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# FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AN AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW

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## Ten Years of FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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**T**HOUSANDS of men and women who feel that they must know, not the news of the day only, but something about the reasons back of the news of the day, find FOREIGN AFFAIRS indispensable. Whether the discussion turns on some immediate crisis in international politics, or on its underlying causes, they are sure of finding in FOREIGN AFFAIRS the views of the most competent authority on that particular subject.

They trust, too, in its editorial integrity. They know that it does not plead any cause, however worthy. In its ten years of life it has welcomed to its pages every honest and intelligent point of view regarding the great pivotal questions of our time.

As one instance of the manner in which FOREIGN AFFAIRS deals with international questions, consider its unique record in presenting conflicting aspects of the vast problem of Reparations, War Debts and American Foreign Loans. As spokesmen for France, it has called upon *Raymond Poincaré, Edouard Herriot, Louis Loucheur, Joseph Caillaux* and *André Tardieu*; as spokesmen for Germany, *ex-Chancellor Luther*, the late *Gustav Stresemann, Carl Bergmann, Wilhelm Marx* and *Karl Kautsky*.

As American contributions on this subject it has printed thoughtful articles by *Thomas W. Lamont, Roland W. Boyden, Dr. Edwin F. Gay, John Foster Dulles, Walker D. Hines* and *Prof. Allyn A. Young*. *Albert Rathbone's* article on our War Loans has been

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## *An Impressive Record*

called the best thing written on the subject. The operations of the Bank of International Settlements were described by *Shepard Morgan*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS has made like contributions toward a better understanding of other fundamental problems of our foreign policy. Leaders holding as different views as *Colonel E. M. House*, *Senator Lodge*, *Ogden L. Mills*, *Henry L. Stimson*, *Norman H. Davis*, *George W. Wickersham*, *Senator Capper* and *Franklin D. Roosevelt* have all been given a hearing.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS gives constant attention to matters of concern to American business men. Wide interest has been shown in its authoritative surveys of key commodities which are likely causes of international dispute—iron and steel, coal, copper, gold, silver, oil, rubber, cotton, sugar and wheat.

The great depression, to the lessons of which no one has been able to remain indifferent, has led several writers to present constructive views. *Dr. Edwin F. Gay* explained the broad bearings of the crisis and possible steps to recovery, *Dr. John H. Williams* wrote of the part played by gold, *Herbert Elliston* described the silver problem, *Percy W. Bidwell* wrote of the bearing of tariffs, and *Gustav Stolper* took up the balance of payments.

"Who Buys Foreign Bonds?" written by *Dwight W. Morrow* just before he became Ambassador to Mexico, was reprinted all over the country and is still frequently quoted. The organization and operation of international cartels have been described by *Julius Klein* and *Leo Domeratzky*. *Henry M. Robinson*, of the Dawes Commission, foresaw many later troubles in his 1926 article "Are American Loans Abroad Safe?" *George O. May* took up the thorny subject of double taxation. *F. W. Taussig* discussed

## *An Impressive Record*

the new American tariff bill, and *André Siegfried* told of its repercussions in Europe.

While not advocating any particular program, FOREIGN AFFAIRS often gives space to explanations of the work of the League of Nations and the World Court by such writers as *Elihu Root*, *A. Lawrence Lowell*, *Viscount Cecil*, *John Dewey* and *Sir Arthur Salter*. *Eduard Benes* contributed a classic analysis of the Locarno Pact.

The problems of the British Commonwealth have been thoroughly explored by men like *Sir Josiah Stamp*, *H. A. L. Fisher*, *Sir Basil Blackett*, *Harold J. Laski* and *Lord Lothian*. *John W. Davis* and *Allen W. Dulles* made expert examinations of the Anglo-American naval problem. Ireland has been dealt with by *Sir Horace Plunkett* and the beloved "A. E." There have been articles regularly on Canada, India, South Africa, and Australia.

During the London naval conference *Viscount Grey* chose FOREIGN AFFAIRS as the most suitable place in which to publish one of his rare and weighty pronouncements, this time on the fundamental problem of "The Freedom of the Seas." After the conference was over its work was appraised from different points of view by *Walter Lippmann*, *Allen W. Dulles*, and *André Géraud* ("Pertinax"). Looking to future developments, *Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond* warned expert and layman alike of neglected but highly important aspects of the naval disarmament question.

America's able representative on the Supreme War Council, *General Tasker H. Bliss*, ex-Chief of Staff, first told in FOREIGN AFFAIRS the true story of the formation of the Supreme Unified Command, and he also contributed a highly suggestive paper on Disarmament. Other articles of interest to military and

## *An Impressive Record*

naval men have been *Senator de Kerguezec's* presentation of French naval aims, *Edward P. Warner's* criticism of proposed plans for the limitation of air armaments, and *General Sir Frederick Maurice's* survey of the military strength of the European powers.

Soviet Russia, now looming large in world economics and politics, is frequently examined by writers with experience and understanding of the inner workings of the Soviet system. Among the many notable studies on Russia ought to be mentioned: *Karl Radek's* semi-official pronouncement on the Far Eastern imbroglio, *Paul Haensel's* article on "Labor Under the Soviets;" *Professor Liubimov's* exposition of Soviet concessions; *Bruce Hopper's* economic survey; and the sifting of the pros and cons of Soviet recognition by *Paul D. Cravath* and *Paul Scheffer*.

Every country of Europe receives attention. African questions, from Morocco to the Cape, come in regularly for comment. The changing East is discussed by foreign specialists, as well as by representatives of the Asiatic peoples. Latin America, whether quiet or in revolution, is treated by the best experts.

The policy of including general articles of lasting importance is exemplified by the discussions of war guilt by *Premier Poincaré* of France, *Chancellor Marx* of Germany, and *President Masaryk* of Czechoslovakia. Others have been "A Requisite for the Success of Popular Diplomacy," by *Elihu Root*; "Ten Years of Socialism in Europe," by *Emile Vandervelde*; "The Sarajevo Murder," by *R. W. Seton-Watson*; "The Philosophy of Fascism," by *G. Gentile*; and the thrilling account of a romantic episode told by *Sir Percy Sykes* under the title "The British Flag on the Caspian."

A remarkable series of articles, now in course of publication, describes the permanent factors condi-

## *An Impressive Record*

tioning the development of a nation's foreign policy. Among the contributors are *Jules Cambon*, *Richard von Kühlmann*, *Sir Austen Chamberlain* and *John W. Davis*.

There are frequent articles, too, of literary distinction—such as *Harold Nicolson's* classic essay on his former chief, Lord Curzon; *Victor Chernov's* estimate of his former friend and later enemy, Lenin; *Walter Lippmann's* study of Senator Borah; the appreciation of Foch by his former colleague *General Tasker H. Bliss*; *Paul Scheffer's* scrutiny of that enigmatic colossus, Stalin, as well as his keen article on Hitler; and *Friedrich Sieburg's* appraisal of Briand.

And so the story goes. In every field of international activity the most competent authorities. No wonder *Charles E. Hughes* praised FOREIGN AFFAIRS as "one of the most helpful contributions to a better understanding of our foreign relations ever made by private enterprise."

Besides its leading articles, FOREIGN AFFAIRS provides in each issue a bibliography of new books, frequent maps, and a department of treaties and trade agreements, helpful to students, lawyers and business men. It should be added that FOREIGN AFFAIRS is printed in large clear type, on rag paper for permanence. Due to the special binding, each copy opens flat and is pleasant to handle.

In brief, FOREIGN AFFAIRS offers a complete and accurate record of events in the international field—political, economic, financial—together with thoughtful, reliable opinion regarding their underlying causes.

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The Fascist Decade.....	<i>Count Carlo Sforza</i>
Security: Key to French Policy.....	<i>Louis Aubert</i>
Germany and France: The Problem of Reconciliation	<i>Richard von Kühlmann</i>
The Balance-Sheet of War Debts.....	<i>Leo Pasvolsky</i>
The East: A Survey of the Post-War Years..	<i>Sir Frederick Whyte</i>
Changes in Latin American Attitudes.....	<i>J. F. Normano</i>
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JAPAN COUNCIL

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

SHISEI-KAIKAN, HIBIYA PARK,

TOKYO, JAPAN

1. "THE RECENT CUSTOMS TARIFF REVISION IN JAPAN"—A Member of the Japan Economic Committee.
2. "PROBLEMS OF FINANCIAL REFORMS AND READJUSTMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS IN CHINA"—Masutaro Kimura.
3. "DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY IN JAPAN"—Junshiro Asari.
4. "THE DEPRESSION OF 1930 AS IT AFFECTED JAPAN"—Tetsujiro Shidachi.
5. "SINOLOGICAL RESEARCHES IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN"—Kyushiro Nakayama.
6. "ANCIENT REMAINS AND RELICS IN KOREA"—Tadashi Sekino.
7. "A STUDY OF CORRELATION BETWEEN FACTORS OF PRODUCTION AND THE YIELDS OF ARABLE LAND"—Shiroshi Nasu.
8. "THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TOKYO AND AESTHETIC PROBLEMS OF ARCHITECTURE"—Ino Dan.
9. "THE EXPORT OF JAPANESE CAPITAL TO CHINA"—Zenichi Itani.
10. "THE PROBLEM OF CHINA'S LOAN READJUSTMENT"—Katsushi Uchida.
11. "ON THE CONVENIENCE AND INCONVENIENCE OF CHINESE CHARACTERS"—Unokichi Hattori.
12. "A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE HISTORY OF THE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL LAW"—Kenzo Takayanagi.
13. "A STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY UPON JAPANESE CULTURE"—Soichi Saito.
14. "THE EFFICIENCY STANDARD OF LIVING IN JAPAN"—Kokichi Morimoto.
15. "JAPAN'S PUBLIC ECONOMY AND FINANCE"—Inazo Nitobe.
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**CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS ;  
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**

**DOCKET STARTS:**

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

As pointed out by Prof. H. F. Angus, who represented the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs on the International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations, there are three matters that should be dealt with by the Executive Council and delegated by them to some other persons or committees for their attention.

(1) We are asked to contribute to the periodical "Pacific Affairs", reviews of events in Canada relating to Pacific questions and occasional articles on topics of interest in the Pacific area. This, in my opinion, could best be done by someone in Ottawa who is informed on the relations of the Dominion Government to Pacific questions, and someone in Vancouver.

(2) There is the preparation of data papers and the supplying of information for the use of our delegates to the Conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This work has, during the past year, taken up practically all the attention of the Research Committee. This work can only be undertaken after the publication of the proposed agenda of a forthcoming Conference. It can, in my opinion, be done by the Research Committee, but it can only be done satisfactorily with the

cooperation of all the branches and of all the members of those branches, particularly in the supplying of information as to competent authorities on the questions to be considered. These information or data papers are of two kinds

(a) Those prepared primarily for the Canadian delegates, which should be treated as confidential and should not be circulated.

(b) More general papers on the agenda of the Conference and on purely Canadian topics relating to the Conference agenda which should be of value to all of the members of the Conference, and which could be circulated as desired.

(3) In addition there is the more fundamental matter of research proper. As I pointed out in a letter which I wrote a few months ago to the other members of the Research Committee, a copy of which I attach herewith, we have not the same facilities for research in Canada that the research committees have in Great Britain and the United States. There are a few topics which primarily concern the relations of Canada and the far East and these we could and should deal with, but there are not many topics of this kind, nor are there many Canadians equipped to deal with them. I feel, however, that the questions of the extent and development of our natural resources, and our immigration policy, and the reasons for our small population are fundamental to any consideration of our relations



with Japan and China. These, together with our experience in autonomy and cooperation within the British Commonwealth of Nations and our experience in settling difficulties between ourselves and the United States are the kind of questions that we are equipped to deal with and which, I believe, we could find Canadians competent to do. Such research work would have to be undertaken either by individuals in their private capacity in connection with their regular work, or adequate funds would have to be provided to pay the salaries and expenses of the research workers. As far as possible I would like to see most of it done by private individuals; e.g., University staff and students in the ordinary course of their work, but even here it would probably be necessary to provide certain funds for there is a good deal of competition in other fields which are paid for. In line with information supplied by Prof. Angus, I do not think that we can count on much in the way of financial assistance from the funds of the Institute of Pacific Relations. At the moment there are two or three practical suggestions that I would like to submit to the Executive Council for their consideration -

- (1) There are some twenty or more information and data papers, a list of which I submit herewith, prepared for the Canadian delegates to Kyoto. Some

members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs have expressed the desire that these should be made available either by having them printed or by having them mimeographed. The advisability of either course would depend on the number published in the Report of the Kyoto Conference or elsewhere. In my opinion, if carefully edited, they would form an interesting publication and in any event a complete collection should be kept and bound for the files of the Institute.

(2) I have in my possession two theses on the position of the oriental in Canada. If a competent editor could be found, these would be worth publishing, as they are not available in their present form.

(3) I have just received from Prof. Condliffe, who is Secretary of the International Research Council, a request for studies on two topics:-

(a) Tariff questions: "It was felt that the Institute should consider the tariff policies of the different Pacific countries in relation to the growing volume of Pacific trade and shipping. For several reasons it was not possible to do this at Kyoto, but the question is an important one and should find its place on the conference agenda. There should be from each

country an analysis of its trade with other Pacific countries in comparison with the remainder of its external trade and a consideration of the trend of tariff policy (including shipping regulations in connection therewith). If fruitful discussion is to result, these questions should be considered as far as possible from an international point of view as they were at the World Economic Conference, 1927, rather than as domestic problems. The connection of such policies of trade regulation should be linked up also with national population policies."

(b) The treatment of Resident Aliens: "The treatment of resident aliens was another subject upon which statements were desired from each National Council. A comprehensive statement of this character was prepared for the American group and presented at the 1927 Conference. This study has since been published as Eliot G. Mears "Resident Orientals on the Pacific Coast", Chicago University Press, 1928; a second edition will shortly be published. In the meantime this subject has engaged the attention of the League of Nations secretariat following a recommendation of the World Economic conference. The problem

has arisen also in the league's discussions of the codification of International Law. A conference convened by the League secretariat at Paris in November, 1929, considered a draft convention which will be brought to the attention of the League Council at a later date."

"The subject will come up also at a meeting in March of the League Committee on Codification.

A sub-committee of the International Research Committee at Kyoto drew up the attached formulation of the problem which I submit for the consideration of your Research Committee.

I submit these two matters for the consideration of your Research Committee with the hope that studies may be made available for the consideration of the next Institute conference. If, after consideration of these suggestions, it is deemed necessary to apply for a grant from the International Research Fund, I should be happy to submit such an application for the consideration of the chairman of the International Research Committee on the basis of \$ for \$ subsidy upon local contributions made available in cash for this purpose."

## RESEARCH PROJECT

Title: The Status of Aliens in Pacific Countries.

History: This problem is a comprehensive statement of a topic suggested by the Japanese Council for discussion at a round-table on Diplomatic Relations in the Pacific. The Programme Committee considered that insufficient information was available, and referred the suggestion to the Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Definition: A study of the disabilities of or the discriminations applied against resident aliens or immigrants, or naturalized aliens, or the descendants of any of them, whether general or directed against particular races, nationals or groups, established by national or dominion or state or provincial legislation, or by municipal ordinances or regulations, or by judicial or administrative application or enforcement of any of them, in any of the Pacific countries.

It is intended to cover disabilities or discriminations, personal, political and economic,

such as but not limited to the subjects of land ownership, leasing, trusts, etc., the doing of business by foreign companies, the holding of shares in domestic countries, trade, occupations, residence (not including the individual right of entry) and schooling.

By "Pacific countries" we understand all the countries or territorial areas represented at the conference by respective groups as they shall eventually be defined.

Purpose and Need of the Investigation: The treatment of aliens is a frequent cause of international ill-feeling. A thorough knowledge of the legal status of aliens is the first step towards a consideration whether this cause of ill-feeling can be removed or rendered less potent.

Relation to the Purpose of the Institute: This appears from the preceding paragraph.

Method: The method we propose is that each national council shall be asked to become responsible for the study within the area it represents

at the conference, and that the separate studies should be coordinated by the central secretariat.

Time: Two years, i.e., results are to be available for the 1931 conference.

Cost: The cost of investigation should be met by each national council. If the representatives of any national council are of the opinion that financial help will be heeded from general funds, they should present a request and an estimate to the Research Committee forthwith for inclusion under this paragraph. If publication is subsequently arranged by the Institute an appropriation will then have to be made by it.

These two topics should be handed over to competent Canadian authorities.

From my experience during the past year, I am convinced that if the research work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs is to prove satisfactory it will have to be better organized and more attention given to it, both by the Executive Council and by the individual members of the Institute. In all fairness, however, to our members, I

should state that they have been extremely generous in being willing to undertake a good deal of extra work in a purely voluntary capacity, and I would suggest that the Executive Council should convey to them its appreciation for this work.

I am

Yours faithfully,



CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Sir Robert Borden - Statement regarding Canada's International Relations and their Development.
- L.J.Burpee - North American Forum.
- C.T.Currelly - Study of Chinese Art in Toronto.
- R.H.Coats - Capital Investments. (supplied by Condliffe)
- R.H.Coats - International Payments ( " " " )
- Dr.Berthold Laufer - Gest Chinese Research Library.
- Dr.R.A.MacKay - International Control of Fisheries (printed by Condliffe)
- E.S.Moore - Mineral Resources of Canada.
- Professor Wallace - Cultural Influence of Foreign Missions in China.

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Professor McArthur - Immigration ) Both were printed by  
Professor Innes - Forests ) Condliffe as Conference papers  
though I think Mr.Rowell did  
not intend them to be for  
general distribution.

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CANADIAN DELEGATION PAPERS

- Professor Angus - Japanese Colonization
- Dean Brock - Japan
- R.H.Coats - Canadian Trade with China and Japan
- Dean Corbett - Extraterritorialty in China
- Professor Day - Financial Situation in Japan
- Professor Day - China--Tariffs and Foreign Economic Trade
- Francis Hankin - Japanese Migration
- Professor MacKenzie- Foreign Concessions in China
- G.R.Parkin - Industrialization and Foreign Trade- Japan

- G.R.Parkin - Japan--Natural Resources--Population and Food Supply
- Dr. Patton - Co-operative Achievements of Canadian Grain Growers
- A.J.McPhail - Canadian Wheat Pools

**DOCKET ENDS:**

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN TO THE MEMBERS OF  
THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

SEPT. 18TH, 1929

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"About the research work of the Canadian Institute in general, I have one or two suggestions, which you might consider, and if you approve, present them to the International Research Council.

"The research work of the Canadian Institute is, of necessity, much more limited than that done by the Royal Institute or the American Council, because of the lack of experts, the smallness of the funds available, and the fact that most of our research students go abroad for their post-graduate work. In addition, very few Canadians are qualified to deal with the affairs of the Far East.

"With all of this in mind, I am of the opinion that our research work must be directed very largely toward Canadian problems. Where such Canadian problems affect the affairs of value to the other countries bordering on the Pacific, I feel that we should encourage our members to make some thorough investigations, and if possible, to publish the results.

"The question of population, reserves of natural resources and their exploitation, and race, seem to me of fundamental importance in any consideration of Pacific affairs. Canada and Australia are both credited with having large areas, great

resources and small populations, whereas Japan and China would appear to be in exactly the opposite position. I consider that we owe it to ourselves and to our Japanese and Chinese friends to make a thorough study of the extent of our resources, the possibilities of settlement, and the reasons why our population grows so slowly.

"As you will notice, most of the papers contributed have been along these lines. I consider that most, if not all of them, will serve as a general introduction to the subject under consideration rather than a complete study. If possible, I would like to have the writers of these papers continue their work, and if there are funds available from the International Research Council, or from the Canadian Institute, we might consider assisting them in this, particularly in the publication of the results of their research.

"In addition to the specific Canadian problems, there are a few other matters worthy of consideration. For instance;- Oriental immigration in Canada, and the position of the Oriental here: The effect of the most favoured Nation Treaty Clause on the economic situation, particularly as it affects Japan and the Far East; and the population of China. These are subjects which have been dealt with, or are being dealt with by students in Canadian universities.

"These, in general, are my suggestions on the type of research work that may be best undertaken by the Canadian

Institute of International Affairs.

"We should, whenever possible, try to discover and assist the work of Canadians in Canada or abroad, or of foreign students in Canada, who are working on problems that affect the social, economic or political situation in the Pacific."

N. McK.

LETTER FROM PROF. H.F. ANGUS,  
University of B.C.

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Dear MacKenzie,

I should have written earlier about the Conference of the I.P.R. and its Research Committee.

(1) I found that there had been some confusion about the research policy and about the disposal of I.P.R. research funds. A statement is being prepared by Condliffe, but it may be worth while to anticipate it by giving my memory of what was decided:

(a) The I.P.R. is ready to receive for possible publication any studies undertaken by the National Councils which they themselves are not publishing.

(b) National Councils are expected to engage in Research Work on their own initiative. If projects originate in a National Council they may be forwarded to the I.P.R. if the co-operation of other N.C.'s is sought and/or if financial aid is needed.

Financial aid can be given only within the resources at the disposal of the I.P.R. and therefore in practice only after consideration by the Research Committee of the I.P.R. in 1931. To secure aid for a project it is necessary to draw it up in proper form giving the requisite information under suitable headings. A project must relate to international relations and must be specially related to the Pacific Area. e.g. a study of Prohibition in the United States would not do, nor would a study of the most favoured nation clause in international treaties. But, of course, the line between domestic and international questions is a very thin one, e.g. land utilization in Japan or industrialization in China would do. The aid must be sought for a project and not for an individual though it is desirable to suggest the name of a suitable researcher. Some

academic body will be named as trustee to administer the funds and it is desirable to suggest an appropriate body.

(c) If projects originate in the Conference itself they are referred to the Research Committee which, if it approves them, will refer them to one or more National Councils, with or without financial aid.

For instance each National Council is being asked to undertake research into the discriminatory treatment of resident immigrants of alien race, before and after naturalization, and of their descendants. It becomes the task of the Canadian National Council to see that this task is promptly entrusted to suitable hands and that any requisite funds are provided.

(2) I think that there will have to be better organization for research work in Canada. Some activities are so closely allied to research work that the National Council may find it convenient to deal with them through the same machinery. For instance we are asked to contribute to the periodical, "Pacific Affairs", reviews of events in Canada relating to Pacific Questions, and occasional articles on topics of interest in the Pacific Area. There is also the question of preparing data papers, or papers by competent writers on questions on which our delegation or even the whole conference should be informed. These are important but are not research. In considering a research programme we might do well to follow the drift of the Conference and of work elsewhere. The whole question of whether any of our land is sub-marginal for the white races, and if so what should be its ultimate destination requires study.

It may be necessary to reorganize the research committee in Canada to secure the convenient distribution of work, the definite placing of responsibility, and facility for consultation and co-operation. In order to avoid the chance of this task being dodged



I have, while expressing my willingness to do anything with which I may be charged by the National Council, declined to undertake tasks assigned piece-meal by the delegates at the Conference. At Nelson's request I wrote out a short memorandum covering much the same ground as this letter for submission to the Canadian National Council in January.

Please let me know if there is any further information which you would like to have. I was greatly interested in the Conference and very fortunate in having the opportunity of going on to China afterwards.

(sgd) H.F. Angus.

Account of the Work of the Research Committee of the  
Institute of Pacific Relations as far as it affected Canada.

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The main work of the Committee had to do with apportioning the funds at its disposal among projects for research. More or less definite principles were agreed on:

(1) The project must be submitted by a National Council, or originate from the Conference.

(2) The project must be presented in a standard form, a copy of which is attached.

(3) The proposed research must concern international relations and be specially related to the Pacific Area. (The Committee must judge how far a project relating to matters wholly within one country can be said to have a bearing on international relations - and there must obviously be some discretion).

(4) Funds are normally made available through some suitable trustee e.g. a university in the country in which the research is undertaken.

(5) Between conferences the Chairman and secretary have some measure of discretion in increasing grants or withholding funds.

In some cases the work of the Committee was limited to approving or encouraging or even initiating projects not involving financial commitments. For instance, every National Council is being asked to undertake (at its own expense) a research into the status of residents of alien race, both before and after naturalization, and of their descendants; and to take account of any discriminations imposed in fact under laws which are not on their face discriminatory.

The suggestions submitted by Professor Sage of the University of British Columbia with regard to co-operation in historical research were considered and the following action taken:

(1) The need for co-operation and for the exchange of information was to be brought to the attention of a recognized historical society in each country in the Pacific Area.

(2) The question of the preparation of a history of Pacific Relations was to be brought to the attention of Universities, and University Presses, likely to be interested in such a project.

(3) The attention of National Councils was to be called to the desirability of making available short but authoritative histories (in English) of their respective countries.

Some regulations were made with regard to the form of publication of research work, data papers, and the like prepared by National Councils for submission to the Institute.

In separate form (a memo. to Mr. Nelson, and a letter to Professor Mackenzie) I have made certain suggestions as to the organization of the research work of the Canadian Institute. These are:

(1) Co-operation and consultation between branches are essential.

(2) It must be absolutely clear who is responsible for work being done and for the appropriate reports being made to the Secretary of the Research Committee of the Conference.

(3) Work closely allied to research such as the preparation of data papers (papers by competent writers on subjects on which it is desirable that members of the Institute or delegates to the Conference should have accurate information in a convenient form), or the preparation of accounts of events in Canada relating

to the Pacific Area, and of articles on topics of interest, for the periodical, "Pacific Affairs" can be best dealt with by the same machinery as is used for research.

(4) There must be no ambiguity as to responsibility.

(sgd) H.F. Angus.

The Executive Council  
of the  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minutes of the annual meeting held at the residence of Hon. H.W. Rowell, 134 Crescent Road, Toronto, on January 20th, 1930.

Present - Hon. H. W. Rowell, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Col. C.S. MacInnes, C.A. Bowman, John Nelson, Dr. Henry P. Munro and Professor Norman MacKenzie.

In the absence of Sir Robert Borden who had been ordered to Georgia by his physician, it was moved and unanimously adopted that Mr. Rowell take the chair.

The first business to come before the meeting was notice of the election of members to the Executive Council by the various branches and their waivers of the necessary four weeks notice of the meeting.

Notice of the appointment of members to the Executive Council were received from the following branches: Vancouver appointed Dr. H.W. Riggs, and Mr. George Kidd; Winnipeg appointed Dr. J.W. Dafee and E.J. Tarr, K.C.; Regina appointed R.W. Shannon and D.B. MacRae; Ottawa, Sir Robert Borden and C.A. Bowman; Montreal, Sir Arthur Currie, F.N. Southam and John Nelson; Toronto, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Hon. H.W. Rowell and Col. G.S. MacInnes.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and of the emergency meeting were read and approved.

A letter was received from Merle Davis, General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, dated January 2nd, saying: "since the election of the Hon. Newton W. Rowell as first Vice-Chairman of the Pacific Council, the Canadian National Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations now has two members serving on that body. This situation may have occurred to you since returning to Canada and doubtless you are planning to adjust the matter with your Council. Technically, it comes under Article IV, Section 1 of the Constitution. I will be interested to learn in due time what the Council decides to do in this matter."

In view of this letter and of the improbability of Sir Robert Borden being able to attend the Council meetings, owing to ill health, it was moved by Sir Joseph Flavelle and seconded by Mr. C.A. Bowman that Mr. Rowell be elected by the Executive Council to represent Canada on the Pacific Council.

The Secretary then presented a statement of the petty account of the Canadian Institute, together with his report which was approved after some minor amendments. A vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Southam for his generous co-operation in publishing the pamphlet of the Canadian Institute without charge.

The Treasurer's Report was considered and approved.

The Secretary then read the notice of the meeting which was sent to the various groups in which they were asked to waive the four weeks' notice of a meeting required by the Constitution. It was explained that sometimes it was necessary to call a meeting at shorter notice and that four weeks seemed unnecessarily long.

The motion was submitted as follows: "That Article 9

of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs be altered as follows: In the first line of the second paragraph, the words "Four weeks' notice" to be changed to "One week's notice".

Correspondence was read from Mr. Brent, secretary of the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Institute, intimating that in view of the distance of Vancouver from the east, one week was too short notice. This view being concurred in by all those present, the motion was amended providing for two weeks' notice instead of one, as proposed.

Discussion took place with regard to the budget for 1930 and 1931 and the views of the delegates to the Kyoto conference were submitted approving a contribution of \$7,500 to the secretariat at Honolulu, for 1930, instead of \$5,000 as was given last year. In this connection, consideration was given to the advisability of asking the different Canadian branches to make a contribution during 1930 towards the conference of 1931.

It was finally agreed to authorize a budget of \$8,000 for 1930, \$7,500 of which was to be remitted to the secretariat at Honolulu and the remaining \$500 to be placed in the general fund of the Canadian Council for contingencies.

Letters were submitted from Miss Green of PACIFIC AFFAIRS indicating that the subscription price for 1930 would be \$2.00 and suggesting that \$1.50 would be accepted where groups subscribed en bloc. Some discussion arose as to the usefulness of "PACIFIC AFFAIRS" and also as to how the necessary subscription could be raised, in the event of it being required by the different branches. It was

finally agreed that it was particularly desirable for the securing of new members and for retaining the interest of the old that the circulation of PACIFIC AFFAIRS should be encouraged among the branches, and it was decided that a recommendation go to each branch that the publication be carried out of the annual Ten Dollar subscription paid by the members.

The question of electing several gentlemen to the position of Honorary President was considered, but action thereon was deferred.

The following officers were elected:

Sir Robert Borden, Chairman.  
Hon. N.W. Rowell, Vice-Chairman.  
F.N. Southam, Treasurer.  
John Nelson, Secretary.

In connection with the election of officers, the chairman and secretary reported that Sir Robert, owing to ill health, wished to be relieved of the chairmanship, but had been induced to allow his name to come again before the meeting on the understanding that if elected, he would not be required to engage actively in the affairs of the Institute. For this reason, it was considered desirable that the Vice-Chairman be appointed from some point where he could be consulted by the Secretary and the Treasurer, and Mr. Rowell accordingly was elected.

The appointment of a librarian was brought up by Colonel MacInnes and was referred to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and the chairman of the Research Committee.

Dr. Munro stated that he had in his possession an exhaustive brief, the result of six months research work at Harvard University which he would be pleased to place at the disposal of



the Council. This generous offer was accepted with the request that the document be forwarded to Professor MacKenzie.

The difficulties attendant on the organization of a branch at Halifax were outlined by Dr. Munro who stated that he and Professor MacKay hoped to start an organization there this year.

With this in view, Dr. Munro and Professor MacKay were re-elected to the Board.

The report of the Research Committee was submitted by Professor MacKenzie, together with a supplementary report from Professor Angus, who acted as chairman of this committee at Kyoto. These reports were referred to the Toronto members of the Executive Council for consideration with the proposal that the research chairman be made a member of the Executive Council. A number of requests having come from the various branches for suggested outlines for winter study and discussion, the secretary submitted an outline prepared by Mr. Hankin, secretary of the Montreal branch, as well as some suggestions from Mr. Hugh Wyndham for group study. On motion, it was decided to ask the Montreal and Ottawa branches to prepare jointly a suggested syllabus of study and forward this for the various branches of the Institute.

The members in attendance at Kyoto having expressed the opinion that an effort should be made to extend the Institute in Canada by encouraging the formation of additional groups. In this connection the following cities were suggested as possible centres for additional Institute branches:

Calgary  
Edmonton  
Hamilton  
Saint John  
Quebec.

report of the Research Committee for the information of the members of the Executive Council.

At the meeting of the Executive Council, the report of the Research Committee submitted by Professor Norman MacKenzie, and a supplementary report by Professor Angus, were considered and referred to the Toronto members of the Executive Council.

This committee, consisting of Hon. Newton W. Rowell, Colonel C.S. MacInnes, Professor Norman MacKenzie, with Chancellor E.V. Wallace and Professor George Wrong of the Toronto group, met on March 13th. Their recommendations are as follows :

That Prof. Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto be asked to continue as the Canadian representative on the International Research Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Chairman of the Canadian Research Committee.

That Prof. G.M. Wrong and Prof. Chester Martin be asked to assist Mr. MacKenzie in organizing, developing and carrying out the research work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

That each of the various Branches be asked to appoint one of their members to the Canadian Research Committee, and that in the meantime the former members of that Committee, Prof. R.A. Mackay of Dalhousie University, Dean P.E. Corbett of McGill, Mr. S.C. Cowan of Ottawa, Dr. Jno. W. McKay of Manitoba University, Mr. L.H. Ring of Regina and Prof. H.F. Angus of Vancouver continue to act as members of the Canadian Research Committee.

That the Chairman of the Canadian Research Committee and the Canadian representative on the International Research Council be appointed by the Executive Council at its annual meeting and that he be made a member of this Executive Council.

From the report of the Research Committee it was apparent that there were at least three matters to be dealt with:-

(1) Pacific Affairs.

We were asked to contribute reviews of events in Canada relating to Pacific questions, and occasional articles on topics of interest, to the periodical "Pacific Affairs". With regard to this, it was recommended that the Chairman of the Research Committee write to the Secretaries of all Branches and ask them to forward any notes or articles that they thought suitable for this purpose to Prof. G.M. Wrong, 73 Walmer Road, Toronto, who has agreed to be responsible for the co-ordinating and editing of such material.

(2) The preparation of papers for the Conference.

From the experience gained at the Kyoto Conference it was realized that the Conference papers should be divided into two groups:

(a) The Papers in the nature of briefs to be prepared for the use of the Canadian delegates alone, and not to be circulated. These papers should give in concise and accurate form an outline of the economic, political, social and other conditions in the Pacific countries, -e.g. the situation in the Philippines, in Korea, or extraterritoriality in China, - together with a list of references where further material and information might be found.

(b) Data papers prepared at the request of the Conference Committee, or on the recommendation of the Canadian Research Committee to be printed and used by the Conference itself. These papers would require more preparation, and it was felt that it would be wise to try and get a comparatively small number of good papers.

In both cases it was pointed out that the papers to be of real value should be prepared sufficiently far in advance of the Conference to be available for circulation to the delegates before they leave Canada.

(3) The Research Proper.

The International Research Council has requested the Canadian Institute of International Affairs to prepare reports on the following topics:-

1. Tariff Questions
2. The Treatment of Resident Aliens.

The Chairman of the Research Committee was instructed to communicate with Prof. Gilbert Jackson of the University of Toronto and Prof. H.F. Angus of the University of British Columbia with a view to having them undertake this research work. If other research projects are submitted or requested, the Research Committee have been requested to deal with them.

Papers prepared for the Kyoto Conference

A number of these have already been published in one form or another. With regard to those that have not been published, the Chairman of the Research Committee was instructed to write the authors of them, and inform them they are at perfect liberty to publish them if they so desire provided they do not associate them with the Canadian Institute of International Affairs or the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is requested because a number of the papers were prepared for the Canadian delegates alone, and not for publication as Conference papers. It was recommended that two complete sets of these papers be bound and kept on file, one by the Secretary of the Executive Council, the other by the Chairman of the Research Committee.

It was also recommended that the Chairman of the Research Committee communicate with the authors of certain of the Conference papers and suggest to them where such papers were in the nature of preliminary studies, that they should go on and complete their studies and submit the complete report to the Research Committee before the next Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Finance.

It was recommended that up to \$300 from the regular budget of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs be placed at the disposal of the Research Committee, as required. If other Research projects are submitted and approved, further appropriations will be made by the Executive Council as they see fit.

