, Toronto; and John Nelson was instructed to write Dafoe and Odlum re entertainment at Government House in Winnipeg and Victoria.

Mr. Rowell reported the personnel of the English party, whose itinerary he expected to receive shortly and to advise those interested.

The Secretary was asked to advise the various groups of the composition of the English party with a view to inviting some of the members to speak at various points while crossing Canada.

It was decided to ask the various groups to provide the financial quotas drawn up at the January meeting of the Council, aggregating \$11,500.00;

Reports were received indicating that each branch was taking care of its own delegation financially, with the exception of Ottawa, where Messrs. Burpee and Moore occupied a national rather than local status. The former, having been invited by the Research Department, is being assisted by that Department to the extent of \$1,000.00. It was decided to grant \$1,000.00 to Mr. Moore in his capacity as Labor Representative and to divide the amount raised in Ottawa, approximately \$615.00, between Messrs. Moore and Burpee. The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Birks and Sir J. Flavelle asking that the Toronto and Montreal quotas be raised as quickly as possible.

It was felt necessary that an active secretary be secured for the party and the matter was left in the hands of Mr. Rowell.

In reply to various letters from the Secretariat, the following decisions were made:-

The Chairman and Secretary to attend the Council at Nara, October 23-27;

Canada's opening statement to be prepared by Sir Robert Borden. 200 copies to be printed, as requested, for the members of the conference and the statement to be summarized by Mr. Rowell before the conference itself.

On the Programme Committee - John Nelson.

As a Round Table leader - Dr. Best.

As secretaries for Round Tables to prepare digests of discussions - E.J. Tarr, L.J. Burpee, Dr. MacKay, Professor Angus.

To prepare a record of the Canadian Institute for presentation to conference - John Nelson.

To secure an official greeting from the Prime Minister of Canada - Sir Robert Borden.

A memo from the British group dealing with suggested changes in the financial structure of the Institute of Pacific Relations was considered and left in Rowell's hands for suitable action at the Nara Council meeting.

It was decided to recommend Professor Angus to Professor McKenzie, Chairman of Research, as Canada's representative on the Congress Research Committee.

Three data papers on "Canadian Immigration" by Professor McArthur of Queens, on "Export Trade" by Professor Innes of Toronto, and on "The Joint Commission" by Burpee, were submitted and approved as conference data papers.

A paper prepared by Dr. Laufer on the Gest Library at McGill was offered the Canadian Institute by Secretary Carter of the United States group. This was ordered to be submitted to Sir Arthur Currie and, if approved by him, sent to Professor McKenzie with a recommendation that it be included among Canadian data papers.

A memo from the Vancouver branch dealing with a proposed historical summary of Pacific events was also approved as a conference paper and ordered sent to Professor McKenzie for action.

To expedite matters it was directed that future papers, as received, be dealt with by Professor McKenzie and Mr. Rowell.

Mr. Rowell submitted the name of Miss McDonald of Tokio, social settlement worker, graduate and first L.L.D. of Toronto University, as suitable delegate from Canada. The matter was left in his hands.

The Secretary reported most of the Canadian bookings on the "Empress of Asia" sailing October 3rd., and "Empress of Canada" sailing October 17th.



MEMO FOR MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS

---

MINUTE of a conference held at  
Ottawa on Thursday, August 8th., 1929.

PRESENT:-

Sir Robert Borden, Honourable H.W. Rowell  
and John Nelson.

Owing to the difficulty of securing the attendance of members of the Council during the summer and the urgent necessity of dealing with a number of matters concerning Canadian representation at the Kyoto conference, an emergency meeting of available members was called and held as above stated.

The following matters were dealt with:-

Honourable Mr. Rowell was asked to act as Chairman of the Canadian group and John Nelson as Honorary Secretary.

The following were reported as available from Canada for the conference:-

Hon. H.W. Rowell (and Mrs. Rowell).  
Sir John Aird (and Lady Aird, two daughters  
and grandchild).  
Col. C.A. MacInnes, Toronto.  
L.J. Burpee and Tom Moore, Ottawa.  
W.M. Birks, Gerald Birks, Dr. E.M. Best  
and John Nelson, Montreal.  
Dr. John MacKay and E.J. Tarr, Winnipeg.  
General Odium, Chris Spencer, Professor  
Angus, H.R. MacMillan,  
George Kidd and T.W.B.  
London, Vancouver.

Mr. Horace Hunter and Dr. Geo. Wrong of Toronto, Hon. F.B. McCurdy of Halifax; a Representative of the Southam newspapers, and one or two others were reported as probable additions to the party.

It was decided to ask Mrs. Rowell to be a member, representing Canadian women, and this was left in the hands of Sir Robert.

Tom Moore was regarded as a very desirable representative of labour.

Dr. Wallace of Shanghai, now in Canada, who was named some months ago as a member, was reported as unlikely to attend owing to family illness. The matter was referred to Mr. Rowell.

John Nelson reported that he had advised the Canadian Clubs in Montreal, Ottawa, Vancouver and Winnipeg of the desirability of inviting Lord Hailsham to address them. Mr. Rowell reported similar action with the Toronto club.

John Nelson was asked to see E.W. Beatty regarding Lord and Lady Hailsham's entertainment in Montreal; Sir Robert to confer with His Excellency regarding Ottawa; Mr. Rowell to make inquiries re Government House, Toronto; and, John Nelson was instructed to write Daffoe and Odium re entertainment at Government House in Winnipeg and Victoria.

Mr. Rowell reported the personnel of the English party, whose itinerary he expected to receive shortly and to advise those interested.

The Secretary was asked to advise the various groups of the composition of the English party with a view to inviting some of the members to speak at various points while crossing Canada.

It was decided to ask the various groups to provide the financial quotas drawn up at the January meeting of the Council, aggregating \$11,500.00.

Reports were received indicating that each branch was taking care of its own delegation financially, with the exception of Ottawa, where Messrs. Burpee and Moore occupied a national rather than local status. The former, having been invited by the Research Department, is being assisted by that Department to the extent of \$1,000.00. It was decided to grant \$1,000.00 to Mr. Moore in his capacity as Labor Representative and to divide the amount raised in Ottawa, approximately \$615.00, between Messrs. Moore and Burpee. The Secretary was instructed to write Mr. Birks and Sir J. Flawle, asking that the Toronto and Montreal quotas be raised as quickly as possible.

It was felt necessary that an active Secretary be secured for the party and the matter was left in the hands of Mr. Rowell.

In reply to various letters from the Secretariat, the following decisions were made:-

The Chairman and Secretary to attend the Council at Nara, October 23-27;

Canada's opening statement to be prepared by Sir Robert Borden. 200 copies to be printed, as requested, for the members of the conference and the statement to be summarized by Mr. Rowell before the conference itself.

On the programme committee - John Nelson.

As a Round Table leader - Dr. Best.

As secretaries for Round Tables to prepare digests of discussions - E.J. Tarr, L.J. Durpee, Dr. Mackay, Professor Angus.

To prepare a record of the Canadian Institute for presentation to conference - John Nelson.

To secure an official greeting from Prime Minister of Canada - Sir Robert Borden.

A memo from the British group dealing with suggested changes in the financial structure of the Institute of Pacific Relations was considered and left in Rowell's hands for suitable action at the Nara council meeting.

It was decided to recommend Professor Angus to Professor McKenzie, Chairman of Research, as Canada's representative on the Congress Research Committee.

Three data papers on Canadian Emigration by Professor McArthur of Queens, on Export Trade by Professor Innes of Toronto, and on The Joint Commission by Durpee, were submitted and approved as conference data papers.

A paper prepared by Dr. Laufer on the Gest Library at McGill was offered the Canadian Institute by Secretary Carter of the United States group. This was ordered to be submitted to Sir Arthur Currie and, if approved by him, sent to Professor McKenzie with a recommendation that it be included among Canadian data papers.

A memo from the Vancouver branch dealing with a proposed historical summary of Pacific events was also approved as a conference paper and ordered sent to Professor McKenzie for action.

To expedite matters it was directed that future papers, as received, be dealt with by Professor McKenzie and Mr. Rowell.

Mr. Rowell submitted the name of Miss McDonald of Tokio, social settlement worker, graduate and first L.L.B. of Toronto University, as suitable delegate from Canada. The matter was left in his hands.

The Secretary reported most of the Canadian bookings on the "Empress of Asia", sailing October 3rd. and "Empress of Canada" sailing October 17th.

