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INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

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1928-1932

# PACIFIC AFFAIRS

ELIZABETH GREEN

*Editor*

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Vol. V

January-December

1932

PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

HONOLULU, HAWAII

1641 S. BERETANIA STREET

# Pacific Affairs

JOURNAL OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

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Complete personnel of the Canadian Party.

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Hon. N. W. Rowell and Mrs. Rowell  
Sir John and Lady Aird  
Mrs. Cameron and child  
Miss Aird  
Horace T. Hunter and Mrs. Hunter  
Professor George Wrong  
Col. C.S. MacInnes  
Major Craufurd Martin  
A.J. Brace and Mrs. Brace  
Professor Wallace  
Miss Madge Edgar, Secretary.

MONTREAL:

W.M. Birks, Mrs. Birks, Miss Lois Birks and Mr. Nobel Birks.  
Col. Gerald Birks and Mrs. Birks.  
John Nelson and Clarence Nelson, Secretary to Col. Birks.  
Dr. E. H. Best,  
Francis Hankin,  
Howard Marler, Secretary.

OTTAWA:

L.J. Burpee  
Tom Moore  
Allan B. Plaunt  
Miss Margaret Southam  
John D. Southam.

WINNIPEG:

M.E. Nichols,  
Dr. John MacKay,  
E.J. Tarr

VANCOUVER:

Professor H.F. Angus,  
D.A. MacGregor,  
George Kidd,  
T.W. B. London,  
Lawrence Killam and Mrs. Killam

HALIFAX:

Hon. F.B. McCurdy and Mrs. McCurdy.

Miss Caroline MacDonald was unable to attend and at the instance of the chairman, we added Dr. Bates of Kobe.

\*\*\*\*\*

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INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
HONOLULU, HAWAII

June 21, 1929

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J. MERLE DAVIS, GENERAL SECRETARY

*Associates*

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CHARLES F. LOOMIS, CONFERENCE  
J. B. CONDLIFFE, RESEARCH  
ELIZABETH GREEN, EDITOR  
ISABELLE CLARK, LIBRARIAN  
MARGUERITE C. MILLER, OFFICE MANAGER

CABLE ADDRESS  
"INPAREL"

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Member  
345 McTavish St.  
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 5 which refers to the coming of Dr. Hawking Yen. I hope very much that he will be able to meet you.

I am glad to know by your letter that you are again in Montreal and trust that you have returned with largely renewed vigor and health. I am sure that your many Institute friends will be happy to learn of your return to Montreal.

We are looking forward to a very interesting meeting in Kyoto next October and it is cheering to hear of the earnest preparations that are being made by all of the member groups. We look forward to a strong delegation from Canada.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Merle Davis*

JMD-k

June 5th, 1929.

J. Merle Davis, Esq.,  
General Secretary,  
Institute of Pacific Relations,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Mr. Davis:-

Let me acknowledge receipt  
of your letter of May 17th.

I shall be very glad to see  
Dr. Yen when he comes. I only returned to Montreal  
about ten days ago after an absence of eleven  
months and I have not yet picked up the threads of  
the affairs of the Institute.

I saw a good deal of Lionel  
Curtis during the past year and I know they are  
counting on a good representative delegation from  
Great Britain at the Kioto Conference.

Please remember me kindly to  
your wife, to Mr. Atherton, to Mr. Loomis, to Mr.  
Condliffe, and to any other of my friends in  
Honolulu.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

PACIFIC COUNCIL  
F. W. EGGLESTON, AUSTRALIA  
SIR ROBERT L. BORDEN, CANADA  
DAVID Z. T. YUI, CHINA.  
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TREASURER

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
HONOLULU, HAWAII

June 14, 1929

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT  
J. MERLE DAVIS, GENERAL SECRETARY

*Associates*  
HAWKLING YEN, ADMINISTRATION  
CHARLES F. LOOMIS, CONFERENCE  
J. B. CONDLIFFE, RESEARCH  
ELIZABETH GREEN, EDITOR  
ISABELLE CLARK, LIBRARIAN  
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CABLE ADDRESS  
"INPAREL"

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

Certain recent developments in the Institute of Pacific Relations are lent special significance from the fact that its third biennial conference will be held in Japan next October. Two Oriental associates have joined the Secretariat. Dr. Hawklings Yen brings to the Institute fifteen years of experience in the Chinese Foreign Office. He was China's first representative at the League of Nations, served as Secretary of the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Disarmament Conference and was Secretary of the International Tariff Revision Commission in Peking. He is a Ph.D. in Political Science (Columbia University) and was for a time President of Tsing Hua College, Peking. Mr. K. Yamasaki joins the Institute from the background of diplomatic service. He was Consul General in Hawaii, 1921-'24 and Japan's Minister to Peru from 1925-1928.

Dr. Chester H. Rowell, of Berkeley, has been secured for six months as director of the Information Department and will have charge of the publicity of the Kyoto Conference.

The research of the Institute has been given \$60,000 by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to be used during 1929 and 1930. A further \$50,000 is promised for the same period on condition that \$75,000 be secured from other sources. Research projects already started are land utilization in China, economic and political studies in Manchuria, food and population in Japan, Chinese immigration in Malaya and cultural studies in Japan.

The third conference of the Institute will grapple with some of the most baffling issues that divide the nations of the Pacific, notably those centering in the International situation in Manchuria. With thorough preparation, able personnel of delegates and the desire in all the groups to approach the agenda in the spirit of inquiry and good will, we anticipate a worth while gathering.

A newly formed Pacific Center in Paris has applied for affiliation with the Institute and is planning to be represented



Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
June 14, 1929

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at Kyoto. The provisional Institute Committee in Moscow has promised to send one observer and it is possible that observers will attend from Mexico and the Dutch East Indies. The League of Nations and International Labor Office will be again represented by observers as at the 1927 conference.