It was also suggested that the various Branches and individual members in the Branches should encourage Canadian students and graduates to deal with topics of interest to the peoples of the Pacific Basin in their research work whenever this appeared feasible.

This report has been seen and considered not only by Mr. Rowell and Colonel MacInnes of the Executive Council, but by Sir Robert Borden, Honorary Chairman of the Executive Council, F.W. Southam, Honorary Treasurer and John Nelson, Honorary Secretary, and has been approved by them. I shall be glad to be advised promptly if there is anything in it which does not meet with the approval of the other members of the Council as it is desirable that action be taken under some of the headings without delay.

You will notice that each branch is asked to appoint a member of the Canadian Research Committee. The names of the existing members of that committee are given in the report. Will you please see that this appointment is formally made as quickly as possible?

Montreal, Quebec.

April 16th, 1930.

Memorandum from John Nelson, Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Institute  
to the members of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute.

I have a letter from Merle Davis, the General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, that the secretariat is eagerly awaiting the best thoughts of the Canadian group concerning the conference agenda. You will understand that if they are to distribute the essential data papers of the next conference from three to six months in advance, it is necessary that all groups send in their preliminary programme suggestions just as soon as possible.

It was suggested that it would help the members of the Executive Council and all those interested in making a preliminary draft of the agenda for the next conference, if they could have before them a list of the topics considered at the 1925, 1927 and 1929 conferences together with a list of the research projects approved by the International Research Committee at its Kyoto meeting. Hence, I am enclosing a list which I hope will be of some assistance to you.

Several Councils found the enclosed list of questions helpful in anticipating the agenda for the first conference and in stimulating local discussion groups and have recommended that they be used again.

Will you kindly talk this matter over with those in your group who attended the Kyoto conference and get their opinions on it. I am very anxious to get action on this and would ask you to send in your suggestions to me as soon as possible.

Enclosures.

Montreal, Que.  
April 30th, 1930.

*Have you  
suggestions  
for  
Conference agenda?  
See attached*

A. Questions Used by Local Discussion Groups in Preparation for the 1925 Conference:

1. At what points do the members of your group feel that your race or country is misunderstood abroad?
2. What aspects of life or activity in the different Pacific countries perplex the members of your group the most?
3. What matters throughout the Pacific area do the members of your group think are of the most concern at the present time?

B. Above Questions Revised for Individual Use:

1. It may be that your government or your people seem in certain matters to be misunderstood or misinterpreted abroad. Will you please list below any such instances where you think a proper discussion would help to clear up the matter. (Please be as specific as you will regarding (a) what is misunderstood and (b) by whom).
2. Please list below all those actions, whether overt or merely proposed, of other governments or peoples affecting the Pacific area which give or threaten uneasiness in any significant way among people known to you.
3. Please list below those problems of grave concern in the Pacific area which at the present demand attention. (Your answers here may repeat matters that you have listed under 1 and 2 above.)
4. Please list below all those matters or problems not of pressing concern at the present which, if not properly cared for in advance, may become matters of serious concern at a later date. (It is not necessary that the items listed here be considered suitable for conference discussion. Also here again you may properly wish to include items already listed.)

Areas of Round Table Discussion in  
Three Biennial Institute Conferences  
Shown Comparatively Together With  
the Program of Studies of the Inter-  
national Research Committee  
for 1930-31

Institute of Pacific Relations  
Honolulu, December, 1929

Areas of Round Table Discussion in Three Biennial Institute Conferences Shown Comparatively Together With  
the Program of Studies of the International Research Committee for 1930-31\*

1925

STANDARDS OF LIVING IN PACIFIC COUNTRIES 2 RT

FUNDAMENTALS OF IMMIGRATION POLICIES 16 RT

CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS 4 RT

Customs Control, Tariff Revision, and Foreign Loans in China.  
Extraterritoriality in China.  
Development of the Natural Resources of China.

EFFECTS OF THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE FAR EAST AND NATIONAL FINANCIAL POLICIES THROUGH-  
OUT THE PACIFIC. 1 RT

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION OF PACIFIC COUNTRIES 2 RT

CULTURAL CONTACTS 5 RT

Religion in the Pacific and the Foreign Missionary as Interpreter Between Peoples.  
How Can Educational Agencies Contribute Toward Better Interracial and International  
Understanding?  
In What Ways Can Public Opinion Be Stimulated to Take an Understanding Interest in  
Pacific Problems?

THE SOCIOLOGICAL APPROACH TO PACIFIC PROBLEMS 1 RT

METHODS OF INTERNATIONAL COÖPERATION 8 RT

1927

FOOD AND POPULATION 2 RT

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION 6 RT

CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS 12 RT

Tariff Autonomy in China.  
Extraterritoriality in China.  
Foreign Concessions in China.

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS 3 RT

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN THE PACIFIC 2 RT

CULTURAL CONTACTS 7 RT

Foreign Missions and Pacific Relations.  
International Education and Communications.

PACIFIC MANDATES 1 RT

1929

FOOD AND POPULATION 3 RT

CHINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS 22 RT

Extraterritoriality.  
Concessions and Settlements.  
Financial Elements in Chinese Foreign Relations.  
The Manchurian Question.

INDUSTRIALIZATION 3 RT

Economic Aspects of Industrialization.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN THE PACIFIC 6 RT

CULTURAL CONTACTS 7 RT

Machine Age and Traditional Culture (architecture, manners, art, social and ethical ideas,  
marriage and the family, religion).

PROGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE

A. UNFINISHED PROJECTS—STUDIES STARTED AND BEING CONTINUED:

1. "The Geography of China," by G. B. Cressey (Shanghai College).
2. "Land Utilization in China," by J. Lossing Buck (University of Nanking).
3. "The Trend of Agricultural Consumption in Eastern Asia." (Under the direction of Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Food Research Institute, Stanford University.)
4. "The Trend of Pacific Agriculture from Subsistence to Cash-Crop Farming." (Under the direction of Dr. C. L. Alsberg, Food Research Institute, Stanford University.)
5. "Extent and Effects of Industrialization in Tientsin," by Franklin L. Ho (Nankai University).
6. "Foreign Investments in China," by C. F. Remer (Brookings Institution).
7. Completion of Manchurian Study by Shushi Hsu (Yenching University).
8. Completion of Manchurian Study by M. Royama (Tokyo Imperial University).
9. "Land Utilization in Japan," by Dr. S. Nasu (Tokyo Imperial University).

B. NEW RESEARCH PROJECTS—APPROVED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE AT KYOTO WITH APPROPRIATIONS MADE:

1. "Population Movement from Shantung and Hopei to Manchuria," by Franklin L. Ho (Nankai University).
2. "Land Utilization and Rural Economics in Korea," by Dr. Lee.
3. "Comparative Study of Boycotts," by Kenzo Takayanagi (Tokyo Imperial University).
4. "Government of Pacific Dependencies," by F. M. Keesing (Research Department).
5. "The Status of Aliens in Pacific Countries" (Research Department).
6. "Industrialization of Shanghai, Nantung, Wusih, and other Cities," by D. K. Lieu (China Council).
7. "Comparative Study of Changing Rural Social Life," by Dr. S. Nasu (Tokyo Imperial University).
8. "Land Utilization in New Zealand," by H. Belshaw (Auckland University College).

C. PROJECTS ENDORSED BY THE INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH COMMITTEE FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION BY THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT:

1. Comparative Study of Standards of Living.
2. Sources of News in the Pacific Area.
3. History of International Relations in the Pacific.
4. The Chinese Family in Transition.
5. The Place of Military in Civil Life.
6. Sociological Study of a Chinese District.
7. Industrial Development in Japan.

D. NATIONAL RESEARCH PROGRAMS:

The projects listed above are those for which grants have been made, or are being considered, from the International Research Fund. For the majority of these projects international coöperation coördinated by the Central Secretariat is necessary.

In addition each National Research Committee will arrange for such data papers and other research preparation as it deems necessary to provide supporting material for sound round-table discussions at the ensuing conference. The preparation of such material will be associated with the group discussions and educational program within each national unit of the Institute.

\* RT indicates number of Round Table Sessions devoted to a topic.



# DOCKET STARTS:

NOTICES FROM HON.  
SECRETARY

Memorandum from John Nelson,  
Honorary Secretary of the Executive Council  
of the Canadian Institute,

to the members of the Executive Council.

Will you be good enough to let me know if Monday,  
January fifth, 1931, will suit you for the annual meeting  
of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute; or, if  
not, is there any other date in the first week of January  
that would be more convenient for you. The annual meeting  
will be held ~~at~~ in Montreal, Toronto or Ottawa, as may  
prove convenient to the majority.

Montreal, Que.  
December 2nd, 1930.

Memorandum from John Nelson,  
Honorary Secretary of the Executive Council of the C.I.I.A.  
to the members of the Executive Council.

The Programme Committee for the fourth session of the Institute of Pacific Relations has decided that there should be two major Round Tables -- International Economic Relations and Chinese Foreign Relations.

The technical Round Tables will be as follows: Food; Population; Dependent Peoples of Pacific Islands; Cultural Relations; Migration; Race Problems; Labour Problems and Standard of Living.

The matter of Diplomatic Relations has been referred to the Research Committee.

Montreal, Que.

December third, 1930.

Memorandum from John Nelson,  
Honorary Secretary of the Canadian Institute of  
International Affairs,  
to the members of the Executive Council.

The following resolutions will be submitted at the next meeting of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, to be held early in the month of January, 1931:

To amend Article 4 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, to read as follows:

"There may also be such Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents as the Council may elect."

To amend Article 7 of the Constitution to read as follows:

"The members of a branch may elect associate members who are students at any University or Rhodes Scholars or persons in similar categories and who are British subjects. Such associate members shall not be required to pay the annual membership fee hereinbefore mentioned, but such lesser annual fee as the members of the branch may prescribe. The associate members shall not be entitled to the publications of the Royal Institute, of the Institute of Pacific Relations, or of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and shall not be entitled to the privileges usually accorded to members of the branch by these Institutes, but only to such privileges as may be specially accorded them by these Institutes."

To add to Article 8 of the Constitution:

"The Executive Council may appoint a research committee and the chairman thereof and such chairman shall be, ex officio, a member of the Executive Council."

To amend Article 3, of the Constitution for Local Branches to read as follows:

"The foregoing provision with regard to membership fee shall not apply to associate members who may be elected under Article 7 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Associate members shall pay such fee as may be prescribed by this branch."

Montreal, Que.  
December 6th, 1930.

Memorandum from John Nelson, Honorary Secretary, C.I.I.A.,  
to the members of the Executive Council.

Notwithstanding that the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs provides only for biennial meetings apart from extraordinary general meetings, with the increased work of the Institute it has been found necessary to meet annually.

Therefore, at the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Council, the following resolution to amend Article 9, will be submitted:

"A meeting of the Executive Council for the transaction of business shall be held annually in the month of February or as near to that month as the officers may find possible. Officers shall be elected biennially commencing in the year 1928, and in every second year thereafter. Extraordinary general meetings, etc."

Montreal, Que.  
December 12th, 1930.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Memorandum from

John Nelson,  
Honorary Secretary

to

The secretaries of the local branches.

It has been suggested that if the secretaries of our various branches would send copies of notices of meetings and other memoranda which they supply to their own members, to the secretaries of the other branches, it might prove very helpful. The ties of association between the various branches in Canada are necessarily very slender and everything that can be done which will serve to co-ordinate their studies and to stimulate interest in one another should prove an advantage.

In the hope that this suggestion will commend itself to branch secretaries, a list of the latter is herewith appended in the hope that each secretary will add the names of his brother secretaries to his mail sheet.

List of the secretaries of the local branches.

- Montreal - G. R. Parkin, Sun Life Assurance Co., Montreal.  
Ottawa - J. A. Wilson, 178 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa.  
Toronto - Prof. Norman Mackenzie, Baldwin House, University of Toronto.  
Vancouver - Stanley Brent, 590 Gambia St., Vancouver.  
Winnipeg - Professor Watson Kirkconnell, Wesley College, Winnipeg.  
Regina - H. J. Galley, Dominion Income Tax Office, 903 McCallum/Hill Bldg.  
Halifax - Prof. R. A. Mackay, Dalhousie University, Halifax.  
Edmonton, - G. S. Wallace, Edmonton Journal, Edmonton.

Montreal, Que.  
April 23, 1931.

## Notice of Annual Meeting

### Canadian Institute of International Affairs

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs will be held at the York Club, Toronto, on Friday, January 29th, 1932, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of receiving reports, electing officers and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the following amendments to the Constitution will be submitted;

- (a) A new clause to be inserted as Article 9-A,  
"Each Branch of the Institute shall remit annually to the Executive Council, One Dollar per capita of its membership to defray administrative expenses."
- (b) To amend Article 4 by providing,  
"The officers shall consist of a President, one or more Vice-presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer."
- (c) To amend Article 9 by adding the following paragraph,  
"That a sub-committee of the Executive Council shall be appointed, consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, to deal with matters of urgency arising in the intervals between regular meetings of the Council, when a quorum of the latter cannot be secured. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this sub-committee who may be summoned at two days' notice by the Chairman or Honorary Secretary."
- (d) To amend the last clause of Article 3 of the suggested Constitution for Local Branches of the Institute by adding the words,  
"and One Dollar per capita which shall be remitted to the Executive Council for administrative expenses."

This paragraph shall then read, "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, and One Dollar per capita which shall be remitted to the Executive Council for administrative expenses."

Mr. Rowell has invited the members of the Council to take luncheon with him at the Club at one o'clock. Will you please inform me as soon as possible

- (a) if you will be at the Executive meeting
- (b) if you accept Mr. Rowell's invitation.

Montreal, Que.  
January 6, 1932.

*John Nelson*

**DOCKET ENDS:**

NOTICES FROM HON.  
SECRETARY



January 20th, 1930.

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

Minutes The second meeting of the Executive Council was held on January 21st, 1929. The minutes of this meeting were submitted to the members of the Council and approved by all.

There having been no regular meeting of the Executive Council since the above mentioned, an emergent meeting was held on August 8th, 1929 and a minute of the same was immediately transmitted to each of the Members of the Executive Council.

Absence of Sir Robert Borden Members of the Executive Council will regret to learn that their chairman, Sir Robert Borden, found it necessary for reasons of health to leave for the South on the 15th of this month and hence is unable to attend.

Entertainment of the British group A number of delegates from the British group headed by Lord Hailsham travelled through Canada on their way to the Kyoto conference. Through the efforts of the members of the Council, suitable entertainment was provided for the members of this party, and arrangements made for the appearance of some of them as speakers before Canadian and other clubs.

Treasurer's Report. As indicated in the Treasurer's report, the sum of \$10,624.86 was received from the various groups, of which \$5,000 was contributed to the Central Secretariat. The Winnipeg and Vancouver groups made the financial arrangements possible for the attendance of one delegate from each and Ottawa partly financed one of its delegates.

Per Capita Contribution.

In addition to the funds mentioned by the Treasurer, all the groups, except Regina, have voluntarily contributed One Dollar per capita for the running expenses of the Executive Council. This has been kept in a petty account in the Secretary's name, a statement of which is attached hereto.

The Canadian Institute Pamphlet

Pursuant to the arrangements authorized at the last meeting of the Council, the Secretary prepared a pamphlet embodying the history and constitution of the Canadian Institute and its relations to the Royal Institute and the Institute of Pacific Relations. Over two thousand of these were printed and presented to the Institute with the compliments of Mr. F.N. Southam, the Treasurer.

The Kyoto Conference

As the date for the Kyoto conference approached, interest in it rapidly developed, resulting finally in the presence at Kyoto of forty-three Canadians, twenty-nine of whom were actual delegates. On the basis of population, our representation was entirely dis-proportionate to that of other countries, but the deep interest of the Canadian people as expressed in such a large attendance made a great impression on the minds of the conference members.

Data Papers.

As indicated in the report of the Research Chairman, a considerable number of data papers were prepared and these were either submitted to the conference as a whole or for the information of the Canadian delegation. Sir Robert Borden, in his capacity as chairman of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, prepared a memorandum of Canada's international relations and their development which was one of the best papers

presented. It was both comprehensive and concise and was supplemented by an extremely able speech by Mr. Rowell.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman Hon. N.W. Rowell acted as chairman of the Canadian party and as a substitute for Sir Robert Borden on the Pacific Council. He also conducted a number of Round Tables. For the purposes of the conference, each delegation was allowed an alternate member of the Council without a vote. Mr. E.J. Tarr, K.C. of Winnipeg was added to the Council in this capacity for Canada. The Secretary also sat on the Council.

Mr. W.M. Birks was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Canadian group and in some instances, he acted, in the absence of Mr. Rowell, as official head of the party.

Mr. H.B. Nichols of the Winnipeg Tribune also did very excellent work on the Publicity Committee.

The Secretary also sat on the Programme Committee and Professor Angus on the Research Committee. These all met at Nara a week before the general conference.

Personnel The personnel of the Canadian delegation is appended. Miss MacDonald failed to attend, owing to illness in her home, and her place was taken by Dr. J.L. Bates of Kobe, acting on the nomination of the chairman.

Miss Madge Edgar attended the conference as secretary to the Canadian group. Messrs. John Southam, Noble Birks and Howard Harler kindly gave their services in a secretarial capacity when required.

Library About three hundred volumes and documents were taken to Kyoto for the use of the Canadian party. Most of these books were lent from private sources or from the government.

Pacific Council Appointments The Council honoured Canada by electing Hon. N.W. Rowell second Vice-Chairman. As indicated in a letter from Mr. Merle Davis, this gives Canada temporarily two members on the Council. Action in connection should be taken at this meeting.

Officers of the Institute of Pacific Relations were elected as follows:

Jerome D. Greene, Chairman  
 Dr. Nitobe, First Vice-Chairman  
 Hon. N.W. Rowell, Second Vice-Chairman.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in China.

Resignation of Merle Davis Mr. Merle Davis, General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, submitted his resignation which was accepted with an arrangement whereby Mr. Davis will continue in office until his successor is appointed. A committee consisting of Mr. Jerome D. Greene, Mr. R.W. Boyden, Mr. C.P. Howland and Hon. N.W. Rowell has the matter in hand.

Pacific Council Budget The budget for 1930 was finally cut down by the Finance Committee of the Council to something over \$110,000.00. The contributions promised amounted to over \$78,000, leaving \$32,000 to be provided to meet this year's budget. Of this, Canada has promised \$5,000.

Dr. Munro and the Halifax group. At the last meeting, Dr. Henry F. Munro and Professor R.A. MacKay of Halifax were appointed on the Executive Council in anticipation of the formation of a group at Halifax. Although Hon. F.B. MacCarthy attended the conference at Kyoto, the organization of a group there has not yet

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been perfected. The Council is fortunate in having at this meeting Dr. Munro with whom the details in connection with this organization can be discussed.

Formation of  
New Groups.

The members in attendance at Kyoto were of the opinion that an effort should be made to extend the Institute in Canada by encouraging the formation of additional groups. In this connection, the following cities were suggested as possible centres for additional Institute branches.

Calgary  
Edmonton  
Hamilton  
Saint John  
Quebec

Amendment to the  
Constitution of  
the Canadian  
Institute

The four weeks' notice of a regular or extraordinary meeting required by the constitution appearing to be unnecessarily long, the members have been asked to waive this notice in connection with the calling of the present meeting and also in connection with the following motion of an amendment to the Constitution:

Article 9 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs to be altered as follows: In the first line of the second paragraph, the words "Four weeks' notice" to be changed to "One week's notice".

Election of  
Council Members.

In accordance with the Constitution, whereby local groups elect two members each, (except in the case of Toronto and Montreal where the number is three) to the Executive Council every second year, notice has been received of the election of the following:

Montreal - Sir Arthur Currie,  
F.N. Southam,  
John Nelson.

Ottawa - Sir Robert Borden,  
C.A. Bowman.

Toronto - Sir Joseph Flavelle  
 Hon. N.W. Rowell,  
 Col. C.S. MacInnes.

Vancouver-Dr. Riggs,  
 George Kidd.

Regina - R.W. Shannon,  
 D.B. McRae.

Winnipeg -Dr. J.W. Daffoe,  
 R.J. Tarr, K.C.

Suggestions for Informal discussions among the members of the winter programmes for local groups. Institute during the meeting at Kyoto and on the journey home led to a number of suggestions for co-ordinating the studies of the different branches. In this connection, a memorandum will be submitted from Professor Angus, acting chairman of the Research Committee at Kyoto, and another from Mr. Francis Hankin, secretary of the Montreal group, embodying suggestions for the winter programmes for the various groups. For the information of the Executive Council, there is also attached a memorandum from the Hon. Hugh Wyndham, indicating the practice of the Royal Institute in the same connection.

Suggestions for At these informal discussions, the following consideration of the Executive Council suggestions arose and herewith are transmitted for the consideration of the Council:

1. That an effort be made to increase Canada's contribution to the secretariat from \$5,000 to \$7,000.
2. That Miss Green's request for literary contributions from Canada to "PACIFIC AFFAIRS" be complied with.

In connection with the latter, Professor Angus agreed to do a quarterly review of Canadian affairs affecting the Pacific area, under the general direction of the Canadian Research Chairman, Professor Norman MacKenzie. Professor Wrong agreed, at the suggestion of the Canadian delegation, to associate himself

with Professor MacKenzie in this work. Professor Angus also agreed to act as a clearing house for literary contributions from Canada for this magazine.

Subscriptions to Miss Green also solicits subscriptions en bloc  
Pacific Affairs from the various groups, in which case the subscription will be \$1.50 instead of \$2.00. It was felt that this was a matter to be dealt with by the various groups, either by using the funds in the general treasury or by adding to the membership fee to that extent.

## R E S E A R C H

The Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, which met in Toronto on the 20th of January, 1930, referred the report of the Research Committee and the Supplementary Report of Prof. Angus to the Toronto Members of the Executive Council for their consideration, together with the proposal that the Research Chairman be made a member of the Executive Council. (See page 5, Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting).

In accordance with these instructions The Hon. N.W. Rowell, Col. C.S. MacInnes, Chancellor E.W. Wallace, Prof. G.M. Wrong and Prof. Norman MacKenzie met at the York Club on March 13th to deal with these matters.

Their recommendations based on a consideration of this report and their own experience at the Kyoto Conference are as follows:-

That Prof. Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto be asked to continue as the Canadian representative on the International Research Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and Chairman of the Canadian Research Committee.

That Prof. G.M. Wrong and Prof. Chester Martin be asked to assist Mr. MacKenzie in organizing, developing and carrying out the research work of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

That each of the various Branches be asked to appoint one of their members to the Canadian Research Committee, and that in the meantime the former members of that Committee, Prof. R.A. Mackay of Dalhousie University, Dean P.E. Corbett of McGill, Mr. C.G. Cowan of Ottawa, Dr. Jno. W. McKay of Manitoba University, Mr. L.B. Ring of Regina and Prof. H.F. Angus of Vancouver continue to act as members of the Canadian Research Committee.

That the Chairman of the Canadian Research Committee and the Canadian representative on the International Research Council be appointed by the Executive Council at its annual meeting and that he be made a member of this Executive Council.

From the report of the Research Committee it was apparent that there were at least three matters to be dealt with:-

(1) Pacific Affairs.

We were asked to contribute reviews of events in Canada relating to Pacific questions, and occasional articles on topics of interest, to the periodical "Pacific Affairs". With regard to this, it was recommended that the Chairman of the Research Committee write to the Secretaries of all Branches and ask them to forward any notes or articles that they thought suitable for this purpose to Prof. G.M. Wrong, 73 Walmer Road, Toronto, who has agreed to be responsible for the co-ordinating and editing of such material.

(2) The preparation of papers for the Conference.

From the experience gained at the Kyoto Conference it was realized that the Conference papers should be divided into two groups:

(a) The papers in the nature of briefs to be prepared for the use of the Canadian delegates alone, and not to be circulated. These papers should give in concise and accurate form an outline of the economic, political, social and other conditions in the Pacific countries, or deal with some particular problem in these countries, -e.g. the situation in the Philippines, in Korea, or extraterritoriality in China, -together with a list of references where further material and information might be found.



(b) Data papers prepared at the request of the Conference Committee, or on the recommendation of the Canadian Research Committee to be printed and used by the Conference itself. These papers would require more preparation, and it was felt that it would be wise to try and get a comparatively small number of good papers.

In both cases it was pointed out that the papers to be of real value should be prepared sufficiently far in advance of the Conference to be available for circulation to the delegates before they leave Canada.

(3) The Research Proper.

The International Research Council has requested the Canadian Institute of International Affairs to prepare reports on the following topics:-

1. Tariff Questions
2. The Treatment of Resident Aliens.

The Chairman of the Research Committee was instructed to communicate with Prof. Gilbert Jackson of the University of Toronto and Prof. H.F. Angus of the University of British Columbia with a view to having them undertake this research work. If other research projects are submitted or requested, the Research Committee have been requested to deal with them.

Papers prepared for the Kyoto Conference.

A number of these have already been published in one form or another. With regard to those that have not been published, the Chairman of the Research Committee was instructed to write the authors of them, and inform them they are at perfect liberty to publish them if they so desire provided they do not associate them with the Canadian Institute of International Affairs or the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is requested because a number of the papers were prepared for the Canadian delegates alone, and not for publication as Conference papers. It was recommended that two complete sets of these papers be bound and kept on file, one by the Secretary of the Executive Council, the other by the Chairman of the Research Committee.

It was also recommended that the Chairman of the Research Committee communicate with the authors of certain of the Conference papers and suggest to them where such papers were in the nature of preliminary studies, that they should go on and complete their studies and submit the complete report to the Research Committee before the next Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Finance.

It was recommended that up to \$300 from the regular budget of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs be placed at the disposal of the Research Committee, as required. If other Research projects are submitted and approved, further appropriations will be made by the Executive Council as they see fit.

It was also suggested that the various Branches and individual members in the Branches should encourage Canadian students and graduates to deal with topics of interest to the peoples of the Pacific Basin in their research work whenever this appeared feasible.

To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs:

Minutes The third annual meeting of the Executive Council was held on January 20th, 1930. The minutes of this meeting were submitted to the members of the Executive Council and, with some slight amendments suggested by Mr. Rowell, were approved by all.

The Budget At the meeting last year, a budget of \$8,000. was approved, \$7,500. of which was to be remitted to the secretariat at Honolulu and the remaining \$500. was to be placed in the general fund of the Executive Council for contingencies. Of this amount the following are the allotments and receipts:

	<u>Allotments</u>	<u>Receipts</u>
Toronto	\$3,000.	\$3,000.
x Montreal	3,000.	2,250.
Vancouver	500.	---
Winnipeg	500.	600.
Ottawa	500.	310.
Halifax	---	---
Regina	500.	---
	<u>\$8,000.</u>	<u>\$6,160.</u>

x A further sum of \$500. is promised but not yet paid.

The sum of \$5,000. was cabled to Mr. Atherton, the Treasurer, on New Year's Eve, and \$1,000. a few days ago.

The Honorary Treasurer's report, attached herewith, indicates the cash now in hand to be \$88.29. In addition to the funds mentioned by the Treasurer, all the groups have voluntarily contributed One Dollar per capita for the running expenses of the Executive Council. This has been kept in a petty account in the Secretary's name - a statement of which is attached.

Associate Memberships The question of creating Associate Members in the branches was brought up during the year by the Toronto group, with special regard to making the advantages of association in the various branches and in the Royal Institute available to students at a lower rate than the standard membership fee of Ten Dollars. As membership in the Canadian branches carried with it the right to receive the publications of the Royal Institute and of full privileges in that organization, the matter was taken up with the Secretary of the Royal Institute. As a result, the Council of the R.I.I.A. adopted a resolution providing that Canadian Associate Members (a) might attend

meetings at Chatham House; (b) might use the Library and Press Cuttings; (c) might make use of the Information Department. The Royal Institute does not include among the above privileges, supplying the publications of the Institute. If, however, any of our branches, on the election of an Associate Member care to defray from their funds, or otherwise, the cost of such publications the Royal Institute will furnish them on the following basis:

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

The number of Associate Members in one year was limited to ten and the class of membership is restricted to students.

To bring the Constitution of the Canadian Institute into harmony with this arrangement, a resolution will be submitted at this meeting altering the Constitution of the Institute and ~~the suggestion~~ of branch Institutes.

As the total number of students eligible for this privilege is limited, it was suggested that the names of students desiring to take advantage of this opportunity be forwarded through the office of the Honorary Secretary, in order to distribute them fairly among the various branches. The following names of students desirous of taking advantage of this proposal have accordingly been sent to the Secretary of the Royal Institute:

W.S. Macnutt, Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
Lionel M. Gelber, 133 Lowther Ave., Toronto, Ont.  
D.W. Buchanan, Lethbridge, Alta.  
J.T. Wilson, 178 Rideau Terrace, Ottawa, Ont.  
and R.L. Fredenburg, provided he is still at the  
London School of Economics next winter.

The students wishing to take advantage of this arrangement for Toronto are: Gelber, Buchanan, Wilson and Fredenburg. Mr. Macnutt, being a resident of Charlottetown where there is not yet a branch, is recognized by the R.I.I.A., conditional upon his becoming associated with the branch at Halifax or some other point. Two other students, A.R. McCallum and Stephen Cartwright, have since signified their desire to take advantage of this

privilege through the Toronto branch. The secretaries of the other branches have, therefore, been asked to advise us of the names of any candidates they wish to submit. The secretary of the Montreal group intimates that while that branch has no names at present, the situation may alter before the beginning of the Fall term. This factor may have to be considered in making our final recommendations.

Honorary Librarian

At the annual meeting in Toronto last year, the appointment of a librarian was brought up by Colonel MacInnes, and was referred for action to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and the Chairman of the Research Committee. Miss Margaret Southam, of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Institute, and one of the delegates to Kyoto, was asked to take the matter up. She accordingly spent considerable time in London on her return from Japan. During her stay in London Miss Southam visited Chatham House, and at the request of the committee, devoted her attention to a study of their library system, with a view to establishing some sort of library facilities for the members of the Institute in Canada. The recent marriage of Miss Southam has temporarily interrupted these plans. Her report is submitted herewith.

The Fourth Biennial Session of the I.P.R.

After consultation with the members of the China Council and with the approval of Mr. Greene, the chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the dates for the fourth biennial conference have been announced as follows:

(Meetings of the Pacific Council )  
(International Research Committee ) Oct. 12th - 18th.  
(International Programme Committee )  
Meetings of the 4th Biennial Conference, Oct. 21st-Nov. 4th.

The place of the conference has not yet been decided. Nanking and Peiping have the necessary facilities and are being considered as possibilities. The China Council has secured offices at 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, and any correspondence with China should be sent to this address.

A tentative outline of the 1931 conference programme has been circulated among the members of the Executive Council. It included no suggestions from the British, Chinese, Canadian or New Zealand groups and was therefore quite tentative and incomplete. A fuller outline embodying the suggestions of all the groups has since been compiled and is now available.

International Programme Committee. E.J. Tarr, K.C., has been appointed to the International Programme Committee, which met in New York on November 29th and 30th. As Mr. Tarr was unable to attend, Professor Norman MacKenzie was present as alternate for Mr. Tarr. His report will be submitted at the meeting. The Programme Committee made several recommendations which have already been communicated to the members of the Executive Council.

Delegates to next Conference of the I.P.R. Jerome D. Greene, Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, has announced that a Committee of Selection has been appointed in order to secure the attendance of a thoroughly representative group from the United States. Mr. Greene considers from 25 to 30 a fair representation for the United States. A corresponding reduction would bring Canada's representation down to 15. The selection of Canadian delegates necessitates careful thought as the geographic location of members, as well as their ability and experience, must be taken into consideration. The Secretariat at Honolulu is already asking us to indicate the number of our representatives.

The Appointment of a General Secretary. The matter of appointment of a successor to Mr. Merle Davis, former General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Jerome D. Greene, Mr. R.W. Boyden, Mr. C.P. Howland and Hon. Newton W. Rowell. Mr. Greene has been in correspondence with Mr. Curtis and others in England during the last two months, with a view to ascertaining the possibilities of securing one of the British members now on the secretariat of the League, who was due to retire on the first of January next, and this has delayed the consideration of Canadian and American names. Mr. Rowell, a member of the committee, will advise the Council on the latest developments in this connection. Dr. J.B. Condliffe, Research Secretary of the Institute, has also resigned to join the League of Nations organization as an expert in the financial and economic section.

The Visit of Ivison Macadam to the branches. The various branches of the Canadian Institute were fortunate in being visited during the year by Ivison Macadam, O.B.E., Secretary of the Royal Institute. Mr. Macadam spent several weeks holidaying in Nova Scotia. Early in September he started his tour through

Canada, visiting all the branches and, in some cases, spending a couple of days in the city in the hope that his visit would promote even closer co-operation between the Canadian Institute and the Royal Institute.

New Branches  
Halifax and  
Edmonton

I have the pleasure to report the organization of branches of the Institute at Halifax and Edmonton.

Several preliminary meetings were held in Halifax during the year, one addressed by Mr. W.M. Birks and another by Mr. Macadam, Secretary of the Royal Institute, during his visit to the Maritime Provinces last summer. On December 10th this group was formally organized at Halifax, with an initial membership of twelve, and with as many more prospective members. The officers elected were as follows:

Hon. F.B. McCurdy, Honorary President.  
C.J. Burchell, K.C., Chairman.  
Dean Sydney E. Smith, Vice-Chairman.  
Professor R.A. MacKay, Secretary.

For the past two years the Honorary Secretary has been in correspondence with Mr. John Imrie, Managing Director of the Edmonton Journal, with a view to the formation of a Group in Edmonton. After Mr. Imrie's return from the Orient, where he acted as Chairman and Spokesman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce delegation, an organization meeting was held on January 2nd, resulting in the formation of a group of fourteen members with John Imrie as President and C.S. Wallace as Secretary.

The recent death of Colonel R.W. Leonard, of St. Catherines, donor of Chatham House to the Royal Institute, has deprived the Canadian Institute of a constant friend and Canada of a notable and patriotic citizen.

Sir Robert  
Borden's  
Appointment

During the year the Institute has been indirectly honoured by the appointment of Sir Robert Borden as Chairman of the Political Committee of the annual Assembly of the League of Nations. In his absence, the Vice-Chairman, Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C., has given a great deal of attention to the work of the Institute.

Sir Arthur  
Currie

Sir Arthur Currie recently left for India as the representative of the Dominion of Canada to officiate at the unveiling of the afoka column at the formal inaugural opening at New Delhi - the capital of British India.

Mr. F.N. Southam, Honorary Treasurer of the Institute, asks to be relieved of his duties, owing to his probable absence for considerable periods of time, and a successor will, therefore, have to be chosen at this meeting. Mr. Southam has been invaluable in the financial operation of the Institute.

Interest in the Institute continues to grow. There has been a noticeable deepening of this interest in the case of some of our groups. Some very valuable work is being done in the various branches - work which is bound to result in a more general and intelligent interest in foreign affairs in the various centres in which these branches are situated.

Brief reports of the activities of each of the various groups are attached herewith.

Notice of Meeting.

Last year the tentative approval of the members of the Council was received to certain changes in the Constitution, providing for a shorter period of notice for its meetings. In order to authorize the proposed changes resolutions will be submitted embodying the agreements reached last year.

Honorary Officers

The question of creating Honorary Offices in the Institute and the appointment of certain prominent Canadians to fill them, which was deferred from the meeting in 1930, will be brought before you in the form of a resolution.