Statement of Secretary's Petty Account  
 for the Executive Council of the  
 Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Balance from 1929	\$16.67	Disbursements -	\$20.23
Balance from Toronto group.	7.00	Stationery, Postage, etcetera.	
Contributions from local groups:			
Toronto - \$21.85			
Montreal- 40.00			
Vancouver- 17.00			
Winnipeg - 41.85			
Ottawa - <u>38.00</u>			
	158.70		
Interest	2.37		
 Total	 <u>\$184.74</u>		 <u>20.23</u>
 Balance	 \$164.51		

Suggestions as to the winter programme of the Canadian  
Institute of International Affairs.

I Method

(a) Local groups are recommended to hold meetings of the whole group to take advantage of the presence of visitors who can speak authoritatively and who will speak freely on questions of importance.

(b) The formation of one or more "Round Tables" or Discussion Groups numbering not less than ten nor more than twenty is suggested for the systematic study of particular questions. Fortnightly meetings throughout the winter are desirable. These groups should avail themselves of visitors who have knowledge of the subject of study. A list of possible subjects of study is added.

(c) General meetings of the whole groups can be held from time to time either to receive the reports of the Round Tables or for the discussion of questions not under consideration by any Round Table.

II. Topics.

(a) In preparation for the conference of 1931:

1. Immigration of alien race.
2. Status of resident aliens after immigration - the status of their children born in the country and of the alien after naturalization.
3. Political Reconstruction in China.
4. Financial Reconstruction in China - Foreign Debts, Foreign Investment, Taxation.
5. Limitation on Chinese Sovereignty (exception Manchuria)
6. Manchuria.
7. Canadian Trade with China and Japan.
8. Japan: Problem of Food and Population.

(b) Unrelated to the Institute of Pacific Relations:

1. Effect of Economic conditions on Political Relations - a project to be presented by the Royal Institute of International Affairs.
2. Canadian Relations with the United States.
3. Defence and Disarmament.

Francis Hankin,  
Secretary, Montreal Branch.

The following notes may be of use to the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in making suitable provision for the Research Activities of the Institute.

(1) In the past, activities have been limited to:

- a. the preparation of data papers for the information of Canadian delegates.
- b. the submission to the Institute of Pacific Relations for possible publication of papers by competent authorities on questions likely to be of importance to the Conference.

(2) Some further developments necessary:

- a. Projects may be referred by the Research Committee of the I.P.R. to the National Councils. For instance, in the current year, each National Council will be asked to prepare an authoritative statement of the legal status of resident aliens, of their descendants and of naturalized aliens, with special reference to discriminatory legislation - the discriminatory application of legislation. Each National Council is expected to make whatever financial provisions may be necessary and to see that the work is entrusted to competent hands.
- b. Each National Council is encouraged to initiate Research Projects and to carry them to completion.
- c. Each National Council may suggest to the Research Committee of the I.P.R. projects relating to International Relations in the Pacific Area, whose execution requires financial assistance and/or the co-operation of other National Councils. But if financial aid is asked for, the project will probably have to be referred to the Research Committee at its meeting in 1931.
- d. Each National Council has been asked to contribute to the publication "PACIFIC AFFAIRS" periodical statements of events bearing on Pacific Relations and articles on topics of interest to other countries in the Pacific area.

(3) The adequate treatment of these new activities seems to require more thorough provision for research than has been made in the past and active co-operation between the various local units of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Canadian Delegation 1929.

H.F. Angus, Acting Research Secretary.

January 16, 1930.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Statement of the Cash receipts and Disbursements to January 16th., 1930, of funds contributed towards expenses of the Canadian Delegation at the Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

RECEIPTS

By Donations - Vancouver Branch Members	1,000.00	
"                  "                  "	1,000.00	
"                  "                  "	610.00	
"                  "                  "	4,000.00	
"                  "                  "	<u>4,000.00</u>	10,610.00
Bank Interest - Savings Account		14.86
		<u>10,624.86</u>
Savings Acct. Overdraft at Jan. 16, 1930, (representing excess of Disbursements over Receipts)		34.51
		<u>10,659.37</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

To contribution to expenses of the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations	5,000.00
" Travelling & Sundry expenses of Can. Delegates	5,042.15
"                  "                  "                  " of Secretary	53.75
" Telegrams, Cables, Long Distance Telephones and Postage	222.46
" Pamphlets and Library expenses	188.02
" Stationery and Typing	<u>152.99</u>
	<u>10,659.37</u>



Toronto, January 19, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.Report of Honorary Treasurer 1932.A. Receipts and Disbursements 1932RECEIPTS

Balance from previous year, as per letter from Mr. W.M. Birks dated Jan. 30, 1932,	-	\$ 2.96
Winnipeg Branch - \$ 64.00 400.50 <u>200.00</u>	-	664.50
Montreal Branch - 46.00 <u>25.50</u>	-	71.50
Regina Branch -	-	22.00
Halifax Branch - 10.00 <u>30.00</u>	-	40.00
Edmonton Branch - 11.25 <u>18.00</u>	-	29.25
Toronto Branch -	-	153.00
Per John Nelson - Balance in Honorary Secretary's account (less \$25.00 being held for small expenditures)	-	70.36
Southam Publishing Company,	-	500.00
Sir Joseph Flavelle,	-	1,000.00
W.G. Morrow,	-	50.00
G.A. Morrow,	-	100.00
J.S. McLean,	-	100.00
Henry Birks & Sons,	-	1,000.00
Salada Tea Company,	-	250.00
Leighton McCarthy,	-	100.00
		<hr/>
Forward	-	\$4,153.57

RECEIPTS ...Cont'd.

	Forward	-	\$4,153.57
E.R.Wood,		-	500.00
Toronto "Star",		-	200.00
Miss Wallberg		-	500.00
Massey Foundation,		-	2,500.00
Institute of Pacific Relations - grant to international research project,	\$276.25 <u>866.25</u>	-	1,142.50
Bank interest		-	<u>.93</u>
			<u>\$8,997.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Escott Reid -			
Petty Cash - \$300.00			
	<u>300.00</u>	\$600.00	
Entertainment and Travelling expenses,		203.73	
Salary,	583.32 291.66 291.66 <u>291.66</u>	1,458.30	2,262.05
Prof. Norman MacKenzie -			
Bal. owing from 1931 on Canadian Council Budget,	\$124.14		
International research Budget,	207.70		
Canadian Council Budget,	<u>188.95</u>		520.79
Grand & Toy Limited,			80.65
Bursar, University of Toronto,			87.43
Stamps,			2.00
G.R. Parkin,			35.00
			<u>\$2,987.92</u>
	Forward	-	\$2,987.92

DISBURSEMENTS...Cont'd.

	Forward	-	\$2,987.92
Institute of Pacific Relations	\$276.25		
	866.25		
	3,000.00		
	<u>850.00</u>	-	4,992.50
Patterson & Heward		-	35.51
Southam Press		-	95.40
Wm. Dawson Subscription Service		-	29.29
United Typewriter Company		-	64.50
Exchange on cheques		-	<u>2.13</u>
			<u>\$8,207.25</u>

Receipts	-	\$8,997.00
Disbursements	-	<u>8,207.25</u>
Balance in Bank	-	<u>\$ 789.75</u>

NOTE: The Institute has a liability of \$934.80 representing moneys received from the Institute of Pacific Relations for the purpose of a research project being carried out by Professor Norman MacKenzie.

Two cheques for \$25.00 each were received from the Calgary Branch in payment of the fees of ten of their members to Chatham House for the year 1933. The proceeds of these cheques were remitted to Chatham House. The receipt and disbursal of this money are not shown in the above statement.

B. Budget for 1933.

Allocation between Branches:

Calgary	\$300.00	
Edmonton	300.00	
Halifax	300.00	
Montreal	6,000.00	
Ottawa	1,500.00	
Regina	100.00	
Saskatoon	100.00	
Toronto	9,000.00	
Vancouver	1,000.00	
Winnipeg	1,000.00	19,600.00

The above amount is in addition to the \$5,000.00 grant from the Massey Foundation and the estimated per capita contribution from members of \$500.00

5,500.00  
\$25,100.00  


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As against this, the estimate of expenses is:

Ordinary Expenditures:

Secretariat	6,000.00	
(See Statement I)		
I.P.R. (Annual contribution to Secretariat)	5,000.00	
Contingencies	<u>200.00</u>	11,200.00

Special Expenditures:

Banff Conference	8,200.00	
(See Statement 2.)		
Commonwealth Conf.	2,700.00	
(See Statement 2.)		
Probable Expenses, (entertainment of delegates to Commonwealth Conference)	2,000.00	
Contingencies,	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>13,900.00</u>

\$25,100.00  


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Statement 1.

Estimates A. & B.

SECRETARIAT BUDGET 1933.