With very kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Merle Davis*

General Secretary

JMD-k

HENRY BIRKS & SONS  
LIMITED  
PHILLIPS SQUARE  
MONTREAL

Fifth  
July  
1929

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

Dear Sir Arthur,-

Mr.Hankin is in my office at the moment and John Nelson is pressing us to get your advice as to the composition of the Montreal Group for the Kyoto Conference.

You doubtless are aware that Mr.Rowell will be this year's Canadian Chairman. Prof.Wallace and some one representing the Bankers' Association also go from Toronto, while Principal MacKay and E.J.Tarr, K.C., go from Winnipeg; Ottawa, Vancouver and I think Regina will also be represented.

Thus far Prof. Best, Nelson and myself are booked from Montreal, but we will really count on Mr.Hankin being with us also.

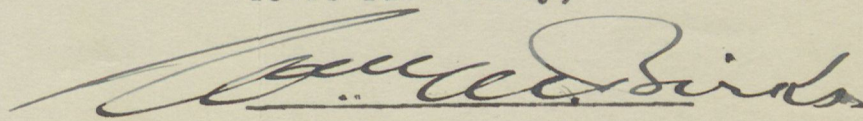
Now what do you think about a McGill representative - a matter which we must leave entirely in your hands? Of course men like Corbett or Waugh would be ideal.

By the by, Nelson tells me that Mr.Gest might consider it a compliment to be asked.

I do not know him, but you will know of his interest in the Orient by his contribution to the McGill Library, and you will also know whether it would be wise to ask him, besides which an invitation coming from you yourself would be appreciated, if you think well of it.

Nelson adds that the matter should really be decided almost at once as it is necessary to complete the bookings.

Yours faithfully,



WMB:M.

July 25th, 1929.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,  
Phillips Square,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Birks:-

Upon my return to Montreal I  
found your letter of July 5th re the Kyoto Conference.

I am glad that you, Messrs.  
Nelson, Hankin and Professor Best will join the  
other representatives from Canada, and particularly  
so that Mr. Rowell will be Canadian Chairman for  
this year. The Conference ought to be decidedly  
interesting, especially in view of the progress  
in the stabilization of China and of the Manchurian  
situation. I should like to let Corbett go and  
shall discuss the matter with him, but he occupies  
a responsible position, being the Professor of Roman  
Law as well as the Dean of the Faculty. His lectures  
constitute the foundation for the Law course and are  
particularly important to beginners. They cannot  
very well be delegated to another.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

C O P Y.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs,

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

2nd August 1929.

Dear John,

In continuation of my letter to you yesterday, I am of course making no arrangements for Canada at all, but am leaving these in your hands. The only thing we have got to be careful about is the itinerary and arrangements for Lord Hailsham, who has strong ideas of his own as to what he wishes to do. I discussed these fully with Mr. Rowell when he was in London, and have communicated to him all Lord Hailsham's opinions on the subject. As Lord Hailsham is the major factor in this matter, the arrangements must be made to fit in with what he agrees to, and it is on this point that I hope you will keep in close touch with Mr. Rowell.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. A. Wyndham.

Acting Secretary.

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

P. S. Curtis says nothing must interfere with his visiting Col. Leonard.

For Sir Arthur Currie.

COPY.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs,

Chatham House,  
10, St. James Square,  
LONDON, S.W. 1.

1st August 1929.

Dear John,

The following of our Kyoto party expect to arrive in Quebec on Saturday, 21st September:

Lord and Lady Hailsham  
Hon. H. A. Wyndham and Mrs. Wyndham  
Dame Edith Lytton  
Lady Craik (her daughter)  
Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Curtis  
Mr. and Mrs. Webster  
Mr. Jowett  
Mr. Coks  
Mr. MacDonald  
Mr. Astor  
Miss Power  
Miss Balfour (travelling with Mrs. Curtis)  
Mr. Sale  
Miss Sale

Mr. Rose follows a week later on the Empress of Scotland.

I have been in communication with Mr. Newton Howell about our arrangements in Canada. Will you please get into touch with him on the subject as he knows all about them, and I had better not start writing to you as well as to him.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed H. A. Wyndham.)

Acting Secretary.

John Nelson Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Co.  
Montreal.

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HON. N. W. ROWELL, K.C., TORONTO, ONT.

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

(Dictated August 5.)  
August 6th, 1929.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

Your long absence from the city until a few weeks ago has made it impossible to keep in touch with developments in connection with the conference of the I.P.R. at Kyoto in which I know you are nevertheless keenly interested.

I had hoped to have a long talk with you on your return but have got caught up in a whirlwind visitation of about sixty Rotary clubs mostly in New York state, which keeps me on the jump every week. I get home only for the weekends. This is particularly unfortunate at this time for so many things have now developed on which we should take council.

I came in today to clean up a lot of accumulated matters in connection with the Kyoto conference only to find you, W. M. Birks and Francis Hsarkin all out of the city. I have to go out to Hudson tonight and will be there for the rest of the week and then start out on another fortnight's travelling.

I am therefore sending you a memorandum of a number of matters of which I think our local group should be advised, as well as one or two matters which relate to you and to McGill personally.

(a) I attach a self explanatory letter from Ed Carter with a paper on the Gest Library. Will you kindly decide what action you think we should take ?

Sir Arthur Currie --2

August 6th, 1929.

I have advised Carter that I think it probable that we shall include it in our data papers if on perusal by you it seems advisable. I have not yet had time to read it and you might let me have it back as promptly as possible so that in case it is to be returned I may give it to Carter and if you think we should use it, I shall take steps to have it printed.