The expanding activities of the Institute merit a further consideration by the Executive and a memorandum in this connection will be submitted.

*John Nelson*

Minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council  
of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
held at the York Club, Toronto, on January 26, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden was in the chair. There were present, in addition to the Chairman: from Toronto, the Vice-Chairman Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C., Sir Joseph Flavelle, Col. C.S. McInnes, Prof. Norman MacKenzie; from Ottawa, Mr. C.A. Bowman, Mr. L.P. Burpee; from Winnipeg, Dr. John W. Dafoe; from Halifax, C.J. Burchell, K.C., Edmonton, Mr. John Imrie; Montreal, John Nelson, Honorary Secretary. There was present also, by invitation, Mr. Jerome K. Greene, President of the Institute of Pacific Relations, of New York.

The Chairman, having commented upon the good attendance of members, welcomed the representatives of the two recently created branches, Mr. Burchell and Mr. Imrie. He also expressed the pleasure and gratification of the Council at the attendance of President Greene.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The following resolution was submitted to the meeting by Sir Robert Borden, and at his instance the members present approved the same by silently standing for a few minutes :

RESOLVED that a record be made on the Minutes of this Institute of its sense of the great loss sustained by the death of Colonel Reuben Leonard on the 17th day of December last.

Without referring here to Colonel Leonard's many other achievements, it is fitting to recall the generosity and inspiration which prompted the gift to the Royal Institute, with which this Institute is affiliated, of Chatham House, as the home and centre of its activities, and to quote the words used by the Prince of Wales at the time of the presentation in 1923 :-



"The gift which it is my privilege to acknowledge today is, I feel, a unique one. In no other instance which I can recall has any property like this been given and dedicated in specific terms by a donor to the British Empire as a whole. A building more fitted for the purpose to which it is dedicated would be difficult to conceive .....

The gift of this house in which Lord Chatham lived, at the hands of Colonel and Mrs. Leonard, both Canadian born, is singularly fitting, for to him we owe it that the British flag waves over Canada today."

Failing health debarred Colonel Leonard from taking the part that he would have wished in the work of this Canadian Institute, but he was warmly interested in its endeavours, for it was his creed that to serve the British Empire rightly the Nations of which it is made up must learn to understand not only their relations to each other, but also their relations with Foreign Countries as well.

This Institute desires also to record with appreciation and gratitude the financial contributions made by Colonel Leonard from time to time towards the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the interest which he exhibited in the conferences at Honolulu and Kyoto.

AND FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this Resolution be sent to Mrs. Leonard as a token of the sympathy of the Council and members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

The following resolutions, due notice of which had been circulated to the various branches, were submitted and adopted :

To add to Article 8 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the following :

"The Chairman of the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs shall be, ex officio, a member of the Executive Council."

To add to Article 7 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the following :

"Notwithstanding any provision in the foregoing branches may provide Associate Memberships for the benefit of students, Rhodes scholars and similar cases, at a lesser fee than hereinbefore provided. Such Associate Members, however, may not be entitled to the publications of the Royal Institute and the Institute of Pacific Relations, and shall be entitled only to such privileges as may be accorded, from time to time, by these two bodies."

To amend Article 4 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, to read as follows :

"There may also be such Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents as the Council may elect."

To amend the suggested constitution for local branches as follows :

To add to Article 3, Section five, paragraph three :

"This provision shall not apply to Associate Members who may be enrolled under the provisions of Article 7 of the Constitution of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, who shall pay such fees, if any, as may be fixed by the local branch of which they are members."

The Honorary Secretary submitted a report for the year together with the report of the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. F. N. Southam and the petty account of the Honorary Secretary. These were adopted.

Professor MacKenzie submitted the report of the Research Committee and an outline of the work of the Programme Committee, whose sessions he had attended in New York. These were received.

The Honorary Secretary submitted a memorandum of the work of the Librarian, Miss Southam, to date, of Mr. Glazebrook, who represented the Institute at the third conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations in Paris, June, 1930; and a digest of the work of the various branches, all of which were adopted. The matters arising out of these various reports were deferred for consideration together with those contained in a memorandum submitted by the Honorary Secretary.

In connection with the Library Report, the Research Committee have been asked to obtain further reports from the various branches, keeping in mind the purpose of the Institute to develop individual libraries where the various units are located. It is also proposed to ascertain if Dr. Doughty can supply copies of single documents, where required, for use by the various unit libraries.

Mr. Jerome Greene reported broadly on the situation with regard to the vacancy of the General Secretaryship of the Institute of Pacific Relations, stating that the Committee felt that it would be well to defer action until the date of the conference, in the hope that possibly a tentative appointment might be made at that time. It was felt that a prospective Secretary could best judge of the character of the Institute and of the work involved in the position by attending the conference in question.

John Imrie, who had recently returned from the Orient, as Chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce party, commented on the resentment felt throughout the Orient regarding the way in which Canadian immigration relations were enforced, with particular regard to merchants, students and tourists. Mr. Imrie was asked to have the Edmonton branch prepare a memorandum on the subject, for submission to the Executive Council.

Sir Robert Borden advised the Council that he felt unable to continue as Chairman and asked to be relieved of his duties. His resignation was regretfully accepted by the Council and he was immediately elected to its Honorary Presidency, in which capacity he said he should be glad to continue to serve the Institute.

Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C., was elected Chairman and Dr. J.W. Dafoe, Vice-Chairman. Mr. F.N. Southam, Honorary Treasurer, having tendered his resignation, Mr. W.M. Birks was elected to that position. C.J. Burchell, K.C. and Dr. H.F. Munro were appointed to the Board to represent the Halifax branch and John Imrie and President Wallace of the University of Alberta to represent the Edmonton branch.

After luncheon the chair was taken by Mr. Rowell, Sir Robert Borden being unable to attend.

A letter was submitted from Sir Arthur Currie indicating that he would be absent in India to represent the Canadian Government at the opening of the Delhi Parliament and at the unveiling of the asoka column there, and intimating that it might, in consequence, be desirable to replace him on the board. The suggestion was not acted upon and the Honorary Secretary was instructed to write Sir Arthur, conveying the congratulations and best wishes of the Council.

Consideration was then given to the forthcoming conference in China in October. In this connection a communication was received from Mr. Frank Atherton, Treasurer of the Institute of Pacific Relations, submitting a budget of \$99,130.00 for 1931, for which he sought the approval of the Council as the Canadian national unit of the Institute of Pacific Relations and asked for support from Canada for the same, if possible, on the basis of twenty per cent increase over that of last year. Honorary Secretary was instructed to cable Mr. Atherton, approving the budget and stating that Canada would endeavour to raise \$7,500 as its quota.

With respect to the Canadian delegation it was felt that as it was intended to limit the number of American delegates to thirty, that those from Canada should not exceed fifteen, and a committee consisting of Sir Robert Borden, Hon. N.W. Rowell, Hon. Vincent Massey and the Honorary Secretary was appointed to consider a panel for the China Conference. It was decided to ask each of the eight branches to nominate one representative, leaving seven to be chosen by the panel in question.

The Chairman indicated that he might not be able to attend the conference and consideration was given to the question of a suitable chairman. Mr. Rowell was asked to take the matter in hand and consult certain individuals with a view to securing a suitable head for

the delegation. It was also agreed to raise a budget of \$13,000 for 1931. Of this amount it was estimated that about \$7,500 would be required as a contribution to the Secretariat, \$500 for local expenses and the remaining \$5,000 to assist in securing proper representation for Canada at the China conference. Various methods were discussed for raising this amount, the suggestion being made that Toronto and Montreal might each raise \$3,000, Winnipeg \$600, Ottawa, Halifax and Vancouver \$500 each to make up \$8,000, and that possibly some larger subscriptions from national organizations might be obtained for the remainder. This was left in the hands of the Executive to further develop.

The Chairman brought to the attention of the meeting that a proposal had been broached at Kyoto looking to a Round Table conference dealing with matters peculiarly relating to the British Commonwealth. After some discussion, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Royal Institute, intimating that the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs had unanimously expressed their approval of the subject advanced at the conference in 1929, that arrangements should be made for holding Round Table discussions on the conduct of foreign affairs by and within the British Commonwealth; that they felt Great Britain and the self-governing dominions should be represented; that it would be held, if possible, in 1932; that the group should consist of five or six representatives from each country, representing the widest possible variety of views; that the place of meeting be decided after the Royal Institute had ascertained the views of the representatives of the various countries on that point; and that the foregoing be communicated to the Royal Institute of International Affairs with the suggestion that they take the initiative in arranging such a discussion.

The meeting then adjourned.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Report of Honorary Secretary

1931

To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs:

Minutes        The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Executive Council was held at the York Club, Toronto, on January 26th, 1931. Copies of the minutes of this meeting have already been submitted to all members of the Council.

Emergency Con- ferences - It was found necessary to hold two emergency conferences since the date of the last annual meeting, one in February in Ottawa when Hon. Vincent Massey, Mr. Rowell and myself met to discuss preliminary matters in connection with representatives to Hangchow. Sir Robert was to have been present but unfortunately was indisposed. The second meeting in May was also in Ottawa when Sir Robert, Mr. Rowell and myself met to decide on the panel for Hangchow, complete financial arrangements, etc.

The Budget        At the meeting last year, a budget of \$13,000 was approved. Of this, \$7,500 was for the Secretariat at Honolulu; \$5,000 to be appropriated towards the expenses of the representatives at the conference; and the remaining \$500 for local expenses, the latter to include \$300 recommended by the Research Committee for their work.

Although \$5,000 was apportioned for representation at Hangchow, it was found possible to secure delegates without direct cost to the Institute, except in two cases in each of which \$1,000 was raised through the good offices of friends of the Institute.

Of the \$7,500 allotted to Honolulu, the Treasurer's Report will show that \$7,023 has already been remitted, leaving a balance due under the terms of last year's budget.

Nothing has as yet been paid out under the head of local expenses, though there is an unpaid account from the Research Committee of \$353.

Voluntary contributions on a per capita basis have been received from the following branches:

Winnipeg	\$57.00
Regina	19.00
Montreal	60.00
Edmonton	24.00
Vancouver	26.00
Ottawa	51.00
Halifax	23.00

There has as yet been no contribution from Toronto.

Re Honorary Secretary's Account As the per capita contributions from the branches have been on a voluntary basis, the sums received from this source have been remitted direct to the Honorary Secretary and have been maintained as a separate account. A resolution will be submitted that this per capita payment be made a fixed charge, payable to the Honorary Treasurer.

Branch Activities

All the branches, including the new ones are in active operation and reports received from the respective secretaries show a gratifying interest both in domestic and world problems and useful discussions with respect to them. The various branches have also provided a most useful forum where distinguished visitors and visiting members of our own Institute have been able to discuss with our members problems of great interest to all citizens of the British Commonwealth with freedom.

Branch Libraries

The Research Committee was requested at the last annual meeting to obtain further reports from the various branches with a view to developing individual libraries in connection with the units. In this connection, the Ottawa Library is worthy of special mention, and the Vancouver Branch reports that the number of volumes there has been increased and these have been catalogued through the courtesy of the University Librarians and a shelf in the University Library is available for reference at any time. There is also a flourishing library in connection with the Winnipeg Branch.

Speakers There have been a number of distinguished speakers heard by our various branches during the past year. These include Dr. Ernst Jackh, of Germany, Sir George Paish, of England, Mr. Jerome Greene, of New York, H.V. Hodson, of London, Hon. Herbert Marler, Col. L.M. Cosgrave, Dr. Mack Eastman, Dr. Koo, Dr. Kotschnig. In addition to these speakers from other countries, Mr. Rowell has addressed a number of the branches and Hon. Vincent Massey, Mr. W.M. Birks, Mr. C.J. Burchell, Prof. Norman Mackenzie and Dr. J. Mackintosh Bell have spoken on several occasions on the subject of the Shanghai Conference.

Royal Visit The visit to Canada in May last of the Prince and Princess Takamatsu afforded the Institute an opportunity to do honour to members of the Royal House of a nation whose hospitality the members attending the Kyoto Conference in 1929 had enjoyed on that occasion. Mr. Rowell entertained their Royal Highnesses in the name of the Canadian Institute with the kind co-operation of Mrs. Dunlap, at whose home the reception was held.

Associate Membership Associate membership was authorized at the last Annual Meeting and is now in satisfactory operation. Ten associate memberships were allotted by Chatham House and six of these are distributed as follows: Lionel M. Golber, D.W. Buchanan, J.T. Wilson and R.L. Frodenburg from Toronto; James A. Gibson from Vancouver; W.S. MacNutt from Halifax.

The Royal Institute has kindly agreed to extend the privileges of Chatham House to these associate members, who are admitted to our Canadian branches on a reduced fee.

Honorary Membership The matter of honorary membership raises a question of financial liability to the Royal Institute which will be brought up for further consideration during the course of the meeting.

Amendments to the Constitution. Several amendments to the Constitution will be submitted, due notice of which has already been given to members of the Council.



Shanghai  
Conference

1931 being the year of the Bi-ennial Conference of the I.P.R., a group of fifteen under the chairmanship of Hon. Vincent Massey went to Shanghai as delegates from Canada. Mr. Massey will give particulars in his report.

Invitation to  
the I.P.R. 1933

Growing out of the Report of the Chairman of the Canadian representatives to the Shanghai Conference, you may be asked to consider the possibility of inviting the I.P.R. to Canada in 1933.

Research  
Committee

The Chairman of the Research Committee will present a report of the research activities for the past year.

Exchange

The disturbed condition of exchange involves the question of what basis should be adopted in remitting to Honolulu and London and you will be asked to consider the situation.

Institute of  
Intellectual  
Co-operation

The Secretary was requested by the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to endeavour to have the Canadian Institute Conference held in Copenhagen in June, 1931. Although represented at a conference held in Copenhagen in June, 1931. Although

both Mr. Massey and I were in Europe at the time, it was found impossible to arrange this and there was no representative from Canada.

Dr. Jackh, on his recent visit to Canada, expressed the desire both of Dr. Picht and himself that if possible there should be closer co-operation in future between the two bodies.

Members of the  
Executive  
Council

This being the year in which the biennial elections are held of members from the various units to the Executive Council, the following have been elected:

- Montreal - Sir Arthur Currie  
Mr. F.N. Southam  
Mr. A. Savard
- Toronto - Col. C.S. MacInnes  
Sir Joseph Flavelle  
Mr. J.M. Macdonnell
- Ottawa - Sir Robert Borden  
Mr. C.A. Bowman
- Edmonton - Dr. R.C. Wallace  
Mr. John Inrie

Vancouver - H.R. McMillan  
Col. Nelson Spencer

Halifax - Dr. H.F. Munro  
Mr. C.J. Burchell

Regina - Col. A.C. Garner  
D.B. MacRae

Winnipeg - Dr. J.W. Defoo  
Mr. E.J. Tarr

Election of  
Officers

You will be asked to elect officers for two years from  
1932. The selection is not limited to present members  
of the Executive.

*John Nelson*

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

S T A T E M E N T

of Honorary Secretary's Account

1 9 3 1

R E C E I P T S

January/31	Balance forward		\$235.14	
	Per Capita contributions:-			
	Winnipeg	\$57.00		
	Regina	19.00		
	Montreal	60.00		
	Edmonton	24.00		
	Vancouver	26.00		
	Ottawa	51.00		
	Halifax	23.00	260.00	
	Refunds- expenses incurred in			
	- behalf of C.I.I.A.	4.65		
	- overpayment on wire	.48	5.13	
	Bank Interest		6.26	\$506.53
	Received for Honorary Treasurer's			
	a/c:-			
	Hon. N. J. Rowell (advance)		500.00	
	Hon. Vincent Massey		500.00	
	Col. Leonard's Estate		500.00	
	W. Irish		100.00	
	John Currie		100.00	
	Vancouver contribution		250.00	
	Halifax		27.00	1,977.00
				2,483.53

D I S B U R S E M E N T S

Travelling Expenses		45.35	
Office Expenditures:-			
Postage	19.14		
Express charges	4.29		
Telegrams	63.43		
Telephone (long dis.)	59.50		
Cables	55.95		
Stationery	68.61	250.07	
Duty on Feetham Reports		46.81	
Publications		3.37	
Exchange on cheques		2.35	348.85
Disbursements on behalf of			
Honorary Treasurer's a/c:-			
Mrs. McWilliams		1,000.00	
Reimbursed to Mr. Rowell		500.00	
Transferred to Hon. Treas. a/c		477.00	1,977.00
Bank Balance		153.75	
Cash in hand		3.93	157.68
			2,483.53

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Jan. 22nd, 1932.

Honorary-Treasurer's Statement of  
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

INCOME:

Balance from previous year as per letter from Mr. F.N. Southam, Nov.23, 1931. ( (copy attached)	\$ 91.13	
Subscriptions as per statement below	8,695.50	
Bank interest	<u>7.36</u>	\$8,793.99

EXPENDITURES:

Remitted to Honolulu	\$5,013.68	
" " "	<u>2,010.02</u>	7,023.70
" " Prof. Norman MacKenzie	1,000.00	
Bank exchange on cheques	<u>5.75</u>	<u>8,029.45</u>
Balance in Bank.....		<u><u>\$764.54</u></u>

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Ottawa Group	\$ 500.00	
Toronto Star	200.00	
G.A. Morrow	200.00	
E.R. Wood	500.00	
W.G. Morrow	100.00	
G.H. Gooderham	100.00	
J.S. McLean	100.00	
Imperial Oil Co. Ltd.	300.00	
H.C. Scholfield	100.00	
W.N. Tilley, K.C.	100.00	
Thomas Bradshaw	150.00	
W.L. Matthews	100.00	
C.S. Blackwell	200.00	
Sir Joseph Flavelle	1,000.00	
W.M. Birks	1,001.50	
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	1,000.00	
J.W. Dafoe (Winnipeg)	360.00	
Salada Tea Co. (Toronto)	500.00	
MacLean Publishing Co.	250.00	
F.N. Southam	1,000.00	
J.W. Dafoe (Winnipeg)	167.00	
Leighton McCarthy (Toronto)	100.00	
Halifax Group	190.00	
" " (per John Nelson)	27.00	
Vancouver Branch	250.00	
John Nelson (Montreal) copy of letter Dec. 30th, 1931, attached in explanation	<u>200.00</u>	<u><u>\$8,695.50</u></u>

COPY

Montreal, Dec. 30th, 1931.

W.M. Birks, Esq.,  
care Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.,  
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Birks,-

During your absence from town prior to the Hangchow Conference several contributions which should have been forwarded to the general fund were sent to me for convenience. The following is a list of them:

Advance - N.W. Rowell	\$500.
Massey Foundation	500.
Col. Leonard's Estate	500.
Mark Irish	100.
John Imrie	100.

Of this, \$1,000 was forwarded to Mrs. MacWilliams to defray her expenses in attending the Conference and \$500. was reimbursed to Mr. Rowell, leaving a balance due your account of \$200. I enclose cheque for this amount to adjust the accounts.

The \$250. which was forwarded to me as the Vancouver contribution to the Conference fund has already been transferred to your account.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) John Nelson

COPY

The Southam Publishing Co.,  
Montreal,  
November 23rd, 1931.

W.M. Birks, Esq.,  
Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons Ltd.,  
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Birks,-

At Mr. John Nelson's request we are forwarding you the enclosed cheque for \$91.13 which is the balance of cash remaining in the Savings Account opened by Mr. F.N. Southam, as Honorary Treasurer of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

The enclosed statement of January 23rd, 1931, which was submitted at the last Annual Meeting of the Institute, shows the detail of the collections and expenses and the balance on hand at that date. Bank interest amounting to \$2.84 has since accrued and is included in this remittance.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) G.S. Finley.

COPY

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Honorary-Treasurer's Fund

Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements to January 23, 1931.

RECEIPTS

By Donations

Winnipeg Branch Members	600.00	
Ottawa " "	310.00	
Toronto " "	3,000.00	
Montreal " "	<u>2,250.00</u>	6,160.00
Bank interest - Savings Account		<u>28.44</u>
		<u>\$6,188.44</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Remitted to Central Secretariat-Honolulu	6,000.00
Expense of representation at meeting of Conference Programme Committee of Institute of Pacific Relations, New York	80.00
Cables, Bank Charges	<u>20.15</u>
	<u>\$6,100.15</u>
Balance in Bank of Nova Scotia, Jan. 23, 1931	88.29
	<u><u>\$6,188.44</u></u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE  
RESEARCH COMMITTEE

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1931

The members of the Research Committee are:-

Professor H.F. Angus, University of British Columbia, Vancouver  
Dean P.E. Corbett, McGill University, Montreal  
C.G. Cowan, Esq., Ottawa  
H.J. Galley, Esq., Regina  
John Inrie, Esq., Edmonton  
Dr. John MacKay, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg  
Professor R.A. Mackay, Dalhousie University, Halifax  
Professor Norman MacKenzie, Chairman, University of Toronto.

Publications

(a) Conference Papers

During the past year the following conference and delegation papers have been prepared by the Research Committee:

- (1) 'The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada', by Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott.
- (2) 'The Legal Status of Aliens Resident in Canada' and 'The Legal Status in British Columbia of Residents of Oriental Race and their Descendants', by Gordon Lindsay, D.R. Michener, and H.F. Angus.
- (3) 'The British Commonwealth in Relation to Pacific Problems' by R.K. Finlayson.
- (4) 'Canadian Tariff Policy', by Norman MacKenzie.

Several hundred copies of each of these were printed and made available for the China Conference.

(b) Delegation Papers

- (1) 'Russia and the Five-year Plan', anonymous.
- (2) 'The Geographical Distribution and Geological Occurrence of Gold', by Mackintosh Bell.
- (3) 'China's Attitude towards Canadian Restrictions on the Entry of her People' by John M. Inrie.
- (4) Memorandum re Chinese students in Canadian universities by R.C. Wallace.
- (5) 'China: Character of the former Imperial Regime, of the Revolution and the New Republic', by A.C. Garner.
- (6) 'New Markets across the Pacific', by John M. Inrie.
- (7) 'Japan: Tariff Relations with Canada'  
'Hong Kong: Tariff Relations with Canada' (both with statistics) by John M. Inrie.
- (8) 'Report of the Trade Mission of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to the Orient' by John Inrie.

jects already prepared and allotting to those such funds as they have at their disposal. I do not consider this to be in the best interests of the research work of the Institute and I have written to the Chairman, Mr. C.P. Howland, to this effect.

Matters for the Consideration of the  
Canadian Research Committee

Two questions of interest to the Canadian Council were raised a year ago:

- (1) The possibility of increasing the number of oriental students in attendance at our universities, and
- (2) the restrictions placed upon the entry of oriental students, tourists, and business men by our government.

President Wallace of the University of Alberta has been investigating the first topic and submitted a short memorandum on it to the Canadian delegation in China. Mr. John Imrie dealt with the second topic and has submitted a very interesting memorandum on it. I would ask that President Wallace should continue his investigation, particularly with a view to discovering and making available the living expenses, entrance requirements, etc. of oriental students coming to Canada. I also suggest that the Executive Council should take up with the proper authorities the question of immigration restrictions on the special classes mentioned above, with a view to having these either removed altogether or made so reasonable that they will not prove any serious obstacle to the desirable Chinese who may wish to come to this country.

Our paper on 'The Status of Aliens' (with the similar papers prepared by other members of the Institute of Pacific Relations) will be sent back to the authors for their final revision and will then be sent to Professor Chamberlain at Columbia. Dr. Scott's paper on 'The Administration of Indian Affairs in Canada' has already been handed over to Mr. Keesing in connection with his larger study on 'Native Peoples in the Pacific'. Mr. Finlayson's paper on 'The Position of the British Commonwealth in Pacific Affairs' is not part of a larger study and I would suggest that, with the approval of the Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Affairs and of Mr. Finlayson, we should have it printed in one of our Canadian periodicals. The paper on 'Tariffs' should be handed over to a competent economist, who will co-operate with the person, or persons, responsible for the co-ordination of the studies on tariffs and trade.

The Research Committee will be asked to prepare a paper on 'Armaments and Diplomatic Machinery in the Pacific' after the Australian Council has drafted an outline of this study.

The Research Committee will also be required to draw up an outline of the study on 'Communications in the Pacific Area' and, later, to prepare the Canadian contribution to this study. Mr. C.A. Bowman of Ottawa has already sent in his views on the scope of this study and I propose to send these, together with my comments, to the other members of our Research Committee and, later, to the Research Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu.

Future Plans

In my own opinion, most of the studies that had been prepared (though approved by the International Research Committee) are either on matters which, in ordinary circumstances, the National Councils themselves would assume full responsibility for, or have no permanent value beyond the conference for which they are prepared. I realize that this is probably



necessary in view of the conditions in the Far East and in view of the desirability of educating in advance the delegates to the conferences. I realize too that some very important permanent research work has been done and is in an increasing manner being provided for. As far as the Canadian Committee is concerned, I feel that the first type of study can be adequately dealt with by existing organizations, e.g. government departments, universities, etc. and in this connection I would like to bring to the attention of the Council a series of studies entitled 'The Canadian Industrial Field', prepared by the National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior. For this reason, I feel that our Committee should devote its attention more particularly to the international studies which are being undertaken by the Institute of Pacific Relations and should co-operate with other Research Committees in the preparation of such international studies. It can, however, continue to assume responsibility for contributions to Pacific Affairs, and for the preparation of delegation papers.

#### Finances

A financial statement of all expenses during the past two years is attached. I would suggest that provision be made in the 1932 budget for the sum of four hundred dollars for research.

NORMAN MACKENZIE

Chairman  
Canadian Research Committee

- (9) 'Industrial Development in China', anonymous.

The above were all mimeographed and supplied to the Canadian delegates and to all of our branches. In addition, two theses--one on 'Canadian Immigration' by K.Y. Wang, the other, 'Extraterritoriality in China' by E.B. Jolliffe--were prepared and were available to the Canadian delegates to the Conference.

#### 'Pacific Affairs'

The Research Committee assumed responsibility for our contributions to this magazine and have contributed two surveys of Canadian relations with Pacific countries--one, by Norman MacKenzie, the other by H.F. Angus--as requested. In addition, they have reviewed for that journal a number of books that have been sent to us from time to time.

#### 'International Affairs'

The Research Committee has not assumed any responsibility for contributions to this journal but a number of articles have been contributed by members of the Canadian Institute, and the Chairman of the Research Committee has arranged for the review of some dozen or more books as requested.

#### Meeting of the International Research Committee

As the Canadian representative on the International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations, I was able to attend the meetings of that committee held in Shanghai both before and during the sessions of the general Conference there.

The principal matters under consideration were the research projects already under way and a large number of new proposals that were submitted for our consideration and approval. The Canadian Committee was able to provide the papers requested, as indicated above, although the one on 'Tariffs', written by myself, was in the nature of a substitute for a fuller treatment of the subject by a competent economist. In addition, R.K. Finlayson, of Winnipeg, at the suggestion of Dr. John MacKay, wrote a very interesting study on 'The British Commonwealth in Pacific Affairs'. Most of the studies dealt with by the International Research Committee are purely local in character, although, as they deal with food and population problems and cultural relations in the Far East, they are of interest and importance to all of the members of the Institute. However, certain of the studies are of a more international character and in these the Canadian Committee will be requested to co-operate. They are:

- (1) Co-ordination of studies on land utilization.
- (2) Co-ordination of tariff and trade studies.
- (3) Armaments and diplomatic machinery in the Pacific.
- (4) Communications in the Pacific Area.

No. 4 was suggested by members of the Canadian delegation to the China Conference and will be carried out along lines suggested by our Research Committee. In addition, the study of the legal status of aliens in the Pacific area has been practically completed, and Professor Chamberlain of Columbia has been asked to revise this and to get it ready for final printing.

In my own opinion, there is a danger that the International Research Committee, in place of originating and directing studies of a truly international character, may become a purely executive body, passing upon pro-

1930

To stenographic assistance, stationery, etc.

January, February, March	\$35.46
April, May June	13.30
July, August, September	7.50
October, November, December	7.25

1931

University of Toronto Press-

Printing research papers on

British Commonwealth and its Relations to Pacific Problems	39.12
Status of Aliens in Canada	51.50
Administration of Indian Affairs	61.40

Carswell Publishing Company-

To off-prints of article on Legal Status of Orientals in Canada	10.86
To off-prints of article on the Soviet Five-year Plan	9.88

To printing paper on Canadian Tariff Policies

To mimeographing Canadian Delegation Papers and correspondence in connection therewith	76.25
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To stenographic assistance

January, February, March	7.90
July, August	33.00
September, October, November, December	10.00

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS CANADA'S RESTRICTIONS

ON THE ENTRY OF HER PEOPLE

By John M. Imrie

Chairman, Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Trade Mission to the Orient (1930); Chairman, Edmonton Branch, Canadian Institute of International Affairs; Managing Director, Edmonton Journal.

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China has today a sense of injury at the hands of Canada. She has been hurt at a point of great sensitivity in Oriental countries, viz. "face" or prestige. The resultant feeling is an obstacle to the full development of mutual and reciprocal friendship, confidence and trade.

The occasion of offence is an Act of the Parliament of Canada called "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1923". Its alleged incidence was explained in great detail to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Trade Mission on their visit to China in November, 1930. This expression took the form of very frank addresses at public functions and equally frank editorials in newspapers and magazines. These, it is believed, had the approval of the Nanking government.

Significance of "Face".

In order to appreciate fully the objections raised some measure of understanding of the Chinese attitude towards "face" or prestige is necessary. "Face" has a significance in the Orient that is without parallel or approximation in Canada. The saving of "face" is essential to the maintenance of self-respect and the respect of others. Those nations or individuals whose actions towards China or a national of China have endangered "face" have caused a grievous injury quite apart from any monetary or other consideration that may be involved. In many cases this has been done unintentionally and unnecessarily, simply through ignorance of Chinese psychology.

China feels that Canada has inflicted an injury of this character in the circumstances and spirit of the immigration act already cited. Through that act Canada has singled out the Chinese for special restrictions of increased severity and in doing so has used phraseology that in the opinion of the Chinese is more offensive than even the purpose of the Act made necessary.

According to the Chinese the title of this act is a misnomer. It is really, they say, an Act of exclusion rather than immigration. That view is confirmed in large measure by an unbiased analysis of its various provisions and by the results of its operation. The Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization is my authority for the statement that during the five fiscal years ending with that of 1929-30 the admission of Chinese to Canada numbered only four in the immigrant class and only ten in the non-immigrant student class.

China neither expects nor asks an "open door" policy. On the contrary she has made abundantly clear her recognition that this is out of the question on economic and other grounds.

#### Friendly Negotiation Suggested

China does suggest - and this may be considered as her first and main representation - the negotiation of an immigration agreement or treaty as between two equal and friendly nations. The number of her nationals to be admitted under such an agreement is entirely secondary to the principle of having that number - however small it may be - determined by friendly negotiation rather than by arbitrary action of Canada on a basis of practical exclusion. It was through the application of this principle that former immigration differences between Canada and Japan were happily composed. The resultant enlargement of good will and confidence as between

Japan and Canada is a strong argument in favor of extending the same principle to China. It would save "face" for that country as it did for Japan.

In the event that Canada is not prepared to negotiate an immigration agreement or treaty with China, five changes in Canada's "Chinese Immigration Act, 1923" were suggested to the Canadian Trade Mission.

#### Revision of Offensive Phraseology

First of these is a sympathetic revision of phraseology with a view to the removal of every unnecessary ground of offence to national dignity.

As an illustration of what might be done in this direction attention was directed to section 8 of the Act which sets out in considerable detail fifteen classes of people - including some very objectionable types - who may not be admitted under any circumstances. These classes are almost if not entirely identical with the so-called "prohibited classes" in the general immigration regulations of Canada. But their inclusion in detail in an Act that is related to the Chinese only and under an explanatory paragraph that refers specifically to persons "of Chinese origin or descent" was liable to create and has created an impression that they apply particularly to the Chinese. May I suggest that the object in view could be attained without offence by a very brief clause providing that in addition to the specific provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act the admission of persons of Chinese origin or descent is further subject to the "prohibited classes" section of the general immigration regulations of Canada?

In the same category fall several other sections or clauses of the Act that are so phrased as to appear to provide for admission of certain classes of people but on careful analysis are found to be so ambiguous as to be subject to an interpretation that entirely precludes entry. To a people like the Chinese, whose character traits include frankness and

candor, this suggests deception and is therefore resented.

Wider Privileges for Students

Another suggestion is related to Chinese students. Their admission to Canada is presently confined to those coming "for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees".

In contrast with this, the corresponding regulation of the United States provides categorically against the exclusion of those desiring to pursue studies in "the elementary or preparatory branches, if undertaken in good faith". Many Chinese students desire to pursue their preparatory studies in the country in which they plan to take their university course. Certain advantages of this procedure are obvious. Others again, looking to the development of business and industry in China, are more interested in commercial or technical schools than in a "university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees". United States has been quick to recognize both the desires of Chinese students in these respects and the trade advantage to herself in having large numbers of Chinese secure their training in the commercial and technical schools and the colleges and universities of that country. Her share of the Boxer indemnity was devoted to defraying the cost of educating Chinese students in United States. Her trade representatives in China were instructed to be on the lookout for promising Chinese students and to persuade them to complete their education in United States. As a result thousands who today occupy high positions in the public and business life of China have a background of understanding and sympathy with United States, and of acquaintance with the products, materials and trade customs of that country. That such a situation is conducive to the expansion of trade with China will be obvious.

Nor are the resultant benefits one-sided only or confined to trade. Thus, His Excellency, Dr. Wellington Koo, former Chinese Minister successively at Washington and London and later Minister of Foreign Affairs, has stated:

"With the arrival of increasing numbers of Chinese students in the United States, there has been noted a gradual but perceptible change in sentiment on the part of the American people towards China and the Chinese. Undoubtedly, the close contact of the thoughtful classes of American people with the Chinese students, usually the pick and flower of China's youth, has led to a better appreciation of the qualities of the Chinese people and the character of Chinese civilization. A clearer understanding of the problems of the Far East and a more sympathetic endorsement of the aspirations of the Chinese have been two happy consequences."

It is my firm conviction that the government and educational institutions of Canada would be performing a valuable service to their country and to the cause of international understanding and amity by providing larger facilities for the education of Chinese students in Canada and by definitely encouraging and stimulating such education.

Definition of "Merchant" too Restricted.

Merchants constitute another class for which greater freedom of entry was urged in representations to the Canadian Trade Mission. By the legislation of 1923 the admission of Chinese merchants was confined to those coming under "such regulations as the minister may prescribe". The present governing regulation is as follows:

"Merchant, as used in this Act, shall not include any person who does not devote his undivided attention to mercantile pursuits and who has less than \$2,500 invested in a business dealing exclusively in goods grown, produced or manufactured in China or in exporting to China goods grown, produced or manufactured in Canada, and who has not conducted such business for a period of at least three years; any merchant's clerk or other employee; tailor, mechanic, huckster, peddler or person engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving fish for home consumption or exportation or having any connection whatever with a restaurant, laundry or rooming house."