1.	<u>Secretary:</u>		
	Salary	\$3,500.00	
	Travelling expenses	500.00	
	Entertainment do.	<u>200.00</u>	4,200.00
2.	<u>Stenographer:</u>		
	Salary (\$1,200. less con- tribution Toronto Branch of \$200.00)		1,000.00
3.	<u>Telephone, telegraph, stationery and office supplies, postage,</u>		600.00
4.	<u>Office Rental:</u>		50.00
5.	<u>Contingencies:</u>		<u>150.00</u>
			<u>\$6,000.00</u>

Statement 2.

CONFERENCE BUDGETS 1933.

	<u>Banff Conference.</u>	<u>Commonwealth Conference.</u>
1. Subsidies toward expenses of certain Canadian delegates:	750.00	250.00
2. Organized Entertainment:	500.00	500.00
3. Programme & Research Committee:	500.00	500.00
4. Publicity Committee:	150.00	-
5. Routing of Delegates Committee (expenses of courier to accompany delegates)	200.00	100.00
6. Expenses Secretary attending Conference:	300.00	-
7. Stenographic Assistance at Conference:	225.00	350.00
8. Expenses Canadian Secretariat at Con- ferences (stationery, wires, postage etc.)	200.00	) ) ) 1,000.00
9. Contingencies:	375.00	)
10. Special grant in aid of expenses of Oriental delegates:	<u>5,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL:	<u>\$8,200.00</u>	<u>\$2,700.00</u>

J.M. Macdonnell,  
Honorary Treasurer.

# CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

MINUTES of the 8th meeting of the Executive Council, held on Friday, January 27th, 1933, at 2:30 p.m. at the York Club, Toronto.

PRESENT: The Hon. N.W. Rowell, (In the Chair)  
Mr. J.W. Dafoe,  
The Hon. Vincent Massey,  
Sir Joseph Flavelle,  
Mr. W.M. Birks,  
Mr. J.M. Macdonnell,  
Mr. John Nelson,  
Prof. Norman MacKenzie,  
Mr. C.A. Bowman,  
Sir Robert Falconer,  
Mr. F.I. Ker,  
Mr. H.T. Hunter,  
Col. C.S. MacInnes,  
Dr. H.F. Munro,  
Mr. A. Savard,  
Mr. Victor Sifton,  
Mr. J.A. Wilson,  
Chancellor H.P. Whidden,  
Mr. Escott Reid (Secretary). (19)

The following regretted their inability to attend the meeting:

Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Deaudry Leman, Mr. A.E. Bence, Mr. C.J. Burchell, Mr. Justice Clarke, Mr. John Imrie, Sir Arthur Currie, Mr. Herbert Greenfield, Prof. R. McQueen, Mr. H.R. MacMillan, Mr. F.N. Southam, Col. Nelson Spencer, Dr. R.C. Wallace, Col. A.C. Garner and Mr. E.J. Tarr.

## 1. Confirmation of Minutes:

The Minutes of the annual meeting held on January 29th, 1932, and of the 7th Meeting held on September 31st, 1932, were taken as read and were confirmed. (The Minutes of the annual meeting had been circulated to members of the Council on February 29th, 1932; and the Minutes of the 7th meeting had been circulated to members of the Council on October 15th, 1932.)

## 2. Business Arising from Minutes:

AGREED: That business arising from the Minutes should be dealt with under the relevant headings on the Agenda.

3. Election of New Members to the Executive Council.

The Chairman reported that the representatives of the Regina branch for 1933 were Col. A.C. Garner and Mr. Victor Sifton, in place of Col. Garner and Mr. D.B. MacRae. The Chairman welcomed the first appearance at a Council meeting of Mr. Sifton.

The Chairman reported further that the Executive Committee of the Council had elected to membership in the Institute and in the Council the following persons in order that they might organize branch of the Institute:

Mr. Justice Clarke,	Calgary,
Mr. Herbert Greenfield,	Calgary,
Mr. A.E. Bence, K.C.,	Saskatoon,
Professor R. McQueen,	Saskatoon,

The Chairman reported that branches had been formed in Saskatoon and Calgary, and that these branches had chosen the above named as their representatives on the Council.

The Chairman recommended that the Executive Council elect to membership in the Institute and in the Executive Council the following persons in order that they might organize branches of the Institute:

Chancellor H.P. Whidden,	Hamilton,
Mr. F.I. Ker,	Hamilton,
Dr. W. Hamilton Fyfe,	Kingston,
Professor D. McArthur,	Kingston,

This recommendation was agreed to.

4. Report of Secretary.

The Secretary presented his annual Report. (Appendix I.)

(1) Death of Mr. C.P. Howland:

On the motion of Mr. Dafoe and Mr. Massey, the following resolution was adopted:

THAT the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute place on record their appreciation of the very fine contribution made to the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations and to a better understanding of international affairs generally, by Charles P. Howland, late Chairman of the International Research Committee; and their deep regret at his unfortunate death.

(2) Membership:

(a) Membership-at large:

On the motion of Mr. Massey and Col. MacInnes, the following resolution was adopted:

THAT the Executive Committee of the Council be authorized to elect to membership in the Canadian Institute suitably qualified persons who do reside in or in the vicinity of, a city where a unit of the Institute has been established, and who are proposed and seconded by members of the Institute to whom they are personally known. Persons so elected shall be called members-at-large and shall pay their fees direct to the Honorary Treasurer of the Institute. The committee of the nearest branch shall be informed of the election of members-at-large.

(b) Honorary Membership-at-large:

Professor MacKenzie suggested that persons who made large contributions to the funds of the Institute be made honorary members, and that their fees should be paid to Chatham House by the Institute. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

THAT the Council may elect as Honorary Members-at-large such persons as they deem fit for these privileges.

(c) Eligibility of Women to Membership:

The question of the possibility of electing women to membership in the Institute having been raised by Sir Joseph Faavelle, the Council expressed its opinion that it lay within the competence of local units to elect women as members; and that the word "persons" in the resolutions adopted on membership-at-large included women.

(d) Associate Membership for Younger Men:

Some discussion took place on the recommendation of the Secretary that use should be made of the provision in the Constitution for associate membership, in order to elect to the Institute as strong a body as possible of young men of promise. Mr. Dafoe stated that the Winnipeg branch favoured the formation of a separate branch in Winnipeg for the younger men, the Executive of which would be invited to the meetings of Institute; and the Institute would attempt to provide the young men's branch with speakers. Mr. Nelson stated that the Montreal branch had not yet admitted any associate members as it felt there were dangers inherent in electing young men who might not have sufficient grasp of the responsibilities of membership in the Institute. Mr. MacKenzie stated that the Toronto branch had an associate membership of 49, and that without such a large membership of younger men who were willing to do a considerable amount of work, it would be impossible for it to conduct so many study groups. Mr. Wilson stated that the Ottawa branch had followed the example of Toronto in electing 6 associate members, and that this had enabled it to ease to some extent the pressure on it to increase its regular membership.

(e) Special Membership:

After some discussion of the recommendation of the Secretary that the Canadian Institute should consider the advisability of amending the Constitution along the lines of Bye-law No. 14 of the Royal Institute the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Mr. Massey and Col. MacInnes:

THAT the Council advise the branches that in their view it is within the competence of the branches to elect to regular membership,



either without subscription or at a lower subscription, persons of political or intellectual eminence whom the branch might consider to be suitable members; that it might be advisable to follow the example of Chatham House in permitting the names of persons so admitted to be known only to the advisory Council of the branch; and that the branch would be responsible for the necessary dues to the Royal and Canadian Institutes.

(f) Transfer of Membership:

After some discussion in which the members of the Council expressed their view that there should be no infringement of the autonomy of the local units, the following resolution was agreed to:

THAT in the opinion of the Executive Council, any member of the Canadian Institute who moves from one city to another in which there is a unit of the Institute, is entitled to retain membership in the branch to which he had been elected until received on application as a member of the unit in the locality in which he is resident; and THAT the Council express their approval of the practice which has developed in several branches of receiving as members those who are members of other branches; and THAT they express their hope that this practice be generally adopted by all the branches.

(3) Imperial Conference Dinner:

The Council expressed to the Ottawa branch its great appreciation of the work that that branch had done in giving a dinner during the Imperial Economic Conference on behalf of the Canadian Institute, to the officers and members of the Royal and allied Institutes of the Dominions.

(4) Bulletin:

After some discussion, in which Mr. C.A. Bowman expressed his hope that every economy should be practised in the sending out of literature, it was agreed on the motion of Mr. Dafoe:

THAT further Bulletins should be issued by the Secretary similar to that sent out on the 10th of December.

(5) Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations:

The Secretary reported that the next session of the Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations would be held in London during the week commencing on Monday, the 29th of May, 1935, under the proposed chairmanship of Sir Arthur Salter; and that the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation had extended an invitation to the Canadian Institute to be represented at this meeting by two or three delegates. It was agreed to leave the question of representation at this Conference in the hands of the Executive Committee, with the understanding that the Institute should incur no expense by such representation.