(b) Most of the British party at one time expected to go via Siberia and Manchuria but in the main are now headed this way. I attach a complete list of the British delegation though not all of them, I think, will come this way. The point is that the main party headed by Lord Hailsham will land here about September 22nd. At Rowell's suggestion, I have asked several of the Canadian clubs across Canada to invite Lord Hailsham who was Baldwin's Lord Chancellor to speak. Our groups will doubtless want to look after the party as such and the ladies may want to give some special entertainment to Dame Lyttleton and Mrs. Curtis and any other ladies who are coming. ( I had a letter yesterday from Colonel J. B. Maclean of the MacLean Publishing Company, Toronto, in which he says that as Lord Hailsham has only been married a few months, he will doubtless be bringing Lady Hailsham along, but we have no definite information about this.) Mrs. F. Lewis Slade, head of the National Women's Committee in the Hoover campaign, has asked permission to come up to Montreal to welcome these ladies. I have, of course, told Carter that we shall be delighted to have her do so. I fancy that our group may want to do something collectively under both heads and I am advising you thus early so that you and Birks and Hankin may take what course you think best.

(c) Is there any prospect of Mr. Gest himself going to Kyoto and if not, is there any member of the McGill faculty available. Dr. E. M. Best, Dr. John MacKay and Professor Angus are, as yet, the only University men who will attend though there is a remote possibility of Professor George Wrong and Professor Wallace of Toronto.

I shall be at Hudson, telephone 57, the rest of the week if for any reason you wish to call or write me.

Yours very truly,

jn;kf  
Dictated but not signed.  
Enclosure.

*John Nelson*

*KST.*

August  
Ninth  
1929.

John Nelson Esq.,  
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,  
Montreal.

Dear John:

I have your letter of August 6th with reference to matters relating to the Kyoto Convention.

I had already read Dr. Laufer's paper on the Gest Chinese Research Library at McGill. I can quite understand Carter's saying it was not quite the kind of contribution the American Council expected from Dr. Laufer and also his reluctance in putting it forward as a contribution from the American Council. I believe it is worth publishing and might well form one of your data papers. I am returning it herewith.

Let me now answer your (C). I spoke to Mr. Gest about going to Kyoto. The suggestion pleased him very much and it is possible he may go, but I think it is equally likely that he will find it impossible. He told me to put his name down tentatively with his definite decision to be communicated to me later. I pointed out the urgency of early reservations, and there the matter stands as far as he is concerned.

Regarding McGill representation, I am sorry I cannot agree to Corbett's going. He is Dean of the Faculty of Law and is responsible for the Roman Law course, which is the foundation of all law. Were the convention held in the Spring it would be a different matter, but as it comes right at the beginning of the term it would not be fair to the law students to take Corbett away, and I think that the same thing can be said of Waugh, so that most likely McGill will be unrepresented.

Regarding your (B), certainly we in Montreal must look after the British party when they are here. I have this morning from your Secretary a list of the British Delegation, but that list does not include the name of Lionel Curtis, nor his wife. I wrote Curtis a day or so ago asking him to stay with me when in Montreal and I shall send another note this morning including his wife in the invitation. Curtis said nothing to me when I last saw him or his wife accompanying him to Japan.



John Nelson Esq.,

-2-

I think we may take it that we can provide entertainment for the ladies of the party. I have never met Dame Lyttleton, but I know Eileen Power of the London School of Economics. I also know that Mrs. Webster will accompany her husband. I suggest that you find out from Wyndham, as soon as possible, just what ladies will be in the party.

Personally, I see no necessity for Mrs. F. Lewis Slade, Head of the National Women's Committee in the Hoover Campaign, coming to Montreal to welcome the ladies of the British Delegation. It smacks of over-officiousness and certainly of intrusion, and I would be inclined to tell Carter that Mrs. Slade might very well remain at home. In Montreal we are quite capable of welcoming any ladies who may accompany the British Delegation.

Yours faithfully,

Enc.

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

August 8th, 1929.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I enclose herewith the list  
of the English delegates which I neglected  
to enclose with Mr. Nelson's letter dictated  
August fifth.

Yours faithfully,

*Katherine S. Foster*

Enclosure.

Secretary to Mr. Nelson.

Members of the British delegation to Kyoto, 1929.

Lord Hailsham, former Lord Chancellor in Mr. Baldwin's administration.

Canon Streeter, Canon of Hereford, Queens College, Oxford. Author of many religious works.

Prof. A.J. Toynbee, Professor of International History, University of London.

Dr. Datta of India,

Professor Hinton,

Professor Webster,

G. R. Hudson,

Miss Eileen Power, distinguished historian of the London School of Economics.

Archibald Rose, B. A. Tobacco Company. Was at the siege of Peking. Consul at Chungking and represented the Foreign Office at Tripartite conference re Tibet at Simla. Rank of First secretary, Diplomatic Service.

Hugh Wyndham, former member of Cape Parliament and Acting Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Dame Edith Lyttleton, widow of the late Hon. Alfred Lyttleton.

George S. Sale, M.C., B.A., Son of G. V. Sale, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; partner Sale & Co., London; Director, Sale & Co., Ltd., Japan; Director, F. G. Sale & Sons, Ltd.,

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., son of the Prime Minister.

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August 15th 1929

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclosed, please find List of  
Papers to be read at the Conferences  
of the Institute of Pacific Relations,  
to be held at Tokyo, October 28th to  
November 9th 1929, which I had prepared  
for your perusal.

Very sincerely yours,

*R. de Resillac. Roese*

Enclosure

LIST OF PAPERS TO BE READ AT THE  
CONFERENCES OF THE INSTITUTE OF  
PACIFIC RELATIONS, HELD AT TOKYO  
OCTOBER 28th TO NOVEMBER 9th, 1929

(I) Food, Population and Land Utilization.

- 1) G.L. Wood and P.D. Phillips (Editors), Australia: "The Peopling of Australia," Macmillan, Melbourne, 1928.
- 2) W.J. Hinton, Britain: "Chinese Emigration to Malaya."
- 3) J. Lossing Buck, China: "Rural China."
- 4) C.C. Chang, China: "The Extent of Land Utilization in China."
- 5) C.H. Chen, China: "China's Population Problem."
- 6) C.C. Hsiao, China: "The Economic Development of Manchuria."
- 7) Quentin Pan, China: "Migration in Relation to Food Supply and Land Utilization."
- 8) S. Nasu, Japan: "Population and Food Supply in Japan."
- 9) E.F. Penrose, Japan: "Agricultural Production in Japan."
- 10) E.E. Yashnoff, Manchuria: "Chinese Farming in North Manchuria."
- 11) G.H. Scholefield (Editor), New Zealand: "Studies in New Zealand Affairs."
- 12) A. Petroff, U.S.S.R.: "Migration of Russians from West to the Far East."

(II) Questions Particularly Concerning China.

- 1.) W.P. Ker, Britain: "Chinese Under British Rule in Malaya, Hongkong and Weihaiwei."
- 2) Sir Harold Parlett, Britain: Monograph on Manchuria. Oxford University Press, London, 1929.
- 3) Royal Institute of International Affairs, Britain: Monograph on Shanghai.
- 4) M.J. Bau, China: "The Present State of Tariff Autonomy and Extraterritoriality."

- 5) M.J. Bau, China: "Russian Influence in China."
- 6) L.T. Chen, China: "Translation of Documents on Manchuria."
- 7) Ta Chen, China: "Japanese Emigration to Manchuria."
- 8) C.L. Hsia, China: "The International Settlement of Shanghai."
- 9) Shuhsi Hsu, China: "Studies in the Recent Diplomatic History of Manchuria."
- 10) Shuhsi Hsu, China: "The Status of Germans."
- 11) B.H. Li; Shun Chin Hsiao; Hsueh-feng Pu; S.S. Liu; James Yu; China: "Papers on Manchurian Problems."
- 12) Nankai University, China: Bibliography on Manchuria.
- 13) S.H. Tan, China: "Study of Treaty Relations."
- 14) Y.T. Tsur, China: "The History of Foreign Loans."
- 15) M. Royama, Japan: "Japanese Interests in Manchuria."
- 16) American Council: Revision of J.A. MacMurray: "Treaties and Agreements With and Concerning China," Oxford University Press,
- 17) C. Walter Young, United States: "The Treaty Situation in Manchuria."

(III) Industrialization And Foreign Investment.

- 1) T.F. Gregory and Dennis H. Robertson, Britain: "British Investments in China."
- 2) R.H. Coats, Canada: "Foreign Investments In Canada."
- 3) W.H. Moore, Canada: "Study of Canadian Tariffs."
- 4) Franklin Ho, China: "Studies in Industrialization in Tientsin."
- 5) D.K. Lieu, China: "The Chinese Cotton Industry."
- 6) D.K. Lieu, China: "Foreign Investments In China."
- 7) T.M. Liu, China: "China's National Tariff."
- 8) T.C. Wang, China: "Industrial Areas in Shanghai."
- 9) Japanese Council: Statement on Japanese Tariff Situation.
- 10) Japanese Council: "Japanese Investments In China."
- 11) League of Nations Secretariat: "Technique of Financial Reconstruction." "The Measurement of Tariffs." "The Reduction of Tariff Barriers in Europe."

- 12) American Council: "Statement on the American Tariff Situation."
- 13) E.G. Mears, United States: "San Francisco Shipping."
- 14) C.F. Remer, United States: "American Investments In China."
- 15) Boris Torgasheff: "Coal, Iron and Oil in the Far East."

(IV) Diplomatic Relations In The Pacific.

- 1) Persia Campbell; R.C. Mills; G.V. Portus; (Editors), Australia: "Studies in Australian Affairs," Melbourne, 1928.
- 2) L.J. Burpee, Canada: "The International Joint Commission."
- 3) Ira A. MacKay, Canada: "International Control of Fisheries on the High Seas."
- 4) K. Takayanagi, Japan: "Studies in Diplomatic Relations."
- 5) League of Nations Secretariat : Memorandum on League Activities in the Pacific.
- 6) G.H. Blakeslee, United States: Paper on the General Political Situation in the Pacific.
- 7) J.T. Shotwell, United States: "Diplomatic Machinery in the Pacific."
- 8) J.T. Shotwell, United States: "War as an Instrument of National Policy." Harcourt Brace, N.Y. 1928.

(V) Pacific Dependencies

- 1) Royal Institute of International Affairs, Britain: "Study of the Administration of Pacific Dependencies."

(VI) Cultural Relations

- 1) Hu Shih, China: Monograph on Cultural Relations of East and West.
- 2) Romanzo Adams, Hawaii: "Further Developments in Race Contacts in Hawaii."
- 3) Japanese Council: Symposium on Cultural Influences ( including sections on: Science by Prof. Yamasaki; Education by Prof. Tomoeda; Law and Politics by Prof. Takavanagi; Literature and Drama by Prof. Saito; Religion by Prof. Anesaki; Social Life and Art by Dr. Dan; Economics and Industry by Mr. Inouye; Music by Mr. Komatsu Language by Prof. Takagi.)
- 4) E.C. Carter (Editor) U.S.A.: "China and Japan in Our University Curricula," New York, 1929.

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

February 22, 1930.

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

Dear Sir Arthur,

The attached is an extract from a  
letter of Merle Davis', for your information.

Mr. Davis asked that this decision be  
communicated to the members of the Executive Council  
of the Canadian Institute.

Yours very truly,

*Katherine Foster.*

Att.

Secretary to Mr. Nelson.



January 31st, 1930.

"At the Pacific Council meeting held at Nara on October 26th, 1929, the General Secretary was instructed to decide upon a cable code to be used in communications between the Central Headquarters and the National Councils of the Institute.

After consulting the desires of the various member groups, it is clear that 'Bentley's Code' is quite generally in use in each country and therefore will be adopted as the official code of the Institute.

The latest edition of Bentley's Code is carried by standard book stores or may be ordered direct from the publishers, American Code Company, 206 Broadway, New York, U.S.A., for \$10.00, United States Currency."

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DEPARTMENT

10th, March 1930.

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

Dear Sir,-

We have just been advised by the University of Chicago Press, who are to publish the proceedings of the "Kyoto Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations," that arrangements have been made whereby members of the Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs can secure their copies at a special advance subscription price of \$4.00 per copy, f.o.b. Chicago. The regular published price of the book will be \$5.00. The only condition made in respect to this offer is that all orders must be in our hands before April 30th next. As this offer means that you would have the trouble of passing the book through the Customs and paying duty and sales tax, we write to say that if you wish we shall be glad to take care of your order for you at a special price of \$4.50 post paid, we to clear the book at the Customs and send it on to you post paid from Toronto.

If you wish a copy will you be kind enough to advise us at your earliest convenience so that we may place the order with the University of Chicago Press. As soon as stock is received by us, which we hope will be some time early in June, we will immediately mail your copy to you.

Will you please mark your reply for the attention of the writer.

Yours very truly,

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED.

GER/MS

13th March, 1930.

The Macmillan Company of Canada,  
St. Martin's House,  
70 Bond Street,  
Toronto, 2.

Dear Sirs,

I am enclosing cheque  
from Sir Arthur Currie for \$4.50 to cover  
a copy of the proceedings of the "Kyoto  
Conference of the Institute of Pacific  
Relations", as offered in your letter of  
the 10th of March.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary to Sir Arthur Currie

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Telephone: REGENT 6906-7.

Inland Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS, PICCY, LONDON."

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CHATHAM HOUSE,

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

November 27th 1928

Dear Sir Arthur Currie;

Curtis asks me to send you the enclosed copy of a letter he has written to Sir Joseph Flavelle, but which he does not want to send without your approval.

Would you very kindly let me know if you would see any reason why it should not go, or suggest amendments?

Yours sincerely

*F B Bondello*

General  
Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G. K.C.B.  
Flat 90  
Grosvenor House  
Park Lane

15th November 1928.

My dear Rob,

I got back yesterday in the Mauretania from a seven days' visit to New York. I went over at a few hours notice on an urgent cable from Jerome Greene of Lee Higginson & Co. relying on the belief, which was justified, that he would not press me to come at such short notice without adequate reason.

On arrival, I found that Lyman Wilbur Head of Leland Stanford University and Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, had come to meet me. He is the most intimate friend of Hoover from College days, and likely to be a member of Hoover's Cabinet. He is not to be confused with his less able brother who is Head of the Navy Department.

Greene and Wilbur wanted to explain to me the probable situation which would have to be handled when the next Pacific Conference meets at Kyoto next year. Wilbur had been to China and Japan since I had last seen him, and said that now that a Chinese Government had got into the saddle, the tension of feeling between China and Japan over Manchuria had become dangerously acute. You know the situation; Japan has acquired railways, industrial interests and a command of raw materials, the development of which is vital to her very existence. Japan moreover exercises the right of maintaining the order necessary for the development of her interest with her own troops. Manchuria has therefore been saved from the anarchy which has devastated the rest of China especially Shantung. But the interesting result is that emigration of Chinese into Manchuria has taken place on a scale more vast than any movement of population from Europe to North America in a similar period; it is in millions.

Now there has come into being at Nanking something in the shape of a Chinese Government which makes an indisputable claim to Manchuria as part of China. Moreover, the Chinese Government owns or controls railways in Manchuria and is set upon initiating an economic development of its own in that region to counterbalance economic development by Japan. Both parties will apply to New York for the necessary capital and America will be in the position of having to decide either to back one or other of the two competitors, or to lend equally to both, or to try and evade responsibility by refusing to lend to either. In the latter event, both parties will resort to the European markets in which case grave political decisions will be transferred to this side of the Atlantic.

The National Councils of the Institute of Pacific Relations in China and Japan are both feverishly preparing to thrash out the question of Manchuria at the forthcoming Conference which takes place in Kyoto in October 1929. The Japanese Government is taking no chances, though formally this Conference has nothing to do with Governments. Arrangements have been made that J. Inouye should preside over the Conference as Wilbur's successor. Inouye has been twice Minister of Finance and Chairman of the Bank of Japan. He is to be assisted by Nitobe who served at Geneva under Eric Drummond till eighteen months ago, and is a perfect master of the English language which few Japanese are. Under strict confidence let me add that the Japanese Government are prepared to find the whole expenses of the Conference, but Inouye in loyalty to the non-official character of the organisation, refuses to permit this and has made himself personally responsible for meeting any charges involved.

Wilbur added that the Japanese Group were making a close study of the position of the United States in Mexico and Nicaragua, and of our position in Egypt with a view to justifying their own position in Manchuria. The American line, he explained would be to convince all parties of what is of course the truth, that no American in his senses wishes to absorb Mexico or Nicaragua into the United States. They desire only to develop the natural resources of Mexico and Nicaragua in such manner as will strengthen rather than weaken the sovereign autonomy of their respective governments. (How far the Chinese will find this convincing or escape a feeling that the Americans are selling their

case to the Japanese, I am not prepared to say.) Anyhow the Americans are also preparing their brief with the greatest industry.

Having been put wise on this situation the following people were then brought into the discussion at which I was present and in which I took part: Mr. Perkins and Mr. Boydall both of whom I gathered had played a responsible part as American "observers" in reparation discussions over here; Francis M. Weld of White, Weld & Co.; Norman H. Davis, who was if I remember rightly Secretary of State under Wilson; Frederick Strauss of Seligmans; Raymond B. Fosdick, who is Rockefeller's confidential man; Robert Grant and George Murnane of Lee Higginson; Waddill Catchings, of Goldman Sachs & Co.; Sam Lewisohn; George B. Vincent, who I think presides over the Boards which distribute Rockefeller funds from which the Pacific Conference is partly financed; and T.W. Lamont of Pierpoint Morgans; Dr. Hornbeck, who is in charge of Far Eastern affairs in the State Department, and who accompanied Silas Strawn when he went to China on the Tariff Commission.

The conclusion which emerged from these discussions was that the United States could not afford to allow herself to be represented at this next Conference merely by Sinologists, professors of political economy and representatives of the Missionary Societies. It was agreed that the American party must be strengthened by the addition of men who could speak with authority on behalf of the circles which deal with international finance, industry and commerce.

As I think you know, the Royal Institute of International Affairs were invited to send a party to the Conference which was held at Honolulu last year because it had been found at the previous Conference in 1925 that the affairs of China and Japan could not be discussed to any advantage in the different communities around the Pacific (including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand who were all represented) in the absence of people from Great Britain qualified to speak with knowledge of British policy in the Far East. The invitation was extremely embarrassing, partly because we did not know how to meet the heavy cost of sending a party half-way across the world; still more, because we realised the difficulty of finding people of the necessary weight who could go.

We consulted our members in the Foreign Office and also our members in the City. Our Foreign Office people told us that the Conference was already exercising a marked influence on opinion around the Pacific, and it was up to us to accept the invitation. On this, our City members told us that they would raise the necessary funds, and did so.

We had the good fortune to secure Sir Frederick Whyte to head the party with the result that the same interests which sent us to Honolulu have now sent him to China for a year. Sir William Tyrrell before leaving for Paris told us that our presence at the Honolulu Conference was a definite element in bringing about the marked improvement which has taken place in British relations with China, and added that it was up to us to see that this country was again adequately represented at the forthcoming Conference at Kyoto.

I have returned from New York with the feeling that in these circumstances we cannot afford to go to Kyoto unless the party includes some members who carry real weight in circles which handle banking and also industry and commerce in its international aspects. It is comparatively easy to get retired diplomats, consuls, economic professors, Sinologists and so on to attend a Conference like this, but it is incomparably harder for men who occupy responsible positions in the business world to spare the time to go. I am convinced that in the long run business itself apart from wider political interests will suffer gravely unless these Conferences are attended by men who actually handle the economic factors in their largest expression as distinguished from people who only study them from outside.

It is not essential that the business men who go should have any particular knowledge of Far Eastern problems. The party is sure to include people like Rose, of the British American Tobacco Company who have spent their lives studying China and Japan, so that the first-rate banker or business man will have at his elbow all the technical and local advice he needs. He will travel for some weeks before the Conference with such men. The really vital thing is that the party should include several members who can take part in the proceedings at Kyoto and when they return to London can tell the City what they have learnt in its own language. To come from the general to the particular, the kind of men needed are people like yourself, Brand, Peacock or Tiarks; you will know plenty of others.



Now can you give me any help or advice as  
to how this necessary need can be achieved?

Yours ever,

(Signed) LIONEL CURTIS

R.Holland Martin Esq., C.B.  
46 Thurloe Square,  
S.W.7.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COPY

S.S. MAURETANIA.

November 7-13th, 1928.

Jerome D. Greene Esq.,  
c/o Messrs. Lee Higginson & Co.,  
43 Exchange Place,  
New York City.

My dear Jerome,

I am writing to you in response to your request that on this return journey I would note down the impressions left on my mind by the proceedings of the American Council held at New York, which I have been privileged to attend on your invitation, as developed in the subsequent conversations which have taken place between President Wilbur, Mr. Merle Davis, Mr. E. C. Carter, Mr. Charles Howland, yourself and me.

In these conversations there have been no reserves on the part of any of us. The impressions contained in this letter are my own at the moment of writing and are placed on record merely as a basis for further discussion so that our minds may be better prepared for the decisions which the Pacific Council will be called upon to take in the few days while it is in actual being at Kyoto next year. In these notes I shall treat Hawaii as an integral part of the United States no less than the Bay region.

The Institute of Pacific Relations is the product of a movement initiated in the United States to organise a periodic conference on the mutual relations of communities in the Pacific hemisphere. While such a movement must of necessity be initiated by one nation it has for its object the creation of a system which is genuinely international. The estimates of the I.P.R. for the year 1929 as communicated to the American Council amount to a total of \$150,000 or £30,000. The Pacific Council last year was given to

understand that the undertaking would involve an annual expenditure of about \$85,000 or £17,000.

This starting increase accords with my own experience of such matters. In 1924 the Royal Institute of International Affairs forecasted that the maximum ultimate income which it would require to finance the study of international problems in a manner befitting the importance of the subject was under \$75,000 (£15,000) per annum. In 1928 it was found necessary to revise this forecast to over \$100,000 (£20,000). This is the normal experience of an institution engaged on research. The improvement of its methods increases its power (and also its duty) of extracting truth from the unlimited field it is working. There is something wrong with a university which does not need more revenue than it has.

The conclusion is that if research is to be recognised as the primary function of the I.P.R. or indeed as one of its functions at all, the growth in estimates which has taken place in the course of a single year is likely to be continued in future years. There is no finality in this figure of \$150,000 (£30,000).

In order to defray these estimates it is proposed to raise \$151,000 distributed on two alternative plans:-

Proposed 1929 Income Budgets

	<u>Budget A</u>	<u>Budget B</u>
United States Group	\$100,000	\$110,000
Hawaii	15,000	15,000
Japan	10,000	10,000
Canada	10,000	5,000
Great Britain	10,000	5,000
Australia	2,500	2,500
China	2,500	2,500
New Zealand	1,000	1,000
Philippines		
Korea		
Totals	<u>\$151,000</u>	<u>\$ 151,000</u>

In order to avoid embarrassing fractions, I shall reduce the above figure to \$150,000, the estimate of expenditure, and in my calculations subordinate arithmetical exactitude to simplicity and clearness. I shall also confine myself to Budget B as the plan least out of relation to facts likely to be realised. According to Budget B, the United States is to furnish \$125,000, or roughly  $\frac{5}{6}$ , and all the other units together \$26,000, or roughly  $\frac{1}{6}$ . But the \$125,000 assigned to the American Council includes \$20,000 from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, funds which under the terms of the Trust created by Mr. Carnegie are in the strictest sense of the term internationalised. Under Budget B therefore the funds are to be allocated as follows:-

From the American Council (roughly)	21/30
From all other Councils .....	5/30
From international funds .....	4/30

The money will thus be furnished in the ratio of 21 from American sources, 5 from all other national units, and 4 from international funds. Roughly the percentages work out as 68 America, 18 other national units, and 14 international funds.

In the most improbable event that all these quotas will be paid, the movement will have failed to create an instrument of research which is international in fact as well as in name. The Chinese, Canadians, Japanese, Australians, New Zealanders and British will be in the position of guests, contributing mere gratuities to a fund provided from American sources. To meet his commitments the General Secretary will always be looking to the American Council. A system which is international in name but not in fact puts its members in a false position.

With these difficulties forced on our minds by a study of the estimates, we were led to ask ourselves whether we were, after all, right in assuming that research was the primary

function of the I.P.R. or indeed one of its functions at all. Was not the first and greatest object of the movement to secure that men of business, religion, learning and public affairs from communities in the Pacific should meet every two years to take stock of their mutual relations and exchange ideas and information relative thereto. We agreed to examine this hypothesis and see where it led us.

Our minds have been full of the beneficial work done at Geneva by the Secretariat of the League of Nations in preparing information for the use of its members. We reminded ourselves however that, when in 1919 the nations met in Conference at Paris, they had each relied on their own researches and information. We decided therefore to consider how things would work out in our case if research were regarded as a function proper only to the national councils and the General Secretary and his staff were confined to the duties of:-

- (1) Arranging for the next conference.
- (2) Framing an agenda and taking all other steps necessary to ensure that those who attend it can make the best possible use of the time available.
- (3) Ensuring that each National Unit should know at the earliest possible moment what kind of information each of the other Units is proposing to prepare.
- (4) Securing the earliest possible circulation of information collected by each National Unit to all the others.

We calculated that a Secretariat confined to these functions would cost no more than \$50,000 (£10,000) or at most \$60,000 (£12,000). A Secretariat debarred from research would have no valid reason for expanding its estimates from year to year. Its expenditure should be static, and the National groups would therefore know the annual contribution which their membership would involve. It might be suitable for the American and

United Kingdom groups to contribute in the ratio of 2 to 1 and the United Kingdom and other National groups to contribute in the same ratio as their contributions to the League of Nations. If the United Kingdom contribution were fixed at \$5,000 (£1,000) the United States contribution would then be \$10,000 (£2,000). Contributions from the other National Councils would probably yield at least another \$5,000 (£1,000). At least one third of the total cost of the Secretariat would thus be provided by the members. It may be anticipated that the remainder \$40,000 (£8,000) would be available from the large international funds bequeathed for the promotion of international peace. If once the Pacific Conference acquired the status of a permanent organisation it would be beyond comparison the most important contribution to the peace of the world due to private initiative. Clearly it was to support such movements that these funds were placed in trust; for official bodies like the League of Nations can be financed from public revenues.

The idea at the root of these proposals is that in this federal organisation the function of research should belong to the National Councils only. This means that each project of research would be financed and controlled by one or other of the National Councils. It does not mean that each Council must confine its researches to its own territories. The American Council would still be free to study economic and social questions in China and Japan, just as the Chinese and Japanese Councils would be free to study conditions in the Philippines or Hongkong, Mexico or Egypt. Nor would it prevent the collaboration of two or more groups on one project, as the American, Japanese, Chinese and British Groups are in fact now collaborating.

Moreover there would be no obstacle in the way of a National Council encouraging and financing the research of another National Council if it wished to do so. The records of each National Council would be available to the others and each National Council would be represented at the biennial conferences by those acquainted with the work done by their own National Councils and the projects and programmes, which had been considered. This biennial stocktaking together with the information circulated by the Secretariat under heads (3) and (4) above would be amply sufficient to prevent any overlapping and to initiate joint projects between one or more groups, which they could then most usefully pursue by correspondence between each other without the necessity of interposing an expensive, and it may be in some cases an embarrassing piece of machinery.

The proposed change would mean little more than divesting existing arrangements of their somewhat fictitious character. The projects of research on the programme of the Institute are now almost entirely financed from American sources. Under the plan proposed they would also be controlled and directed as they should be from the United States.

If the function of obtaining whatever information it needs of other countries as well as its own rests with each National Council there is nothing to prevent the results from being rendered available at the earliest possible moment to all the National Councils' members of the Institute. It would rest with the General Secretary to see that each Council was accurately informed of the studies undertaken by all the others, and also to arrange that results would be rendered available to all the others as quickly as possible. Having

nothing to do with conducting research he would none the less be responsible for ensuring that everything discovered by each Council was rapidly circulated to all the others. If for instance the Royal Institute of International Affairs is able to organise the translation of extracts from the Chinese press the General Secretary would see that copies are available for the information of all who desire to read them, just as the Sino-American studies of cash crop farming would be available to all. The American contribution to research would retain the preponderating value and importance which it now has and must always command by reason of the great financial resources available for research in the United States. But the control of these particular studies would be frankly American, and their future development would also be determined by whatever funds the American Council can command for the purpose.

The American contribution though large in proportion is not of course exclusive. The annual "Survey of International Affairs" prepared by our own Institute for the information of the world at large is a valuable aid to those who take part in the Conferences of the I.P.R. Its production entails on the R.I.I.A. a net expenditure of over two thousand pounds per annum.

The future progress of research might we thought be less hampered if made to depend on the initiative, control and financial resources of each National Council. On the other hand we faced the fact that certain projects which some of us had hoped that the I.P.R. would undertake would have to be abandoned or realised in some other way. I will give one instance dear to my own heart. At Honolulu I realised how much more, for linguistic reasons, our Chinese and Japanese friends know about Europe and America than we know about China and Japan.



I felt none the less how difficult it was for them to know what Europe and America really think about China and Japan, unless or until they have countrymen of their own selected by themselves and posted in Europe and America to inform them on the subject. It has since been one of my dreams that the I.P.R. might defray the cost of such observers, and also print quarterly reports from them to their own countrymen on the attitude of Europe and America towards the Orient. I must frankly confess that any scheme for moderating expenditure on the I.P.R. and limiting its future expansion would preclude such attractive projects. The hypothesis under discussion assumes that the periodic conference which the I.P.R. was designed to establish is incomparably the most important object which can be achieved. It takes account also of the risk that if a voluntary international organisation undertakes other functions than this, however important, its financial problems may become insoluble except by abandoning its international character, and thus allowing the means to obscure the end.

This however can be said that if once a Conference were safely established on a permanent footing, there would then be nothing to prevent us or our successors from grafting on to the organisation such further functions as in years to come it may prove possible to finance on a basis which is really international.

In the course of our conversations, Mr. Merle Davis broached an idea which may perhaps prove to be the key to one of our most baffling problems. If the secretariat should be relieved from all responsibility for initiating and conducting research, and therefore from the large and ever

growing establishment necessary for such work, might it not, he suggested, be wise to locate it at the place where the next conference is to be held. Suppose for the sake of illustration, the Pacific Council adopted the hypothesis outlined in these notes, at their next meeting at Kyoto. Suppose also that the Pacific Council decided that in 1931 the Conference should meet at New York or Montreal, then the secretariat would immediately take offices for two years in the city selected. Suppose again that in 1931 the Pacific Council should decide that in 1933 the Conference should meet in Shanghai or Nanking, the secretariat would then migrate to the Chinese city selected for another two years. In 1935 the Conference might assemble in London and in 1937 return to Japan, thus, with its secretariat, swinging backwards and forwards between the orient and occident.

I should mention that the estimates of \$50,000 to \$60,000 or £10,000 to £12,000 per annum include provision for a general secretary at \$10,000 or £2,000 a year, with an assistant at \$7,500 or £1,500 a year, both with provision for pension. Of these two, one would always be travelling among the national groups, while the other would control the office at the base. No government which knows its business will allow men like Mr. Parker Gilbert or Sir Arthur Salter to pass through their capitals without seeing that someone in their confidence has a good talk with them, because able men in positions such as they occupy acquire a detachment more complete than is possible for a man in the service of one country alone. The salaries I have mentioned coupled with the opportunities for public service and travel offered by the position would I believe attract men of that calibre, in whom all the governments of the countries concerned, as well as the

National Councils would find the most useful informants.

In foreign questions no less than in domestic affairs the action of governments is in the end determined by public opinion and the quality of the public opinion will determine the quality of the policy pursued. But the quantity of the public opinion to be educated differs according to the subject matter of the question at issue. In a question like naval disarmament the quantity is high, because it obviously touches the issues of peace and war, and also the pockets of every taxpayer. On matters like this government conferences are all important. In a question such as the future of China the quantity of opinion in Europe and America is at its lowest, and is relatively low even in Australia and New Zealand. In Japan and China it is in all probability high. To speak in less general terms, in the United States and Canada (especially in the East) and in England the public opinion which governs official policy in the Far East is that of exceedingly small groups - corporations which do business in the Far East, missionary societies, and the still smaller academic groups interested in education. And this will always be so unless things are so mismanaged in the Far East as to threaten war. The result is that international conferences between small unofficial groups, which make them see eye to eye by the simple process of making them see the truth are of vital importance. Such conferences harmonise not only the views of the different national groups which meet, but also in each national group, the different sections devoted to business and philanthropy.

Such increased harmony, based on a study of facts, is rapidly reflected in the tone of the Press and in the policy of governments. Hence the importance of such unofficial conferences as took place at Honolulu in 1925 and 1927.

It is easier, however, to demonstrate the need for such conferences, than to overcome the practical difficulties of holding them. These are in the main questions of time and money, and of time more than of money. The men of business find it easier to subscribe the money which enables professors and missionaries and retired diplomats to attend these conferences than to spare the time to go there themselves. In the nineteenth century the opinion which determined British policy in China was that of the traders, and the results in the twentieth century are not good for trade. We are now faced by the opposite danger. If American and British policy in the Far East is influenced by philanthropic opinion out of touch with economic realities, the results will be bad for much that philanthropists hold dear. The safeguard against this danger is for men of business, learning and religion to find a practicable way of studying the problems of the orient together. As with mechanical traction, and with the conquest of the air, mechanism for achieving that end must be worked out by the process of design, construction, use and scrapping, followed by re-design, new construction and fresh use, until we have arrived at a fool-proof contrivance. Such processes usually move from something elaborate to something simple. The idea of tinkering at Kyoto in 1929 the constitution we thought we had settled in 1927 at Hawaii should not therefore alarm us. By that means we shall end by arriving in time at some stable arrangement which no one wants to alter except in minor details after it has been found to fulfil the main purpose in view.

Our difficulty is that the Pacific Council at these conferences has to make its decisions against time. That is why any informal conversations in advance such as we have had together at New York are so useful. I am only too glad to employ the enforced leisure of the return voyage in recording the results, and you together with those who have taken part in these talks may think it well to communicate my notes together with any corrections and comments you may see fit to make on them to the other National Councils for their consideration and comment in turn. We should thus be able to meet at Kyoto with a good deal of constructive thinking done in advance, and so minimise the danger that the Pacific Council may be forced by lack of time to swallow or reject important conclusions without that amount of preliminary threshing which is needed to separate grain from husks.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Lionel Curtis.

P.S. At the risk of repetition, let me say once more that these notes do not purport to embody the views of those mentioned in the first paragraph, but only ideas discussed between us. I know that they do not represent Mr. Carter's views.

**DOCKET ENDS:**

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

KYOTO CONFERENCE

1928-1932