This is one of the clauses referred to elsewhere in this memorandum as being considered ambiguous to an offensive



degree. Indeed several in China referred to it as containing a "joker". This, it was claimed, is the effect of the word "exclusively" in conjunction with the second of the two words "or" that shortly follow. The words quoted, it was claimed, rule out the great bulk of merchants who might have any interest in going to Canada as such. For example: the merchant who deals in the goods of several countries is excluded by that very fact and regardless of his financial position or the size of his business. Even the merchant who handles both Canadian goods and Chinese goods is excluded; he must be dealing solely in the goods of one OR the other of these two countries. One cultured Chinese gentleman who spoke perfect English and was the product of a university in England told the Canadian Trade Mission that he is proscribed under this clause because he is, in his own words, "a world merchant" dealing in the commodities of many countries. He said he is selling more than \$100,000 worth of Canadian products annually and could enlarge that branch of his trade if he had closer personal contacts with Canadian manufacturers, but is prohibited by this regulation from engaging in business in Canada for that purpose. He stressed the point that the widespread character and resultant size of his business, which made it possible for him to be of greater service than if he were dealing solely in the goods of either China OR Canada is the reason for his proscription under this regulation. The Wah On Exporters' Association of Hong-kong advanced the claim that only one person of Chinese origin had been permitted to enter Canada under the status of "merchant" since the Act came into force in 1923.

It may be of interest to quote by way of contrast the definition of "merchant" in the regulations of United States governing the admission of Chinese. It is as follows:

"The term 'merchant', as employed herein and

in the acts of which this is amendatory, shall have the following meaning and none other: A merchant is a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant, does not engage in the performance of any manual labor, except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant".

It was also urged - on compassionate and moral grounds - that the wives and minor children of merchants should be permitted to accompany them to Canada. This was so prior to enactment of the existing legislation in 1923 and is still permissible under the legislation of United States.

#### More Definite Status for "Tourists"

Still another representation is associated with the class called "Tourists". Prior to 1923 tourists were listed among classes exempt from the restrictive provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act and whose admission to Canada was specifically authorized. This class, however, was omitted in the revision of 1923. It is true the stated policy of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is to provide every facility for bona fide tourists desiring to travel through Canada. But the dropping of this class from the authorized list in 1923 and the entire absence of any reference to tourists in the present legislation, coupled with more or less exaggerated reports of certain cases in which Chinese tourists were subjected to delays in entering Canada, have caused an impression in China that the presence of Chinese tourists in Canada is not desired. It was claimed also that individual inspectors of immigration have consciously or unconsciously subjected certain Chinese tourists to unnecessary embarrassment and indignity. As a means of clarifying the situation and ensuring prompt and courteous treatment by inspectors it was urged that "tourists" be restored to the list of classes specifically stated to be admissible to Canada under the Chinese Immigration Act.

More Ports of Entry Urged

The final suggested amendment is in the clause relating to ports of entry. This provides that admissible students and merchants shall enter at Vancouver or Victoria. The regulations of United States provide ports of entry on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific. Cases were cited of merchants and students desiring to travel to North America via the Suez Canal and the Atlantic. It was suggested also that if the definition of merchant were broadened there would be cases in which a merchant after doing business in the Eastern States would desire to cross the border into eastern Canada and it seems unreasonable to require that he should make the long journey to the Pacific Coast and back in order that he might enter at Vancouver or Victoria.

Goodwill Essential to Trade Expansion

In conclusion the point is stressed that in Oriental countries good will, understanding and confidence are prerequisites of permanent and expanding trade to a much greater degree than in America. Monetary considerations are by no means the only factors. This sentiment was very fittingly expressed by the Acting Prime Minister of Japan at a farewell banquet to the Canadian Trade Mission in those words:

"Friendship is a greater thing than trade. Without it the springs of trade will be frozen. Trade can thrive only in a genial atmosphere of mutual good feeling. And friendship rests on knowledge."

The same consideration was reflected in two recent trade boycotts by sections of China against the Japanese and the British, respectively.

Canada's trade with China has increased several-fold in the past decade and competent persons have forecast an infinitely larger expansion as within the realm of possibility following the stabilization of politics and currency in China. Many are looking to China as an ultimate market for large quantities

of Canadian wheat. To many Canadian students there has come the conception of China as one of the greatest potential markets of Canada.

Surely in the face of such conditions and possibilities it is good business for Canada to consider very seriously and sympathetically the representations that were made to the Canadian Trade Mission with respect to "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1923". If Canada is to achieve her potential trade with China it must be on a basis of mutual good will, understanding and confidence. These cannot be developed in the spirit that prompted and characterized this legislation.

Larger Considerations Also Require Revision

But on other grounds as well this legislation should be reviewed and a new policy with respect to the subject matter should be devised. It is not conducive to or in keeping with the national pride of Canada that a neighboring nation across the Pacific should be subjected to the indignities this legislation imposed. Nor is it in the interest of international felicity and peace that this legislation should be allowed to remain as a festering source of cumulative grievance and ill-will on the part of China towards Canada.

Every consideration of monetary interest, national pride and good international relations calls for the immediate revision of "The Chinese Immigration Act, 1923".

IMPORTANT

To Members of the Executive Council and Secretaries  
of Local Branches.

It is requested that the offer of Mr. Massey as embodied in the attached minutes be regarded as confidential by those who receive this document, pending the action of the Committee appointed in that connection, and such appointment as may follow. These minutes are issued with that understanding.

February 29, 1932.

Mr. Glasco  
When he comes  
in

Minutes of the Meeting of the Executive Council  
of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs  
held at the York Club, Toronto, on January 29, 1932.

Hon. H.W. Rowell, K.C., was in the chair.

There were present, in addition to the Chairman: from Halifax, Mr. C.J. Burchell, K.C.; from Montreal, Mr. W.M. Birks, Mr. A. Savard, Mr. John Nelson; from Ottawa, Major J.A. Wilson (proxy for Sir Robert Borden), Mr. C.A. Bowman; from Edmonton, Mr. John Earle; from Toronto, in addition to the Chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Hon. Vincent Massey, Professor Norman MacKenzie, Professor Glazebrook, Chancellor Wallace (proxy for Colonel MacInnes), Mr. J.M. Macdonnell.

The Honorary Secretary reported that biennial elections had been held by the various groups of the Institute, resulting in the election of the following to the Executive Council for 1932:

Montreal - Sir Arthur Currie  
Mr. F.N. Southam  
Mr. A. Savard

Toronto - Col. C.S. MacInnes  
Sir Joseph Flavelle  
Mr. J.M. Macdonnell

Ottawa - Sir Robert Borden  
Mr. C.A. Bowman

Edmonton - Dr. R.C. Wallace  
Mr. John Earle

Vancouver- H.R. MacMillan  
Col. Nelson Spencer

Halifax - Dr. H.F. Munro  
Mr. C.J. Burchell

Regina - Col. A.C. Garner  
D.B. MacRae

Winnipeg - Dr. J.W. Dafoe  
Mr. E.J. Tarr

The Honorary Secretary reported also that copies of the minutes of the meeting of the Council for 1931 had already been submitted to the members of the Council and had been approved.

The Chairman explained that according to the Constitution, officers of the Council need not necessarily be drawn exclusively from those elected from the various branches. This in explanation of the fact that a

number of the officers of the Council were not nominated from the various units.

Owing to the fact that some members of the Council would not be able to remain throughout the meeting, the regular order of business was waived and a number of more important matters were at once brought to the attention of the members by the Chairman.

Institute Meeting in Canada. The Chairman reviewed the steps which had been taken in connection with the proposed invitation to the Institute of Pacific Relations to hold its meeting in Canada in 1933. To justify the invitation it was felt that the same provision should be made in Canada as had obtained in both China and Japan whereby visitors from other continents were extended the courtesy of free transportation over the railroads of the country. No definite arrangement in this connection had been arrived at when the delegation left for Hangchow but negotiations had been continued thereafter and the president was pleased to report that Mr. Beatty had offered the facilities of his railway free to non-North American delegates, should the proposed conference be held in Canada at a point served by the C.P.R.

The matter had also been under advisement with the Prime Minister of Canada and some question had arisen regarding certain contingencies the Government felt might arise in Canada if an invitation were extended to hold the conference in Canada.

The Chairman reported the discussion he had with the Prime Minister and the final word from Mr. Bennett was that if the Chairman and the Council were of the opinion that the contingencies referred to would not arise and deemed it in the interests of Canada that the invitation should be extended, he would be content. The Chairman further intimated that he had been advised by Mr. Greene that invitations had been received from Honolulu and The Philippines and if Canada also extended an invitation the Chairman would submit the three to the members of the Council for their advice.

The Council carefully considered the matters referred to by the Prime Minister and after hearing from the members of the delegation to the Shanghai Conference, the members of the Council were unanimously of the

opinion that the contingencies referred to would not arise, and that it was in the interests of Canada that the next conference should be held in Canada.

It was thereupon moved by Sir Joseph Flavelle and seconded by Mr. W.M. Birks that the Canadian Council extend a most cordial invitation to the Institute of Pacific Relations to hold its next meeting in Canada. This was carried unanimously.

Discussion then took place as to the best site for the conference and several suggestions were made, one that it should be held at a Rocky Mountain resort, like Banff, and others that it should be held at some point nearer one of the chief centres of population, but no decision was reached.

Round Table Conference on British Commonwealth. The Chairman reported progress in connection with the proposed conference on the diplomatic relations within the Empire, of his conferences with Sir Campbell Stuart, who is Chairman of the Royal Institute dealing with the matter, Sir Robert Borden and with others; of the discussion which had arisen regarding both the time and place of such a conference; of the feeling that it might be held in Canada during 1933 and might be co-ordinated as to dates with the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations in this country, if so desired, and of a preliminary conference likely to be held in London in June or July, in that same connection.

The Institute approved of the proposals so far as they have developed.

The Chairman was appointed to represent the Canadian Institute at the meeting in London when, and if, called.

The Massey Foundation Gift. The Chairman next read a letter from the Hon. Vincent Massey, as follows:

Batterwood House  
near Port Hope, Ontario.

January 26th, 1932.

Dear Mr. Rowell:

I promised to send you a letter to cover the proposal which I made informally to you the other day on behalf of the Massey Foundation. Our suggestion is as follows.



My wife and I, during the last few months, have been giving some thought to the future of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Our experience at the recent conference in Shanghai showed very clearly the usefulness of a permanent body in Canada existing to promote an international outlook in the Dominion and to provide in every appropriate way, points of contact between Canada and the outside world. The Institute of International Affairs has already done an extremely important work in this direction. Great praise is due to the efforts of its successive Chairmen and officers, the Honorary Secretary and the membership as a whole for what it has accomplished in the few years it has been in existence.

We feel, however, that the time has come for the work to be prosecuted in a manner which will only be possible through the appointment of a full-time secretary. The importance of this point is, of course, obvious and I need not enlarge on it. I would like to suggest, however, that the personal equation, as in most things, is of the greatest possible significance and that an appointment is hardly worth while making unless a man can be found who will bring very real capacity and imagination to his task. A secretary, however well-intentioned, of a routine character would not be worth having.

The Trustees of the Foundation therefore wish to offer to the Institute, through you as its Chairman, a sum sufficient to provide the salary of a properly qualified secretary for the Institute for a period of three years. We feel that it is unlikely that the right man could be found for a salary of less than \$5,000. a year and this, therefore, is the sum which will be available from the Foundation, to be used exclusively for the payment of the Secretary's salary. In order that the reduction in revenue at the end of the three-year period should not be too abrupt, the Foundation will be prepared to pay \$3,000. a year towards the salary of the Secretary for a further period of two years.

If the offer is accepted, it will be necessary, of course, for the Institute to provide funds for office expenses, clerical assistance and the travelling expenses of the secretary. The office, however, could be organized for the first few years on a very simple basis and the travelling expenses could probably be kept within modest proportions. The other condition which I should like to suggest is that the appointment of the secretary, in the first instance, should be subject to the concurrence of the Foundation. Beyond the first appointment we have no wish to be consulted. I may say that the Foundation has no candidate in mind for the post and that we are prepared to assist in any appropriate way in the search for the best-qualified man.

I very greatly hope that the proposal of the Foundation will meet with the approval of the Council at its forthcoming meeting. Our contact with the outside world is coming to be of increasing importance and it would be to the advantage of the Dominion if the work of the Institute could receive the advantage of the attention of a full-time secretary at an early date.

I beg to remain,

Yours sincerely,

(sgd) Vincent Massey

The Chairman expressed, on behalf of the Council the profound

gratitude of its members and of the Institute for the generous action on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Massey, on behalf of the Massey Foundation, and the deep appreciation of the fresh possibilities it opened up for extending the usefulness of the Institute. Other members spoke in a similar vein, Sir Joseph Flavelle pointing out that the acceptance of the offer necessarily involved other expenditures in the way of travelling expenses, office rental, etc., for which proper provision should be made.

Thereupon the Chair nominated a committee consisting of Chancellor Wallace, Chairman, Mr. W.M. Birks, Mr. C.A. Bowman and Mr. John Nelson, to consider Mr. Massey's offer and the suggestion made by Sir Joseph Flavelle, with a view to giving proper effect to the proposed gift.

This Committee later reported as follows:

"1. The Executive Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, having given careful consideration to the very generous offer of the Massey Foundation to provide for a term of years, the funds for the salary of a permanent secretary of the Institute gratefully accept the offer in accordance with the terms submitted in the letter of the Hon. Vincent Massey.

2. We authorize the appointment by the Executive Committee of a permanent secretary as soon as the necessary financial arrangements can be made for office and travel expenses, and a suitable man can be found.

3. Authorization is given for the inclusion in the budget of the amount necessary for the expenses of the secretary."

This report was signed by all the members, and was unanimously approved.

The Chair appointed the following as a committee for nominating officers: Mr. A. Savard, Chairman, Mr. John Iurie, Mr. C.J. Burchell.

Amendments to the Constitution. The following amendments to the Constitution, of which due notice had been given, were then considered and passed as amended:

- (a) A new clause to be inserted as Article 9-A,  
"Each Branch of the Institute shall remit annually to the Executive Council, One Dollar per capita of its membership to defray administrative expenses."
- (b) To amend Article 4 by providing,  
"The officers shall consist of a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and a Secretary."
- (c) To amend Article 9 by adding the following paragraph,  
"That a sub-committee of the Executive Council shall be

appointed, to be known as the Executive Committee, consisting of the Honorary President, the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, to deal with matters of urgency arising in the intervals between regular meetings of the Council. Three members shall constitute a quorum of this sub-committee who may be summoned at two days' notice by the President or Honorary Secretary."

(d) To amend the last clause of Article 3 of the suggested Constitution for Local Branches of the Institute by adding the words, "and One Dollar per capita which shall be remitted to the Executive Council for administrative expenses."

This paragraph shall then read, "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, and One Dollar per capita which shall be remitted to the Executive Council for administrative expenses."

The Honorary Secretary submitted the Annual Report, attached hereto, which was adopted, together with the Petty Account in his hands.

Mr. W.M. Birks submitted the report of the Honorary Treasurer as herewith attached, which was adopted.

In this connection it was decided to remit at once to the Secretariat at Honolulu, the remaining \$500.00 of the amount agreed upon by the Canadian Institute as its contribution to the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1931.

Professor MacKenzie submitted the report of the Research Committee, herewith attached. Action on the same was taken as follows: The reports of President Wallace and Mr. John Earle, regarding the possibility of increasing the number of Oriental students in attendance at Canadian universities and the restrictions placed upon the entry of Oriental students, tourists, and business men under Canadian immigration laws, were received. Both Professor Wallace and Mr. Earle were requested to continue their investigations, Mr. Earle to report the results to Chairman Rowell and Mr. J.M. Macdonnell.

The recommendation of the report re the paper on "The Status of Aliens", and similar papers, that these be sent back to their authors for final revision, then forwarded to Professor Chamberlain at Columbia, was approved.

Approval was also given to the recommendation in the report

that Mr. Finlayson's paper on "The Position of the British Commonwealth in Pacific Affairs" should be printed in some Canadian periodical; that the paper on "Tariffs" should be further considered by its author in collaboration with a competent economist; that the Research Committee will prepare a paper on "Armaments and Diplomatic Machinery in the Pacific" after the Australian Council has drafted an outline of this study; and that the recommendations of the report regarding 'Communications in the Pacific Area' also be approved.

With regard to the recommendations of the Chairman of the Research Committee under the heading of "Future Plans", the opinion of the Executive Council was that as long as the policy of the I.P.R. towards research continued as at present, the Canadian Institute should ask for such financial assistance from the Research Funds as might seem necessary for the carrying on of Research Projects, and authorized by the Executive Council.

Under the heading of "Finances" the request for a budget up to Four Hundred Dollars for research was approved.

Mr. C.J. Burchell was appointed on the Programme Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Professor Norman MacKenzie was re-elected Chairman of the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute.

A Bank Resolution, conferring the necessary authority on the Treasurer to conduct the business of the Institute with the bank on the usual lines, was submitted and the Chairman was authorized to execute the same, as required by the bank.

Budget. Regarding the Budget for next year, a discussion took place as a result of which it was felt that a definite budget could not be drawn up until action had been taken by the Executive Committee, growing out of the gift of the Massey Foundation. It was, however, decided that not less than \$5,000.00 should be contributed to the Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations, \$400.00 set aside for research and \$200.00 for office expenses, but that the budget could not be completed, pending developments as above indicated.

The Honorary Secretary brought up the matter of Exchange as

between Canada and London, and Canada and Honolulu, and submitted correspondence passing between Mr. McCrudden, Honorary Treasurer of the Montreal Branch, Mr. Macadam and Mr. Nelson, in connection with this matter.

After discussion, it was decided that, having regard to the fact that the Royal Institute has, in effect, increased the fees of its own members and not those in affiliation from Canada and having regard also to the generous way in which the Royal Institute has placed its facilities at the disposal of the Canadian Institute, the Institute continue to remit Five Dollars in Canadian currency per capita of the entire membership, as heretofore.

Having regard to the fact that the amount to be contributed to the Institute of Pacific Relations was made on the standard basis of Canadian currency it was decided to continue such remittances as are made to Honolulu on that basis.

The question of granting honorary membership in the Executive Council, as well as, or in place of, some now granted in individual branches was considered but as it was not believed to be advisable to do so, no action was taken.

A suggestion from the Montreal Branch that the Institute year be changed from January 1st to December 31st, to July 1st to June 30th, was considered but no action was taken.

A number of matters were considered informally, including a suggestion from the Hon. Mr. Massey that the Institute be incorporated and that a request be made for permission to change the name to the Royal Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Mr. Massey's suggestion was referred to the Executive Committee for consideration and report to the next meeting of the Council.

~~The Council also considered a report presented by Mr. Imrie on the present status of Chinese merchants, students and tourists coming to Canada and what steps might be taken to render their admission, when desirable, less difficult. Mr. Imrie was requested to continue his investigations.~~

A suggestion of Dr. Mackintosh Bell favouring the fostering by the Institute of a Sino-Japanese association was also favourably considered, but no official action taken.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following report,  
which was adopted:

For Honorary President, Sir Robert Borden; President,  
Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C., Vice-Presidents, Dr. J.W. Daffoe, Hon. Vincent Massey,  
Mr. Beaudry Leman, Sir Joseph Flavelle and Mr. W.M. Birks; Honorary Treasurer,  
Mr. J.M. Macdonnell; Honorary Secretary, Mr. John Nelson.

~~Mr. John Irie submitted a memorandum on "China's Attitude  
Towards Canada's Restrictions on the Entry of Her People", copy of which is  
attached herewith.~~

Advantage was taken at the luncheon at the York Club, given by  
the Chairman to the members of the Council, to receive the reports of the  
Canadian delegation to Shanghai. Mr. Massey, Mr. Birks, Mr. Fowman,  
Mr. Burchell, Mr. Savard and Prof. MacKenzie all reported verbally and briefly  
on the Institute, indicating the great difficulties which presented themselves  
in holding such a gathering, owing to the disturbed conditions between China  
and Japan, of how these were happily overcome, of the contribution of the  
Canadian party to the work of the conference, ~~and of their satisfaction with~~  
the results of the conference.

The thanks of the Council were expressed by the Chairman to  
these and the other members of the delegation for their services.

REVISED MINUTES of an informal meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, held at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, August 17th, 1932.

PRESENT: From the Halifax Branch: Mr.C.J.Burchell,  
Prof. R.A.MacKay.  
From the Montreal Branch: Mr.V.H.Budden,  
Mr.Brooke Claxton,Mr.John Nelson,Mr.G.R.  
Parkin, Mr.Paul Reading,Mr.Adjutor Savard.  
From the Ottawa Branch: Col.Biggar,Mr.C.A.  
Bowman,Mr.Fred Bronson,Mr.L.Burpee,  
Mr.C.G.Cowan,Mr.Tom Moore,Mr.Russell B.  
Smart,Mr.Graham Spry,Mr.J.A.Wilson.  
From the Regina Branch: Mr.D.B.MacRae,  
Mr.Victor Sifton.  
From the Toronto Branch: Mr.Horace T.Hunter,  
Mr.Harry Sifton.  
From the Winnipeg Branch: Mr.G.V.Ferguson,  
Dr.D.A.MacGibbon.  
From Kingston: Prof.D.McArthur.  
From Chatham House:Mr.H.V.Hodson,Mr.G.E.H.  
Palmer.  
Mr.Escott Reid (Secretary).

The secretary called the meeting to order at 4.10 p.m. He conveyed the regrets of Sir Robert Borden at his inability to attend the meeting. Sir Robert sent his best wishes for its success.

Nominations for chairman were called for and on the motion of Mr.Bowman seconded by Mr.Savard, Mr.C.J.Burchell was unanimously elected chairman.

On the motion of Mr.Reading the agenda was adopted in the order of the chair.

1. General Policy of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

a. Work that the Institute should attempt to do and methods it should use.

The discussion was opened by Mr.Claxton who outlined the work undertaken by the Montreal Branch during the past year. He stated that they had held a number of special meetings, informally addressed by visiting speakers and a series of round table discussions throughout the year on 'Canadian Foreign Policy'. It had been decided that the programme of the Montreal Branch for the coming year should include three forms of activity.

1. General meetings (to which a limited number of guests might be invited).
2. A series of round table discussions (on developments arising out of the Imperial Economic Conference).
- and 3. Research by study groups on a variety of important political and economic questions (including preparation for the Institute of Pacific Relations and the British Commonwealth Relations Conferences).

Mr. Hunter stated that the experience of Toronto had been much the same as that of Montreal. They had held general meetings and round tables.

Prof. MacKay stated that the Halifax branch had confined its activities to general meetings in which there was an address, followed by discussion. As it had proved difficult to get people in Halifax to prepare papers they had had to depend mainly on outsiders.

Dr. MacGibbon stated that the Winnipeg branch held general dinner meetings addressed usually by outside speakers.

Mr. MacRae stated that the position of the Regina Branch was very much the same as that of Halifax as they also were a small group. As there were few outside speakers visiting Regina the papers were usually delivered by their own members. The weakness of their branch was that as they had to depend so much on themselves there was danger that they might wear themselves out.

Mr. Wilson stated that Ottawa held only one type of meeting - the general meeting. There had been, however, an attempt to group the meetings so that three or four would be held on one subject such as gold or Russia.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Reading stated that the Montreal Branch had found that the most successful meetings were those in which the paper or papers presented were very short taking not more than fifteen minutes to deliver. The paper merely outlined conclusions, the arguments supporting those conclusions being brought out in the subsequent discussion when the writer of the paper would be on the defensive.

Mr. MacRae suggested that the Secretary should make a point of approaching such people of interest as were crossing Canada with a view to their addressing meetings of as many of the branches as could be arranged.

Prof. MacKay hoped that visitors to Canada could be persuaded to remember the existence of the port of Halifax, so that they would not travel directly to the West from the ports of New York and Montreal.



The secretary introduced the question of study groups in which he had become very interested through reading the reports of Chatham House. The study group was a new departure in that it was a small group, membership in which was by invitation only and in that it consisted of specialists in the subject under discussion. In reply to a request Mr. Hodson gave some further information on the working of the Gold Group.

It was suggested by Mr. Claxton that two or three times during the year the Secretary should send a memorandum to the branches informing them of the study groups and round tables which were being conducted by the other branches so that anyone who was interested in a particular group could communicate with its secretary and be kept in touch with its work by correspondence. He also suggested that the secretary of the Institute should keep in close touch with the Department of External Affairs so that if the Department were concerned with some more or less academic question with which they did not have time to deal themselves they might inform the secretary who would then submit the question to the different branches. Thus the Institute and its branches might assist the Department either upon specific points through the work of experts in groups or generally by reporting or developing public opinion upon a subject.

The secretary suggested that the groups might draw up reports of the conclusions of their study which could be submitted to groups in other branches studying the same problem and which might in their final form be published either in International Affairs, in Pacific Affairs, in the Queen's Quarterly or the Dalhousie Review, or be printed as monographs by the Institute.

(b) Qualifications for membership.

The secretary explained that the reason he had asked for the inclusion of this item in the agenda was that he might receive the benefit of the experience of the groups as to the types of member they had found most desirable. He would then be in a position to pass this advice on to those who would be in charge of the establishment of new branches.

At this point Mr. Savard brought up the question of publicity as being important not only in regard to membership but as involving a general matter of Institute policy which deserved discussion at the meeting. Mr. Savard stated that the

executive of the Montreal branch had given very careful consideration to this question and had decided that any publicity should be limited to conform to the policy adopted by Chatham House. He proceeded to read the relevant portions of the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the Montreal branch which had considered this matter. Considerable discussion followed. Mr. Tom Moore felt that this was a departure from the general policy of the Institute which had depended on the individual members to give publicity, Col. Biggar that it would be unfortunate if the Institute were to take any action which might lead people to believe that it had any views of its own, and Mr. Victor Sifton that if a branch of the Institute were in the habit of coming to decisions on matters of public policy there might be danger of attempts being made by interested parties to a dispute to capture it in order to further their own purposes. Mr. Nelson submitted that the privacy of meetings was very valuable in that it enabled speakers to be frank in what they said. In reply Mr. Savard and Mr. Reading pointed out that the objections which had been raised indicated a misunderstanding of the proposals of the Montreal branch. Mr. Savard therefore requested that a copy of the Montreal proposals be forwarded to the other branches. (1)

## 2. Programme and Policy for the year 1932-33

### a. Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Mr. Burchell sketched the history of the proposals for the Banff conference. The original theme decided on at the close of the China Conference of 1931 had been narrowed down to the subject of "Economic Conflict and Control in the Pacific." The Canadian committee had drawn up a list of data papers, the titles of which he read. If anyone in any community were especially qualified to do one of these data papers he requested that the information should be passed on either to himself or to the secretary. He also pointed out the importance of an early selection of the members of the Canadian delegation so that they might be fully prepared for the conference.

Mr. Bowman expressed himself as <sup>being</sup> very pleased that the Committee on which Mr. Burchell had sat had simplified the programme. There was always a tendency for the New York authorities to over-elaborate matters. He hoped for even further simplification at the next meeting of the programme committee. He also hoped that before this conference the delegates would not be deluged with mimeographed papers on subjects which were never discussed at the conference. To this Mr. Moore added the suggestion that it should be clearly indicated which papers sent to the delegates were official. (2)

(1) See Appendix A.

(2) See Appendix B.

b. British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto.

Mr. Palmer submitted the history of the proposals for the Toronto conference on British Commonwealth Relations. A Committee of which Mr. Rowell was a member had just sat in London and had drawn up a report, copies of which would be sent to the various branches. He described the essence of the proposals as follows:-

The agenda for the conference was divided into two parts, a survey and a discussion. The discussion as outlined in the report of the conference committee ranged over a wide area - too wide for any conference to deal with. This list was not however exclusive. There had been a controversy in Chatham House as to whether the conference should discuss machinery or policy. The formula which had been arrived at was that machinery should be discussed in the light of policy.

The secretary requested that groups which wished to discuss any of the problems outlined in the pamphlet should get in touch with him as soon as possible.

c. Other Research.

Prof. MacKay hoped that the Institute might look forward to subsidizing research students who wished to investigate problems in which it was interested, problems not necessarily concerned with any conference. It was decided to pass this suggestion on to the executive council.

The meeting then adjourned.

Appendix A.

Proposals of the Montreal Branch on publicity.

The following proposals appear in the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the Montreal branch held on Monday June 6th, 1932. Subsequent to the meeting of the Canadian Institute at Ottawa on August 17th, section three of these proposals was revised by the Montreal executive in order to avoid misunderstanding. The revised version is given here:

"It was finally decided-

- (1) That notices but not reports of the activities of the Branch might be published, subsequent to the event, at the discretion of the Committee and on the approval of the speaker or speakers concerned.

(2) That occasionally general meetings be held to meet distinguished visitors, when members would have the privilege of introducing a limited number of guests (in each case to be approved by the Committee and accompanied at the meeting by the members whose introduction had been given.)

(3) That reports prepared by Institute study groups, on being approved as being of a sufficiently high standard to be worthy of publication, might be published in such periodicals as may from time to time be selected. (In the event of arrangements for publication in the Journal of the Royal Institute having been made, publication in other journals would depend upon the approval of the Royal Institute and would in no case precede publication in the Journal.)"

#### Appendix B.

#### Mimeographed Papers sent to delegates before a conference.

Some explanation of the purpose of these papers seems necessary in view of the statements appearing in Paragraph 2 of Section 2 of the Minutes.

These papers are copies of those sent to the Chairman of the Research Committee by the Secretaries of the Branches or by individual members of the Institute. They may or may not have reference to the agenda of a particular conference depending on whether the Branch or individual submitting them has made that (agenda) the object of their investigation. They do, however, represent a good deal of collective or individual effort in collecting facts, and suggesting ideas, in the general field of International Affairs. They are distributed to the Secretaries of Branches, and to Canadian delegates attending conferences with the thought that they may be of some interest and assistance to them in increasing their general knowledge. In the case of some individuals this may be unnecessary but others find them of assistance. The papers dealing with the Conference Agenda are usually printed and sent to the General Secretariat, Honolulu, at their request and as a rule contain information on conditions in Canada asked for by individuals or groups in other countries.

If in the opinion of the Members of the Executive Council no purpose is served by circulating the joint efforts of the branches or the studies made by individuals, money will be saved by ending this practise.

Norman MacKenzie,  
Chairman, Research Committee.

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

43 St. George Street,  
Toronto,  
12th September, 1932.

TO BRANCH SECRETARIES,

Dear Sir:

I enclose eight copies of the revised minutes of the informal meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, on August 17th, 1932. Copies are also being sent to your representatives at the Ottawa meeting and to the members of the executive council of the Canadian Institute.

It has occurred to me that you might find it worth while to discuss at an informal meeting of a dozen or so members of your branch, the problems considered at Ottawa. It would certainly be of great assistance to me if you did so and were to send me a report of your conclusions or of the points of view elicited by the discussion.

Might I suggest certain topics for discussion which arise out of these minutes?

1. Methods used by the various branches (1-a)

Are any of the methods used by other branches suitable for trial or adoption by your branch? - e.g. the brevity of papers mentioned by Mr. Reading of Montreal; the grouping of general meetings by the Ottawa branch; the three types of meetings which Montreal proposes to hold; and in particular the desirability of establishing study groups modelled after those in Chatham House, that is, small carefully selected groups, membership in which is by invitation, and which consist of specialists and others representing different aspects and points of view, who undertake the objective examination of specific international problems. The purpose of these studies, according to Chatham House, is to collect the facts on a given problem and after analysis and discussion by experts and others, to make them available for publication in a balanced and readable form for the information of the general public.

2. Qualifications for membership (1-b)

(This subject received scant attention at the Ottawa meeting as it was sidetracked by the discussion which arose on publicity.)

It is said that there are three classes of member (not mutually exclusive) which we should endeavour to bring into our branches:

-a- those who are in a position to influence public opinion, and most important those who shape public policy; e.g. men who are influential behind the scenes in politics as well as party leaders and members of legislatures; bankers; industrialists; journalists; trade union leaders; leaders of agrarian and other occupational associations.

-b-(i) those who are experts in international affairs in business, the civil service, and universities, especially those who have been delegates to international conferences called by the League of Nations, the International Labour Office, Chambers of Commerce, the International Trade Unions, etc.

(ii) those whose intelligence and general knowledge fit them to become experts in international affairs;

-c- a smaller number of younger men of promise whom it is hoped will graduate in time to classes (a) and (b). The Toronto branch has for some years made such men associate members and charged them no subscription fee. It is now proposed to charge them \$2.00 per annum and to invite them to general meetings and groups at the discretion of the executive. This associate membership is said to serve two useful purposes: it has enabled the branch to take advantage of the services of some younger men who were not in a position to pay the annual subscription of \$10.00 and it has provided a probationary period during which it becomes evident whether the associate member were entitled to full membership. Toronto proposes this year to invite the executives of the Foreign Affairs Club and the Historical Club of the university to some meetings.

Do you agree that these three classes of member represent those who are most valuable? If not, what other classes should be included? Is the Toronto suggestion about the establishment of an associate membership appropriate only to a university town, if appropriate there?

### 3. Publicity (1-b, paragraph 2, and Appendix A).

Do you agree with the proposals of the Montreal branch on publicity? Do they serve the purpose mentioned by Mr. Savard of bringing the Canadian Institute and its work to the attention of those who would be desirable members? Do they serve any other useful purpose such as the building up of an informed public opinion? Are the adverse criticisms made at the Ottawa meeting valid when levelled against the proposals in their amended form as given in Appendix A? And in particular is it not correct that the publicity desired by the Montreal branch -whatever its value- is even more restricted than that encouraged by Chatham House, e.g. the Montreal branch wishes to publish notices but not reports of meetings while Chatham House publishes reports of certain meetings in its journal "International Affairs" which is open to public subscription. Is it perhaps desirable for

Branch secretaries,

12th September, 1932 (3)

branches of the Canadian Institute to publish reports not only of Institute study groups but also of general meetings at the discretion of the committee and on the approval of the speaker or speakers concerned?

4. Work of secretary and central office. (1-a, paragraph 11).

What is your comment on Mr. Clexton's suggestion that the secretary should act as informal and unofficial liaison officer between the Department of External Affairs and the branches of the Institute?

In what ways do you think the secretary can be useful to your branch?

Yours sincerely,

Escott Reid.

R.

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Honolulu, Hawaii  
September 20, 1932

BANFF CONFERENCE PROGRAM  
FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This memorandum contains (1) recommendations for the discussion agenda of the Banff Conference and (2) the latest information on data paper preparation. The discussion agenda described in the following pages may be regarded as final with respect to the general scope and emphasis of the discussions. The list of data papers from nearly every national council conforms with the requirements of the discussion agenda. Where revision of the data paper list is considered necessary, the secretariat will communicate directly with the national council concerned.

1. Agenda for Discussion

The discussion agenda has been evolved during the last ten months by correspondence and consultation between members of the secretariat and the various national councils. The recommendations for the Banff Conference made by the International Program Committee at the close of the Shanghai Conference in the fall of 1931 were given careful scrutiny by each of the national councils. These recommendations were subsequently amplified in an essay entitled "The Fifth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations: A Brief Forecast of the 1933 Conference..." prepared by the acting research secretary in consultation with Dr. Hu Shih, chairman of the International Program Committee. The reactions of the national councils to this essay and to the original recommendations made at Shanghai were then received by the Secretariat. They were correlated, summarized and issued by the Secretariat in the form of a memorandum on "The Present Status of Preparation for the Banff Conference" dated August 3, 1932. This memorandum had been preceded on July 7 by a memorandum on a "Preliminary List of the Studies Contemplated or Initiated in Preparation for the Banff Conference." Further correspondence and consultation took place in regard to these latest recommendations.