(6) Parliamentary Branch of the Institute:

Considerable discussion took place on the recommendation of the Secretary that a Parliamentary branch of the Institute should be established. In reply to a question by Mr. Nelson, the Secretary stated that the recommendation in his report that an endeavour should be made "to increase the number of members in the Federal Parliament who are members of the Canadian Institute", meant, not that the Institute should endeavour to have its members elected to Parliament, but that it should endeavour to have members of Parliament elected to the Institute.

Mr. Wilson suggested that until a Parliamentary branch were established, the Ottawa branch should be informed of the election to membership in a local unit of any member of Parliament, so that it might extend invitations to such members to attend its meetings during the session.

After further discussion, on the motion of Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Massey, the following resolution was adopted:

THAT the Executive Council approve of the formation of a Parliamentary branch, the Secretary to co-operate in the formation of such a branch with the Ottawa branch of the Institute.

5. Report of Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. Macdonnell presented the report of the Honorary Treasurer for the year 1932. He stated that a misunderstanding had arisen with the Institute of Pacific Relations with regard to the Canadian contribution for the years 1932 and 1933. At a meeting of the Pacific Council on November 3rd, 1931, attended by Mr. Massey, a resolution had been passed approving of a budget according to which Canada was allocated \$7,500.00 for 1932 and 1933. The Council, however, at their meeting on January 29th, 1932, had agreed to send not less than \$5,000.00, and at the meeting on September 21st, 1932, had budgeted for a grant of \$5,000.00 for the year 1933. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Massey and Mr. Birks agreed that no pledge had been given at the meeting of the Pacific Council on November 3rd, 1931. After further discussion, on a motion by Mr. Birks it was agreed:

THAT the Honorary Treasurer should write to Mr. Loomis expressing the regret of the Council that a misunderstanding had arisen and stating that the Canadian Council did not see their way clear to increasing their contribution for 1932 and 1933 above \$5,000.00 (Canadian)

Mr. Macdonnell introduced the draft budget for 1933. After some discussion the Council passed on to a consideration of the financial implications of the report of the Programme and Research Committee which was presented by Professor Norman MacKenzie.

Following this Mr. Macdonnell raised two questions of principle. The first was whether the Council should pay the expenses of certain delegates and observers to the two conferences; and the second was whether the Council should extend hospitality to the delegates to the Toronto conference. It was decided that a fund of \$1,000.00 should be set aside for paying the expenses of delegates, of which \$750.00 should be allocated to the Banff Conference, and \$250.00 to the Toronto Conference, on the understanding that this division could be changed; and that this fund

\$1,000.00 should be kept as a reserve, the grants to individual delegates being dealt with according to the special circumstances of each individual case, the responsibility falling in the main on the members of the local units. It was decided to leave in abeyance a decision as to whether the Institute would offer hospitality to the delegates to the Toronto Conference.

Sir Joseph Flavelle stated that the Institute must be careful not to lose its sense of proportion in dealing with these enterprises. It was doing serious and important work and should be prepared to raise whatever money was necessary.

Mr. W.H. Birks, Chairman of the Finance Committee for the Banff and Commonwealth Conferences, nominated the following persons to serve on his committee:-

Mr. F.B. McCurdy,  
Mr. F.N. Southam,  
Mr. A. Savard,  
Mr. R. Smart  
Mr. H.T. Hunter,  
Col. C.S. MacInnes,  
General V.W. Odium  
Mr. J.W. Dafoe,  
Mr. George Fulford.

Mr. J.W. McConnell,  
Mr. Beaudry Leman,  
Mr. F. Bronson,  
Mr. Victor Sifton,  
Mr. J.E. Macdonnell,  
Mr. C. Spencer,  
Mr. H.R. MacMillan,  
Mr. E.J. Tarr,

These nominations were approved of by the Council.

On the motion of Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Massey it was agreed that the salary of Miss Eileen McGill should be increased from \$1,000.00 to \$1,200.00 per annum.

After further discussion the budget as amended was approved by the council. A copy of the budget as amended is attached. (Appendix

#### 6. Report of the Programme and Research Committees.

After some discussion of the nature of the papers which were being prepared for the Banff Conference, the Council considered the suggestions which had been brought forward by the Chairmen of the Programme and Research Committees.

(1) Preparatory Work for Study Groups:

It was decided that action on this suggestion should stand over until the autumn.

(2) Provision of bibliographies and reference libraries, for the Banff and Toronto Conferences:

The Chairman of the Research Committee and the Secretary were empowered to expend not more than \$100.00 for the purpose of providing a reference library for the Banff and Toronto Conferences.

(3) Payment of nominal honoraria to persons who prepare research papers.

It was decided that action on this suggestion should stand over to a later meeting.

(4) Grants-in-aid of Research:

It was decided that action on the first part of this suggestion should stand over to a later meeting.

The Council approved of the latter part of this suggestion: that the Chairman of the Research Committee should ask the International Research Committee for an appropriation from their funds for the purpose of providing grants-in-aid, either for the furtherance of projects suggested by the Research Committee, or for research workers, who submit important projects to the Committee.

(5) Annual Volume of Canadian Studies:

The Committee was authorized to consult with the Royal Society of Canada, the universities and other organizations which might be interested in the publication of a Volume of Canadian Studies of International Affairs, in an endeavour to arrange for the publication of such a volume without involving the Institute in any expense.

(6) Radio Broadcasts:

After considerable discussion, Mr. Massey was requested to take up, in its broader aspects, the question of radio broadcasts on international questions with the Canadian Broadcasting Commission, and to report to the committee.

(7) Preparation of paper on Proposals for Trade with the Soviet Union:

The Council approved of this suggestion, on the understanding that it would involve the Institute in no expense.

(8) Annual Statement of the Secretary of State for External Affairs:

The Council approved of this suggestion, Mr. Dafoe being of the opinion that the annual statement of the Secretary of State might be given at an annual banquet of the Institute in Toronto held on the same day as the annual meeting of the Council.

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8. Institute of Pacific Relations Conference at Banff:

(1) The Chairman presented the Report of the Committee on the Selection of Delegates. The following delegates had been appointed by the branches:

Mr. John Imrie (Edmonton)  
Hon. F. B. McCurdy, (Halifax)  
Mr. Geo. C. McDonald, (Montreal)  
Mr. C. A. Bowman, (Ottawa)  
Col. A. C. Garner, (Regina)  
Mr. Hugh Macdonnell (Toronto)  
Dr. E. W. Riggs, (Vancouver)  
Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C., (Winnipeg)

No appointments had yet been made by the branches in Calgary and Saskatoon. If new branches were formed in Hamilton, Kingston, Quebec, St. John and Victoria, each branch would be entitled to a delegate. As the total Canadian delegation was to be thirty, the delegates-at-large would number about fifteen.

After some discussion the Council, on the motion of Mr. Dafoe, expressed their approval of the Committee's recommendation that the following persons be appointed as delegates-at-large:-

Sir Robert Borden, Honorary President;  
Hon. N. W. Rowell, President;  
Hon. Vincent Massey, Vice President, and Chairman of  
Coordinating Committee;  
Mr. John Nelson, Hon. Secretary, and Chairman of  
Reception Committee;  
Prof. N. MacKenzie, Chairman Research Committee, and member of  
International Research Committee;  
Mr. D. B. MacRae, Chairman of Publicity;  
Sir Robert Falconer,  
Dr. R. C. Wallace.

It was further agreed that Mr. C. J. Burchell, Chairman of the Programme Committee for the Conference; Mr. W. M. Birks, Chairman of the Finance Committee for the Conference; and Mr. Beaudry Leman, Vice President should be invited to attend as delegates-at-large.

On the Chairman's request, the members of the Council suggested further names of persons from which the remaining appointments might be made. The Council then agreed that the appointment of the remaining delegates should be left in the hands of the Nominating Committee.

(2) Chairmanship of Publicity Committee:

The Chairman stated that Mr. Dafoe had been unable to accept the chairmanship of the Publicity Committee, and that Mr. D. B. MacRae had been invited to take his place, and had accepted the invitation. The Council expressed their approval of this appointment.

(3) Entry of Delegates to Canada:

The Secretary read a letter which had been written to Mr. Rowell by Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, on January 18th, 1933, which stated that the Department of Customs and Immigration desired to co-operate fully in the necessary arrangements for facilitating the admission to Canada of delegates to the Banff Conference. Mr. Massey felt that it was still not clear that the Departments understood the nature of the arrangements which the Council hoped that they would adopt. Mr. Rowell was requested to make sure that no ambiguity remained.

(4) The Alpine Club of Canada:

The Secretary read a letter dated September 6th, 1932, from the Chairman of the House Committee of the Alpine Club of Canada to Mr. Rowell in which the Alpine Club expressed its desire to extend the privileges and courtesies of the Club House in Banff to delegates and their friends attending the Banff Conference. The Secretary was requested to thank the Alpine Club for this invitation and to communicate it to Mr. Loomis.

(5) Representation of the League of Nations Secretariat:

The Secretary read a letter dated November 10th, 1932, from Sir Eric Drummond to Mr. Rowell, in which Sir Eric expressed his hope that it would be possible for the Secretariat to take advantage of the invitation that it should be represented at the Banff Conference, inasmuch as it attached real importance to the maintenance of close relations between the Pacific Conference and the Secretariat of the League.

(6) Other Matters:

The Chairman reported that Dr. Arnold Wolfers, Director of the Deutsche Hochschule fur Politik, would attend the Banff Conference as an observer. In all probability the conference would be attended by one or two members of the French Committee for Pacific Studies as observers, and by observers from the Netherlands. It was still uncertain whether the Soviet Union would be represented, but it was possible that they might send two delegates.

On the motion of Col. MacInnes and Mr. Massey, the Council expressed their hope that the Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations would invite the delegates and observers from South Africa and the Irish Free State who were attending the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, to be observers at the Banff Conference

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8. British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto.

(1) Place of Meeting:

The Chairman reported that Mr. Macadam had requested that the Council postpone making their decision on the place of meeting of the conference. The Council agreed to this request, but were unanimous in stating their very definite preference for the University of Toronto. Mr. Rowell stated he would communicate the views of the Council to the Committee at Chatham House when he visited London in March.

(2) Selection of Delegates and Observers:

The Chairman reported that the Committee for the conference had agreed that the Canadian Institute should appoint seven delegates to the Toronto Conference, and eight observers, in place of five delegates and ten observers. At the meeting of the Council on September 21st, 1932, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Rowell and Mr. Dafoe had been appointed as delegates. The recommendation of Mr. Rowell that Mr. Massey and Mr. Ernest Lapointe should also be appointed was agreed to. It was decided to leave the appointment of the two remaining delegates with Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Rowell.

The Chairman brought to the attention of the Council a list of persons from which the eight Canadian observers might be chosen. At his request the members of the Council made further suggestions. The Council agreed that the selection of observers should be left to the nominating Committee for the Banff Conference.

(3) Appointment of Chairmen of Committees:

The Chairman reported that Col. O.M. Biggar had been unable to accept the chairmanship of the Programme and Research Committee. He recommended that Professor Chester Martin should be requested to accept this appointment. This was agreed to.

The Chairman suggested that Mr. H.T. Hunter should be requested to accept the chairmanship of the Committee on Physical Arrangements. This was agreed to.

It was decided to leave the selection of the chairman of the Hospitality Committee to Mr. Rowell and Col. MacInnes, and to leave the selection of the chairman of the Coordinating Committee to Mr. Rowell and Mr. Macdonnell.

♦(4) Agenda:

The Chairman stated that in memoranda prepared by Sir William Harrison Moore and Mr. P.D. Phillips, of the Victorian branch of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, the suggestion had been made that the Agenda of the Commonwealth Conference should be amended. He read portions of the memoranda to the Council. The Secretary had received comments on these memoranda from Dean P.E. Corbett, Mr. J.W. Dafoe, Mr. John Imrie and Prof. F.R. Scott, which he read to the Council. The Chairman informed the Council of the reply which he had given to a suggestion for the amendment of the agenda which had emanated from South Africa, and which had been communicated to him by Prof. C.A. Manning. He also gave the substance of his discussions with Sir Robert Borden and Lord Lothian on the South African and Australian proposals. After some discussion the following resolution was passed:

THAT the Council, having carefully considered the Australian memoranda, are still of the opinion that the agenda as printed, subject to certain modifications which might be made by the Conference Organizing Committee, should stand.

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9. Name of the Institute:

Considerable discussion took place on the suggestion that permission should be sought to change the name of the Institute from "The Canadian Institute of International Affairs", to "The Royal Canadian Institute of International Affairs".

The Secretary was requested to ask the branches for their opinion of this proposal, and in writing them to state that the opinion of the Council appeared to be favourable.

No action was taken on the suggestion that the Institute should be incorporated.

10. Other Matters:

(1) American Academy of Political and Social Science:

The Secretary read a letter dated January 20th, 1933, from the American Academy of Political and Social Science inviting the Canadian Institute to appoint one to three delegates to the annual meeting of the Academy in Philadelphia on April 7th and 8th. It was decided to leave the appointment of a delegate in the hands of the President and Secretary.

(2) Reports from Branches:

Advantage was taken at the dinner at the York Club, given by the Chairman to the members of the Council, to receive reports on the work of the branches, from Mr. J.W. Dafoe, Dr. H.F. Munro, Mr. Victor Sifton, Mr. Arthur Savard, Mr. C.A. Bowman, and Col. MacInnes.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 P.M.

Escott Reid,  
Secretary.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

31st May, 1933.

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee,  
held May 9th, 1933.

Notices of formation of branches in Hamilton  
and Kingston.

*With the Secretary's Compliments*

43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO



MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

held Tuesday, May 9th, 1933  
at 11 a.m. in the office of  
the Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C.,  
38 King Street West, Toronto.

PRESENT: Mr. Rowell (in the Chair); Hon. Vincent Massey;  
Sir Joseph Flavelle; Mr. J.M. Macdonnell;  
Professor Norman MacKenzie, and Mr. Escott  
Reid (Secretary).

The following regretted their inability to  
attend the meeting: Sir Robert Borden;  
Mr. Beaudry Leman; and Mr. W.M. Birks.

I. COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE:

(1) Financial arrangements: The Chairman reported on the financial arrangements for the conference which had been made by Chatham House. On application from the Royal Institute the Carnegie Foundation had granted to the Canadian Institute of International Affairs the sum of \$17,500.00 for the travelling and accommodation expenses of those attending the conference from overseas. Before Chatham House had learned that the Canadian Institute was the recipient of the grant, they had made certain allocations. The Chairman had given his approval of these but asked Chatham House that the allocation of the remainder of the grant be held over until he had referred the matter to the Canadian Council.

After some discussion the Chairman's action was ratified and the allocation of the remainder of the grant was left in the hands of the Chairman and the Treasurer.

Mr. Macdonnell reported the progress that had been made in raising the budget for the year.

(2) Place of Meeting: It was decided that the conference should be held at the University of Toronto. The Secretary was requested to make the necessary arrangements, the understanding being that any delegates who stayed at hotels should do so at their own expense while the delegates who stayed at the university should be guests of the Canadian Institute.

(3) and (4) Appointment of remaining delegates and alternates: Mr. Massey reported that the Hon. Ernest Lapointe had not definitely refused to become a delegate to the conference. Mr. Massey was requested to urge Mr. Lapointe to accept.

The appointment of the remaining alternates and secretaries was left over until a later meeting.

(5) Relations with the Press: Action on this was held over until a later meeting.

(6) Local Reception and Hospitality Committee: It was decided to ask Dr. Cody to become chairman of this committee.

## II. BANFF CONFERENCE:

(1) Appointment of remaining delegates: After some discussion it was decided to ask Mme. Pierre Casgrain and Mrs. Plumptre to accept appointment as delegates of the Canadian Institute. If Mme. Casgrain were unable to accept, the invitation should be extended to Mme. Fremont; and if Mrs. Plumptre should be unable to accept, the invitation should be extended to Miss Kydd.

The Chairman pointed out that none of the delegates who had already been appointed were of French descent. The committee agreed that it was essential that at least two French-Canadians should be included in the delegation. The Secretary was requested to visit Montreal and Quebec in an endeavour to secure two suitably qualified French-Canadians; and at the same time to take steps leading to the formation of a branch in Quebec City. He was advised to discuss this matter with Mr. Wilfred Bovey in Montreal.

Professor H.F. Angus of Vancouver was appointed as a delegate-at-large. The appointment of the remaining delegates was left with the nominating committee.

(2) Appointment of secretaries: Messrs. Soward, Glazebrook, G.M. Smith, Plumptre and Inch were appointed as secretarial assistants and round table recorders.

(3) Nomination of round table leaders, etc.: The committee nominated the following to serve as round table chairmen: Mr. Massey, Sir Robert Falconer, Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Geo. MacDonald, Mr. E. J. Tarr, and Dr. R. C. Wallace.

It was decided to hold over the appointment of alternates to representatives on the Pacific Council, and on the International Programme and Research Committees, until a later meeting.