At an informal meeting of the International Program Committee at New York on September 14 and 15, attended by representatives of six of the nine national groups, the chairman of the Pacific Council, the Vice-Chairman of the International Program Committee, the Chairman of the International Research Committee, the Acting General Secretary and the Research Secretary, all of these documents as well as reports by members of the Secretariat were presented. The results of this meeting, which took into account all of the previous considerations of the Banff Conference program, are given below.

The evolution of the discussion agenda from the original suggestions made at Shanghai to the following final recommendations has been one of consistent development and limitation of the scope of topics. A definite preference for emphasis on economic aspects of conflict and control in the Pacific area has been discernable throughout the ten-month period of evolution. At the same time a desire has been consistently expressed that



political and educational factors be not overlooked. The agenda that follows takes into account the desired economic emphasis but also provides for discussion of the political and educational aspects involved.

The discussion agenda, therefore, is divided into three main areas: (1) Economic Conflict and Control; (2) Instruments for International Adjustment; (3) Problems of Education. It should be noted that no one of these areas of discussion is regarded as isolated from the others. Discussions in each area will pass over imperceptibly into the other two. It should also be noted that although these recommendations are described as final, they are final only with respect to defining the scope of the discussions and the emphasis upon certain areas of thought within that scope. During the ensuing months, the Secretariat will communicate with the national councils regarding the elaboration of the discussion agenda within this general framework.

The Secretariat desires to impress on all national councils the absolute necessity of selecting at an early date a number of members whose attendance at Banff will be assured. It further recommends that approximately three-fourths of the members should be persons who will be fairly well qualified either by special training or by personal interest, to take part in the discussion of the economic problems mentioned above, and that in addition to these there should be a smaller number of people who will be competent to discuss more detailed questions of political and diplomatic machinery and of educational policies and curricula.

#### I. ECONOMIC CONFLICT AND CONTROL

General Theme: Trends of economic dependence or inter-dependence in regard to food and population, raw materials, manufactured goods, capital movements and means of communication.

- A. Analysis of the tendencies toward an organized economic selfsufficiency in certain Pacific regions and their effect on commercial relations.

The discussion of this general question will involve consideration of the more specific economic elements which make it up, such as:

1. access to raw materials and markets,
2. commodity trade,
3. movements of capital
4. tariffs
5. communications

These economic elements will be considered in such questions for discussion as:

- (a) to what extent has it been found necessary to dominate or control sources of raw materials and foreign markets politically?
- (b) to what extent have political (e.g. national) or economic (e.g. tariff) barriers to trade forced the utilization and

- artificial stimulation of marginal resources and markets?
- (c) how far has the process of expansionism justified itself in the economic sense - e.g. the U.S. and the Philippines, France and Indo-China, Great Britain and the Pacific Dominions, Japan and its colonies and areas of special influence? How far has it brought permanent economic benefits to industrial nations? How far has it improved the economic status of the non-industrialized regions affected by it?
  - (d) to what extent have political considerations determined movements of capital?
  - (e) what has been the trend in the relations between creditor and debtor nations?
  - (f) have the tariff policies of Pacific countries justified themselves in an economic sense? This question should be considered from the point of view both of the nation imposing the tariff and from that of all those affected by it.
- etc.

Each of the foregoing sub-divisions would appear to involve consideration of the relations of particular areas or groups either existing or forming, e.g. The British Commonwealth, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the Japanese Empire, etc.

- B. What is the effect of existing government systems and business methods on the use of the resources of the Pacific?

The discussion of this general question will involve consideration of the more specific economic elements which make it up, such as:

1. tariffs and measures of administrative control,
2. migration policies and administrative procedure,
3. foreign loan policies,
4. commercial policies,
5. communications.

These economic elements will be considered in such questions for discussion as:

- (a) how have tariffs, migration policies, foreign loan policies, commercial policies and the development of communications hindered or facilitated the best use of the resources of the Pacific? In this connection other governmental and business forces such as, chambers of commerce, export associations, patriotic societies, governmental trade promotion, etc., should be considered in the same light.
- (b) to what extent and in what ways do governments control private enterprises involved in external relations? To what extent and in what ways do these private enterprises influence governments?
- (c) how have governments and private enterprises planned their

external operations? To what extent have these plans been effective in achieving the ends desired? To what extent do these plans represent the aims and interests of the people they directly or indirectly affect?

Each of the foregoing sub-divisions should be considered with reference to particular nations or groups of nations.

- C. What proposals can be made for a more harmonious disposition of the resources of the Pacific area or for introducing improvements in the general interest into the existing methods discussed above?

The course of the discussion under A and B should determine the topics and course of discussion under C.

## II. INSTRUMENTS FOR INTERNATIONAL ADJUSTMENT

1. What instruments for international negotiation and consultation and adjustment are necessary to meet Pacific problems?
2. Wherein is existing machinery inadequate for these purposes?
3. Any other points germane to the foregoing, including similar questions which may arise in the course of the discussion.

The Secretariat recommends that the foregoing questions would probably be most effectively discussed if timed to come during the second week of the conference after substantial progress had been made with the general economic discussions.

It is suggested that whoever is responsible for opening up the discussion of these questions should bear in mind the desirability of exploring, among others, the following questions: (a) To what extent should domestic policies determining the external behavior of nations be internationally controlled and by what methods; (b) To what extent should national units be used as the basis for representation in international consultation and action; (c) To what extent is functional responsibility possible and desirable?

## III. PROBLEMS OF EDUCATION

It is felt that it would be unwise to schedule for the Banff Conference a discussion of educational questions not closely related to the major subject of the conference. It is found that those of the suggested questions which seem most important to the members practically all involve a documentation which is not at present available, and that probably it would not be possible for most of the National Councils to produce the necessary information in time for the Banff Conference with the same degree of fullness and scholarship that is being applied to other parts of the program.

For these reasons the Secretariat recommends that the Program Committee do not endeavor to outline a program of questions for the discussion of educational problems at the Banff Conference, but that it take such steps as will assure the effective use of the Banff Conference as an occasion to prepare for future research with the aim of an incisive educational discussion program at a later conference.

To this end the Secretariat recommends

1. That in the choice of conference membership special attention be paid to the desirability of having present educators qualified to gather up the educational implications of the major conference discussions;
2. That a small group of such educators and others be given the opportunity toward the end of the Banff Conference to formulate a program for research and conference on the basis of the educational questions arising from the previous discussions or suggested by the educational studies of national councils.

Some of the educational questions likely to come up during the discussion of the economic and political factors are as follows:

1. In what ways and to what extent are economic maladjustments in the Pacific area aggravated by educational systems and methods that fail to take into account both national and international needs? Specifically,
  - a. how do the school curricula and policies of vocational guidance relate to the economic opportunities of different areas and regions?
  - b. What relation is there between the national aspirations expressed in educational objectives and the conflicting demands of sectional self-sufficiency on the one hand and of the possibilities of international trade on the other?
  - c. By what means are traditional skills of importance to the livelihood of peoples being preserved, protected, or readapted to present-day requirements?
  - d. To what extent do educational systems and methods contribute to raise or stabilize standards of living; and what is the effect of such influences on the interchange of commodities and services?
2. What is the experience with active educational measures for birth control as a means of lessening population pressure?
3. What part does educational effort play in protecting

Pacific peoples against the competition of immigrants with lower standards of living?

4. What part does migration, both temporary and permanent, play in the re-education of cultural standards; and by what educational or other measures may increased international contact be freed from disruptive effects on the social and economic life of native peoples?
5. What, on the other hand, is the probability that the effect of the present depression in diminishing international contact and exchange will lead to a permanent re-orientation of economic effort, and what changes in the educational system are needed
  - a. to provide new opportunities for talents denied free access to other countries or regions,
  - b. to re-adapt social habits and mores to a more self-centered economic situation?
6. What does a planned economy, whether national or in part internationally cooperative, involve in new educational objectives?

The Secretariat further recommends that the Banff Conference be made the occasion for an intensive international program of Pacific education in the various countries through the development of appropriate methods of making its results available to widespread educational processes; and that to this end an international education committee of the Institute be created to provide technical assistance.

## 2. Data Paper Preparation

The success of the discussions of the topics recommended in the preceding section will depend largely on the degree to which members are informed on the subjects under consideration. The various National Councils have recognized from the beginning the importance of correlating the data paper preparation with the discussion agenda. In view of the fact that the principal areas of discussion for Banff were agreed upon at the close of the Shanghai Conference, this correlation has been made possible to a degree heretofore impossible for Institute conferences. A second condition to the success of the discussion will be the degree to which the preparation of each national group parallels the preparation of all the others. The experience of past conferences has taught the Institute the importance of having its members from each country equipped to discuss the same subjects.

The Secretariat is, therefore, pleased to note (1) that with certain exceptions each National Council is preparing data papers in conformity with the discussion agenda, and (2) that the preparation of each National Council more nearly parallels the preparation of the others than for any previous conference. The Secretariat will communicate with those national groups whose preparation does not yet seem to meet these conditions of successful discussion. The Secretariat, further, urges each National Council to continue having in mind the discussion agenda set forth above in the preparation of its data papers, and particularly to have the data papers completed and ready for distribution well ahead of the Conference.

The Secretariat wishes to note and reinforce another tendency in conference preparation. Heretofore, the Institute has failed to make a clear distinction between data papers and research. The deliberations at Shanghai and subsequent Banff Conference preparations have pointed up this necessary distinction. Data papers should be regarded primarily as a means for educating the respective national groups and for enabling the members to come to the conference already familiar with the main questions to be discussed. The results of previous Institute and other researches should, of course, be used in preparation of data papers, but the data papers should not in themselves be researches. They should be more in the nature of briefs, surveys or summaries.

The research program of the Institute is not limited to the topics suggested by the discussion agenda of any one conference. It is wide and fundamental in scope and often must proceed over a longer period of years than the two year interval between conferences. Certain items in the research program naturally bear on each of the conferences, but certain other items must be considered as outside the area of any given conference.

With respect to the Banff Conference, the following projects of the International Research Committee will be pertinent:

1. Communications in the Pacific - under the supervision of Professor Norman MacKenzie and the editor of Pacific Affairs.
2. Diplomatic Machinery - under the general supervision of the Australian Council.
3. The Coordination of Land Utilization Studies - under Professor Carl Alsberg.
4. The Coordination of Tariff Studies - under the supervision of Professor Philip Wright
5. The Trade Situation in the British Pacific Dominions - under Professor J. Coatman.

The National Councils and individual research workers concerned with these projects are urged to cooperate to the fullest possible extent with the directors of these various studies.

A further item of conference preparation was recommended by the recent New York meetings. It was strongly recommended that each National Council bring to Banff maps and charts designed to illuminate the discussions. The Secretariat has been instructed to explore this question and to enter into communication with the National Councils.

There follows a list of data paper preparation obtained from the latest information reaching the Secretariat from each National Council.

DATA PAPERS FOR BANFF CONFERENCE

AUSTRALIAN

1. Economic Conflict and Control
  - (a) Overseas Investments in Australia
  - (b) (i) Australian Trade in Raw Materials in the Pacific  
(ii) The Australian Tariff and Pacific Trade
2. Economic Planning
  - (a) The Philosophy of Economic Planning
  - (b) The Artificial Control of Raw Materials in Australia  
(1) wood, (2) sugar, (3) wheat, (4) dairy produce
  - (c) A Critical Review of the Effect of State Regulation of Industrial Relations Welfare
  - (d) Australian Public Finance and the Operation of State Instrumentalities.
3. Political Conflict and Control
  - (a) Native administration Policy in Australia, Papua and Mandated Territory with regard to:
    - (1) Protection of Native Races
    - (2) Development
4. Cultural Conflict and Control
  - (a) Materials available for the Study of Native and Oriental Cultures in Australia
  - (b) The influence of Racial Mixture in Social Development in Tropical Queensland.

BRITISH

1. Revision and enlargement of Mr. Heald's memorandum on "Diplomatic Machinery in the Pacific"
2. Communications in the Pacific
3. Comparative Colonial Administration (native education in Ceylon, Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, French Indo-China, the Malay States and Formosa.
4. The influence of Western Business Methods on Chinese.

CANADIAN

1. Canadian Trade with Pacific Countries, excluding U.S. .
2. Canadian Investments abroad, excluding U.S.
3. Foreign Investments in Canada, excluding U.S.
4. U.S. trade with Canada.
5. U.S. Investments in Canada.



6. Canadian Investments in U.S.
7. Tariffs and their effects on Canada's foreign trade.
8. Canadian Economic Relations with Russia.
9. The Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.
10. Branch Industries established in Canada and by Canadian interests abroad.

CHINESE

I. Economic trend, conflict and control

A. Relating to China's own economic development:

1. Population distribution and land utilization in China by Wong Wen-Hao, Director of the Geological Survey of China.
2. Communications in China, with special reference to roads, railways and shipping.
3. Problems and Prospect of China's agricultural development.
4. Problems and Prospect of China's industrial development.
5. Chinese peasantry: a study of famine, tenancy, rural credit and marketing of farm products in relation to their livelihood.
6. The present agrarian revolt in China: a study of the banditry and "Communism".
7. Economic planning and reconstruction under Kuomintang regime.
8. Education for social reconstruction in China: a survey and evaluation of the various experimental centers for rural reconstruction and improvement, by Harold Rugg.

B. Relating to China's economic relations with other countries in the Pacific:

1. Trend and character of foreign investments in China, by D. K. Lieu.
2. Problems and prospect of international economic cooperation in China.
3. Trend and character of China's foreign trade: a statistical analysis of exports and imports by country as well as by products.
4. The position of China as a source of raw materials for other Pacific countries.
5. The position of China as a consumer of manufactured goods and semi-manufactured goods from other Pacific countries.
6. The present Chinese tariff: an analysis with special reference to its possible effects on the trend of China's future foreign trade.
7. The effects of boycott.
  - (a) A study of the anti-British boycott, 1925-1930
  - (b) A study of the anti-Japanese boycott, 1928-1932.

(CHINESE)

II. Political trend, conflict and control

A. .Relating to government and law:

1. Law and justice in China: a study of their historical development and present situation.
2. District government and local organization in China.  
(other topics to be sent later)

B. Relating to diplomatic relations:  
(topics to be sent in later).

JAPANESE

1. Population Problem
2. International Trade of Japan
3. Tariffs
4. Supply of Raw Materials
5. Communications
6. Power Production
7. Control of Silk Industry
8. Control of Staple Industries
9. Control of State Enterprises
10. Control of Rice Prices
11. Catalogue of Economic Statistics
12. Revision of Peace Machinery in the Pacific.

NEW ZEALAND

1. New Zealand's position as a Sovereign State under the Treaty of Westminster, and her diplomatic machinery, comprising among other things New Zealand's sovereignty in her Mandated Territory and her External Relations and Legislation outside her Territorial Limits.
2. New Zealand's schemes of Control of Export Exchange, etc., and Control over Penetration by Foreign Interests.
3. Economic Planning in New Zealand.
4. History and Future Possibilities of Migration in New Zealand.
5. Cultural Relations: New Zealand's education in matters of International Concern, especially in the History and Geography of the Pacific Area and the Orient. Means of Communication of Intelligence throughout New Zealand and with the outside world. Policies in the Government and Education of Native Peoples under New Zealand's control.
6. Diplomatic Machinery and Disarmament in the Pacific.

PHILIPPINES

I. Economic Conflict and Control

1. Conflict between American Filipino Laborer
  - (a) Filipino Emigration to the U.S. and Hawaii
  - (b) Redistribution of Filipino population (research project already started under the direction of Prof. Serafin Macaraig, University of the Philippines).
2. Conflict between American and Filipino products
  - (a) Tariff Relations between the U.S. and the Philippines
  - (b) Tariff policy of the U.S. in the Philippines
3. Chinese Immigration
  - (a) Philippine Immigration Policy
4. Japanese Economic Penetration
  - (a) Japanese Trade Expansion in the Philippines
  - (b) Japanese landholdings in Mindanao.

II. Economic Planning

1. Philippine Experience with Government Economic Planning
  - (a) Financial
  - (b) Industrial
  - (c) Agricultural
    - Agricultural Colonies for Homesteaders
    - Penal Colonies
  - (d) Transportation and Communication
  - (e) Baguio Development as Example of City Planning

III. Political Conflict and Control

1. The Present Status of Philippine-American Political Relations

IV. Cultural Conflict and Control

1. Religious Problems in the Philippines
2. Language Problems in the Philippines
3. The Spanish and American Elements in Philippine Jurisprudence
4. Race Mixtures in the Philippines
5. Conflicting Ideals on Education in the Philippines
6. Race Prejudice in the Philippines
7. Pre-Spanish Filipino Folkways in Modern Life.

UNITED STATES

1. Exchange of Commodities I: Factual Survey of Markets, Raw Materials and Tariffs in American Foreign Commerce.
2. Exchange of Commodities II: Policies (Open Door Doctrine; Government Aid to Exporters and Importers; Policy of Commercial Organization in the U.S.; Attempts at National Planning; Attempts at International Planning; Tariffs; Economic Consequences of U.S. Trade Policy on Other Pacific Countries.)

(UNITED STATES)

3. Exchange of Capital I: Factual Survey of American investments in the Pacific area and of U.S. balance of payments - history, present character and tendencies.
4. Exchange of Capital II: Foreign Investment Policy of the U.S.- Political aspects - Control over Loan Issues.
5. Communications and Migration I: Shipping, Railways, Airways, Telegraph, Cables and Wireless, Control of News Agencies, Food and Population.
6. Communications and Migration II: U.S. Government policies toward shipping, railway concessions, air traffic, telegraphic and wireless communications, news services, migration.

TORONTO BRANCH  
CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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

NORMAN MACKENZIE, *Hon. Sec.-Treasurer*

BALDWIN HOUSE  
200 COLLEGE STREET,  
TORONTO 5.

15th October, 1932.

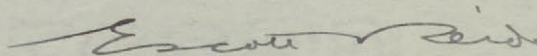
Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I enclose herewith a copy of the revised minutes of the Executive Council meeting held on September 21st, 1932; and a copy of the final recommendations of the Honolulu Secretariat on the Programme for the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

I am,

Yours sincerely,



Secretary.

R/EM.

MADE IN CANADA

SECRETARIAT C.I.I.A.

REVISED MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE  
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE  
OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, held at the  
York Club, Toronto, September 21st, 1932.  
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The Hon. N.W. Rowell was in the chair. There were present in addition to the Chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, the Hon. Vincent Massey, C.S. MacInnes, W.M. Birks, G.J. Burchell, H.T. Hunter, J.M. Macdonnell, Norman Mackenzie, E.J. Tarr and Escott Reid. There were also present by invitation G.R. Parkin; and C.F. Loomis, Acting General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu.

Messages of regret were received from the following members of the Council who were unable to be present: Sir Robert Borden, Sir Arthur Currie, C.A. Bowman, J.W. Dafoe, John Imrie, Beaudry Leman, H.F. Munroe, John Nelson, Adjutor Savard, F.N. Southam, R.C. Wallace, and H.R. MacMillen.

The Chairman expressed his gratification at the presence of Mr. Loomis and Mr. Parkin, and welcomed the first appearance at a Council Meeting of the newly appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the meetings of January 29th and June 9th having been distributed to the members of the Council, were taken as read.

I. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE EXECUTIVE  
COUNCIL MEETING OF June 9th, (Mr. Macdonnell, Chairman).

Mr. Macdonnell presented the report of his Committee, a copy of which is attached to these minutes. Mr. Macdonnell moved the adoption of Section 3 of the report, recommending the appointment for a period of one year, of Miss Eileen Magill to the position of stenographer, at a salary of \$1,000. per annum. This was carried.

Mr. Macdonnell moved the adoption of Section 4 of the report referring to the arrangements made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for holding the Banff Conference at the Banff Springs Hotel. Some discussion followed in which Mr. Rowell reported on his conversation at Banff with the hotel management. This Section was adopted and the Council requested the Secretary to convey to the C.P.R., through Mr. E.W. Beatty, the thanks of the Canadian Institute for the very valuable assistance given by the C.P.R. in the way of free transportation and reduced rates in connection with the forthcoming Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held at Banff in August, 1933.

Mr. Macdonnell's Committee was requested to interview the officials of the Canadian National Railway with a view to obtaining passes for the delegates to the Banff and Toronto Conferences, and to determining with both railways the period for which the passes would be valid. These passes it was stated by Mr. Rowell were only for non-North American delegates, so that consequently the Newfoundland delegates would not be afforded free railway transportation in Canada.

## II INFORMAL MEETING IN OTTAWA ON AUGUST 17th.

The Secretary reported that an informal meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs had been held in Ottawa on August 17th, and that a copy of the minutes of this meeting had been forwarded to the members of the Council. At this meeting Professor MacKay of Halifax had expressed the hope that the Institute might look forward to subsidizing research students who desired to investigate problems in which it was interested, problems not necessarily concerned with any conference. The meeting had requested that this suggestion should be passed on to the Executive Council. It was decided on Mr. Rowell's recommendation to defer consideration of this proposal to the annual meeting.

## III. BANFF CONFERENCE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS.

(1) Report by Mr. Rowell: Mr. Rowell supplemented his previous remarks on the arrangements made at Banff for the Conference, and Mr. Loomis also expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of the hotel

(2) Functions of Committees: The Secretary presented a draft memorandum on the functions of committees for the Banff Conference, a copy of which, embodying the amendments passed by the Council, is attached. After some discussion this memorandum, as amended, was approved by the Council

In the discussion on the duties of the Reception Committee, Mr. Loomis raised the question of the necessity of this Committee making arrangements with the Canadian Immigration authorities in order to ensure that no obstacles were put in the way of the entry of Oriental delegates. He suggested that a special document might be signed by one of the officials of the Canadian Institute to be sent to the Orient, to be countersigned there by the National Secretary of Japan or China, and then submitted to the Canadian Immigration Department. On Mr. Rowell's suggestion this matter was left in the hands of the officers of the Council to consult with the Prime Minister, in the immediate future.

In the discussion on the functions of the Committee on the Routing of Delegates, Mr. Tarr asked whether the Committee was to become a tourist bureau or a bureau for arranging addresses, or both. Mr. Rowell replied that the

Committee would undertake both functions. It would see that the guests of the Canadian Institute were afforded all the assistance possible in their travel through Canada. As the presence of important delegates in Canada would provide a very real opportunity for the education of the Canadian public, it was suggested that it would be wise to find out as soon as possible the personnel of the delegations, and to write direct personal letters to those whom the Canadian Institute desired to speak at their branches or at meetings of other societies in Canada.

At this point Mr. Loomis asked the opinion of the Council on whether it desired that the Indian delegates attending the Commonwealth Conference should also attend to Banff Conference in the capacity of observers. It was felt that the Indians would have a very real contribution to make at Banff, and that as their status there would be that of observers, no awkward precedent would be raised in reference to the question of the participation of non-Pacific countries in conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It was therefore decided that, subject to the approval of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Council of the Canadian Institute would welcome the presence of Indian observers at the Banff Conference. The Secretary was asked to give Mr. Loomis a letter embodying this decision.

A very thorough discussion took place on the functions of the Committee on Publicity following a request from Mr. Loomis that the Canadian Council give its opinion on this subject. The American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, he said, did not wish, as far as the newspapers in the United States were concerned, to have the usual publicity in the papers during the Conference, but felt that better results would be obtained by the inclusion of such writers as Walter Lippmann in the delegation, men who would write special articles after the Conference. Mr. Massey felt that though the special articles written after the Conference were more valuable than the articles published in the daily papers, nevertheless, the holding of this Conference in Canada gave a very valuable opportunity to familiarize the Canadian public with the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and with the problems under discussion at the Conference. Consequently, the Canadian Institute should endeavour to obtain for the Conference as much publicity as possible in Canada. After some discussion it was decided that the Council expected and desired the presence of representatives of the Canadian press at the Conference, and that if it decided on the necessity of having a special publicity man, it would bear the extra expense out of its own budget.

In the discussion on the functions of the Hospitality Committee, Mr. Massey requested that the name of the Committee should not be published, but that it should do its work as unobtrusively as possible. This was agreed to.



(3) Appointment of Coordinating Committee: Mr. Rowell requested the appointment of a Coordinating Committee on the arrangements for the Conference, which would consist of the Chairman of committees with such additional members as the Chairman of this Committee should think desirable. It would be responsible for seeing that the other Conference Committees carried out their duties, that is, that all the Canadian arrangements for the Conference were adequate. He suggested that Mr. Massey should be Chairman of this Committee, and that Mr. Macdonnell should be Vice-Chairman. It was the unanimous feeling of the Council that Mr. Massey should be Chairman, and after some discussion he gave his provisional acceptance of this position. Mr. Macdonnell was elected vice-Chairman.

(4) Establishment of study groups by Branches: In opening the discussion on the desirability of the establishment of study groups by branches on the subject of the Danff Conference, Mr. Rowell requested the Secretary to read a letter from Mr. Imrie of the Edmonton Branch, dated September 15th, outlining the work which that branch intended to do in preparation for the two Conferences, and the Council expressed its pleasure at the enthusiasm displayed by the Edmonton branch. The Council then passed a resolution recommending to the branches the establishment of study groups, and requesting that the branches be given definite suggestions on the subjects for special study.

(5) Personnel of Oriental Delegations, and Canadian Budget for 1933.

(a) Oriental Delegations: Mr. Loomis raised the question of the difficulty of getting large enough delegations from the Orient to come to the Conference because of the expense of the ocean transportation and of the hotel rates. China and Japan felt that they could finance only ten members each. There was, therefore, a danger that the Conference might become too predominantly Anglo-Saxon. In principle the Institute of Pacific Relations was opposed to giving subsidies to National Councils for the purpose of ensuring their adequate participation in conferences, but it wished to know the feeling of the Canadian Council. The aggregate amount necessary as a subsidy to China and Japan would be approximately \$10,000. He had discussed this matter in New York and there was a distinct possibility that the Carnegie Foundation would give \$5,000. for this purpose.

(b) Budget: A very full discussion followed on the whole question of the size of the budget of the Canadian Institute for the year 1933. There was general agreement that the special expenses of the Canadian Council incidental to the holding of the two Conferences would be \$10,000. (\$5,000 each) It was therefore necessary that about \$23,000. should be raised in 1933, as the ordinary annual expenses were about \$8,000. This \$8,000. included the \$5,000. annual subscription

to the Institute of Pacific Relations and the incidental expenses of the Secretariat. Mr. Macdonnell asked whether there were any possibility of obtaining grants-in-aid for these conferences from other bodies. In reply Mr. Rowell stated that the Canadian Government were unable to give any grant. Sir Joseph Flavelle felt that the Canadian Institute could not evade its responsibility on this matter. It would be a serious price for holding the Conference in Canada, if, by so doing, distinguished Oriental visitors were unable to attend, for it was essential to the success of the Conference that there should be an impressive delegation from both China and Japan - a delegation composed not necessarily of men who were able to pay their own expenses, but those who would carry weight in their communities. The discussion on this subject was adjourned until after lunch when Sir Joseph Flavelle moved, seconded by Mr. Birks, that in addition to its regular budget the Canadian Institute should make a sincere effort to assume responsibility for \$15,000. which would cover a \$5,000. grant towards the travelling expenses of Oriental delegates, and \$10,000. for any other expenses which the Council might think desirable to assume in connection with the two conferences. Sir Joseph Flavelle then stated on behalf of Mr. Massey and himself, that the special grant in aid of Oriental participation would be contributed one half by the Massey Foundation, and one half by himself, and that his contribution would be in addition to his usual contribution to the Canadian Institute.

Mr. Tarr requested that the Chairman of the Finance Committee for the two conferences, Mr. Birks, and the Treasurer should, as soon as possible, let the branches know what proportion of the budget had been allocated to them to raise. Mr. Macdonnell was requested by the Chairman to consult with Mr. Birks on this subject and on the personnel of the Finance Committee. The Secretary was requested to draft an itemized budget for the year 1933.

Mr. Loomis outlined the difficulties other than financial which might make impossible complete Oriental participation in the Conference. Many members of the Chinese group felt that the programme as laid down for the Banff Conference did not lay stress on the one topic on which they were vitally interested - Manchuria. There was also a danger that civil war might break out in the immediate future and result in a split in the Chinese group of the Institute, between the Northerners and the Southerners. It was his hope that Mr. Massey or some other member of the Canadian Council might visit China and Japan in order to encourage better feeling there and thus ensure their participation in the Banff Conference.

(6) Report by Mr. Rowell on his visit to Moscow:

Mr. Rowell reported on his visit to Moscow, and stated that while there he had called upon Dr. Petrov, Chairman of the Russian Group of the Institute of Pacific Relations, and on behalf of the Canadian Council had extended to Dr. Petrov a most cordial invitation that he and the other members of his group should attend the Banff Conference next year; that Dr. Petrov had assured him that unless some insuperable difficulty intervened the Russian group would be represented at the Conference. Mr. Rowell also referred to the kindness and hospitality which he had received from the Society for the Promotion of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, of which Dr. Petrov is Chairman.

(7) Selection of Canadian Delegation: Mr. Loomis stated that Canada had been allocated thirty delegates to the Banff Conference. He suggested that owing to the problems to be discussed it was necessary to make a careful selection of the delegates. To this Mr. Rowell agreed, and added that it was therefore advisable to select the delegates as soon as possible. After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Massey that each branch of the Institute should be allowed to elect one delegate and that the remaining should be appointed by a small committee of selection to be nominated by and associated with the chairman, and that the committee should in making its nominations take into account the members' qualifications to discuss the Programme. This motion was carried. XX

(8) REPORT ON THE MEETINGS OF THE RESEARCH AND PROGRAMME COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK. (September 13th - 15th)

Mr. MacKenzie presented a report on the meetings of the Research and Programme Committees in New York. A copy of the final recommendations of the Programme Committee was before the Council. The subject matter of the Conference had been restricted, and the political and cultural aspects of the Problem of Conflict in the Pacific had been relegated to a subsidiary position. The Conference would centre around the topic of economic conflict and control.

Some discussion followed on the preparation of data papers for the Conference. Mr. Rowell suggested that there should be a general plan for common data papers so that all papers from contributing countries on the same subject, such as "Tarriffs", should follow the same plan and give the same type of information. This was carrying further the idea embodied in the preparation of the common research projects of the International Research Committee. He further recommended that the data papers on the same subject should be bound together by the Honolulu Secretariat in a special folder. These

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XX Mr. Rowell has nominated the following:

Sir Robert Borden, Mr. J. W. Dafoe, the Hon. Vincent Massey, and Mr. John Nelson.

recommendations were agreed to and the Council expressed to Mr. Loomis its hope that he would be able to carry them into effect. Mr. Loomis stated that Mr. Holland, the Research Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, was endeavouring to carry out these very ideas which the Council had recommended and that he hoped to be able to write to each National Council within a month on this subject.

There was some discussion on the advisability of holding an expert conference before the general Conference at Banff. Mr. Massey brought forward the recommendations made at the conclusion of the Shanghai Conference that there should be a sharp distinction between the two functions of a conference, which were, research in the proper limited sense of the word, and education. To distinguish between these two functions it was necessary to have a preliminary research meeting.

The report of the meeting of the Programme Committee was received by the Council.

(9) CANADIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAMME

Selection and allocation of data papers: Mr. MacKenzie stated that there were three groups of data papers which it was the duty of the Canadian Institute to prepare for the Conference. The first group comprised four out of the five projects of the International Research Committee, since these four would be found useful for the Conference. These were: "Communications in the Pacific"; "Diplomatic Machinery"; "The Co-ordination of Tariff Studies"; and "The Trade Situation in the British Pacific Dominions". The other subject included in this first group was the study of the Imperial Economic Conference under two of its aspects: (a) As an example of Governmental attempt to control and direct trade, and (b) its effects on other countries in the Pacific and on the other Dominions. The second group were data papers containing factual material which each National Council would be asked to provide. These were less ambitious papers than those in the first group and could possibly be supplied by Government departments or railways. The third group were delegation papers, to be used only for the education of the Canadian delegates, and not for distribution to the Conference. An example of one of these delegation papers was that on "Canada's Economic Relations with the Soviet Union".

It was suggested by Mr. Rowell that now that the general principles of the Canadian participation in the programme had been laid down by Mr. MacKenzie, the working out of the details should be left to the Research and Programme Committees. Mr. MacKenzie suggested the following membership for the Research Committee for the Conference: Messrs. Speakman and Innis, in consultation with Messrs. Rowell, Massey and Macdonnell. His suggestions were accepted by the Council. Mr. Burchell suggested as members of the Programme Committee Messrs. Tarr, Savard and Macdonnell.

At this point Mr. Loomis requested the opinion of the Council on the place at which the preliminary meeting of young secretaries on July 27th, and the other preliminary meetings on August 7th, should be held. The Council recommended that all preliminary meetings should be held at Banff.

Before concluding the discussion on the Banff Conference, Mr. Macdonnell desired to express his hope that in spite of Mr. Loomis' prediction that the Conference would be highly technical, there would be more popular aspects to it, so that it might attract people who would find technical economic matters above their heads. In the discussion which followed there was a general assumption by the members that, notwithstanding the programme as it was printed, the Conference would not be purely economic, for political and cultural aspects were latent in every topic listed for discussion.

#### IV. TORONTO CONFERENCE ON BRITISH COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS.

(1) Report by Mr. Rowell: Mr. Rowell presented the printed report of the Committee on Arrangements and Agenda which met in London, July 15th - 19th.

(2) Place of meeting: Mr. Rowell reported that Mr. Palmer, the Assistant Secretary to the Committee, who had just been in Toronto, was very much in favour of the Conference being held at the University, rather than in the Royal York Hotel. After some discussion Mr. Macdonnell moved, seconded by Mr. Massey, that the Conference be held at the University of Toronto, provided that suitable accommodation were available.

(3) Date of meeting: It was agreed that the Conference should meet on Monday, September 11th, and should continue until about September 21st, and that the meeting of the Conference Organizing Committee should be held on Tuesday, September 5th.

(4) Agenda of Conference: In opening the discussion on the Agenda of the Conference, Mr. Rowell read a letter from Sir Robert Borden of September 14th, which suggested very strongly that the agenda should be more limited in scope than that outlined in the Preparatory Committee's report. Mr. Rowell agreed with Sir Robert Borden in his suggestion, and stated that in his opinion the two questions of fundamental importance which should be discussed were (a) How could foreign policy be conducted by six or more autonomous members of the Commonwealth in such a way as to fulfil the two conditions of allowing a reasonable freedom of action to each and yet of preserving the essential unity of the whole;

(b) How could the same members of the Commonwealth conduct their inter-Commonwealth relations in such a way as to fulfil the same two conditions.

After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Massey, seconded by Mr. Burchell, that, having read the agenda, the Council felt that the subjects of paramount importance were those set forth in Sections B, II and III (Pages 10 and 11) of the Committee's report, as amplified by the Chairman, and that any other subjects should be included only in so far as they were subsidiary to these two fundamental questions.

Mr. Rowell stated that a draft survey had been prepared of the existing system of communication, consultation and action between the members of the British Commonwealth. Copies of this draft survey had been sent to the secretaries of all the branches, to Sir Robert Borden, and to Messrs. Claxton, Dafoe, Kennedy, Massey and Skelton. When suggestions on additions or deletions to the material contained in this and on revision of its contents, had been received, it would be revised and printed. It was important that any such suggestions should be in the hands of the secretary within a month. In addition to those to whom he had already sent the document he requested Mr. Burchell, Mr. Tarr and Colonel MacInnes to read it and to give it their consideration.

(5) Appointment of Committees: The Committees for the Banff Conference on Finance, Reception, Publicity and Routing of Delegates, were asked to undertake the same duties for the Toronto Conference. In the discussion on publicity the general view was that no publicity was desirable or necessary preliminary to the meeting of the Conference itself. It was decided to ask Mr. O. M. Biggar, K. C., to serve as Chairman of the Programme and Research Committee. The appointment of chairman for the committees on Physical Arrangements, Hospitality, and of the Co-ordinating Committee, was left over until the annual meeting.

(6) Canadian Participation in Programme:

(a) The selection and allocation of work for the revision of the draft survey was left to the Programme and Research Committee.

(b) The Secretary was authorized to communicate to the branches the Council's recommendation that they should establish study groups on the subject of the Toronto Conference, and he was asked to give the branches the opinion of the Council on the important subjects of discussion.

(7) Selection of Delegation: Mr. Rowell stated that the hope of Mr. Gerald Palmer had been that the Canadian delegates would be named very shortly, so that the hands of the Royal Institute would be strengthened in their attempt to obtain the best men for the British delegation. Mr. Rowell outlined

the difficulties which faced the Canadian Institute because of the recommendation of the preparatory committee that each national delegation was to consist of not more than five members. In the selection of the Canadian delegation regard would have to be paid to keeping the balance between the political parties, the two great races, and the geographical sections. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed that Mr. Rowell should write letters to Sir Campbell Stuart, and to Mr. Macadam, embodying the views of the committee on the selection confronting the Canadian Institute and the alternative suggestions which had been offered. It was moved by Mr. Massey, seconded by Colonel MacInnes and Mr. Burchell, that the Council request Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Dafoe and Mr. Rowell, to be delegates to the Conference. This was agreed to unanimously. The making of the other nominations was left over until the January meeting of the Council.

(8) Proposed Handbook on Discussions of Policy: Mr. Rowell brought forward the suggestion made by Mr. Palmer that the London Secretariat for the Commonwealth Conference should edit a handbook for the Conference which would give the major discussions in the Parliaments of the Commonwealth on questions of foreign policy. This, Mr. Palmer thought, might provide a factual background for Conference discussion similar to that given by the survey of the existing system of communication between the members of the Commonwealth. He, himself, felt, however, that not only was there a possibility that such a handbook might divert the attention of the Conference from questions of machinery to questions of policy, but, that it would also be a difficult document to prepare as the editor would have to answer three perplexing questions: (a) How far back was the survey to go; (b) How far it was to embody expressions of opposition as well as of Government policy; and (c) What questions of policy were to be included. A discussion followed in which Mr. Tarr expressed his opinion that the effect of such a handbook might be to direct the view of the Conference backward rather than forward. It was decided that having regard to the view of the Council on the important questions which the Conference should consider, the Council did not feel that such a handbook would be particularly valuable in Conference preparation, though it might constitute a useful contribution to the history of the Commonwealth.

(9) Reporting the Conference: It was agreed that a short-hand report of the Conference was neither necessary nor desirable, as the members were likely to speak with greater freedom if no stenographic report were made.

(10) Expenses of Conference: It was agreed that all expenses incidental to the actual holding of the Conference in Toronto should be borne by the Canadian Institute.

V. ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW BRANCHES.

Calgary: Mr. Rowell reported that Mr. Justice Clark had agreed to take charge of the formation of a group in Calgary, and that he would be assisted by Mr. C. B. Clark. He suggested that Principal Wallace, Mr. Imrie and Professor G. M. Smith of Edmonton, should aid them in organizing this branch.

Quebec: Mr. Rowell reported that Mr. St. Laurent had agreed to organize a group in Quebec City. Mr. Savard was requested to visit Quebec City to help in the organisation of this branch.

Saskatoon: It was decided that President Walter Murray should be asked to undertake the work of organizing the branch in Saskatoon, with help from the branches in Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg. Mr. Tarr was asked to assume responsibility for getting in touch with President Murray.

Hamilton and London: Mr. Rowell agreed to discuss the matter of the establishment of a branch in Hamilton with Chancellor Whidden, and he would also investigate the possibility of establishing a branch in London.

Kingston: Mr. Macdonnell was requested to assume responsibility for the formation of a branch in Kingston, and it was hoped that Dr. Fyfe would take charge of the branch there.

St. John: Mr. Burchell was requested to investigate the possibility of establishing a branch in St. John.

Victoria: The Secretary was requested to investigate the possibility of establishing a branch in Victoria, and in doing this to consult the Vancouver Branch.

Windsor: No further action was taken on the establishment of a branch in Windsor.

VI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DOCUMENT ROOM AT THE TORONTO OFFICE.

The Secretary was authorized by the Council to extend the thanks of the Canadian Institute to the Royal Institute, to the Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, and to the World Peace Foundation, who had generously donated publications to the central Secretariat, and to extend similar thanks to other societies if further donations were received.



Mr. Rowell expressed his desire to donate several sets of publications to the document room. It was not considered desirable at the moment to establish any extensive system of newspaper clipping at the central Secretariat as it would either increase too greatly the work of the Secretary or necessitate additional paid help. The Chairman, Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. MacKenzie were constituted a committee which the Secretary could consult individually or collectively on office details.

VII. The Secretary was authorized to agree to the suggestion from Chatham House that they should be sent a copy of the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Council of the Canadian Institute.

VIII. Mr. Macdonnell recommended that the time of meeting of the Executive Council should be changed from the morning and afternoon, to the afternoon and evening. This recommendation was agreed to.

The meeting adjourned.

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE  
APPOINTED AT THE MEETING  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,  
on June 9th, 1932, con-  
sisting of Mr. Macdonnell,  
Chairman, Mr. McKenzie and  
Mr. Massey.

THE COMMITTEE WAS REQUESTED:

- (1) To decide at what date the Secretary should take up his duties.
- (2) To arrange with the University of Toronto for suitable office space.
- (3) To decide on clerical assistance for the Secretary.
- (4) To discuss with the C.P.R. the rates at the Banff Springs Hotel, for the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

THE COMMITTEE BEGS LEAVE TO REPORT:

- (1) That the Secretary took up his duties on August 15th.
- (2) That office space has been provided at 43 St. George St., by the University of Toronto, at a nominal rate of \$50.00 per annum. According to the official letter from the Bursar, the office space granted consists of one room which the Institute may be asked to vacate at one week's notice. In practice the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. LePan, has informally permitted the use of two rooms, and it is possible that the Institute may be allowed to use a third room as a document room.
- (3) That the most suitable applicant for the position of stenographer is Miss Eileen Magill. Miss Magill is the daughter of the late Dr. Robert Magill of Winnipeg; she graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1928; she has had three years' experience as a stenographer, and is highly recommended by her employer, Mr. Rait, of James Richardson & Sons, who is a member of the Winnipeg Branch of the Canadian Institute. She is familiar with French and German, and is competent to handle correspondence in these languages. Mr. Dafoe and Mr. Tarr have recommended her for the position, and Sir Robert Borden and Sir Robert Falconer have supported her application.
- (4) That the rate at the Banff Springs Hotel has been set at \$6.00 (Canadian) per day, American Plan, with half rate for sitting rooms and golf, and with office and meeting accommodation provided without additional charge.

Respectfully submitted,

"J. M. Macdonnell,"  
Chairman.

MEMORANDUM on the FUNCTIONS  
of COMMITTEES for the DANFF  
CONFERENCE.

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(1) PROGRAMME. (Chairman - Mr. Burchell)

- (i) To present to the preparatory committees for the Conference the Canadian point of view on the programme.
- (ii) To be responsible, in conjunction with the Research Committee, for the preparation of papers and material for the information of the Canadian delegation and for the Conference itself.
- (iii) The Chairman to sit as a member of the Programme Committee at the Conference for the day-to-day preparation of the agenda.

(2) RESEARCH (Chairman - Mr. MacKenzie).

- (i) To be responsible, in conjunction with the Programme Committee, for the preparation of papers and material for the information of the Canadian delegation and for the Conference itself.
- (ii) To carry on with those general research projects of the Institute which might be useful for the Conference.
- (iii) The Chairman to sit as a member of the Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations at the Conference.

(3) RECEPTION AT PORTS OF ENTRY. (Chairman - Mr. Nelson). XX

- (i) To see that delegates are met at the ports of entry, and where necessary to reserve hotel accommodation for them at those ports.
- (ii) To draw up the itineraries of the delegates before the conference and where possible provide private hospitality for them en route.
- (iii) To consult with the Committee on the Routing of Delegates and the Secretary, so that where desirable and possible such itineraries may enable the delegates while en route to the Conference to meet branches of the Canadian Institute and to make other speaking engagements.

(4) ROUTING OF DELEGATES (Chairman - Mr. Parkin). XX

- (i) To arrange, in conjunction with the Reception Committee and the Secretary, that delegates may, while en route to the Conference, meet branches of the Canadian Institute, and make other speaking engagements.
- (ii) To draw up the itineraries of the delegates after the Conference; to provide private hospitality for them where possible; and, in conjunction with the Secretary, to make arrangements for them to meet branches of the Canadian Institute and to make other speaking engagements.

(5) FINANCE. (Chairman - Mr. Birks).

To raise the funds necessary to cover the special expenses of the Canadian Council incidental to the holding of the Conference.

(6) PUBLICITY. (Chairman - Mr. Dafoe)

To arrange for suitable publicity before, during and after the Conference.

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XX The functions of Committees 3 and 4 have been revised to avoid duplication of effort. The sections now read:

- (3) RECEPTION AT PORTS OF ENTRY: (Chairman, Mr. Nelson)  
To see that delegates are met at the ports of entry and where necessary to reserve hotel accommodation for them at those ports.
- (4) ROUTING OF DELEGATES: (Chairman, Mr. Parkin)  
To draw up the itineraries of the delegates before and after the Conference; to provide private hospitality for them where possible; and, in conjunction with the Secretary, to make arrangements for them to meet branches of the Canadian Institute and to make other speaking engagements.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.  
43 St. George St., Toronto.

BULLETIN #1.

December 10, 1932.

The purpose of these Bulletins is to keep members of the Institute in touch with the work that is being pursued by the Branches and by the Institute as a whole. They will be issued at irregular intervals.

C O N T E N T S

- I Study Groups, 1932-1933.
  - II. New Branches.
  - III. Members Travelling in Canada.
  - IV. Publications Available to Members  
at reduced rates, or gratis.
- - - -

I. STUDY GROUPS, 1932-1933.

At the informal meeting of the Institute in Ottawa on the 17th of August, 1932, the suggestion was made that a member interested in a study being pursued by a group in another city might communicate with the secretary of the group and be kept in touch with its work by correspondence. He might, at the discretion of the group, be admitted as a corresponding member of it, and might assist very greatly in its work, especially if the group were preparing a report. The Chatham House publication on "The International Gold Problem" is an example of the sort of co-operation which is possible - each paper printed in it being followed not only by a record of the discussion at the meeting of the study group, but also by the written comments of the members.

EDMONTON:

1. "Canada's Trade and Tariff Relations with Other Pacific Countries"  
Chairman: H.M.E. Evans,  
Number of Members: Eight.
2. "British Commonwealth Relations".  
Chairman: H.E. McLaughlin, K.C.,  
Number of Members: Five.

HALIFAX:

1. "Commonwealth Conduct of Foreign Affairs".  
Chairman: -Dean S.E. Smith.  
Number of Members: Eight.

MONTREAL:

1. "British Commonwealth Relations"  
Chairman: Dean P.E. Corbett, Law Faculty, McGill Univ.  
Number of Members: Three.
- 2.

MONTREAL: (Continued)

2. "Canadian Monetary Problems: the Machinery for the Control of Credit in Canada with Particular Reference to the Revision of the Bank Act".

Chairman: Prof. J.P. Day, McGill University.  
 Secretary: Mr. J.E. Van Buskirk, 125 Cornwall Ave.,  
 Number of Members: Ten. (Town of Mount Royal)

Programme:

- A. An enquiry into the central banking practice, (what should a central bank do? or what is the ideal form of credit control (1) The emergency currency privilege; (2) The mobilization of reserves; (3) The control of credit; (4) International problems and co-operation, etc.
- B. The peculiarities of the Canadian monetary system from the standpoint of central banking or credit control.
- C. An outline of suggested legislation to carry out suggestions made, and to amend the Bank Act.
- D. The study of the policy and criteria to be used by such central bank or monetary authority as is advised.

3. "Issues raised by the Imperial Economic Conference"

(This subject is being studied not by a special group, but at the general meetings of the Branch)

Chairman: Prof. F. Clarke, Dept. Education, McGill.  
 Vice- " : Mr. Brooke Claxton.  
 Secretary: Mr. John Bird, 637 Milton St., Montreal.

Programme:

1. 'Before the Conference' - Brief outline of the political and economic development of the Commonwealth, and a short factual description of economic relations affecting the Conference. (Dean P.E. Corbett and Mr. John Bird.)
2. 'At the Conference' - A narrative of the course of negotiations. (Mr. John Stevenson and Mr. Paul Reading.)
3. 'Monetary Committee Report' - Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister at Washington on South Africa's stand; Mr. Norman Robertson, on the Canadian attitude; Prof. J.P. Day, on effects on the world.
- 4.5. 'SUMMARY - Canadian Agreements' - (a) British Concessions; (b) Canadian Concessions.
- 6.7: 'The Future' - An appraisal of the results of the Conference and its effect upon the political and economic development of (a) Canada; (b) The Empire; (c) The World.

4. "The Future of the Empire" - Mr. J. P. Day, McGill University, Montreal.

OTTAWA:

1. "World Economic Conference".  
Chairman: Col. O. M. Biggar, K. C., 140 Wellington St.,  
Number of Members: Ten.
2. "Pacific Relations".  
Chairman: C. A. Bowman, Citizen Building, Ottawa.  
Number of Members: Fourteen.

Programme:

- A. 'The Lytton Commission Report', paper by F/Lt. Walker.
- B. 'Instruments for International Adjustment in the East'.
  1. 'The League & Its Allied Bodies' - Mr. Moore.
  2. 'International Joint Commission' - Mr. L. Butpee.
  3. 'Communications in the Far East' - Mr. Bowman.
  4. 'Social Development in China' - Mr. Pearson.
  5. 'Social Development in Japan' - Mr. McLean.
  6. 'Influence of Russia's Contacts  
in the Far East' - Dr. J. MacIntosh Bell.
  7. 'The Trend of Canadian Trade in  
the East'

REGINA:

1. "British Commonwealth Relations".  
Chairman: - R. H. Milliken, K. C., 47 Canada Life Bldg.
2. "Pacific Relations".  
Chairman: - A. T. Hunter, 2244 Albert Street.

TORONTO:

1. "The Commonwealth Conference".  
General Theme: - A consideration of the adequacy of the existing  
system of communication, consultation and action between the  
members of the Commonwealth and suggestions for its improvement.  
Chairman: Sir Robert Falconer,  
Secretary: Mr. Henry Borden, 520 Bay Street.  
Number of Members: Fifteen.

Programme:

1. 'Introduction to the Problem' - The Hon. N. W. Rowell
2. 'Attempts to conduct a common Foreign Policy for the  
Commonwealth, 1917 - 1932' - Mr. J. W. Dafoe.
3. 'Imperial Conferences as a Method of Co-operation in the  
Conduct of Commonwealth Foreign Policy' - Sir Robert Borden
4. a. 'The Working of the Machinery for Separate Diplomatic  
Representation at Washington' and  
b. 'The Necessity for the Representation of the Dominions in  
Each Others' Capitals' - The Hon. Vincent Massey.
6. 'The Relations of the British Commonwealth with the League  
of Nations' - Prof. W. P. M. Kennedy, Prof. Norman MacKenzie.
7. 'The Representation of the Dominions in London' -  
- Prof. Chester Martin.

TORONTO: (Continued)

2. "Central Banking". Number of Members: Twenty.  
 Chairman: Prof. Gilbert Jackson,  
 Vice- " : Wynne Plumptre,  
 Secretary: Arthur Rogers, Can. Bankers As'n,  
 (255 Bay Street)
- Programme:
- 1) 'The Bank of England: Structure, Functions, etc.'
  - 2) 'Modern Monetary Theory',
  - 3) 'The Federal Reserve System; Structure, Functions etc'
  - 4) 'The Commonwealth Bank of Australia'.
  - 5) 'The South African Reserve Bank'.
  - 6) 'Central Banking in South America "
  - 7) 'The Canadian Banking Situation'.
  - 8) 'Does Canada need a Central Bank?'
3. "The Far East".  
 Chairman: Dr. E.M. Best, 40 College St.  
 Secretary: Alan O. Gibbons, Dom. Bank Bldg.  
 Number of Members: Eighteen.
- Programme:
- 1) 'The Lytton Report'.
  - 2) 'Japanese Rule in Formosa'
  - 3) 'Social Developments in China'.
  - 4) 'Social Developments in Japan'.
  - 5) 'Communism in China'.
  - 6) 'The Relations between Japan and the United States'.
4. "The Ottawa Conference".  
 Chairman: J.M. Macdonnell.  
 Secretary: H.R. Jackman, 15 King St. West.  
 Number of Members: Twenty-three.
- Programme: (Similar to Programme of Montreal Group No. 3)
5. "The State and Economic Life".  
 Chairman: Mr. Harry Sifton.  
 Secretary: Mr. Dana H. Porter, 357 Bay Street.  
 Number of Members: Eighteen.
- Programme:
- 1) 'Introduction' - Mr. Dana H. Porter.
  - 2) 'Unemployment' - Prof. H.M. Cassidy.
  - 3) 'The Wisconsin Unemployment Compensation Legislation'.  
 - Prof. H.M. Groves.
  - 4) 'State Action on Unemployment in Canada' - Prof. D.H. Macgregor
6. "Canadian-American Relations".  
 Chairman: Dr. H.B. Speakman.  
 Secretary: W.D. Matthews, 22 Douglas Drive.  
 Number of Members: Twenty.
- Programme:
- 1) 'Tariffs'.
  - 2) 'Waterways'.
  - 3) 'Fisheries'
  - 4) 'Movements of Population'.
  - 5) 'Movements of Capital'.
  - 6) 'Foreign Policy'.
  - 7) 'Social and Educational Influences of the  
 United States on Canada'.



VANCOUVER:

1. "The Banff Conference".  
(This subject is being discussed not by a special study group but at the general meetings of the Branch)

Secretary: Stanley Brent, 590 Cambie Street.

Programme:

- 1) 'A General Survey of the Agenda Recommendations'  
-D A. McGregor.
- 2) 'The Effect upon Canada of Present Commercial Conditions in the Pacific Countries'.
- 3) 'The Effect upon Canada of Present Financial Conditions of Pacific Countries&.
- 4) 'The Effect upon Canada of the Financial Situation in Australia and New Zealand'.
- 5) 'The League of Nations in the Pacific' and 'The Lytton Report'.

WINNIPEG:

1. "The Banff Conference"  
Chairman: Mr. Robert England, C.N.R. Winnipeg.  
Secretary: A.M. Stewart, #1, Huntly Apts. Young St.  
Number of Members: Ten.
2. "The Commonwealth Conference".  
Chairman: Prof. A.R.M. Lower, Wesley College.  
Secretary: S. Abrahamson, 403 Confed'n Life Bldg.  
Number of Members: Eleven.

II. NEW BRANCHES.

CALGARY: A meeting was held in Calgary on the 29th of November, at which there were present Dr. R.C. Wallace and Mr. John Imrie of Edmonton, and some twenty-five interested persons who had been brought together by Mr. C.B. Clarke of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation. As a result, a Branch will be formally organized this month with an initial membership of about thirty.

HAMILTON: Chancellor Howard P. Whidden of McMaster University and Mr. F.I. Ker of the Hamilton "Spectator" will be calling a meeting in Hamilton to discuss the formation of a Branch in the first week of January.

KINGSTON: Several preliminary meetings have been held in Kingston under the chairmanship of Prof. D. McArthur of Queen's University and the Branch should be formally established before the end of the year.

LONDON: The question of establishing a London Branch is now being discussed by a small committee which has been asked to investigate the matter by Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, of the University of Western Ontario.

II. NEW BRANCHES (Continued)

QUEBEC: Mr. Louis S. St. Laurent, K.C., has agreed to organise a Branch in Quebec City.

SASKATOON: Dr. Walter C. Murray, President of the University, and Mr. A. E. Bence, K.C., are taking steps to organize a Branch.

VICTORIA: Mr. B. C. Nicholas of the Victoria "Times", has consented to do his utmost to promote the formation of a Branch.

If a member of the Canadian Institute is acquainted with someone in one of these eight cities who possesses the proper qualifications for membership, he should forward his name to the local committee for their consideration. If they think it advisable they could then request him to write direct to the prospective member, explaining to him the aims and methods of the Canadian Institute, and requesting him to consider favourably the invitation which the local committee would shortly be extending him to join the branch.

The application of this procedure need not be restricted to Branches which are in the formative stage. Though the established Branches have no desire to increase their membership very greatly, they are all anxious to obtain new members if they are of the highest caliber. Consequently the secretaries of the Branches would always be glad to consider informal nominations made by members of other Branches.

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III. MEMBERS TRAVELLING IN CANADA.

It is necessary if the Canadian Institute is to realize its possibilities of value, that the Branches should be more closely linked together than they are at present, so that the members of the several Branches may all feel that they belong to a common organization which is making a co-ordinated and scientific study of international affairs. One method by which this object can in part be attained is for the members to become acquainted with the work of other Branches, not only by reading of their activities but also by joining in them whenever that is possible.

Consequently, members who are visiting cities where there are Branches are urged to inform the local secretaries so that they may be sent notices of any meetings which are being held during their stay. They are also cordially invited when in Toronto to call at the national secretariat.

A list of the Branch Secretaries is attached.

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IV. PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS AT REDUCED RATES OR GRATIS.  
 (Figures in brackets represent price to the general public.)  
 (All figures quoted include postage)

A. ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. "International Affairs", the journal of the Royal Institute; 144 pp. Contents: Articles and records of discussions by authorities on the major international problems of the day, political, economic and legal, together with a comprehensive section devoted to reviews and notices of the more important British and foreign publications bearing on international questions. Issued every two months; Gratis. (16/6)
2. "Report on Foreign Affairs", issued every two months by the Empire Parliamentary Association and available to all members who make application for it and undertake to regard it as confidential. Application forms may be obtained from the Branch Secretaries. 100 pp. Contents: A detailed and authoritative review in narrative form of the events in connection with the countries of Europe, the United States, Latin America, China, Japan and the League of Nations. It is not available to the general public. Gratis.
3. "Bulletin of International News", issued every two weeks. 32 pp. Contents: Articles on matters of outstanding international interest a summary of world events; and notices of forthcoming conferences. 5/2. (15/-)
4. "Survey of International Affairs", published annually since 1924. Contents: An unbiased record and interpretation of the more important events and movements in international affairs from year to year. 55 12/6 (21/-)
5. "Documents on International Affairs", published annually since 1928. Contents: The Principal speeches on foreign policy, treaties, and correspondence between governments in the year under review. 8/6 (12/6)

B. INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS.

1. "Pacific Affairs", the journal of the I.P.R., published monthly. Contents: Articles on matters of interest to countries bordering on the Pacific; reviews of books; abstracts of articles in periodicals and information on the work of the I.P.R. 100 pp. The annual subscription is \$1.50 (Canadian funds) if all members of a Branch subscribe; otherwise \$2.00 (Canadian funds) (\$2.00 U.S. funds)

C. COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS. (All quotations are in U.S. funds)

1. "Foreign Affairs", issued every three months. Booklets on this publication are enclosed. Special introductory rates are offered. Members who subscribe now at the rate of \$4.30 will receive a copy of the October 1932 (Tenth Anniversary) number without charge. Or, alternatively, they may purchase the October issue for \$1.00, the usual price being \$1.25. \$4.30 (\$5.00)
2. "The United States in World Affairs", an account of American foreign relations in 1931. By Walter Lippmann. (Published annually. The volume for 1932 will be issued in February, 1933) \$2.50 (\$3.00)

IV. PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS, etc.

C.

3. "Survey of American Foreign Relations", 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931. (4 Vols)  
Prepared under the direction of Charles P. Howland. A comprehensive  
historical treatment of the foreign relations of the United States.  
each volume \$4.00 (\$5.00)  
each volume 4.00 (\$5.00)
4. "Political Handbook of the World", Edited by Walter H. Mallory  
(Published annually. The volume for 1933 will be issued in  
February 1933.) A survey of the parliaments, parties and press  
of the countries of the world. \$2.00 (\$2.50)

(Publications of the Council on Foreign Relations may be obtained  
by members at the reduced rates quoted by ordering direct from the  
Council on Foreign Relations, 45 East 65th Street, New York.)

Note:

The Royal Institute, the Council on Foreign Relations, and the  
Foreign Policy Association of New York City, also issue monographs  
and pamphlets on particular subjects, details of which can be  
obtained from the Branch Secretary.

LIST OF BRANCH SECRETARIES.

Edmonton:	S.C. Wallace, Esq., Toronto Gen'l Trusts Corporation.
Halifax:	Prof. R.A. MacKay, Dalhousie University.
Montreal:	G.R. Parkin, Esq., c/o Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Ottawa:	J.A. Wilson, Esq., Canadian Building.
Regina:	H.J. Galley, Esq., 2850 Retallack Street.
Toronto:	Prof. G. de T. Glazebrook, Baldwin House, University of Toronto
Vancouver:	Stanley Brent, Esq., 590 Cambie Street.
Winnipeg:	Prof. Watson Kirkconnell, Wesley College.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

21st January, 1933.

Agenda, Council Meeting, Jan.27/33.

Report of Secretary, 1932.

Report of Honorary Treasurer, 1932.

Report of Programme and Research  
Committees, 1932

*With the Secretary's Compliments*

43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

CANADIAN INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

8th Meeting.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL will be held on Friday,  
January 27th, 1933, at 2.30 p.m., at the York Club, Toronto.

A G E N D A.

1. Confirmation of Minutes,

Confirmation of Minutes of the 7th meeting of the Executive  
Council, held on September 21st, 1932.  
(Circulated to members on October 15th, 1932.)

2. Business Arising from the Minutes,

Recommended: that business arising from the minutes be dealt  
with under the relevant headings below.

3. Election of New Members to the Executive Council.

Reported: that the representatives of Regina for 1933 are  
Colonel A.C. Garner and Colonel Victor Sifton, in place of  
Colonel Garner and Mr. D.B. MacRae.

Reported further: that the executive committee of the executive  
council has elected to membership in the Institute and in the  
Executive Council the following persons in order that they might  
organize branches of the Institute:

Mr. Justice Clarke,	Calgary;
Mr. Herbert Greenfield,	Calgary;
Mr. A.E. Bence,	Saskatoon;
Professor R.J. McQueen,	Saskatoon.

Recommended: that the executive council elect to membership  
in the Institute and to the executive council the following  
persons in order that they may organize branches of the  
Institute:

Chancellor H.P. Whidden,	Hamilton;
Mr. F.I. Ker,	Hamilton.

4. Report of the Secretary,

The Report of the Secretary for the year 1932 is attached.  
(Appendix I).

5. Report of the Honorary Treasurer,

The Report of the Honorary Treasurer for the year 1932 is attached.  
(Appendix II).

6. Report of the Programme and Research Committee.

The Report of the Programme and Research Committee for the year 1932 is attached. (Appendix III).

7. Institute of Pacific Relations Conference at Banff.

- (1) Report of Committee on the selection of delegates, (Mr. Rowell, Chairman),
- (2) Rearrangement of Committees,
- (3) Entry of delegates to Canada,
- (4) Other matters.

8. British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto.

- (1) Place of meeting,
- (2) Selection of delegates and observers,
- (3) Appointment of Chairmen of Committees:  
Programme and Research,  
Physical arrangements,  
Hospitality,  
Coordinating Committee.
- (4) Agenda: discussion of memoranda by Sir Wm. Harrison Moore and Mr. Phillips.
- (5) Other matters.

9. Incorporation of Institute.

10. Other Matters.

# CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
43 ST. GEORGE STREET  
TORONTO

## APPENDIX I.

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF  
the Canadian Institute of International Affairs:

I have the honour to present the following report:

MEETINGS OF COUNCIL. The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Executive Council was held at the York Club, Toronto, on January 29th, 1932. Two extra-ordinary meetings of the Council were also held during the year: the first at the office of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., on June 9th, 1932, to consider the appointment of a permanent Secretary, and matters relating to the two conferences to be held in Canada in 1933; the second at the York Club, Toronto, on September 21st, 1932, in order to give further consideration to matters relating to the 1933 Conferences.

INFORMAL MEETING OF MEMBERS. In order to take advantage of the presence in Ottawa during the Imperial Conference of members from most of the Branches, an informal meeting was held at the Rideau Club, Ottawa, on August 17th, 1932, to discuss the general policy of the Institute and the plans for the 1933 Conferences. Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., acted as Chairman of this meeting.

Minutes of these four meetings have been circulated to the Members of the Council.

OFFICERS. The following have served as officers of the Canadian Institute during the year:

Hon. President:	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,
President:	The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.,
Vice-Presidents:	J. W. Dafoe, The Hon. Vincent Massey, Beaudry Leman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., W. M. Birks,
Hon. Secretary:	John Nelson,
Hon. Treasurer:	J. M. Macdonnell,
Chairman of Research Committee:	Norman MacKenzie,
Secretary:	Escott Reid.



ESTABLISHMENT  
OF NATIONAL  
SECRETARIAT.

Through the generosity of the Hon. Vincent and Mrs. Massey, on behalf of the Massey Foundation, a permanent office with a full-time Secretary was established in Toronto on August 15th, 1932.

BRANCH  
REPRESENTATIVES.

The representatives of the Branches on the Executive Council on December 31st, 1932, were as follows:

Mr. Justice Clarke,	Calgary,
Herbert Greenfield,	
John Inrie,	Edmonton,
R. C. Wallace, LL.D.,	
C. J. Burchell, K.C.,	Halifax,
H. F. Munro, LL.D.,	
Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G.,	Montreal,
A. Savard,	
F. N. Southam,	
Sir Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G.,	Ottawa,
C. A. Bowman,	
Colonel A. C. Garner, D.S.O., V.D.,	Regina,
D. B. MacRae,	
R. J. McQueen,	Saskatoon,
A. E. Bence, K.C.,	
Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G.,	Toronto,
H. T. Hunter,	
C. S. MacInnes, C.M.G., K.C.,	
H. R. MacMillan,	Vancouver,
Colonel Nelson Spencer, M.L.A.,	
E. J. Tarr, K.C.,	Winnipeg.

OBITUARY.

The Secretary has, with deep regret, to record the death, during the year, of the following members: Senator N. A. Belcourt, President of the Ottawa Branch; Senator Andrew Haydon of Ottawa; and Colonel Herbert Snell of Montreal.

He has also, with deep regret, to record the death of Mr. Charles P. Howland, some time Director of Research of the Council on Foreign Relations, New York; Chairman of the Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations; and a Trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation. A telegram of condolence was sent, on behalf of the Institute, to Mrs. Howland.

CONFERENCES  
OF 1933.

During the past year the invitation of the Canadian Institute to the Institute of Pacific Relations to hold the 1933 Conference of that Institute in Canada, was accepted; and arrangements have been made for the Conference to meet at the Banff Springs Hotel, from August 14th to 28th.

(Conferences...)  
The committee on arrangements and agenda for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference which met in July, has also accepted the invitation of the Canadian Institute to hold the meeting of this Conference in Canada. It will therefore take place in Toronto from September 11th to 22nd.

MEMBERSHIP. The awakened interest in international affairs arising from the international situation and from the proposal to hold these two conferences in Canada, has led to an increase in membership in the Canadian Institute. Under the inspiration and guidance of Mr. E. J. Tarr, Mr. John Imrie and Dr. R. C. Wallace, Branches have been formed in Saskatoon and Calgary. Steps have also been taken to establish branches in Hamilton, Kingston, Quebec, St. John and Victoria.

Calgary: The organization meeting of the Calgary Branch was held on December 16th. Its initial membership was 27. The following constitute the advisory council:

Chairman: Mr. Justice Clarke,  
Vice-Chairman: Herbert M. Greenfield,  
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: C. B. Clark.

Saskatoon: The Saskatoon Branch was also organized on December 16th with an initial membership of 16. The following constitute the advisory council:

Chairman: Walter C. Murray, LL.D.,  
Vice-Chairman: A. E. Bence, K.C.,  
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer: E. A. Bence,  
Committee: J. E. Underwood, and R. J. McQueen.

Ordinary membership: The membership of the Canadian Institute on December 31st, 1932, was 413, representing an increase of 55 over last year. (A further increase of 95 members occurred on January 1st, 1933.) The membership of each of the branches on December 31st, 1931; December 31st, 1932; and January 1st, 1933, is as follows:

	<u>Dec. 31, 1931;</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1932;</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1933.</u>
Calgary:	-	-	27
Edmonton:	43	46	47
Halifax:	23	27	44
Montreal:	68	87	88
Ottawa:	50	51	51
Regina:	19	22	22
Saskatoon:	-	-	16
Toronto:	72	80	98
Vancouver:	26	35	35
Winnipeg:	57	65	80
TOTAL:	358	413	508

Honorary Membership: The above list of ordinary members includes all members of the Canadian Institute who are also ordinary members of the Royal Institute. It includes, therefore, the six honorary members of the Montreal branch, whose fees are paid to Chatham House, but does not include the ten honorary members of the Toronto branch, for whom no fees are paid to Chatham House.

Associate Membership: In addition to honorary and ordinary members many of the branches have associate members. The number of associate members on December 31st, 1932, was as follows:

Edmonton:	1,
Halifax:	3,
Ottawa:	6,
Saskatoon;	1,
Toronto:	49
Vancouver:	<u>2</u>
Total:	<u>62</u>

The membership of the Institute will probably expand greatly during the coming year because of the establishment of new branches. Once this period of the construction of new branches is over the fundamental problem of the Institute will be the maintenance of a high standard of membership. Such a high standard can be maintained only by taking care that all persons who are selected for membership possess qualifications which will, in the words of the Bye-Laws of the Royal Institute, enable them "to contribute to the knowledge or thought of the Institute in respect of international affairs or to advance its aims and objects." The object of the Canadian Institute has been defined in the constitution as the promotion of "an understanding of international questions and problems."

The Secretary suggests that one way of furthering this object would be to endeavour to increase the number of members of the federal Parliament who are members of the Canadian Institute. The ultimate aim of such an effort might well be the creation of a Parliamentary Branch of the Institute having a membership of ten to fifteen representing all parties. The purpose of this Branch would in some respects be similar to that of all other Branches in that it would study international affairs, but out of this study would necessarily arise a secondary purpose, that of attempting to create by means of questions and motions a better understanding in Parliament of international questions and problems. But until such a separate branch were established, the Ottawa Branch may be depended upon to continue its hospitable policy of inviting members of Parliament who are members of other Branches to attend its meetings during the session.

It would also be advisable to keep clearly in mind the necessity for laying sure foundations for future development by electing to membership as strong a body as possible of young men of promise who are likely to become experts in international affairs or leaders in politics or business. In order to facilitate the admission of these younger men to the Institute, the constitution provides that they may be elected to associate membership at a lesser fee than ten dollars. There may be persons, however, of political or intellectual eminence, to whom the cost of regular membership would be

an obstacle and yet to whom it would not be desirable to offer the inferior rank of associate member. This difficulty is, in part, overcome in England by the provisions of Bye-Law 14, of the Charter of the Royal Institute, which empowers the Council, in exceptional cases, to admit as members either without subscription or at a lower subscription, persons of political or intellectual eminence whom the Council may consider to be desirable members of the Institute. The names of persons so admitted are known only to the Council. Consideration of the Canadian Institute might therefore be given to the advisability of amending the constitution along the lines of Bye-Law 14 of the Royal Institute. If such an amendment were to be made, it would be necessary to consider whether the fees of such members to Chatham House should be met from the central funds of the Institute.

MEETINGS. The number of regular and group meetings held during the year was as follows:

	Regular Meetings.	Group Meetings.	Total.
Edmonton:	8	5	13
Halifax:	10	1	11
Montreal:	19	5	24
Ottawa:	17	5	22
Regina:	14	-	14
Toronto:	7	28	35
Vancouver:	11	-	11
Winnipeg:	18	3	21
Total:	104	47	151

Study Groups: The past year has seen a great growth in the number of study groups established by the Branches. During the first six months of the year Toronto was the only branch in which study group discussion was being carried on, while Montreal was holding a series of regular meetings on Canadian Foreign Policy. Since the resumption of activities in the autumn, groups have been formed in every Branch except Vancouver, and in Vancouver a series of regular meetings of the branch as a whole is being held to discuss the Banff Conference. The Montreal Branch is likewise discussing the Imperial Economic Conference at meetings of the branch as a whole. Apart from these two series in Montreal and Vancouver, the study groups established for the year 1932-33 are as follows:

	On the Banff Conference.	On the Commonwealth Conference.	Others.	Total.
Edmonton:	2	1	-	3
Halifax:	-	1	-	1
Montreal:	-	1	1	2
Ottawa:	1	1	1	3
Regina:	1	1	-	2
Toronto:	1	1	4	6
Winnipeg:	1	1	-	2
Total:	6	7	6	19

One reason why so many groups have been established is the necessity for proper preparation for the 1933 Conferences, for the groups not only prepare their own members for the discussions at these Conferences, but also do essential work in helping to prepare the Canadian data papers. Another reason for the establishment of these groups is the increased interest of the members of the Institute in international affairs. The existence of these groups is to be welcomed not only because of these reasons, but also because it provides one solution to the problem of how best to meet the pressure to increase the membership of the branches. The Ottawa Branch, for example, is faced with this pressure, and in commenting on it, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J.A. Wilson, has written:

"This, of course, is a splendid thing and shows the interest the Institute is creating. Too big a membership, however, tends to spoil the intimate nature of the discussions. Probably the solution is more study groups, and fewer general meetings."

This rapid expansion of study group activities has its dangers. A study group to do effective work must contain first-rate men who are authorities on the matter under discussion. Such men will only take part in the work of a study group if they are certain their time is being well spent. It is, therefore, essential that those in charge of a study group should make careful preparations for its work well in advance of its first meeting. Such preparation was not always possible last year and there is consequently danger that some of the best members of the Institute may have become discouraged and it may consequently prove difficult to persuade them to join a group in the future.

To prevent this danger from recurring it would be advisable to lay the plans for future study group activities some four months in advance of the first meeting of the group. After the subjects of the study groups had been decided on in the spring by the branch executive a small Inner Group might be appointed for each study group, whose business it would be to lay down the terms of reference of the enquiry, to plan the meetings of the group, to assign the papers to be presented, and to prepare the purely factual material necessary as a background for the discussion. This factual material could be circulated to the members during the summer. It is, of course, impossible at the present time for this preliminary work to be done in Canada as efficiently as in the Royal Institute where each study group has the services of a full-time secretary. However, the Inner Group could receive very valuable advice and information from Chatham House similar to the advice which their Study Groups Department gives to private groups of the Royal Institute and it would also, in many cases, be able to obtain from the Information Department of Chatham House much of the factual material which it required. The Secretariat of the Canadian Institute would also be very glad to offer its services. Moreover it might be possible if a study group of the Canadian Institute were pursuing the same investigation as one in London for it to have the benefit of the material prepared by Chatham House for their study group, and perhaps to have also the use of material prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations for one of their study groups. The work of the Inner Group would not be completed when the meetings of the full group commenced because the Inner Group would be charged with drawing up the draft report of the group. This draft report would then be submitted to the Outer Group.

SPEAKERS. A number of distinguished speakers have been heard by the various branches during the past year. Half or more of the branches have been addressed by the Rt.Honourable Lord Irwin, Sir Henry Lawrence, and Mr.Abdullah Yusuf Ali. Visitors who have met one or more of the branches include: Sir Frederick Whyte, Sir Norman Angell, Count Fleury, the Rt.Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Mr.Y.Tsurimi, Dr.J.T.Shotwell, Mr.Ivison Macadam, Dr.I.Mitobe, Professor T.E.Gregory, Professor W.J.Hinton, Mr.Eric Louw, Commander Kenworthy, Professor H.M. Groves and Mr.Henry Hussey. In addition to these speakers from outside Canada, general meetings or study groups of the branches have been addressed by members of other branches of the Canadian Institute. Among these speakers were: the Rt.Honourable Sir Robert Borden, Mr.Rowell, Mr.Dafoe, Mr.Massey, Professor MacKenzie, Mr.J.S.Woodsworth,M.P., Mr. Norman Robertson, Mr.Frank Scott, Mr.John Stevenson, and Professor F.H.Underhill.

BULLETIN. A mimeograph bulletin on the work of the Institute was prepared at the beginning of December. A copy of it was sent on December 10th to each member of the Council and each Branch secretary. In order to save expense any further distribution of the bulletin was left in the hands of the branch secretaries. The secretaries in Calgary and Saskatoon were sent copies sufficient for all their members, and Professor D.McArthur of Queen's University and Mr. David Rogers of St.John were sent copies for distribution to those interested in the Institute. The secretaries in Halifax, Montreal, Regina, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver have been sent, on their request, copies for distribution to their members. In all about 500 copies of this bulletin have been distributed. If, in the opinion of the Council, it has proved worthwhile, further bulletins can be issued. The cost of mimeographing the bulletin was about \$20.00 (material \$10.00; stenographer's time \$10.00).

BRANCH LIBRARIES. The branches in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver have established libraries. In Halifax the members of the branch are given access to the library of Dalhousie University. In Vancouver and Toronto the branch library is loaned to the University where it is available both to members of the university and to members of the branch. Most of the branch libraries are not used to any very great extent by the members of the Institute. There is consequently room for development in the use of these libraries particularly as a means by which the publications of affiliated and associated institutions may be made available to the members of the Canadian Institute at a very small cost. Thus an expenditure of \$15.00(Canadian) will pay for annual subscriptions to the publications of the Foreign Policy Association, to 'Foreign Affairs', to 'International Conciliation', and to the fortnightly bulletins of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and of Chatham House. The library would also receive without cost the publications of the Information Department of Chatham House.

SECRETARIAT  
LIBRARY.

A library of about one hundred volumes has been established at the secretariat by the generous donations of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Institute of Pacific Relations, the World Peace Foundation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Brookings Institute and the Hon. N. V. Rowell. Periodicals are also being received without charge through the generosity of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, the Institute of Pacific Relations, the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the Foreign Policy Association of New York, the League of Nations, and the League of Nations Union of Great Britain. Thus a small beginning is being made in the creation of a library on international affairs which will be essential to any extension of the work of the secretariat.

RELATIONS  
WITH OTHER  
ORGANIZATIONS.

Cooperation between the Canadian Institute and Chatham House has been facilitated by the visit of Mr. Ivison Macadam to Toronto in April, and of Mr. Gerald Palmer and Mr. H. V. Hodson to Canada during the summer. Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hodson attended the informal meeting in Ottawa on August 17th. The link between the Institutes of International Affairs in Great Britain and the Dominions has been strengthened by the dinner given during the Ottawa Economic Conference by the Ottawa Branch on behalf of the Canadian Institute to the officers and members of the Royal and allied Institutes in the Dominions. This dinner was attended by members of all the branches in Canada with the exception of Vancouver and Edmonton. Sir Robert Borden presided. The speakers included Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lord Hailsham of the United Kingdom delegation, Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Alderdice, Premier of Newfoundland, Mr. Moffat, Premier of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Dulanty of the Irish Free State, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Chairman of the Indian Delegation, and representatives of the delegations from Australia, South Africa and New Zealand.

Through the generosity of Chatham House one copy of each printed or mimeographed memorandum issued by their Information Department, and one copy of each issue of Chinese Press Translations, will be sent to each branch secretary and to the central office. It is hoped that thereby greater use will be made by members of the Canadian Institute of the facilities offered by the Information Department.

The International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation is anxious to obtain the collaboration of the Institute in the work of the Conference of Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations which is to be held in London from May 22nd to 27th, 1933. This conference will discuss "The State and Economic Life". The Canadian Institute was unfortunately unable to be represented at the 1932 Conference in Milan. It would be very desirable for it to be represented at the London Conference.

The Secretary wishes in conclusion to express his gratitude to the branch secretaries who have so generously given their time to the Institute. The duties of a branch secretary are growing constantly more burdensome as the work of the Institute expands. It is, therefore, becoming increasingly necessary to discover methods by which this burden may be lightened by transferring, for example, a part of the branch secretary's work to other members of the local branch or to the national secretariat.

ESCOTT REID,  
Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

Toronto, January 19, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE of INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Report of Honorary Treasurer 1932.

A. Receipts and Disbursements 1932

RECEIPTS

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,			<u>35.00</u>
	Forward	-	<u>\$2,987.92</u>

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

<u>EXPENDITURES.</u>	Estimate "A"	Estimate "B"
<u>Ordinary Expenditures:</u>		
1. Secretariat (See Statement I)	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00
2. Research Committee	1,000.00	500.00
3. Institute of Pacific Relations - Grant,	5,000.00	5,000.00
4. Contingencies,	1,000.00	200.00
Total Ordinary Expenditures	<u>\$13,000.00</u>	<u>\$11,700.00</u>

Special Expenditures:

5. Banff Conference of I.P.R.		
(a) Expenses(See Statement II)		
\$5,000.00 - \$3,500.00	}	
(b) Special grant in aid of Expenses Oriental Delegates		
5,000.00 - 5,000.00	10,000.00	8,500.00
6. Toronto Conference on British Commonwealth Relations		
(a) Expenses(See Statement III)	5,000.00	3,000.00
Total Special Expenditures:	15,000.00	11,500.00
	<u>\$28,000.00</u>	<u>\$23,200.00</u>

INCOME.

Assured Income:

1. Grant from Massey Foundation for Secretariat:	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
2. Contribution of Sir Joseph Flavelle & of Massey Foundation to cover special grant to Banff Conference for expenses Oriental delegates,	5,000.00	5,000.00
3. Per capita contribution from members:	500.00	500.00
Total Assured Income:	<u>10,500.00</u>	<u>10,500.00</u>
<u>Unassured Income:</u> (See Statement IV)	17,500.00	12,700.00
TOTAL:	<u>\$28,000.00</u>	<u>\$23,200.00</u>

STATEMENT I.

Estimates A & B.

SECRETARIAT BUDGET 1933.

1. <u>Secretary:</u>		
Salary	3,500.00	
Travelling expenses,	500.00	
Entertainment expenses,	<u>200.00</u>	\$4,200.00
2. <u>Stenographer:</u>		
Salary (\$1,000.00 less contribution Toronto Branch \$200.00)		800.00
3. <u>Telephone, telegraphs, stationery and office supplies, postage,</u>		600.00
4. <u>Office rental:</u>		50.00
5. <u>Contingencies:</u>		<u>350.00</u>
		<u>\$6,000.00</u>

STATEMENT II.

BANFF CONFERENCE BUDGET 1933.

	<u>Estimate "A"</u>	<u>Estimate "B"</u>
1. Subsidies toward expenses of certain Canadian Delegates:	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00
2. Organized Entertainment at Banff:	1,000.00	500.00
3. Programme & Research Committee:	750.00	500.00
4. Publicity Committee:	250.00	150.00
5. Reception of Delegates Committee:	100.00	50.00
6. Routing of Delegates Committee: (expenses of courier to accompany delegates)	250.00	200.00
7. Expenses Secretary attending Conference:	300.00	300.00
8. Stenographic Assistance at Conference:	225.00	225.00
9. Expenses Canadian Secretariat at Conference: (stationery, wires, postage, etc.)	200.00	200.00
10. Contingencies:	<u>425.00</u>	<u>375.00</u>
TOTAL:	<u>\$5,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,500.00</u>

STATEMENT III.

TORONTO CONFERENCE BUDGET 1933.

	<u>Estimate "A"</u>	<u>Estimate "B"</u>
1. Subsidies toward expenses of certain Canadian observers:	\$500.00	\$500.00
2. Entertainment of Delegates:	1,000.00	500.00
3. Programme & Research Committee:	750.00	500.00
4. Reception of Delegates Committee:	100.00	50.00
5. Routing of Delegates Committee:	200.00	100.00
6. Extra Stenographic Assistance at Secretariat:	450.00	350.00
7. Other Secretariat expenses for Conference: (Stationery, telephone, telegraph, printing, etc.)	2,000.00	1,000.00
TOTAL:	<u>\$5,000.00</u>	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

STATEMENT IV.

UNASSURED INCOME.

Allocation Between Branches.

	<u>Estimate "A"</u>	<u>Estimate "B"</u>
Calgary,	\$300.00	\$200.00
Edmonton,	300.00	200.00
Halifax,	300.00	200.00
Montreal,	5,500.00	4,000.00
Ottawa,	1,500.00	1,000.00
Regina,	200.00	100.00
Saskatoon,	200.00	100.00
Toronto,	7,500.00	6,000.00
Vancouver,	1,000.00	750.00
Winnipeg,	1,000.00	750.00
	<u>\$17,800.00</u>	<u>\$13,300.00</u>

J. M. MACDONNELL,

Honorary Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Chairmen  
of the  
PROGRAMME and RESEARCH COMMITTEES  
1932

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In view of the fact that so much of the work of the Programme and Research Committees concerns itself with similar matters, these Committees have worked in the closest harmony; and it was thought wise to submit a joint report.

The members of the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute are:

Prof. H. F. Angus, University of British Columbia, Vancouver,  
Dean P. E. Corbett, McGill University, Montreal,  
Mr. H. J. Galley, Regina,  
Prof. W. Kirkconnell, Wesley College, Winnipeg,  
Prof. R. A. MacKay, Dalhousie University, Halifax,  
Prof. Norman MacKenzie, University of Toronto, (Chairman)  
Prof. G. M. Smith, University of Alberta, Edmonton,  
Mr. J. A. Wilson, Ottawa,  
Mr. Escott Reid, (Secretary).

A Sub-committee was appointed with the approval of the Executive Council, because of the difficulty of getting action on the part of the whole committee. This Sub-committee consists of:

The Chairman,  
The Secretary,  
Dr. H. B. Speakman,  
Prof. H. A. Innis.

The following were requested to act in an advisory capacity to this committee for various matters, and in particular, for the final approval of the materials submitted by those asked to prepare papers:

The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.,  
The Hon. Vincent Massey,  
Mr. J. M. Macdonnell,

The members of the Programme Committee for the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations are:

Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C., (Chairman)  
Mr. J. M. Macdonnell,  
Prof. MacKenzie,  
Mr. Adjutor Savard,  
Mr. E. J. Tarr,  
Mr. Escott Reid, (Secretary)

The members of the Programme and Research Committee for the British Commonwealth Relations Conference are as follows:

Mr. C. J. Burchell, K.C.,  
Mr. C. S. MacInnes, C.M.G., K.C.,  
Prof. MacKenzie,  
Mr. Frank Scott,  
Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C.,  
Mr. Escott Reid, (Secretary)

I.  
British Commonwealth Relations Conference.

Study Groups on the problems to be considered at the Commonwealth Conference have been established in Edmonton, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Toronto and Winnipeg, with a total membership of approximately seventy. These groups have been requested to prepare reports which will be co-ordinated by the Committee.

The draft survey prepared by Chatham House has been submitted to members of the Canadian Institute for revision. This revision has, in part, been accomplished, and it is hoped that it will be completed shortly and will be available to members of the study groups.

II.  
Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The Chairmen of the Programme and Research Committees and the Secretary attended the informal meetings of the International Programme and Research Committees in New York, held in April and September. At these meetings the general scope of the agenda of the Conference was determined. The Conference will discuss economic conflict and control in the Pacific, the general theme being the trends of economic dependence of inter-dependence in regard to food and population, raw materials, manufactured goods, capital movements and means of communication.

Study Groups directly concerned with the problems to be discussed at the Banff Conference have been established in Edmonton, Ottawa, Regina, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. Other groups have been discussing matters which, though of less direct bearing on these subjects, are nevertheless essential to an understanding of the problems of conflict and control in the Pacific. Such groups are those in Montreal and Toronto on the Ottawa Economic Conference, and Central Banking, and those in Toronto on The State and Economic Life, and Canadian-American Relations.

The following papers are being prepared for the Banff Conference

(A) It is suggested that these be submitted as Conference Papers:

1. "Canadian Trade with Pacific Countries" - Mr. R. H. Coats,  
- Prof. J. M. Macdonald  
- Edmonton Study Group
2. "The Amount of Canadian Capital Invested Abroad", - Mr. R. H. Coats
3. "The Amount of Foreign Capital Invested in Canada" - Mr. R. H. Coats
4. "Branch Industries of Foreign Firms in Canada,  
and of Canadian Industries Abroad.", - Mr. R. H. Coats
5. "Economic Relations between Canada and  
the Soviet Union", - Anonymous.
6. "The Ottawa Economic Conference", - Anonymous,  
- Montreal & Toronto Study  
Groups.
7. "Canada and the Oriental Grain Trade", - Regina Branch,  
- Winnipeg Branch

(B) It is suggested that the following be prepared for the use of the Canadian Delegates alone:

1. "Canadian Immigration Policy", -Mr. Robert England,
2. "Economic Relations between Canada and The Soviet Union with special reference to Agriculture", -Anonymous.

(C) The following have been asked for by the International Research Committee, and will form part of General Studies:

1. "Communications in the Pacific",
  - a) Electrical Communications: -Mr. C. A. Bowman,
  - b) News Collection and Dissemination: -Mr. John Imrie,
  - c) Steamship and Railway Communication: - --
2. "Diplomatic Machinery & Armaments in the Pacific", -Anonymous.
3. "Legal Status of Aliens", -Prof. H. F. Angus
4. "Canadian Tariff Policy", - --
5. "Land Utilization", - --

### III General.

#### 1. Book Reviews:

The Research Committee has arranged for the review of about twelve books for "International Affairs" and "Pacific Affairs".

#### 2. Articles:

The Research Committee has continued to assume responsibility for Canadian contributions to "Pacific Affairs". Professor R. A. MacKay has contributed an article on "The Ottawa Conference".

In addition a number of articles have been prepared by members of the Canadian Institute, largely as a result of work done by study groups, and have been published in different periodicals, e.g., "International Affairs", "Foreign Affairs", "Dalhousie Review", "Queen's Quarterly", "University of Toronto Quarterly", Carnegie Foundation Publications, et



#### IV. RESTRICTIONS PLACED UPON CHINESE STUDENTS, TOURISTS and BUSINESS MEN BY THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Further investigation of this matter has been carried on by Mr. Rowell and Mr. John Iurie, assisted by the Chairman of the Research Committee and Mr. D. Blichener. It is proposed to continue our efforts until more satisfactory methods are adopted by the Canadian Government in dealing with the situation.

#### V. C. P. HOWLAND

The International Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations has suffered a great loss in the death of its Chairman, Mr. C. P. Howland. Letters were written at the time by several members of the Executive Council to Mrs. Howland and to the American Council of which Mr. Howland was a member. It is suggested that there be placed on record some expression of our regret at this loss, and of our recognition of the very fine contribution that Mr. Howland made to the work of the Institute.

#### VI. SUGGESTIONS.

##### 1. Preparatory work for Study Groups.

The Secretary has suggested in his report that it would be desirable if the factual material for study groups could be prepared in advance of their beginning their work. In order that the Canadian Secretariat may assist in this preparation it is suggested that a graduate student be employed during the summer to conduct a preliminary examination of those subjects for study group discussion which had been recommended by the Research Committee.

##### 2. Provision of bibliographies and reference libraries for the Banff and Toronto Conferences.

In order that the Canadian delegates to the 1953 Conference should have the opportunity for thorough preparation it is suggested that the Secretariat should acquire by loan or purchase a small reference library of books and periodicals on the subjects to be discussed at the Conferences. The Canadian delegates would be sent bibliographies and a list of books and periodicals in the library and could request the loan of any book or periodical on the list. The library would be taken to the conferences and would be available to the members of the Canadian delegation.

##### 3. Payment of nominal honoraria to persons who prepare research papers.

In order to repay the out-of-pocket expenses of persons who prepare research papers and in order to make more certain that a person who agrees to prepare a paper may have it ready on time it is suggested that nominal honoraria be paid. a  
b

• 4. Grants-in-aid of research

It is suggested that a fund be established to provide 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. Such a fund would enable the committee to obtain the services of recognized authorities in Canada on matters requiring more prolonged or intensive investigation than that given to the preparation of an ordinary research paper. It would also enable the committee to give a grant to a research worker who could not complete a project in which it was interested without its assistance.

The Chairman of the Research Committee proposes to ask the International Research Committee for an appropriation from their funds for this purpose and would like the approval of the Council before doing so.

5. Annual volume of Canadian studies.

The Committee will have on hand this year a large amount of material which has been contributed for the 1933 Conferences, and for previous conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is suggested that the best of this be given more permanent form by being incorporated in a volume of Canadian Studies on International Affairs after revision and editing. This volume might be made the first of a series of annual volumes of Canadian studies. The Committee also request that members be encouraged to contribute more frequently to periodicals which publish articles on international affairs.

6. Radio broadcasts.

In order to promote a better understanding of international affairs by the general public it is suggested that arrangements be made with the Canadian Broadcasting Commission to broadcast a series of addresses on international questions, these broadcasts to be given under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

7. Preparation of paper on proposals for trade with the Soviet Union.

In view of the importance of the proposals which are now being made for trade between Canada and the Soviet Union, and in view of the lack of accurate information on them which is available, it is suggested that the Institute secure the preparation of a paper or papers on these proposals.

8. Annual Statement by the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

In order to further cooperation between the Department of External Affairs and the Institute it would be very desirable if the Secretary of State for External Affairs were invited to speak at an annual banquet of the Institute and were requested to suggest to the Institute the subjects which he hoped it would investigate during the coming year. If this proposal did not prove feasible he might be requested to have a memorandum prepared along similar lines for the Council.

VII. FINANCES.Expenditures 1952.

Balance owing from 1951 account for the publication of papers for the Shanghai Conference as stated in report to Council, January, 1952,		\$124.14
Part expenses Norman MacKenzie to two informal meetings on Research and Programme Banff Conference, New York, April and September,	\$75.70	
Stationery, stenographic assistance, postage, etc. Jan. 1st to Oct. 30th,	<u>113.45</u>	<u>188.95</u> <u>100.15</u> \$513.89

Budget 1953.

	<u>Estimate "A",</u>	<u>Estimate "</u>
Stenographic assistance, stationery, mimeographing, printing, incidentals and conference, Ordinary expenses	\$1,000.00	\$500.00
Expenses for Banff Conference, (including expenses of Programme Committee),	750.00	500.00
Expenses for Toronto Conference, (including expenses of Programme Committee),	750.00	500.00
	<u>\$2,500.00</u>	<u>\$1,500.00</u>

C. J. BURCHELL,

N. A. H. MacKENZIE.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

43 St. George Street,  
Toronto.

31st May, 1933.

To: the Members of the Executive Council,  
and to the Branch Secretaries.

Branches of the Canadian Institute have been established in Hamilton and Kingston.

The Hamilton branch has an initial membership of 22. Its executive committee consists of the following:

Chairman - Chancellor H.P. Whidden, LL.D., McMaster University,  
Hamilton;  
Secretary - K.W. Taylor, McMaster University, Hamilton;  
Treasurer - E.W.C. Scott, 303 Birks Building, Hamilton;  
Members - J.P. Bell, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Hamilton;  
F.I. Ker, The Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton.

The Kingston branch has an initial membership of 12. Its executive committee consists of the following:

Chairman - Dr. W.H. Fyfe, Queen's University, Kingston;  
Secretary - Professor D. McArthur, Queen's University, Kingston.

I should be grateful if the branch secretaries would add the names of Professor K.W. Taylor and Professor D. McArthur to the list of branch secretaries to whom they send notices of their meetings.

" Escott Reid. "

Secretary.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Banff Conference  
(As at June 1st)

BRITISH GROUP.

*Not yet released to press.*

The Rt.Hon.Sir Herbert Samuel, (Chairman of the Group)  
P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P.,

Leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party. M.P.(L) 1902-18, 1929; Cabinet Minister 1905-16, 1931-32; British Special Commissioner to Belgium 1919; High Commissioner for Palestine 1920-25. Chairman, Royal Commission on Coal Industry, 1925-26. Publications: "Liberalism: Its Principles and Proposals", "The War and Liberty", "Philosophy and the Ordinary Man".

The Rt.Hon.A.V.Alexander,

M.P.(Lab), 1922-31; Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1924; Member of Empire Parliamentary Delegation to Australia in 1926; First Lord of the Admiralty, 1929-31; Government Delegate, London Naval Conference, 1930; Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Cooperative Congress.

Miss Margery Fry, LL.D.

Warden of University House, Birmingham, 1904-14. Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, 1926-31. Hon.Secretary Howard League for Penal Reform 1919-26. Member of the Treasury University Grants Committee. Member Home Office Street Offences Committee 1928-29. Member Treasury Committee on Stipends of Teachers and House of Commons Committee on Prison Labour.

G.M.Gathorne-Hardy, M.C.,

Honorary Secretary of the R.I.I.A. since its inception in 1919, and member of Publications Committee. Ex-Assistant Librarian of the House of Lords.

Profesor T.E.Gregory.

Sir Ernest Cassel Professor of Economics in the University of London since 1926 and Professor of Social Economics in the University of Manchester 1930-32. Member Macmillan Committee on Finance and Industry 1929-31. Advisor Niemeyer Mission to Australia and New Zealand in 1930. Publications: "Tariffs: A Study in Method", "Foreign Exchange, before, during and after the War", "Present Position of Banking in America", "The Return to Gold", "First Year of the Gold Standard", "Select Statistics", "Documents and Reports Relating to British Banking", "The Gold Standard and its Future 1932".

(British Delegation to Banff, Continued)

H.V.Hodson.

Assistant Editor of "The Round Table". Member of the Staff of "The Economist". Formerly a member of the Economic Advisory Council. Contributed to the Economic Section of the "Annual Survey of International Affairs". Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

Richard D. Holt.

Partner, Alfred Holt & Company, Shipowners. Member, 1896, Chairman, 1927, Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. M.P (L.) Hexham Division Northumberland, 1905-18.

Sir Andrew McFadyean.

Treasury Representative, Paris, 1919-20. Secretary to British Delegation Reparation Commission, 1920-22. General Secretary to Reparation Commission 1922-24; and Secretary to Dawes Committee, 1924. Commissioner of Controlled Revenues, Berlin, 1924-30. Leader of the British Group attending the Sixth Conference of the Institutions for the Scientific Study of International Relations, London, 1933.

Sidney Francis Mayers.

Entered the British Consular Service in China in 1895, and was British Assessor in the Mixed Court at Shanghai 1899-1902. Served for eight years on the staff of H.M. Legation at Peking as Assistant Chinese Secretary. From 1910-28 Representative in China of the British and Chinese Corporation Ltd., which is concerned with the finance provided from British sources for the construction and development of Chinese Government railways under many loan agreements. Chairman of the Corporation and its associated Company, Chinese Central Railways Ltd, since 1929. Chairman of the China Association, and a member of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Sir Christopher Needham.

Governor of Manchester University since 1918. M.P. (L.), 1910-18. Director Manchester Chamber of Commerce 1914-16. Chairman District Bank. Chairman National Boiler and General Insurance Co. Ltd. Member of Committee for Reorganisation of Board of Trade, 1917. Member of Advisory Committee of Chinese Indemnity Fund. Member of Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

Gerald E.H. Palmer.

Visited Canada 1925 and 1932, and South Africa 1927-28. Assistant Secretary British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1932-33.

(British Delegation to Banff, Continued)

Sir John Power, Bart., M.P.

M.P.(C.) 1924-. A Founder, Honorary Treasurer, and Member of the Council of the E.I.I.A. Member of Committee, Institute of Historical Research London University, of Empire Industries Association, and of League of Nations Union.

Archibald Rose, C.I.E.

Joined British Consular Service 1898. Represented Foreign Office at Tibet Conference Simla 1913-14. Commercial Attaché British Legation Peking 1917. Chairman Westminster Tobacco Co, London. Director Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Director British American Tobacco Co. (China). Member of Council of R.I.I.A. Member of Pacific Council, I.P.R.. Attended I.P.R. Conferences, 1927, 1929 and 1931.

The Hon. Sir Wm. Shenton, Kt.

Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of HongKong. Attended I.P.R. Conference 1931.

Ivison S. Macadam, O.B.E.

Secretary of British Group.

Secretary of the R.I.I.A. British Secretary of the I.P.R.

Secretaries:

Henry Coombe Tennant,  
Miss M.D. Simpson.  
Frank Darvall.

Chatham House,  
London, England.  
May 16, 1933.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Banff Conference  
(as at June 1st)

AMERICAN GROUP

A. United States:

Hon. Newton D. Baker Chairman American Council; formerly Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet; Cleveland, Ohio.

Raymond B. Fosdick Lawyer; Trustee, Rockefeller Foundation; formerly Under-Secretary, League of Nations, New York.

Wallace M. Alexander President, Alexander & Baldwin; Vice-President, Matson Navigation Co., Vice-President, American Council.

Carl L. Alsberg Director, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California.

Charles K. Leith Professor of Geology; Associate Editor, Journal of Geology and Economics, Madison, Wisconsin.

James T. Shotwell Professor of Columbia University; Trustee and Director, Division of Economics and History, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Chairman, American Council Research Committee.

Ada L. Comstock Educator; President, Radcliffe College; member President Hoover's Commission on Law Enforcement; Cambridge, Mass.

Charles J. Rhoads Banker; Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs; President Hoover's Administration; former partner, banking firm of Brown Bros.; Philadelphia, Penn.

Isaiah Bowman Director, American Geographical Society; Trustee, Woodrow Wilson Foundation and World Peace Foundation; author of many publications; Yonkers, N.Y.

Harold G. Moulton Lecturer and author; President, Brookings Institution; Washington, D.C.

Lewis L. Lorwin Author; member of staff, Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution.

Mrs. F. Louis Slade New York League of Women Voters, 48 East 67th Street, New York City.





CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Banff Conference

(as at June 1st)

JAPANESE GROUP

(Attendance Assured x.)

(Dates in brackets  
indicate previous  
IPR conferences attended)

Dr. Inazo Nitobe	x	Member, House of Peers, Chairman of Japan Council (1929, 1931)
Yusuke Tsurumi	x	Writer, former member of House of Representatives (1925, '27, '29, '31)
Shiroshi Nasu	x	Professor of Agriculture, Tokio Imperial University (1927, 1929, 1931)
Yasaka Takaki	x	Professor of American Constitution, Tokio Imperial University (1925, '27, '29)
Kenzi Takayanagi	x	Professor of Law, Tokio Imperial University, (1925, 1927, 1929, 1931)
Teijiro Uyeda	x	Professor of Economics, Tokio University of Commerce.
Sobei Mogi	x	Writer on Political Science, Tokio Institute of Political & Economic Research.
Saburo Matsukata	x	(Secretary)
Samitaro Uramatsu		(Secretary.)
Joji Sakurai		Emeritus Prof. Tokio Imp. Univ., President Imperial Academy; member Privy Council.
Tamon Mayeda		Editorial Writer, Tokio Asahi Shimbun, Member International Programme Comm.
Kisaburo Yokota		Prof. International Law, Tokio Imp. Univ.
Kimochi Okura		Baron, Ex-Director, S.M.R., Member <sup>House</sup> of Peers.
Morisada Tokugawa		Marquis, Member House of Peers.
Shinzo Koizumi		Prof. of Economics, Keio University.
Kamekichi Takahashi		Journalist, Economist.
Aisuke Kabayama		Count, Ex-Director Renzo News Service.
Yasunosuke Sato		Mj. General (Retired)
Manzo Kushida		Director, Mitsubishi Bank.
Toshi Go		South Manchuria Ry. Co., New York office.
Kiyoshi Kawakami		Writer, New York.

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Banff Conference

(as at June 1st)

CHINESE GROUP

(Attendance Assured x )

xDr. Hu Shih	Chairman of China Council, Peiping.
xDr. Franklin Ho	Nankai Univ., Tientsin; Int'l Research Comm.
xMr. P.C. Chang	Nankai Univ., Nanking.
xDr. Y.Y. Tsu	General Theological Seminary, New York.
xMr. Chen Hang-Seng	Inst. of Social Science Academia Sinica, Nankin
xMr. Y.S. Djang	China International Famine Relief Comm. Peiping
xMrs. Sophia Chen Zen	Professor of History, Peiping National Univ.
xWellington Liu	Secretary.
Dr. D.K. Lieu	Chinese Economic Society, Shanghai
xMr. L.T. Chen	Kincheng Bank, Shanghai, Sec. China Council.
Mr. Wong Wan Hao,	Geological Survey, Peiping.
Mr. V.K. Ting,	Geological Survey, Peiping.
Mr. L.K. Tao,	Institute of Social Research, Peiping.
Mr. Chen Peh-Chuan,	Chiao Tung University, Shanghai.
Mr. K.C. Li,	Wah Chang Trading Co., New York,
Mr. C. Kuangson Young	Chinese Delegation, League of Nations, Geneva.
Mr. H.V. Zen	China Foundation, Peiping.
Dr. Y.T. Tsur	Jen Li Rug Co., Peiping.
Mr. K.S. Chow,	Wuhan University, Wuchang.
Mr. Y.C. Hoe	Peiping National University, Peiping.
Dr. M.T.Z. Tyau,	
Mr. Herbert S. Laang	Dean, College of Arts & Letters, Yenching Univ.
Dr. G.C. Chou	University of Shanghai.
Mr. Herman Liu	Wa-Han University.
Mr. Tsang Yuen-Sang,	
Mr. Gso Kung Sa,	
F. Fong,	Secretary.

*Mr. Cheng-shih Shen - a Director of The Bi-Am Tobacco Co - Shanghai.*

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Banff Conference  
(As at June 1st)

CANADIAN GROUP.

C.

Secretaries, etc.

Mr. Escott Reid	Toronto.
Mr. R.B. Inch,	Ottawa.
Prof. G. de T. Glazebrook,	Toronto.
Mr. H.M. Jackman,	Toronto.
Mr. J.R. McLean,	Ottawa.
Prof. A.F. Plumptre,	Toronto.
Prof. F.H. Soward,	Vancouver.



CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Banff Conference  
(As at June 1st)

Miscellaneous.

International Labour Office, (Observers)  
Geneva:

Mr. G. A. Johnston, Chief of the Intelligence and Liaison  
Division, I.L.O., Geneva.  
Dr. Mack Eastman, Chief of Section, General Studies,  
I.L.O., Geneva.

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France:

General Le Rond, Former Military Attaché in China.

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U.S.S.R.

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Netherlands:

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Commonwealth Conference.  
(As at June 1st)

GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Delegates.

Lord Cecil, P.C., K.C., (Chairman of Group)  
(Viscount Cecil of Chelwood)

Chancellor of Birmingham University since 1918;  
M.P.(C) 1906-10; Parliamentary Under-Secretary for  
Foreign Affairs 1915-16; Assistant Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs, 1918; Lord Privy Seal 1923-24.  
Publications: "Principles of Commercial Law", "Our  
National Church", "The Way of Peace".

The Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel,  
P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P.

See Banff delegation list.

P. J. Noel-Baker,

Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Professor of Inter-  
national Relations, London University, 1924-26; M.P.(lab) 1929-  
31; Delegate to League of Nations; at present assistant to  
Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference.  
Publications: "The Geneva Protocol", "Disarmament", "The  
League of Nations at Work", "Disarmament and the Coolidge  
Conference", "The Judicial Status of the British Dominions  
in International Law".

Sir Lynden Macassey, K.B.E..

Leader of Parliamentary Bar; a Governor of the London  
School of Economics; one of the Labour Assessors for British  
Government on Permanent Court of International Justice at  
the Hague; Honorary Editor, Journal of Comparative Legis-  
lation and International Law.  
Publications: "Labour Policy: False and True".

Sir John Power, Bart., M.P.,

See Banff delegation list.



CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Commonwealth Conference  
(As at June 1st)

GREAT BRITAIN.

B. Alternates:

J.W. Wheeler-Bennett:

Deputy Chairman, Information Committee, R.I.I.A.; Founder of Bulletin of International News, 1924; Assistant Publicity Secretary, League of Nations Union, 1923-24. Publications: "The World Court in 1925", "Disarmament and Security since Locarno", "The Wreck of Reparations", etc., etc.

G.M. Gathorne-Hardy, M.C.

See Banff delegation list.

Prof. A.J. Toynbee:

Director of Studies R.I.I.A. since 1925; Research Professor of International History, University of London; Member of Middle Eastern Section, British delegation to Peace Conference, Paris. Publications: "Nationality and the War", "The New Europe", "The Western Question of Greece and Turkey", "The World after the Peace Conference", etc.

Prof. A.E. Zimmern:

Montague Burton Professor of International Relations, Oxford, since 1930; Acting Professor of Political Science, Cornell University, 1922-23; Deputy Director, League of Nations, Institute of Intellectual Cooperation 1925-30; Director, Geneva School of International Studies. Publications:- "Nationality and Government", "Europe in Convalescence", "The Third British Empire", etc.

Secretaries:

H.V. Hodson,  
Ivan Power, (Assistant Secretary and Secretary to  
Lord Cecil)  
Iverson S. Macadam,  
Gerald E.H. Palmer.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Commonwealth Conference.

(As at June 1st)

CANADIAN GROUP.

Delegates:

Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.	Ottawa.
Hon. Vincent Massey,	Port Hope.
Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.,	Toronto.
Mr. J. W. Daffoe,	Winnipeg.
Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Chisholm,	Halifax.
<u>Sir Thomas White,</u>	<u>Toronto</u>

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Observers:

Prof. W. P. M. Kennedy,

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CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Delegates to the  
Commonwealth Conference.  
(As at June 1st)

IRISH FREE STATE.

(Provisional)

John J. Horgan:

Solicitor; Chairman Cork Harbour Commission, 1924-25;  
Chairman I.S.F. Liqueur Commission 1925-29; Member of Council  
of Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, 1921-32; President  
Southern Law Association. Publications: "Home Rule: a  
Critical Consideration", "The Complete Grammar of Anarchy".

Patrick McGilligan:

Minister for External Affairs, 1927-32; for Industry and  
Commerce, 1924-32; Barrister; Lecturer at National Univ-  
ersity, Dublin.

Prof. D.A. Binchy:

Irish Minister at Berlin; Professor of Jurisprudence and  
International Law, University College, Dublin, 1924.

Prof. M. Tierney:

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SOUTH AFRICA

A.E. Walker:

Professor of History at Cape Town; Active member of  
Round Table group; Publications: a history of South Africa,  
and is editing the South African volume of the Cambridge  
History.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

Colonel Outerbridge: (?)

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NEW ZEALAND

Hon. Downie Stewart, )  
H.P. Richmond, ) See List of Banff Delegation )  
H.F. Von Haast, )  
Mr. Nash )

# DOCKET STARTS:

H. A. INNIS, REPORT

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 memorandums 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.



**DOCKET ENDS:**

H. A. INNIS, REPORT

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

(9th Meeting)

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL will be held at 2.30 P.M. on Friday, September 22nd, 1933, at the York Club, Toronto.

AGENDA

I. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES:

Confirmation of the Minutes of the 8th (Annual) Meeting of the Executive Council, held on January 27th, 1933 (Circulated to Members on February 3rd, 1933 ) and of the Minutes of the Executive Committee Meetings held on May 9th, 1933, June 8th, 1933, July 14th, 1933, September 7th, 1933 (Circulated to members on May 16, 1933, June 15, 1933, July 21, 1933, September 14, 1933 respectively)

II. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

Recommended: that business arising from the Minutes be dealt with under the relevant headings below.

III. ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: (Victoria?)

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

Consideration of the report of Professor H.A. Innis, representative of The Canadian Institute of International Affairs to the International Studies Conference, (Circulated to members on September 14, 1933.

V. INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS CONFERENCE Banff, August, 1933

- (a) Consideration of report of Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C., Chairman of the Canadian Group at the Banff Conference.
- (b) Consideration of the report of Mr. George McDonald, representative on the Finance Committee at the Banff Conference.
- (c) Consideration of the report of Dr. R. C. Wallace, representative on the International Programme Committee at the Banff Conference.
- (d) Consideration of the report of Professor Norman MacKenzie, representative on the International Research Committee at the Banff Conference;
- (e) Consideration of other matters arising from the Conference

VI. BRITISH COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS CONFERENCE.

Consideration of the report of the Chairman of the Canadian Group, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.

VII. INTERIM REPORT OF HONORARY TREASURER.

Consideration of the Interim Financial Report submitted by Mr. J. M. Macdonnell.

VIII. DISCUSSION OF GENERAL POLICIES IN RESPECT OF THE CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IX. OTHER BUSINESS

September 14th, 1933.

43 St. George Street, Toronto.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minutes of a Meeting of  
the Executive Committee

Held on Thursday, the 7th of September, 1933, 4.30 p.m.  
at the home of the Hon. N.W.Rowell, 134 Crescent Rd., Toronto.

PRESENT: The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K. C. (in the Chair);  
Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., and the Secretary; and by invita-  
tion, Mr. Ivison Macadam, O. B. E.

The Minutes of the previous meeting for July 14th having been  
circulated on July 21st, were taken as read and were approved.

TORONTO CONFERENCE :

Appointment of Delegates to Conference -

The Committee expressed its approval of the appointment  
of Mr. W. Sanford Evans, M.L.A., and Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P.,  
as delegates to the Conference. (Mr. Woodsworth had previously  
been appointed as an alternate.)

Appointment of Vice-Chairmen of Canadian Group -

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. J. W. Dafoe and  
Mr. J. O. Gagnon, M.P., were appointed Vice-Chairmen of the  
Canadian Group.

Appointment of Secretaries of Canadian Group -

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Professor George  
Glazebrook was appointed Secretary of the Canadian Group, and  
Mr. Garon Pratte, Assistant Secretary.

The meeting adjourned at 5 p. m.  
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NOTE:

Prior to this meeting, Mr. J. M. Macdonnell had expressed to  
Mr. Rowell his approval of the appointments to be suggested  
to this meeting.

September 8th, 1933.  
Hart House, University of Toronto.

Escott Reid,  
Secretary.

## THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

A survey arising out of the discussions of  
the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Institute  
of International Affairs.

By C. H. HERBERT

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The field covered by this title is so large that any thorough investigation of it would run into volumes. In this memorandum, therefore, attention is limited to those facts which are the most outstanding and which have the greatest bearing on the general problem, with the consequence that a number of points that might in themselves be of considerable interest have of necessity had to be omitted.

The following outline will give an idea of the manner in which the memorandum is arranged.

- A. Effect on Canada's Trade.
  1. The trade agreements.
  2. The exchange problem. (The negative report of the monetary committee.)
- B. Effect on the Trade of the rest of the Empire.
  1. (a) Great Britain  
(b) The other Dominions.
  2. Is Empire trade as a whole increased?
- C. Effect on Negotiations with the "World Outside".
  1. Will the Conference produce a desire for reciprocal agreements by foreign countries?
  2. If so will these agreements be hindered by the Conference agreements?
  3. Will the Conference cause foreign countries to set up retaliatory tariffs?
  4. The effect on the U.S., both in relation to trade with Canada, and the World Economic Conference.
- D. Effect on World Trade.
  1. Is inter-Empire trade increased? If so, will it mean
    - (a) An increase of total world trade;
    - (b) A switch of "trade outside the Empire" to "trade within the Empire" (i.e. no change in the total volume of world trade, only redistribution);, or
    - (c) A net decrease in world trade?

2. If there is a decrease in total world trade, will the increased proportion of it which goes to the Empire be sufficient to offset the amount that is lost in the reduction of the total volume?
3. What effect will the Conference have on determining the direction of the future development of world trade - i.e. Nationalism, Continentalism, or Internationalism?

E. Conclusion.

A. EFFECT ON CANADA'S TRADE.

1. Trade Agreements. The agreement having the most effect on Canada is the one with the United Kingdom. The concessions granted by the United Kingdom may be divided into five headings:-  
(1) The continuation of free entry into Great Britain for all Imperial products that were previously admitted free (chiefly under the Imports Duties Act of 1932). (2) Imposition of fresh duties on specific imports from foreign countries. (3) The maintenance of certain preferences by an undertaking not to reduce the existing duties on foreign imports (this applies chiefly to lumber, fish, asbestos, zinc and lead). (4) The quantitative regulation of certain meat imports and the removal of the restrictions on the import of live cattle from Canada. (5) An undertaking to restrict the imports of goods whose price is affected by state action and which interfere with any of the preferences (this clause was designed to deal with Russian dumping). The agreements are broadly speaking to run for five years, with the exception of the British preferences on Empire tobacco, which is to last for ten years, and on Canadian eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products, which may be reviewed after three years. There is, however, a provision that in the event of circumstances arising which, in the judgment of either the British government or the Canadian government as the case may be, necessitate a variation in the terms of the agreement, the proposal to vary those terms shall be discussed by the two governments.

The main concessions given by Great Britain to Canada are those regarding wheat and flour, and meat. The consensus of opinion on the wheat preference is that it will not be of any material assistance to the Canadian wheat trade. It is probable that it will result in some increase in the volume of Canadian exports, but on the other hand it may tend to lower the price. Owing to the restriction on foreign wheat in the British market, there is likely to be greater competition for the European market, with a consequent weakening influence on the price. As Canada will still have substantial amounts of wheat available, even if she should supply the whole of the British market, she will be forced to sell in the European market at the lower price, and by the terms of the agreement she must sell to Britain at this same price. It is felt by many that this depressing effect on the price will more than outweigh any benefits from the increased volume of exports. The preference on flour is considered much more favourably, for it gives the Canadian millers a better chance in the British market, and also is causing a number of American manufacturers of flour to send their wheat to Canada to be ground in Canadian mills, in order that it can obtain the Canadian preference. The following table was recently reproduced in the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" as illustrating the effect of the Ottawa Conference on wheat imports into Great Britain.

IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR  
JANUARY IN HUNDREDWEIGHTS

Wheat from	<u>1 9 3 0</u>	<u>1 9 3 1</u>	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>
Soviet Union (Russia)	-	2,969,470	893,922	-
U.S. of America	1,784,312	667,593	397,887	-
Argentine Republic	2,555,518	659,214	1,165,836	748,783
British India	-	68,000	-	-
Australia	411,507	501,316	299,731	1,735,568
Canada	1,810,550	2,074,958	1,869,637	5,119,901
Other Countries	486,279	383,286	513,612	536,301
TOTAL:	<u>7,048,166</u>	<u>7,323,837</u>	<u>5,140,625</u>	<u>8,140,553</u>

Percentage of Total

	<u>1 9 3 0</u>	<u>1 9 3 1</u>	<u>1 9 3 2</u>	<u>1 9 3 3</u>
British India	-	.9	-	.
Australia	5.8	6.8	5.8	21.3
Canada	25.7	28.3	36.4	62.9
British Empire	<u>31.5</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>84.2</u>

It is, however, incorrect to consider that this large increase in the imports of Empire wheat into Great Britain is entirely - or even largely - due to the Conference agreements. In the first place, Russia would be out of the picture this year anyway, as she has no available surplus of wheat for export; and secondly, in the case of the United States the currency depreciations in other wheat countries, combined with her own domestic wheat policy, have been responsible for her wheat price being too high to enable her to compete in the British market.

The meat preference takes the form of a quota, which was imposed for the purpose of raising the price in order to assist the home industry. It is expected to be of some help to our exports of live cattle, but the most important benefit is expected in the bacon field. This, however, is potential rather than actual, due to the fact that at the present time the low prices and inadequacy of our pig production make it impossible for this country to do much in the British market. An appreciable rise in prices, however, is expected to result from the bacon quota, and Mr. Bennett has estimated that our pig industry can be increased so as to supply the whole of the British quota by 1937. Many other people, however, take a slightly less optimistic view.

The tariff preferences on dairy products, fish, lumber and minerals are expected to give some help to the Canadian producer once the all important problem of the exchange is settled. Now turning to the Canadian manufacturers, the chemical trade hope to increase their exports to Great Britain of acetic acid and drugs. It is possible, too, that certain other industries, which manufacture goods that are not produced in England, will benefit, but the total extent does not seem likely to be very large. Some further advantage may accrue to Canada through the preference on manufactured goods if it should cause American firms to set up branches in this country in order to avoid the British tariff.

Canada also completed trade agreements with South Africa, the Irish Free State and Southern Rhodesia, which are expected to increase the markets for our products in those countries.

2. The Exchange Problem. In the foregoing review of the trade agreements a number of cases have been shown where either the low prices or the depreciated exchanges have nullified or varied the effects of the agreements. The problem of fluctuating exchanges is, in fact, one of the most important of the matters still requiring to be settled before the agreements can function properly in the manner in which they were designed. It has been frequently brought up in the Canadian House of Commons, and also in the British House of Commons. The importance of this problem was realized by the Conference, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of "Consideration of existing inter-relationships of the various currencies and monetary standards of the Empire, and of the desirability and feasibility of taking steps to restore and stabilize the general price level and to stabilize exchange".

However, owing partly to the divergence in the views of several of the delegations, and partly to the fact that the monetary authorities in England felt that the formation of an Empire currency and credit system might prejudice the success of international monetary co-operation at the World Economic Conference, the committee recommended the taking of no definite steps on these matters. They contented themselves with putting on record their opinion that a rise in the world level of prices and a stability of exchange rates were most desirable, and recommending certain broad principles that should be observed in attaining these objectives.

#### B. EFFECT ON THE TRADE OF THE REST OF THE EMPIRE

1. Great Britain. The most important items in the Canadian concessions to Great Britain were the adoption of the system of "compensatory tariffs", and the setting up of the Tariff Board to decide the level of these tariffs. The compensatory system is defined in Article 11 of the Canadian-United Kingdom agreement as follows:-

"His Majesty's Government in Canada undertakes that during the currency of this agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration shall be given to the case of industries not fully established."

Article 10 is also of interest and has a bearing on a similar matter, It read as follows:-

"His Majesty's Government in Canada undertake that protection by tariffs shall be afforded against United Kingdom products only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success."

Article 12 states that the Tariff Board is to be constituted forthwith (this has now been done); Article 13 gives the British Government the right to request that the Tariff Board shall review any specific duties in the light of the principles laid down in Article 11; Article 14 states that the Canadian Government shall not increase any existing duty on Canadian goods except after an enquiry into the matter by the Tariff Board, and in accordance with the facts found; and Article 15 states that British producers shall be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it is considering matters arising out of Article 13 and 14.

This system of compensatory tariffs has been vigorously attacked by "The Economist" Sir Andrew MacFadyean and Sir Arthur Salter, who state that such a system if carried out properly would completely kill all foreign trade. Goods are only bought abroad if they can be obtained cheaper than at home, and by the compensatory system this relative cheapness is removed by the tariff. Therefore no foreign trade is advantageous. This criticism, however, as Mr. J.M. Macdonnell pointed out in his article in the January issue of "Foreign Affairs", entirely ignores the phrase "economical and efficient production" which appears in Article 11.

It will be seen from this that the crux of the matter lies with the Tariff Board, who will have a grave responsibility and a hard task. It is no easy matter to say what industry is "economical and efficient", and what industry is "reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success". Moreover, it will be no light responsibility if they have to recommend the damaging of an industry in which large amounts of capital are invested, and which gives employment to many workers. It seems reasonable to suppose that a strong Tariff Board would be prepared to prevent any new uneconomic industries from starting up, but if they should happen to find an old industry, firmly established behind the tariff wall and possessing important vested interests, but which is nevertheless in their opinion definitely uneconomical, one might well be excused for feeling a little doubt as to whether either the Board or the Government would possess the courage to recommend any reduction of the Tariff that would seriously injure this industry.

As far as the present Canadian concessions are concerned, the preference on British goods has been increased in 223 items. The industries most affected are coal, iron and steel, textiles, and chemicals, and the general idea has been to attempt to divert as many as possible of the Canadian imports in these fields from the United States to Great Britain, but not in any large extent to affect the Canadian industries. In coal, Canadian imports have been moving strongly in favour of Great Britain, and although this may be to some extent due to the depreciation of the pound, the industry in England seems satisfied that the Ottawa Agreements are of appreciable benefit. The steel concessions seem likely to help Great Britain a little. For the calendar year 1932, 46.7% of the rolling mill products into Canada came from Great Britain and 46.8% from the United States, as compared with an average of 14.5% from Great Britain and 81% from the United States in the ten year period ended in 1931. Here again, however, the depreciated currency is a partial explanation of the change, and another important factor is the almost complete cessation of building in Canada during the past year, with a consequent decline in imports of structural steel. Canadian imports of structural steel have in the past come almost entirely from the United States, and they are likely to continue to do so when the demand is revived. This is due to the fact that the American manufacturers are accustomed to catering for this product, and the Canadian market is not sufficiently large to make it worthwhile for the British manufacturers to change their equipment in order to meet our requirements. The tariff, however, is likely to increase the British exports of steel sheets to the Canadian market, and one expert has estimated that the extra business in this line may amount to two or three million pounds per year.

The textile concessions met with more general dissatisfaction than almost any other item on the schedule. It was felt that the extra share in the Canadian market that is given to Britain at the expense of the United States will be so small as to be of little importance, and that the Canadian industry might well have made concessions in



certain lines. It seems very likely that representations will be made to the Tariff Board on this matter.

The chemical agreements are considered by the industry to be about as good as could have been hoped for, and it is expected that they will enable the British manufacturer to take a greater proportion of the Canadian market than formerly.

2. The rest of the Empire. In the various inter-Empire agreements Australia should benefit, among other things, in wheat and meat; New Zealand in meat; India in wheat, rice, oils and coffee; South Africa in wines and tobacco; Southern Rhodesia in tobacco and coffee; and Newfoundland in fish and minerals. It is, however, too early to estimate fully the benefits of these preferences to all the different parts of the Empire

### C. EFFECT ON NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE "WORLD OUTSIDE"

In considering what reactions the Ottawa Conference agreements will create in foreign countries, the following questions have to be answered:- 1. Will the Conference produce a desire for reciprocal agreements by foreign countries? 2. If so, will the attainment of these agreements be hindered by the Conference agreements? 3. Will the Conference cause foreign countries to set up retaliatory tariffs?

Particular interest, of course, attaches to the position of the United States, partly because as the chief creditor nation of the world her tariff policy is of the utmost importance, and also because of her close connection with Canada's trade. Attention will also be paid to such countries as Argentina and the Scandinavian group, who are among Great Britain's most important customers and who are seriously affected by the Conference agreements.

There is little doubt that there are many countries which wish to enter into reciprocal agreements with either the United Kingdom, Canada or other parts of the Empire. Great Britain is at the moment discussing, or on the verge of discussion, negotiations with twenty foreign countries, and the new administration in the United States has given indications of its leanings towards freer trade. Moreover, the agenda for the forthcoming World Economic Conference contains the following subjects for discussion under the heading "Tariff and treaty policy". (1) Cessation of tariff increases; (2) Reduction of tariffs; (3) Special aspects of the tariff problem; (4) Method of procedure.

The next point then is to determine to what extent the Empire countries will be free under the terms of the Ottawa agreements to negotiate with foreign countries. All the inter-Empire agreements contain important elements of rigidity; they are in the main to last for five years; Great Britain has agreed to maintain a fixed rate of preference on certain important goods; Canada has given the same undertaking on a list of 223 commodities; and almost all the other inter-Empire agreements contain similar provisions which are fairly wide in scope. In the case of the United Kingdom agreement with Canada, there is here a source of a difference of opinion, for the British government hold they are only bound to maintain the preference on the goods specified in Schedule "C" (lumber, various types of fish, asbestos, zinc and lead) whereas the Canadian government feel that a reduction of the British tariff on any foreign goods whatsoever would be a breach of the principle set out in the following section of the agreement:-

"In the first place, the Conference discussed the general question of the relationship between intra-Commonwealth preferences and the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties with foreign powers. Each Government will determine its particular policy in dealing with this matter, but the representatives of the various Governments on the Committee stated that it was their policy that no treaty obligations into which they might enter in the future should be allowed to interfere with any mutual preferences which Governments of the Commonwealth might decide to accord to each other, and that they would free themselves from existing treaties, if any, which might so interfere. They would, in fact, take all the steps necessary to implement and safe-guard whatever preferences might be so granted."

Another controversial point is whether it is constitutional for the government of Great Britain or of any of the Dominions to bind its country not to reduce certain taxes during a certain period of time, and the opposition parties both in Great Britain and in Canada have stated that in the event of their assuming power within the next five years they will not consider themselves bound by these agreements. This matter lies chiefly in the political field, but it is of economic importance to the extent that it may affect the term of the agreements. However, it should not be over-emphasized because it is obviously entirely problematical whether any of the governments within the Empire will be defeated before the terms of the agreements have expired.

Whatever may prove to be the solution of these doubtful points it is quite clear that the agreements provide substantial obstacles to any international bargaining on tariff reductions.

A recent article in the Montreal Star gave a list of commodities in which Canada would be free to negotiate with the United States - or for that matter with any other country. This list included among other things a large field of electrical appliances such as stoves, vacuum cleaners, toasters, etc; mining machinery; lumbering and logging machinery; power equipment and electrical office equipment. We are also free to bargain in citrus fruits and in secondary and tertiary products of iron and steel, which includes such items as nuts, bolts, nails and hinges. Nevertheless the exclusion of coal, primary iron and steel products, cutlery, radio and telegraphic equipment, etc. certainly narrows the field very considerably. In any negotiations between the United Kingdom and the United States much would depend on the solution of the discussion between the United Kingdom and Canada as to whether the former is permitted to lower her duties on any foreign goods, with the exception, of course, of those specifically mentioned in Schedule "C" of the agreement.

Coming to the Scandinavian group, these countries are prepared to offer to Great Britain preferences on coal, but in return Norway wants concessions in fish and Sweden in timber, and in both of these commodities Britain is precluded from lowering the preference on Empire products. In any negotiations with Argentina wheat would be a central item of the bargain, but here again Britain is debarred from making any concessions, for the foreign duty on wheat forms part of the Ottawa agreements, and is therefore regulated by the five year term.

It is true, of course, that the agreements do provide for modification before the end of five years, but only after consultation by the governments concerned. The practical value of this clause has been doubted by many people, and it certainly would involve grave difficulties. An interesting point in this connection was put forward recently in an article in the London "Times" by their correspondent in Copenhagen, who

suggested that "three party" conferences might be held in many instances, and he cited as an example that Denmark would be prepared to make an arrangement with the Canadian wheat trade in return for an understanding with Canada regarding shipments of bacon to the British markets. Such a system as this would have difficulties, but it is an interesting point.

It must not be forgotten that now that the five year term has been introduced into the agreements the individual industries themselves have a very real interest in its retention, for the purpose of its inclusion at all was to give them the security that they need for developing their production. Therefore if it should now be removed the industries could well complain that they had been induced to expand under false pretences, and they would have a far more serious grievance than if the five year term had never been mentioned at all.

There is apparently no lack of desire within the Empire to negotiate with foreign countries. The Prince of Wales emphasized this point at a recent dinner in London for the visiting Argentine Mission, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain at a dinner of the Federation of British Industries spoke as follows:- "The negotiations which are either in progress or about to be undertaken with no less than 20 foreign countries show clearly enough that Ottawa has left a wide field for the making of advantageous commercial treaties with other countries." Moreover, a motion in favour of reciprocal trade agreements between Canada and the United States was recently received with considerable enthusiasm in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the general principle was accepted by the government. The question is to what extent there is really such a "wide field" for the arrangement of "advantageous" agreements and, as will have been seen by the foregoing, the answer does not seem so very clear.

With regard to the feelings of foreign countries, there have been some expressions of antagonism against the results of the conference. Mr. Marcossou suggested in the Saturday Evening Post that now there is nothing left for the United States to do but to look after itself, and itself alone, and to ignore the rest of the world. Argentina has recently treated British capital as foreign capital, for the first time in history. There have also been talks of rival trade agreements, particularly in Europe and Latin America, but these have so far not materialized. Not much in the way of retaliatory agreements is likely to be done before the World Economic Conference, but if it then becomes clear that the British Empire is unable or unwilling to negotiate to any appreciable extent with foreign countries, it will not be at all surprising if a number of barriers spring up against the Empire.

#### D. EFFECT ON WORLD TRADE.

There seems little doubt that the actual volume of trade done within the Commonwealth by Empire countries will be increased. Great Britain has not raised any duties on Empire goods, and Canada in her agreement with the United Kingdom only raised the duty on British goods in one item out of the 223, and she reduced the duty on British goods in 133 items. In all the other agreements, too, it is to all intents and purposes true to say that no duties on British goods have been raised, and many of them have been lowered.

The question as to whether the total trade of the Empire countries (i.e. with all nations) will be increased by the agreements is, however, another problem, and a most vital one. In effect, it resolves itself into the consideration of, firstly, will an increase in Empire trade mean that the total volume of world trade will be increased, or decreased,

or remain the same, merely being redistributed; and secondly, if there is a decrease in total world trade, will the increased proportion of it which goes to the Empire be sufficient to offset the amount lost in the reduction of the total volume.

The British Delegation when they arrived at Ottawa certainly had as their objective the enlargement of Empire trade by reducing the inter-Empire restrictions without increasing the barriers to the outside world, and this desire was voiced in Mr. Baldwin's speech at the opening session. He said:-

"There are two ways in which increased preference can be given - either by lowering barriers among ourselves or by raising them against others. The choice between these two must be governed largely by local considerations, but subject to that, it seems to us that we should endeavour to follow the first rather than the second course. For however great our resources, we cannot isolate ourselves from the world. No nation or group of nations, however wealthy and populous, can maintain prosperity in a world where depression and impoverishment reign. Let us therefore aim at the lowering rather than the raising of barriers, even if we cannot fully achieve our purpose now, and let us remember that any action we take here is bound to have its reactions elsewhere."

In the results of the Conference, however, the hopes raised by this statement did not materialize. The way in which the alterations in the British tariff will affect the outside world is shown clearly in the following table, which is compiled from figures given in "The Economist" Ottawa Supplement. These figures show the proportion of Great Britain's imports from foreign countries which come within the difference brackets of taxation, and the calculations are based on the imports for the year 1930.

Protective Duties 1930		Ottawa Protective Duties before				after Ottawa Protective Duties			
Percentage of Foreign Imports		Percentage of Foreign Imports taxed at				Percentage of foreign Imports taxed at			
Free	Taxed	Free	10%	11-20%	Over 20%	Free	10%	11-20%	Over 20%
83.0	17.0	30.2	32.9	15.3	4.6	25.2	28.3	21.8	7.7

More detailed figures given in this Supplement show that not only did the Ottawa Agreements result in a serious increase in the proportion of Great Britain's total foreign imports subject to the higher ranges of duty, but also in the case of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Italy, Finland, Poland and Chile, the alteration of incidence is extremely onerous to those important customers for her exports. In the Canadian concessions to the United Kingdom tariffs on foreign goods were increased in 139 out of the 223 items affected. As far as the other inter-Empire agreements are concerned, it is not yet quite clear in all cases to what extent the increase in the Empire preference will be achieved by lowering the rate on Empire goods, and to what extent by raising the rate on foreign goods. It is fairly certain, however, that there will be some increase in the duties on foreign goods.

It is, of course, an impossible task to estimate in numerical terms what the effect of these agreements will be on the trade of foreign countries. The United States Department of Commerce in the middle of October stated that the alterations in Canadian tariff would in normal

years reduce the American exports to that country by \$75,000,000, but this really is nothing more than a guess.

An important repercussion of the Ottawa Conference on international trade lies in the fact that it appears to have sounded the death-knell of the most-favoured-nation clause in commercial treaties. In the past, Imperial preferences have been considered as exceptions to most-favoured-nation treatment, and this has met with no great objection because the extent of these preferences have never amounted to very much. Now, however, that the Dominions, with all the status of separate nations, have arranged between themselves tariffs of the most fundamental importance and which cannot be extended to other nations, this becomes a practical breach of the most-favoured-nation principle, and makes the system completely unworkable. Whether, however, the demise of the system is a good thing or a bad thing is a matter of some debate. Until a few years ago, the unconditional most-favoured-nation clause was held in much favour, chiefly on account of the fact that it simplified tariff making, removed discrimination, and tended to restrict the level of the barriers. Recently however, it has fallen into disfavour due to the fact that, although in periods of low or medium tariffs it tends to a further lowering of the level, in times of high tariffs it tends to restrict the arrangements of reciprocal agreements. One country might be prepared to make a certain concession if it applied only to one other country, but would hesitate if the concession had to be extended to all the nations with which it had most-favoured-nation agreements, and might in many cases bring forth no reciprocal benefits. A practical illustration of the difficulties that can be caused by the favoured-nation principle is to be found in the negotiations that have recently been taking place between Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. The British Government and the British textile industry would like a reduction in the tariffs on British textiles, but any such reduction would have to be extended to all the nations having most-favoured-nation treaties with the Scandinavian countries, and would therefore result in an inrush of cheap lines from Central Europe, and in many instances would do more harm than good to the British industry.

Another effect of the Ottawa agreements is that they have established the system of a quota that is fixed for a fairly long period of time, whereas previously quotas had been generally considered as temporary measures. Critics complain that a quota breeds discrimination and restriction of trade, and can at best only be justified as a temporary expedient.

One cannot gauge the statistical effects of the Ottawa agreements either on inter-Empire trade or on trade with foreign countries. The following broad conclusions, however, stand out. The preferences - considering them in the form in which they stand at the moment - have increased inter-Empire trade, but only by taking the trade away from foreign countries. They have done little towards turning trade within the Empire into more economical channels. Moreover, the reductions in tariffs that have taken place have not been sufficient to increase to any appreciable extent the general consumption of goods. Therefore total trade of the world cannot have been increased by the agreements; at the best it can only have been redistributed. Whether it has been redistributed without loss or has suffered an actual diminution is hard to tell, but in view of the fact that industry has a certain rigidity, and cannot expand or contract at a moment's notice it would seem that not all of the trade will transplant successfully, and some of it will die in the process. Some people may argue that even if the total world trade has been decreased, it is possible that the Empire will have gained a sufficiently increased proportion of it to offset the amount that is lost in the reduction of the total volume. This could only be true if the total trade of the Empire (i.e. the trade of Empire countries with

all other countries, both British and foreign) was increased, and this could only have been done if trade within the Empire had been moved into more economical channels. As has been shown above, this has not been accomplished, but if it had been it would inevitably have produced an increased volume of world trade. It is true, of course, that the whole position can be radically altered by the governments of Canada and Australia, acting through their Tariff Boards, making such alterations in the tariff as definitely to turn Empire trade into more economical channels. If one places too much faith in this possible turn of events, however, one may be laying oneself open to grave disappointment.

One more question remains. What influence will the Conference agreements have on the direction of the future development of world trade? Will it be towards nationalism, continentalism or internationalism? Internationalism is the most desirable objective, and it is probably true to say that it is the one held by many responsible men in the majority of countries today. Efforts will be made to move towards it at the World Economic Conference - the ultimate attainment, of course, will take many years - and the success of those efforts will depend largely on whether the Empire is able, and willing, to take part in the movement. If she is, all well and good. If she is not, then the movement will almost certainly be towards groups of countries united by tariff agreements, with barriers erected against the rest of the world, but not necessarily with any great degree of free trade among themselves. The tendency of the grouping is likely to be broadly along continental lines - wide the Pan-European and Pan-American movements - with certain definite exceptions such as the British Empire. One effect of this continentalism will be to put a check on the growth of nationalistic tariff policy.

#### E. CONCLUSION

The success or failure of the Imperial conference is not susceptible to judgment at the moment, for there are too many important problems still awaiting solution. Certain reflections may be permitted, however, in the nature of a summing up of the discussions in this memorandum. Any views as to the result of the Conference are necessarily dependent on what was hoped from it in the first instance. If the desire was that an area of free - or at any rate freer - trade should be established, which would have been of great significance in world recovery, this has so far not been achieved. The only remaining hope in this respect lies in the action of the Tariff Boards, supported by their governments. If it was intended that the creation of a tariff barrier around the Empire could be used as a bludgeon to induce other countries to lower their tariffs, the effectiveness of the weapon was much reduced by the difficulties that were put in the way of altering the tariffs. Here again, however, there are many loose ends which may prove to be capable of manoeuvring in such a way as to improve the situation, but any satisfactory results in bargaining will come by circumventing or modifying the agreements, rather than by employing them. And if the objective was to increase the prosperity of the Empire, or any part of it, no matter what happened to the rest of the world, this too is not likely to be achieved, because at the moment it seems as if the Empire may lose more on the swings than it will gain on the roundabouts.

**DOCKET STARTS:**

PAGE 5 ONLY

The suggestion was approved, and the following were chosen Chairmen :

Programme	- Mr. Burchell,
Research	- Professor MacKenzie,
Reception	- Mr. Nelson,
Finance	- Mr. Birks,
Publicity	- Mr. Daffoe,
Hospitality	- Mr. Massey,
Routing delegates	- Mr. Parkin.

The Chairmen of the Committees are to submit their recommendations as to membership of Committees.

Mr. Bowman thought it would be desirable to make some provision for the families and friends of the delegates who are almost certain to accompany them to Banff, and he suggested that a number of meetings might be arranged which would be open to them, to be addressed by members of the conference. It was suggested that this was a matter which the Programme Committee might take up with the Programme Committee of the Conference.

(6) Diplomatic Relations Conference.

Mr. Howell reminded the Executive that immediately following the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations it was proposed to hold a conference on Diplomatic Relations within the British Commonwealth. He said that he expected to meet with representatives of Great Britain and the other Dominions in London in July, and to discuss with them the programme and arrangements for the conference. The proposal was that the number from each country should be limited to five, and that in the case of Great Britain and the other Dominions, their delegation to the Institute conference should include their delegates to the Diplomatic Relations conference. It is assumed that this conference will be held in Toronto, unless otherwise decided at the July meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.



**DOCKET ENDS:**