(4) Programme and Research Committees: The Secretary reported that the Canadian papers, a list of which had been furnished to the Council at its last meeting, were being prepared, and that he had every reason to believe they would all be written.

(5) Entertainment Committee: After some discussion of Mr. Imrie's plans for entertainment at Banff, the Secretary was requested to write him saying that the committee had considered the possibility of providing \$1,200.00 for the expenses of his committee, but did not have the money on hand yet and did not wish to pledge themselves for the time being. The committee expressed its agreement with Mr. Imrie's proposal that the Canadian Institute should bear the cost of golf and swimming-pool fees at Banff.

### (6) Reception and Routing Committee:

(a) The Secretary was requested to interview the Customs and Immigration Departments at Ottawa in order to make certain that the entry of delegates to Canada would be facilitated in every way possible.

(b) The Secretary was requested to ask Mr. Nelson, chairman of the committee on the reception and routing of delegates, to appoint a secretary to his committee.

(7) Status of non-delegates at conference: The Chairman reported on his conversations with members of the American Council on the status at the conference of members of the Canadian Institute who were not attached to the delegation. The opinion of the American Council was that the attendance at the conference of anyone who was not a delegate should be discouraged. The Secretary was requested in consultation with the Chairman to write to the branch secretaries of the Canadian Institute informing them that the Programme Committee for the conference was planning to hold only two general evening meetings; and that the other evenings would be devoted to informal, unofficial meetings. In accordance with custom, attendance at the round tables would be restricted to delegates and there would consequently be only the two general meetings open to those who were not delegates. Members of the Canadian Institute were cordially invited to attend these two general meetings, one of which would be the opening banquet and reception. (Appendix A)

(8) Publicity: The committee approved of the suggestion that speeches given at the opening banquet should be broadcasted, and that during the conference a series of broadcasts should be arranged. The Secretary was requested to interview the Chairman of the Broadcasting Commission on this matter.

Further discussion on publicity was left over until a later meeting.

### III. LONDON CONFERENCE of I.S.S.I.R. :

The committee approved the appointment of Professor H.A. Innis as delegate of the Canadian Institute to the London Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations.

The Meeting adjourned at 12.30 P.M.

ESCOTT REID,  
Secretary.

43 St. George Street, Toronto.  
31st May, 1933.

Memorandum to all Branch Secretaries  
on the status at Banff of members of the Canadian Institute  
who are not attached to the Canadian delegation

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A very difficult problem has been raised because of the natural desire of members of the Canadian Institute who are not attached to the Canadian delegation to attend some sessions of the Banff Conference. If other considerations did not have to be taken into account it would obviously be desirable for as many as possible of the members of the Canadian Institute to come to Banff during the Conference. By arousing their interest and increasing their knowledge of the problems and civilizations of the Pacific the work of the local groups would be greatly stimulated.

There are, however, other considerations which have to be taken into account by the Pacific Council.

The Institute of Pacific Relations has always tried to have the membership of its conferences fairly equally divided between orientals and occidentals. It will be impossible to maintain this valuable tradition this year because the oriental delegations will be smaller than usual. It is nevertheless desirable that the preponderance of occidentals over orientals should not be increased by the attendance at Banff of large numbers of Canadians and Americans. Should the bars be let down for Canadians, the American Council will be faced with almost irresistible demands from its members that they should also be allowed to attend the Conference--and Americans are a very mobile race. In order to assist the American Council, the C.I.I.A. must therefore officially discourage its members from attending the Banff Conference unless they are attached to the delegation as members or secretaries.

The unofficial attitude of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Institute is a different matter. The Institute will be glad to see that any of its members who wish to stay at the Banff Springs Hotel during the sessions of the Conference are given the reduced rate of \$6.00 a day (American plan). This rate will apply only to members and their families. A list of such persons must be supplied to the hotel by the Secretary. Members are therefore requested to let the Secretary know if they expect to stay at the Banff Springs Hotel during the Conference.

As in the past, only delegates and secretaries will be allowed to attend the round table sessions of the Conference, which will be held every morning. The attendance at the evening sessions of the Conference will, as in the past, be open to a less restricted group of people. According to the present plans for the Conference there will, however, be only two such general evening meetings. The other evenings will be given over to informal meetings and ad hoc committees. There will therefore be only two general evening meetings for members of the Canadian Institute to attend unless they are attached to the Canadian delegation.

These two meetings, and the morning session of the first day of the Conference, they are cordially invited to attend. According to present plans the first morning of the Conference will be given over to an address of welcome by the Chairman of the Conference, and a discussion of the purpose of the Conference and the technique of round table discussion. In the evening the Canadian Institute will give a banquet and reception to the whole Conference. Probably four short speeches will be given at this banquet and these will be broadcasted, it is hoped, by the Canadian Broadcasting Commission and by the Columbia and National Broadcasting Systems. Members who are not delegates are requested to let the Secretary know if they wish to attend this banquet.

The other evening sessions will be given over to reports from a representative of each national delegation on significant developments in the work of his unit since the previous conference.

In order that those members of the Canadian Institute who are unable to attend the Conference should derive as great benefit as possible from its sessions, it is proposed to invite the delegates of other countries at Banff to stay in Canada for some time after the Conference, so that they may meet branches of the Canadian Institute. The non-North American delegates will have their railway transportation and if the branches will be responsible for their entertainment while they are visiting them, the cost to the delegates of a tour of Canada should be very small, consisting as it will only of the cost of their berths, meals on trains and incidentals. For some of the delegates the greater part of this could be met by arrangements with the Canadian Clubs. Similar invitations will be extended to the delegates to the Commonwealth Conference.

In order that the general public may benefit from the holding of the I.P.R. Conference in Canada, an effort will be made to arrange a series of six to eight broadcasts of about 20 minutes each during the Conference. Public meetings will also be arranged for the delegates after the Conference though the meetings of the branches will be given precedence over these public meetings.

43 St. George Street,  
Toronto, Ont.

*Escoffier Reid*

May 15th, 1933

THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minutes of a Meeting of  
the Executive Committee  
of the  
Canadian Institute of International Affairs,

held in the office of the Hon. N. W. Rowell,  
38 King Street West, Toronto, on Thursday,  
the 8th of June 1930.

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PRESENT:

The Hon. N. W. Rowell (In the Chair); Sir Joseph Flavelle; Col. C. S. MacInnes; Mr. MacKenzie; Mr. J. H. Macdonnell; Mr. Horace T. Hunter; and Mr. Escott Reid (Secretary).

The following regretted their inability to attend: Sir Robert Borden; Hon. Vincent Massey; and Mr. Beaudry Leman.

I. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

The Minutes of the Executive Meeting held on the 9th of May, 1930, were taken as read and were confirmed. (The Minutes of this meeting had been circulated to members of the Council on the 31st of May, 1930)

II. FINANCE:

Mr. Macdonnell reported on the progress that had been made in raising the annual budget. \$12,095.00 had been received or definitely promised out of the total budget of \$19,600.00. (The budget of \$19,600.00 is in addition to the \$5,000.00 grant from the Massey Foundation and the estimated per capita contribution from members of \$500.00.)

III. COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE.

(1) Financial arrangements:

The Chairman reported that at his request the Carnegie Foundation had sent \$3650 to Chatham House, and \$2,000.00 (U.S.) to the Canadian Institute. This \$2,000.00 (U.S.) had netted \$2,250.00 in Canadian funds. A balance remained in New York of \$1,201.12.

(2) Physical arrangements:

Mr. Hunter, the chairman of this committee, reported that the secretary had written to reserve three houses at Immanuel College, which would accommodate between 30-42 persons; and the Wymilwood Residence, which would accommodate between 12-18 persons. Arrangements had been made by which the Residence at 137 Bloor Street could be reserved on the 15th of August; this Residence would accommodate nine delegates. Rooms would also be reserved at the Alexandra Palace Hotel.

The meeting expressed its concurrence with this report and it was decided that the final determination of the number of rooms to be reserved at the Alexandra Palace should be left over until the arrival of Sir Campbell Stuart.

The Chairman suggested that it might be desirable for the out-of-town members of the Canadian delegation to be entertained at the expense of the Canadian Institute in the same residences as the overseas delegates. The decision on this matter was left over until a later date when the financial condition of the Institute could be determined.

(5) Hospitality Committee:

The Secretary reported on the personnel and tentative plans of the committee. The personnel consisted of the following: Dr. H. J. Cody, (Chairman), Dana Porter (Secretary), Sir Robert Falconer, Mr. Massey, Col. C. S. MacInnes, Mr. Bickersteth, Mr. J. R. Gilley, Mr. Campbell-McInnes, Lady Falconer, Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Rowell, Mrs. H. T. Hunter, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mrs. H. D. Warren.

The tentative plans of the committee were discussed, but final action was left until the committee should report. Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Grant were added to the committee.

(4) Appointment of alternates.

The meeting approved of the invitations which had been extended to Professor W. P. M. Kennedy, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., Mr. Brooke Claxton, Mr. E. J. Tarr, K. C., and Mr. J. M. Macdonnell.

The appointment of the remaining alternates was left in the hands of the Secretary who was to consult with the officers in Toronto.

The hope was expressed that Mr. Ernest Lapointe would be able to accept an appointment as delegate to the conference, and that the French-Canadian alternates should be Mr. Louis St. Laurent, K. C., and Mr. Onesime Gagnon, M. P.

In respect of the appointment of French-Canadians as delegates and alternates, the Secretary was requested to keep in touch with Mr. Dafoe and Mr. Massey.

(5) Appointment of secretaries:

The meeting, after discussing the list of persons who might act as secretaries to the Conference, decided to leave the matter of their appointment in the hands of the Secretary, in consultation with the officers in Toronto.

(6) Relations with the Press.

The meeting decided to leave the matter of relations with the press to the discretion of Mr. J. W. Daffoe, the chairman of that committee.

(7) Overseas delegates:

The Chairman read to the meeting the latest list of the overseas delegates to the Conference.

IV. BANFF CONFERENCE.

(1) Appointment of delegates:

The Chairman informed the meeting of his own and Sir Robert Borden's inability to attend the Conference. It was therefore necessary for the Canadian Council to suggest to the Pacific Council a Chairman of the Conference, and to appoint a Chairman of the Canadian delegation. The Chairman had asked Sir Robert Falconer if he would permit the Canadian Council to nominate him for the chairmanship of the Conference. This nomination had been approved by Mr. Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of the Pacific Council. The committee approved of this action.

The committee decided to ask Mr. E. J. Tarr, K. C., to act as Chairman of the Canadian delegation, and as representative of the Pacific Council; and to ask Dr. R. C. Wallace to act as alternate on the Pacific Council.

The committee approved of the invitation which had been sent to Mr. Percy Bengough of Vancouver, a vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The committee approved of grants in aid of expenses of certain delegates up to a total of \$350.00.

The committee agreed to ask the following to serve as delegates: Mr. H. R. Macmillan, Vancouver; Mr. Robert England, Winnipeg; and either the Hon. Charles McCrae or Mr. W. B. Rundle, Toronto.

Mr. Macdonnell was requested to see Mr. Vaillancourt of Montreal to ask him whether he would accept a position as delegate to the Banff Conference.

It was decided to leave the appointment of an alternate to Mr. Burchell on the Programme Committee to the Secretary, who was to discuss the matter with Professor MacKenzie.

(2) Appointment of secretaries:

The Chairman reported that Mr. J. Ross McLean of Ottawa had been invited to become secretary of the Routing of Delegates committee; that Mr. H. R. Jackman of Toronto had been invited to become a secretary of the Canadian delegation. The committee expressed its concurrence with these appointments; and agreed to extend an invitation to Mr. Alan Gibbons of Toronto to act as a secretary of the Canadian delegation.



(3) Entertainment Committee.

The Secretary reported that Mr. Imrie, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, wished to have the advice of the Executive Committee on the desirability of serving wines at the opening dinner at Banff given by the Canadian delegation. After some discussion the Committee agreed unanimously that wines should not be served.

(4) Broadcasting.

The Secretary reported that he had interviewed Mr. Charlesworth, Chairman of the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, and that he had been favourable to the proposal that speeches given at the opening dinner should be broadcasted, but that the Commission had not yet definitely decided to accept the proposal. The committee was unanimously of the opinion that the Commission should be urged to make this provision.

(5) Admission of New Members to I. P. R.

The Chairman reported that there was a possibility that Manchukuo might request the Pacific Council at the Banff Conference for admission into the I. P. R. The Committee decided to inform Mr. Tarr, their representative on the Pacific Council, that unless Manchukuo were given international recognition by the time the Conference was held, and her application were consented to by both China and Japan, no action should be taken on this application.

V. APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SECRETARY: I. P. R.

The Committee, being informed of the possibility of the American Council proposing Mr. E. C. Carter for the General Secretaryship, decided that if the American Council did present Mr. Carter's name, the Canadian Council would approve of Mr. Carter's appointment.

VI. FUTURE POLICY OF I. P. R.

As there was not time to consider this matter, the committee decided to request the Secretary to circulate the memorandum on the future policy of the I. P. R. to members of the committee, asking for their comments. (Appendix A.)

VII. PROPOSED GRANT FROM INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Professor MacKenzie stated that he wished to ask the International Research Committee for a grant of \$2,000.00 in aid of the expenses of publishing a collected volume of Canadian Research papers, and a further grant of \$3,000.00 for grants in aid of such research projects as were approved by the officers of the International Research Committee.

The Executive Committee authorized Professor MacKenzie to make this request, on the understanding that the grants were not conditional on any money being raised by the Canadian Institute.

VIII. PROGRAMME FOR SIXTH I. P. R. CONFERENCE.

It was decided to defer consideration of this matter until a later meeting.

IX. FORMATION OF BRANCH IN QUEBEC CITY.

The Secretary reported that on his visit to Quebec City, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, had given a luncheon at which he had met some twelve persons, and that at this luncheon it had been decided to form a branch of the Institute in Quebec City. This group had appointed Col. C. A. Chauveau and Mr. Garon Pratte as their Temporary Chairman and Temporary Secretary, respectively. The Executive Committee expressed its pleasure at the progress which had been made and elected Col. Chauveau and Mr. Pratte to membership in the Institute and in the Council.

X. CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATION OF MR. LEON LALANDE.

Mr. Leon Lalonde, of Windsor, Ont., having been nominated to membership by Mr. Paul Martin and Mr. Escott Reid, and his nomination having been approved of by Mr. Rowell and Mr. Macdonnell, was elected by the Committee as a member-at-large of the Institute.

There being no other business,  
the meeting adjourned at 6 p.m.

43 St. George St., Toronto.  
14th June, 1933.

ESCOTT REID  
Secretary.

APPENDIX A.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM ON FUTURE POLICY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS, LOCATION OF GENERAL SECRETARIAT, AND CONFERENCES, SUBMITTED AS A BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

The Canadian Institute of International Affairs has been asked for its views on the publication and research policy of the Institute of Pacific Relations. As these two subjects are so intimately related it has been thought best to treat them, and other allied subjects in one memorandum.

Guiding Principles: The object of the Institute of Pacific Relations is the scientific study of international affairs in the Pacific. This study is carried on by means of a continuous process of discussion, education and research. The primary purpose of the study is to help the members of the national groups of the Institute of Pacific Relations to understand the forces at work in the Pacific, for these forces must first be understood before they can be directed.

Recommendations on Publication Policy:

- (1) It is suggested that the Institute of Pacific Relations should publish an annual volume of research studies in order that its scientific research may be made more widely known and more easily accessible. Such a volume would bring together the best of the studies prepared during the year by the international secretariat or the national councils.
- (2) It is suggested that the Institute of Pacific Relations should publish: (a) a quarterly journal similar in format and character to "Foreign Affairs"; (b) an annual survey of international affairs in the Pacific similar in format and character to Professor A.J. Toynbee's "Survey of International Affairs".

The cost of these three publications would probably be greater than the present cost of "Pacific Affairs", the net cost of which in 1932 was \$17,143. However, if the new publications became well established the net cost would diminish owing to the income from subscriptions and royalties.

If it is felt that the Institute of Pacific Relations should spend less than \$17,000. on its publications it would be advisable to concentrate upon a quarterly which could be published at that cost. If a further \$10,000. is available it might be possible to publish an annual survey. (The net cost of Professor Toynbee's Survey for 1932 was about £2,000).

Recommendations on Research Policy: A first class research secretary should be appointed who would be in charge of the research work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and of publishing the annual volume of collected research studies. A four or six year policy of research should be outlined by the international research committee somewhat along the lines of the memorandum submitted by Mr. Eggleston in 1931, a copy of which is attached (Appendix B). Projects which fit in with this comprehensive plan should be given preference by the international research committee.

Recommendations on Organization and Location of the Central Secretariat:

The programme on publication and research which has just been outlined could be carried out by a General Secretary, a Research Secretary, an Editor in charge of the Quarterly and Annual Survey, and a Business Manager, with suitable clerical assistance.

It seems probable that the production of a first class quarterly and of an annual survey of international affairs in the Pacific would make it essential that the secretariat be moved from Honolulu to some centre which is in closer touch with the movements and thought of international society. Such centres are London, New York, Shanghai and San Francisco. The disadvantages of London and New York are that residence in either of these cities would make it difficult if not impossible for the members of the Pacific secretariat to maintain a "Pacific" point of view. They would tend to look at Pacific problems as incidental to European problems. It would seem, therefore, that Shanghai is the best centre for the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Recommendations on the Interval between Conferences:

The suggestion made by the Royal Institute of International Affairs that the Institute of Pacific Relations conferences be held every three years instead of every two years should be supported, both on the grounds of economy and because it would allow more time for serious preparation and research. Between the three year conferences a meeting should be held of the Pacific council and the research and programme committees. This meeting might be expanded into a small expert research conference. This conference could draw up the final agenda for the following plenary conference.

CONCLUSION : Throughout this memorandum there has been a latent criticism of "Pacific Affairs" and of the past research policy of the Institute of Pacific Relations which it would be well to state frankly.

The magazine at present does not fulfil either of the two main functions of an Institute publication; it does not make the Institute research work known nor does it provide the members of the national groups with a satisfactory journal. Though its articles are frequently of a high standard the greater part of the magazine is taken up with material of less value. The section on "Current Pacific Trends" might be eliminated since it duplicates work of other bodies, such as the Royal Institute and the Foreign Policy Association; its book reviews and briefs are often valuable but its abstracts of pamphlet and periodical literature might be replaced by a list of titles, authors and sources, and possibly the comment: "good", "fair" or "unimportant". The subscriptions to "Pacific Affairs" in 1932 were only 1214 and a quarterly selling at the same price would probably have as great or a greater circulation.

The main criticism of the research policy of the Institute of Pacific Relations is that it has been too haphazard. A large number of the projects to which grants have been given have been of minor importance and if these were justified at all, the cost should have been met by the national council concerned. Furthermore, many of the best research papers have appeared in pamphlet form only and are not easily accessible. It is therefore difficult for a student of the Pacific to discover such material and to distinguish between those papers which are of permanent and those which are of ephemeral value.

43 St. George Street, Toronto.  
8th June, 1933.

"Norman MacKenzie"

"Escott Reid".

APPENDIX B.

SUGGESTED SYLLABUS OF STUDIES  
for  
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
as basis for  
FUTURE PROGRAMMES AND RESEARCH WORK  
by Hon. F. W. Eggleston, Australian  
member of the Pacific Council of the  
I.P.R.

I. International Relations

General Objective: Study of problems leading to conflict of interest between Pacific States.

Statistical Survey: Map of Pacific.  
Summary of political and economic geography of Pacific,  
(a) population; (b) territory; (c) production; (d) trade;  
(e) system of government and control.

Western Nations and the Pacific:  
summary of interest political and economic; The British Empire and Pacific; Summary of political relations.

Problems likely to be cause of conflict. (b)  
(a) China in relation to other nations; Tariff autonomy;  
(c) Extraterritoriality; (d) Concessions.

China and Japan.

II. Food and Population

Objective of Study: To discuss bearing of economic conditions of Pacific peoples in so far as these economic conditions are likely to affect their international actions - e.g. movements caused by pressure on means of sustenance.

General Survey: Statistical information as to population, production of food, and utilization of land areas capable of development with a view to determining (a) Areas of over-population in relation to food supply; (b) Areas of under-population.

Problems: (a) In what way are the deficiencies due to over-population capable of remedy through better primary production and land utilization so far as the various areas are concerned.  
(b) In what ways can food supplies be supplemented.  
(c) To what extent are various countries under-populated: e.g. Australia; New Zealand; U.S.A.; Canada.

(d) Bearing of standard of living on problems of under-population and problems of over-population.

III. Economic Development

Objective : To discuss how the various international problems between Pacific peoples will be affected by economic development.

Statistical Survey: (a) Foreign trade of Pacific countries; (b) Tariffs; (c) Communications and shipping; (d) Capital for development.

Problems:

(a) In what way can the deficiencies of over-populated countries be rectified by economic development in form of-

1. Imports and exchange of sources;
2. Internal development - public works, roads, etc.

(b) How should the capital for such development be supplied -

1. State loans; 2. Private enterprise; 3. Co-operative effort.

(c) In what way may the under-populated countries be developed so as to hold greater populations - kinds of economy -

1. primary; 2. secondary (production). 3. commerce.

How should the capital be supplied.

(d) Problem of tariffs; Economic restrictions and discriminations -

1. for both types of countries mentioned; 2. for dependencies; 3. generally.

(e) Improvements in shipping; communications for whole area;

1. Shipping lines; 2. Aviation; 3. Postal; 4. Wire and Wireless.

IV. Industrialization,

Objective: To discuss how Pacific countries can adjust their problems by improving their capacity through industrial development.

Statistical Survey: of industrial activity in Pacific; Details of production quantities structure of industry.

Problems:

(a) Can over-populated countries improve their standards by industrialization, and if so -

(b) What should be the structure of the industrial organization -- should it be purely capitalistic or on lines of small industry.

(c) How will an industrialization of the East bear on world productions.

(d) What conditions should be imposed on industrialization to prevent abuses.

(e) To what extent should undeveloped and under-populated countries industrialize or concentrate on primary production and development.

Are development and industrialization inconsistent.

V. Migration

Objective: To discuss whether the International problems in the Pacific areas can be relieved by migration.

Statistical Survey and Data: (1) Racial composition of various populations; (2) Population movements of various countries.

Problems: A..(1) Can densely populated countries relieve their problems by emigration; (2) If so in what way should such migration be directed.

B..What countries would benefit by increased population, i.e. are under the optimum.

C..What causes are obstructing migration: (1) Communications; (2) Racial Clash; (3) Differences in economic standard. Are such causes legitimate or can they be modified or ameliorated.

D..What is the bearing of the standard of living as inducing emigration - retarding immigration.

VI. Cultural Contacts:

Objective: To encourage among Pacific peoples a knowledge of each other and their respective cultures with a view to beating down barriers, easing other problems and improving their relations.

Survey and Data:(1) Statement from each country of objects of art in museums and galleries; (2) Statement from each country of study of languages and culture of other Pacific peoples; (3) Educational interchange - (a) Students studying in Pacific countries; (b) interchange of professors (c) Lectures, etc. (4) Missions in Pacific area; (5) Publications of (a) news; (b) opinions and criticisms among Pacific countries. (6) Visits of traders, public men, students.

Problems: (a) What steps can be taken to improve knowledge and appreciation by members of Pacific countries of the cultures and opinions of other Pacific communities: (i) by educational interchange, (ii) by dissemination of views and opinions, (iii) by visits, (iv) in any other ways. (b) What should be the policy-inspiring Missionary activity.

VII. Control and Development of Subject and Backward Races:

Objective: To discuss the best method of development of races not yet capable of self-government so as to enable them to become politically and economically self-determining.

Data: Political geography of Pacific Islands; Statistics showing government of various areas: racial composition, trade and economies, position, ethnological survey.

Problems: (a) What elements in the present organization of native tribes are of permanent value in development; (b) What are the economic potentialities of the various areas - 1. in relation to trade, 2. in relation to native capacity and labour supply; (c) What medical and ethnological considerations should affect efforts to develop native faces; (d) how would capital be best applied for development; (e) To what extent can extra labour or migration assist development, and what problem of racial clash would follow from settlement of alien labour; (f) What form of

economic organization should be adopted for development -  
(i) plantation system, (ii) peasant proprietorship of natives or migrants, (iii) land tenures; (iv) protection of native interests; (g) political control and the position of white settlers, (h) The Mandate System.

VIII. Diplomatic Arrangements, or, International Organization in the Pacific,

Object: To discuss proposals for international organization and control of forces existing in the Pacific.

Survey: Statement of existing diplomatic machinery in the Pacific -  
(1) List of diplomatic offices, (2) Description of consular system.

Statement of the activities of League of Nations in the Pacific.  
Other international organizations and conferences in the Pacific.  
Pacific armaments - (i) armies; (ii) navies; (iii) bases; (iv) airforces.

Problems: (1) Can any beneficial results be obtained by integrating the diplomatic machinery from the Pacific area. (a) by League of Nations organization in Pacific, (b) by some alternative organization, (c) by special conferences of nations, interested in the Pacific, (d) by special development of the Kellogg Pact in the Pacific area, (e) by agreements for compulsory arbitration.

(2) What are the special strategical problems of the Pacific area and how do the laws of war, naval and military, affect the operations of military or naval forces in this area, and do such considerations suggest any measure of disarmament in the report.

(3) Can the mandate system be applied to all Pacific Islands or at any rate provisions preventing fortifications, and arming and military service of native peoples.



**DOCKET ENDS:**

MINUTES, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL