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I.P.R. NOTES

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No. 3 June, 1935

The Tokyo Research Conference

National Council Activities

The Question of Publications Policy

New Publications

News and Notes

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The Tokyo Research Conference

THE SPECIAL conference called by the Secretary General to review the Institute's research program (see I.P.R. NOTES No. 2, pp. 16–19) was held in Tokyo from April 16 to April 24. Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chairman of the International Research Committee, presided over all the sessions except the meetings of committees appointed to make recommendations on specific subjects. All the meetings were private, but releases were given out to the press each day, and both the local newspapers and the international news agencies published an amount of information about the conference which betokens a large degree of public interest in the fundamental questions which the Institute's research program is endeavoring to elucidate. The following account is taken largely from the files of *The Japan Times*.

The members of the conference were Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Director of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, and Chairman of the International Research Committee of the I.P.R., Dr. Philip Platt, Director of Palama Settlement, Honolulu, and Chairman of the Reseach Committee of the Hawaii Group of the American Council of the I.P.R., Dr. Romanzo Adams, Research Professor of Sociology at the University of Hawaii, Mr. Frederick V. Field, Secretary of the American Council, temporarily attached to the American Economic Mission to the Far East, and Mr. Brooks Emeny, author of *The Strategy of Raw Materials*, for the American Council; Miss Eleanor Hinder, Chief of the Department of Industry, Shanghai Municipal Council, for the Australian Council; Dr. Franklin L. Ho, Director of the Nankai Institute of Economics, and Chairman of the China Council Research Committee, Mr. Chen Han-seng, Research Fellow of the Sun Yat-sen Institute, Mr. Liu Yu-wan, Secretary, for the China Council; Dr. Shiroshi Nasu, Professor of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, and Chairman of the Japanese Council Research Committee, Dr. Yasaka Takaki, Professor of American Constitutional History, Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Teijiro Uyeda, Professor of Economics, Tokyo Commercial University, Mr. Samitaro Uramatsu, Secretary, and Mr. Tomohiko Ushiba, Assistant Secretary, for the Japanese Council; Professor Dr. J. Van Kan, until recently Member of the Netherlands India Council, President of the United

Batavian Faculties, Chairman of the Netherlands India Committee, Dr. R.D. Kollewijin, Professor of Law, University of Batavia, Secretary of the Netherlands India Committee, and Mr. H. Hagenaar, Government Research Student of Japanese Language and Civilization, for the Netherlands-Netherlands India Council; Dr. José Apostol, Professor of Economics, University of the Philippines, for the Philippine Council.

In addition, Mr. G. B. Sansom, Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy, Tokyo, served as observer for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood, Secretary at the Canadian Legation, Tokyo, for the Canadian Institute of International Affairs; and Mr. Iwao Ayusawa for the International Labour Office, Geneva.

The International Secretariat of the I. P. R. was represented by Mr. Edward C. Carter, Mr. W. L. Holland, Mr. Bruno Lasker, Mrs. Edward C. Carter, Miss Kate Mitchell, Miss Barbara Wertheim, and Miss Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley.

The opening of the conference was marked by a luncheon at which Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, as the principal host, paid homage to two great Japanese leaders who, through the instrumentality of the Institute, have espoused the cause of international understanding among the peoples of the Pacific, the late Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa and the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe. The conference closed with a luncheon given at his official residence by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. Shigemitsu.

An Evolutionary Process

In his opening address, Dr. Alsberg explained the reasons for a changed direction of the Institute's program of research as seen retrospectively over the last ten years. Originally little more than collections of data from available sources for use at Institute conferences, the studies developed into original inquiries bearing upon outstanding difficulties in the relations of Pacific countries. But even extensive factual surveys did not suffice to disclose the hidden causes of conflict; and so the studies became more and more interpretative as well, until the point was reached where it seemed necessary to concentrate on a well considered joint method of advance.

Thus, it was decided at the Banff Conference, in 1933, to engage in a program of inquiry along two broad lines, one of them to determine what part differences in standards and costs of living play in international competition, the other to throw light on differences in

culture which impede the growth of mutually beneficial cultural relations between countries of the Pacific area.

As the conference proceeded to examine some of the recent studies relating to standards of living, it found that these contributed in varying degrees to an international body of knowledge of wide significance and to a surer grasp of the specific difficulties which different countries face in their efforts to increase the welfare of their citizens.

One group of studies selects workers with a similar status in several countries, such as teachers, minor business executives, some types of public officials, and workers engaged in transportation, to find, by an investigation of their consuming habits, to what extent it may truthfully be said that the general level of life is appreciatively lower in one country than in another.

Another group of studies, conducted in several countries of the Pacific, shows how some single factor, such as large-scale emigration, affects changes in standards of living, for better or worse. Thus, Dr. Franklin L. Ho, Director of the Nankai Institute of Economics, Tientsin, presented a report extending over several years of study, which showed that the migration of millions of Chinese laborers and refugees from Hopei and Shantung to Manchuria in the years immediately preceding the separation of the Four Eastern Provinces had not relieved the pressure of population on their home communities.

Similarly, it was reported, as one result of a research project caried out in South China, that emigration from the provinces of Kwantung and Fukien had not in recent years materially improved conditions there, in spite of the large volume of remittances sent home by the emigrants and of a large return movement bringing new ideas and enterprise back to the home communities.

In all, some 20 studies in about 10 different countries of the Pacific area are included in the institute's program of research in the general field of standards and costs of living. Some of them, briefly reported at the first day's sessions, brought out a variety of interesting points, relevant not only to an understanding of differences in the ways in which people live in various regions but also to the changes which are taking place throughout the Pacific region with new world contacts or, in some cases, the breaking down, owing to the world depression, of channels created for international exchange and thus return to a subsistence economy. Some of these cases were more fully examined in the subsequent sessions of the conference.

Causes of Change in Standards of Living

Questions of fundamental importance came up on the second day of the conference. One group of members held that standards of living for the great masses in the countries of the Pacific area can be improved only by a complete readjustment of production to the needs of consumers ; and that this involves changes in the control as well as the character of agricultural production. Others insisted that great improvements were possible, and had been achieved, irrespective of these larger changes, through educational and administrative measures.

The chairman suggested a solution for this seeming conflict of opinion in the recognition that effective improvement through either channel must be based on careful scientific study of all the factors involved. For example, it is a fact, he said, that without a revolution in fundamental agricultural conditions, the younger generation of Japanese is bigger and stronger than the older one. And this result has been achieved, in part at least, by systematic efforts to bring the best available knowledge on nutrition to bear upon the régime, in the first instance, of those whose dietary habits are somewhat under the control of the government and of large employers—beginning with the army and navy.

Phenomenal additions to the expectation of life and decreases in infantile mortality, likewise, it was reported for a number of countries, had been made possible by scientific studies and demonstrations. That these results are not transitory was shown by reference to Australia and New Zealand which were first in the field with far-reaching plans for increasing the well-being of their citizens through administrative as well as purely economic measures, and still rank highest in these respects.

Dr. Philip Platt, Director of the Palama Settlement at Honolulu, himself responsible for one of the most intensive experiments in influencing the health of a community, read a short paper examining the possibility of using statistics of mortality and morbidity as indices of the level of living in different countries. While international comparisons on this basis would omit too many factors to be reliable, he held that nevertheless in individual countries or particular groups the relationship between vital statistics and planes of living might be demonstrated.

" Expectation of life," he said, " has been increasing in all countries, especially because of the decline in infantile mortality which permits larger numbers of individuals to survive until later years. The expectation of life at birth in the United States has increased from 40 to about 59 in something like 35 years.

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"In Japan, according to a communication from Dr. Nobechi, of the Central Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department, the expectation of life at birth has increased from 42.8 in 1891-98 to 44.25 in 1909-13 and probably more since. (Recent figures are obtained on a different basis and not strictly comparable with the earlier ones.) But still it is far behind that of most European countries—52.19 for France, 55.5 for England and Wales, 55.97 for Germany, and 60.3 for Denmark."

Similarly, in the matter of infantile mortality, the countries of the Far East are still far behind those of the Western hemisphere; for example, the rate for Japan in 1928-32 was 131 per thousand children under one year of age, as compared with about 70 for the United States and around 45 for New Zealand.

The members of the conference agreed that there are too many different influences effective in reducing death and morbidity rates, and these not the same in different climates and regions with different social traditions, to permit of reliable comparisons; and that it must be left to experts in public health to study their relations to standards of living and other causes.

Another possible index of well-being considered by the conference was that of minimum standards established by public authorities for housing industrial workers. But in this respect, likewise, it was felt that differences as between the various countries of the Pacific demonstrate the respective enlightenment of public bodies more perhaps than respective levels of well-being. In fact, such standards, it was said, are not uniformly well enforced even in countries with highly developed administrative mechanisms.

As to the reflection of agricultural production on standards of living, it was shown that even in comparatively wealthy countries, such as the United States, an over-supply of valuable foodstuffs may co-exist with under-nourishment of large classes. Not defects of productivity but under-consumption due to a faulty system of distribution, according to Mr. Frederick V. Field, Secretary of the American Council, is the outstanding problem in the United States.

In China, Java, and other Pacific countries, changes in food production often could be introduced even with present conditions of rural economy and in spite of a high density of population if it were not for the people's conservatism in food habits—a phenomenon common to all countries. The excellent results already achieved in Japan in the improvement of standards of nutrition, it was explained, were largely due to the work of the schools in spreading a knowledge of the essential food requirements.

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From the Philippines and other countries, too, it was reported that the care of parents for the health of their young children has been found the most effective motive to which to appeal in campaigns for a higher standard of nutrition. A more adequate feeding of children eventually is reflected also in the food habits of the adult population.

With all this, it was maintained that the most far-reaching changes for the better in food consumption have come from the introduction of new food crops or forms of animal breeding, consonant with the particular conditions of climate and soil, and with the agricultural economy as a whole, which differs from region to region. A new crop—say of a green vegetable with a high content of vitamins—must fit into the rotation of crops if it is to be acceptable to the farmers.

It was here that evils in the fundamental conditions of production and control were seen as the chief impediments.

"Research," to quote Mr. Chen, "has not yet gone far enough to show how effective a change in social organization might be in making the needs of consumers the primary factor in land utilization. That question involves not only control of land and labor but also credit and taxation, the land system itself, and the distribution of the returns. Where savings accumulate in the hands of relatively few, they are invested often in production for outside markets while the producers are seriously underfed. Hence questions of production, especially in an agricultural country like China, ought to be given priority in the Institute's program of research over questions of consumption. Basically, the question of standards of living is one of human relations."

Cultural Differences

In the afternoon session, a strong plea was made on behalf of the American members for studies in standards of living which would include non-material or so-called cultural factors along with data concerning material consumption. For international relations, one member said, it is important to know not only how people live but also to what sort of life they aspire. Others felt that in past studies a certain element of unreality had been caused by too sharp a distinction between economic and cultural questions. The best results, it was agreed, would be secured by including the study of cultural factors—in so far as there are proven psychological techniques for measuring them—in studies of standards of living.

Discussion developed around the question whether the cotton textile industry offered a suitable area for comparative studies of the standards of living of industrial workers in different countries. Mr.

Samitaro Uramatsu, Secretary of the Japanese Council, pointed out that the organization of this industry in Japan differs materially from that in England and the United States, in that about 80 per cent of the workers are young women whose earnings are subsidiary, in most cases, to those of other members of their families.

While it was recognized that for this and other reasons international comparisons of the standards of living enjoyed by cotton operatives might be difficult, it was decided that a comparative study of the industry itself in various countries, only incidentally extending to standards of living, would be desirable because of the interest and misconceptions that have developed around the intense international competition to which recent developments of the industry in Japan, the U.S.S.R., China, and India have given rise. At the same time, other industrial groups would be selected for studies of standards of living where the social status and the occupations of the workers are more comparable.

Two Chinese Studies

Mr. Chen Han-seng in reporting on a recent study of standards of living in tobacco-growing regions of North China drew attention to the great changes brought about by the commercialization of that agricultural industry through the foreign demand for its product. In the districts where tobacco is being grown for treatment in treaty-port factories and largely for export, the demand for labor has greatly increased and the level of well-being has benefited. But with fluctuations in price under the influence of the world market, life has become less secure than it is in the districts where the farmers still produce tobacco, and treat it themselves, for local consumption. This tendency toward a greater dependence on foreign markets and consequent loss of economic security grows, Mr. Chen showed, as commercialization increases; for, with it, middlemen and moneylenders—as well as landowners and tax collectors—reap an ever larger share of the peasants' returns.

Similarly, a report made of a study of the silk-producing industry in Chekiang Province, directed by Dr. D. K. Lieu, illustrated the helplessness of the producers in the face of a world market, as their traditional small-scale industry becomes absorbed in a larger economy. The prosperity of the people in that province, historically one of the richest in China, depended to no small degree on the way in which a highly developed agriculture was dovetailed with domestic industries giving employment to those not engaged on the land. With the catas-

trophic fall in the price of silk and the increasing competition of rayon fabrics, the silk industry has become unremunerative ; and the living standards of both growers and weavers have disastrously declined.

A Report from Java

Professor R. D. Kollewijn, of the University of Batavia, on behalf of the Netherlands Indies group, presented a preliminary report prepared for the conference by Dr. H. M. J. Hart, chief statistician of the Department of Economic Affairs of that colony on a substantial study of its standard of living. Of special interest in this report is the allocation of expenditures in families of different degrees of prosperity, since it shows how large a rôle imported articles play in that part of the standard of living which for the larger number of people is as yet an aspiration, and which only the more fortunate ones can satisfy.

For example, among the native families with an income averageing f.35 a month (about ¥58), only one in six owns a sewing machine ; among those with an average income of f.135 (about ¥225) a month, three out of every four. In the lower income group, about one in ten has a large clock, in the higher income group almost every second home.

Of the lower income group, almost 70 per cent are as yet without either of the two articles named, and without such modern conveniences as typewriters, pianos, gramophones, telephones, or radio sets—though use of the last-named is rapidly increasing. Two thirds of the families in the lower income group live in houses constructed of woven bamboo ; of the higher income group less than one third. The former spend 40 per cent of their income on food, the latter only 25 per cent.

The change in consumer habits that comes with a rise in income is best illustrated, perhaps, by the miscellaneous expenditures of these Javanese in the two income groups. The poorer group spend one fifth of this class of expenditure on health and care of the body, but almost one third on " smoking necessities." Among those better off, almost one quarter of the miscellaneous expenses goes in aid to members of the family, and more than one sixth to intellectual improvement and education. The last-named item takes only one tenth of the miscellaneous expenditures of the lower income group.

Incidentally, Dr. Hart intimates that the gradually rising standard of living of the natives in Netherlands India—considering a longer period than that of the present depression—has already produced a remarkable departure from the traditional desire for large families.

Both in the larger cities and in other parts of the islands, the average number of children per family in the two income groups is almost the same as that of European families, namely less than two.

Whose Standard of Living?

Dr. Romanzo Adams pointed out that the family budgets of working populations partly under the control of their employers—such as the laborers on sugar plantations with a paternalistic type of management —do not represent the " standard of living " of the workers as much as that desired for them by their employers.

Mr. I. Ayusawa, representative of the International Labour Office, warned against the application of moral judgements to differences in standards of living as between races and peoples. It may be quite possible, he said, for a whole nation temporarily to sacrifice standards of food consumption which, objectively regarded, might be considered essential to the preservation of health, for the sake of attaining some other national end. Or a particular group may intentionally adopt a simple mode of living in order to devote itself to idealistic pursuits. In such circumstances, arguments about the relative superiority or inferiority of the respective standards of living are obviously subjective. But this lack of a permanently valid criterion by which to judge the ways in which different groups live is sometimes lost sight of in international discussions.

The conference agreed that mutual comparison and understanding must be the objects of the continuing program of studies in this field ; but that the results of such studies must be so presented as to discourage all attempts to draw from them conclusions as to the relative value of the different civilizations of which standards of living are only one expression.

A Soviet Council Memorandum

A cabled message from Professor V. E. Motyleff, President of the Pacific Institute of the U.S.S.R., wishing success to the research conference, coincided with the presentation, on behalf of the Soviet members of the Institute, of an extensive memorandum on methods of investigating standards of living, incidentally giving evidence of a full participation of social scientists in the U. S. S. R. in the Institute's international program of research.

A special committee has been appointed in Moscow to prepare a monographic study of standards of living in the Soviet Union, consisting of Professor N. Gayster, Head of the Agricultural Department

of the Commission of Soviet Control, Professor I. Kraval, Assistant Manager of the Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics, Professor M. Krivitzky, Assistant Editor of *Izvestia*, Professor D. Lurie, Director of the Agrarian Institute of the Communist Academy, Professor B. Marcus, Head of the Section of Labor of the State Planning Commission, and Professor V. E. Motyleff, Director of the Scientific Editorial Institute of the Great Soviet World Atlas and President of the Pacific Institute of the U.S.S.R., as chairman.

Some of the leading workers of the Section of Labor in the Central Administration of Economic and Social Statistics took part in the preparation of the preliminary report submitted. It reinforces the demand made at the conference also by members of other national groups for a study of standards of living in a broad dynamic aspect, that is, over a long enough period for any one area or group of the population to " reveal the general tendencies and the direction taken by the changes in the standard of living, for better or worse."

" In studying the problem," the report suggests, " a consistent comparison must be made of the standards of living of the social groups of the population under examination with the standard of living of other social groups—as for example, of the workers with the owners of the means of production, of the semi-proletarian peasantry with large landowners, etc.; for, the actual significance of the existing standard of living of the given social group is most clearly perceptible only when such a comparison is made."

The Soviet memorandum emphasizes the need, also brought out by others in this research conference, of including in comparisons of living standards, cultural as well as physical requirements and the degree of their satisfaction ; and commodities or services supplied along with money wages. On this point the memorandum says :

" Wages are only one of the forms through which the proletariat of the U.S.S.R. participates in the distribution of the consumed part of the national income. Besides wages, the worker in the U.S.S.R. satisfies a considerable part of his requirements—cultural, hygienic, and various others —gratis, at the expense of part of the national income which is especialy set aside for the purpose."

The document draws attention to the fact that comparisons of living standards too often leave out of account the different degrees to which the occupations of the workers exhaust their vitality.

" The tendency to accelerate to the utmost all the processes of production inevitably leads to an increase in the expenditure of energy on the part of the worker for each hour that he works. It is obvious that the in-

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creased expenditure of labor power requires also increased consumption if it is to give normal compensation for the expenditure of energy."

And in some countries there are cases, the statement goes on to say, where with a working day of 16 or 18 hours the energy spent cannot be compensated for even by a very high level of consumption, and the organism of the worker is worn out rapidly.

A large section of the Soviet memorandum is devoted to the study of living standards among agricultural workers. The suggestion is made that in investigations of this sort fallacies sometimes occur because different types of producers, varying greatly in their ways of life, are not kept distinct: hired laborers, "dwarf" farmers —those who derive only a small part of their earnings from their farm —"small" farmers, whose holdings constitute the main source of their income, "middle" farmers, who normally can just make ends meet, and "large" farmers, whose work is done for the most part by hired labor.

As had already been pointed out at one of the conference sessions by a Chinese member, the Soviet memorandum expresses the view that questions of consumption cannot, in the case of agriculturists, be kept entirely separate from questions of production: in order to understand the peasants' standard of living it is necessary to know something of their land relations, their credit relations, and other elements in their economic existence.

Two Japanese Reports

High tariffs and barriers to immigration are defended almost daily with reference to the low living standards of the country whose goods or citizens are to be excluded. That such arguments are baseless was the view taken by two Japanese research workers who reported on their studies to the conference, Professor Teijiro Uyeda and Professor Shiroshi Nasu, both of the Tokyo Imperial University.

"When we say that the standard of living of one nation is lower than that of another nation," said Professor Uyeda, "we really mean that the standard of living of certain classes in one country is lower than that of the corresponding classes in another." Professor Nasu went further and showed, with the aid of fresh statistical data concerning the farm populations of different parts of Japan, that the ways in which people of the same occupational group live in one country may differ even more than those of that group as a whole from those of the corresponding group in another country.

"We must know when we speak of the Japanese farmer," he said, "whether we mean the relatively prosperous farmer in the region near Tokyo or the farmer in the northern parts of Japan which I have recently

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visited and where I found great distress because of the low level of present prices for their products.

" We have heard much of the difficulty of settling Japanese farmers in Manchoukuo because of the lower living standards of that country as compared with those of Japan. But, as a matter of fact, the living standards of the small farmers in Aomori and Iwate prefectures are probably not very different from those of the Manchus with medium-size farms among whom they would settle if they were to emigrate."

Professor Nasu and Professor Uyeda agreed also in their finding that in Japan, as in many other countries, farmers have been hardest hit by the world economic depression.

" The real income of Japanese farmers has diminished by one third in the last few years," said Professor Nasu ; " there have been no circumstances to compensate them for the drastic fall in the price of farm products."

On the other hand, studies of industrial groups conducted by Professor Uyeda show that there has been no decline of the real earnings in recent years because lower wages for industrial labor have been balanced by lower prices for farm products. He showed by implication that it is the farmer of Japan who pays for the maintenance of relative prosperity in the cities.

Real Wages in Japanese Industry

Charts based on the wage statistics of the Department of Commerce and Industry and of the Bank of Japan, combined with cost-of-living figures published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, family budgets of the Government Statistical Bureau and the retail price index of the Bank of Japan and the Department of Finance, show that the real income of the industrial workers of the country rose rapidly during and immediately after the Great War. But since 1923 it rose only very gradually, and since 1931 it is dropping.

" This result on the whole conforms with the common sense of practical observers of social conditions. They were of opinion, though unsupported by accurate statistics, that the material welfare of the people had been improving for a long time and improving rapidly under the influence of the war boom. But the progress has been more tardy in recent years.

" The industries of Japan, and especially the cotton textile industry, have attracted a large number of young workers from the agricultural villages during the boom years. This movement of migration has become weaker more recently, in spite of the fact that the countryside is still distressed owing to the fall of prices of both rice and silk.

" As to the fall in the average wages paid to employed workmen, shown by the statistics, it is important to realize that this average does not take into account the extent of unemployment. When trade is bad, employment decreases, and during that time, while the whole amount of wages

paid by industrial employers decreases, those actually employed benefit by the fall in prices so long as their wages remain the same.

" On the other hand, when trade begins to improve, employment increases, and newcomers drawn into industry receive lower wages than those already in employment, so that the average wage usually goes down even when the real wages enjoyed by the more experienced workmen do not fall. Since the re-imposition of the gold embargo, trade has recovered from the depression, and employment has increased—except in silk reeling —while domestic prices did not rise. Therefore, persons long employed actually have a better time.

" A comparison of the money and real wages in different industries, month by month for the four years, 1931 to 1934, is illuminating. The prices of import and export goods went up with the fall of the yen. Export industries, such as cotton textiles, and industries which compete against foreign imports, such as iron and steel, sugar, chemicals, become prosperous. The expansion of millitary and naval industries also contributed to this. But the prices of domestic goods, such as rice, fish, vegetables, and fruits, were not affected by the changes in the international value of the yen. These domestic goods, as well as house rent, electricity, gas, tram fares, etc., remained the same. Therefore, the domestic cost of living was not raised, and the workers' real wages did not suffer much, although their money wages remained the same in Japanese currency.

" This is the real situation which in some countries has brought forth the cry of 'social dumping', in spite of the fact that nothing new has developed here which might be called ' sweating.'

" This situation also explains why the Japanese workers have not been able to take advantage of the rising tendency of trade since 1931, that is, why industrial wages have not positively gone up in these years when industrial profits recovered considerably.

" Such a rise in wages actually did take place in the engineering trades where mechanical skill can be attained only by special training. But wages in the textile industry have not improved, and even dropped, in the average, because of the inflow of newcomers. As the number of young persons in the rural districts is growing year by year, and as with the fall in the prices of rice and silk agricultural distress deepened, those manufacturing industries whose workers require only a little training wereable to draw in men and girls at comparatively low wages."

The resulting drag on the level of real wages would have been greater, Professor Uyeda pointed out, if the cotton manufacturers had not made all possible efforts to cut down costs by eliminating waste of labor during the two years since the gold embargo was raised in January, 1930, and by improvements made during that time which now enable employers to extend their production with a comparatively small increase in the number of workers employed. Another fact, often lost sight of in discussions of international competition, he said,

is the low price of electricity in Japan, which has not been affected by the fall of the yen.

"These facts may serve to answer a question put forward in two articles which have appeared in *The Economist* (London) in February and March of this year. It is pointed out there that money wages in Japan have fallen since the end of 1931, and that therefore real wages must have fallen still further because of the slight rise of retail prices. But the money wages of individual workers did not fall. Only the average monthly wages have fallen, and this because of the large number of newcomers to industry from the villages. The drop in average wages is seen most clearly in the case of textile workers, where special technical training is not necessary, and where any country girl who has finished her elementary school education can acquire enough skill in six months to be employed. In some of the metal and chemical industries, where men have to undergo training for several years, average wages have steadily risen since 1931.

" Even in the case of the textile workers, girls longer employed are receiving higher wages today than they did three years ago, while the newcomers are better off than they would have been had they stayed at home in their villages. This is not to say that there is no sweating in Japan. But it does show that sweating has not increased since the end of 1931."

Professor Uyeda also presented interesting facts concerning some of the small industries which enter into international competition. The observations of foreign students of Japanese industrial conditions, he held, are focussed too much on the large export industries. But in Japan the Factory Acts apply not only to industrial units with more than ten employed workers, but also to smaller units—plentiful in cotton and rayon weaving, for example—when they use electric power. That is, comparisons of conditions between countries are apt to be misleading in their conclusions when the wage statistics for the one include only those of workers in large industrial plants while those for another, Japan, also include a multitutde of small village shops.

Professor Nasu, in addition to giving some of the main findings of his rural studies in different parts of Japan, also made a strong plea for the use of scientific data on the actual standards of living and labor costs in different countries in establishing fair criteria for judging the respective advantages which such countries enjoy in international competition.

" The era of laissez faire," he said, " when commodities and people could move about unrestricted, has definitely passed. On the other hand, the absolute control of trade and migration by any single nation simply in the interest of that nation alone too often defeats its own end by causing

other nations to take counterbalancing measures; and it often causes serious international troubles.

"It is a matter of urgent necessity to find some principles and measures of control which will allow all peoples concerned a chance of fair play, which will satisfy the sense of international justice and contribute to the peaceful development of the world.

"We have sometimes looked to the League of Nations to render this service; but the League was too politically minded, in spite of the fact that it has so many committees of distinguished scholars and statesmen. It seems to me that the Institute of Pacific Relations is a body especially fitted to do this kind of job. Through its twin activities of research and conference, it can find the principles for dealing with these great issues, without being biased by narrow national interests."

Japanese Farm Diets

The purpose of Professor Nasu's inquiry into the living conditions of Japanese farmers was to learn what is the relation between differences in this respect for various parts of the country and the nature of their production and the system of land tenure under which they work. Detailed facts were obtained for 18 villages and 666 households. Two of the prefectures in which these studies were made, Yamagata and Niigata, are known for rice production, a third, Saitama, which is near Tokyo, for mixed farming.

It was not surprising to find that in the two rice-growing regions more than three quarters of the cereal consumption of the households studied is rice. It is more noteworthy, perhaps, that in a region of mixed agriculture, such as Saitama, the national diet has become so modified that only one in ten of the households investigated eat rice only. There are here some families where barley is entirely substituted for rice, and a larger number where both rice and barley are consumed.

Dr. Nasu sees evidence of class distinction in the farm community when he finds that of the land owners in the two rice-producing regions 84 per cent buy rice as well as grow it; but of those who own only part of the land they till 75 per cent, and of those who are tenants and own no land, 60 per cent. Similarly, among the farmers of Saitama, the consumption of home-grown barley as against bought cereals is larger among the tenants than among the owners.

How far the Japanese farmers are from self-sufficiency is further shown by tables which indicate the proportion of vegetables bought as against those grown in the farmsteads of the villages studied. Where rice paddies are the principal form of production, that is, in Yamagata and Niigata, one third of the households purchase vegetables; in the mixed farming region of Saitama one fourth. The total amounts annually spent on vegetables

bought are very small, however, averaging only ¥4.02 in the two former prefectures and ¥9.26 in Saitama. In this region—one of the most prosperous in Japan because of its nearness to the national capital—only one farm household in four buys meat and fish, with an average expenditure on these protein foods of only one yen a month—a startling discovery, even when it is remembered that most of these households raise poultry and consume considerable quantities of chickens and eggs.

That nearness to urban life affects diet is also shown by the fact that tha average sugar consumption in Saitama is double that in the two more distant prefectures, while there is much less difference in the consumption of salt as between the richer and the poorer regions.

Those in many countries who hold that expenditures on sugar and on alcoholic beverages vary inversely may be interested to know that, with their extremely small sugar consumption, the households of the two poorer regions spend on an average ¥31.03 a year on saké, and the households of the richer region only ¥24.21. However, the farmers in Yamagata and Niigata who own their land spend four times as much on saké than do those who rent all their land. In Saitama, the liquor expenditures of owners and tenants are more nearly the same. Some lesson might, perhaps, also be drawn from the fact that in the two poorer regions the farmers drink more saké than do those in the richer region.

In the matter of tobacco consumption, the difference is not great, either in regard to the proportion of adults who smoke or in the expenditure on tobacco, which averages ¥10.78 a year in the poorer regions and ¥12.14 in the richer one. There is a difference, however, in the proportion of women who smoke, which is 4.41 per cent in the poorer regions and 13.73 in the richer one.

Considering as luxuries fruits, tea, cake, tobacco, liquor and other beverages, the total expenditure on these items per household is not so different between the poorer and the richer regions, being in fact slightly higher in the former: ¥48.71 a year in the former, as against ¥44.09 in the latter. It is noteworthy, however, that in the poorer, rice-growing prefectures the expenditure of landowners on these items is fifty per cent higher than that of tenants, while in Saitama the difference is only half as great. An explanation for the seemingly excessive proportion of the income spent on these " luxuries " in the poor rice regions is seen in the fact that here the cash income is more irregular, while in the area near Tokyo where farming is diversified, the income of the farmers is more standardized.

An interesting sidelight on the relative security which ownership of land affords is offered by a table comparing the expenditure for medical care in the households of owners and tenants. In the richer region the difference is not great, but in the poorer regions those who own their farms spend an average of ¥90.74 a year on medical care, while those who rent all the land they work pay only ¥16.20 for this item. It may be, of course, that the difference expresses partly a difference in the fees charged the two groups.

Other sections of the study deal with family expenditures on

clothing and housing. The close relations between the material and the cultural sides of the standard of living is revealed in regard to these Japanese farmers in chaperts dealing with their recreation and their contributions to religious cult.

Reconsideration of Program

In summarizing the proceedings of the conference up to this point, the chairman gave it as his opinion that the concentration of the Institute's research program on one major field of investigation had justified itself, as evidenced by the number and value of the studies reported. The discussion had shown, however, that many of the workers, as they proceeded with these studies on the agreed lines, had become keenly interested in related problems or in large social situations ; and there were now several proposals for studying, on the one hand, the causes of unsatisfactory living standards and, on the other hand, the consequences of different living standards for international trade competition. The time had come, therefore, to consider whether a somewhat broader program should not now be recommended, still limited to a few fields of concentration but giving the national member groups greater freedom in the choice of projects.

After some discussion, three committees were set up to report at later sessions of the conference as a whole : one to formulate a set of principles or criteria to guide the selection of future study projects ; a second one to recommend a program of extensions of studies already done or projected in the field of standards of living, and of new studies in this field ; and a third to select from many other suggestions received for studies not related to standards of living a small number which might be recommended to member countries for comparable treatment. The recommendations of these committees are reported below. A conflict of views developed around the question whether studies designed, in the main, to yield information on the material consumption of comparable groups in different countries of the Pacific should be combined with studies of tastes and attitudes.

The American group strongly urged inquiries of this sort which it described as studies of " the differential between plans and standards of living "—that is what is left over of unsatisfied demands of groups and individuals when account has been taken of what they actually consume in goods and services. While most of the members seemed to favor experimental studies by interested member groups in this realm of inquiry, and the trying out of new techniques for gaining the required information, others expressed a decided preference for a

more conservative type of study of material facts, involving objective measurement and statistics. It was agreed, however, that an international program of studies, to ensure full participation by the member groups, must be elastic enough to permit of marginal and experimental studies if any two or three of the groups should desire to conduct such studies along parallel lines and with the likelihood of producing comparable results.

LEGAL STUDIES

International law and public opinion were the pricipal subjects that occupied the attention of the research conference outside its concern in standard of living studies.

The former subject was brought up in a memorandum presented on behalf of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs by Mr. Kenneth Kirkwood, Secretary at the Canadian Legation in Tokyo. It recommended " an investigation of the possibility of devising international machinery for the settlement of international economic conflict in the Pacific area."

The conference was reminded that one of its members, Professor Yasaka Takaki, had introduced a similar proposal at the Banff Conference in 1933, which there was discussed by a round table of experts. Because of the difficulty experienced in the past in divorcing such studies from contemporary political controversies, the conference agreed with Professor R. D. Kollewijn that it would be better for the time being to concentrate the immediate research program of the Institute in regard to international law upon a few well chosen projects involving private rather than public law.

Professor Kollewijn brought from the Netherlands Indies group a request, more especially, for parallel studies in several Pacific countries of the difficulties which arise when modern civil codes come into conflict with custom. Such problems, he said, are not usually acute in the great cities where both natives and people of other ethnic groups have, for the most part, learned to accept modern law and to be ruled by it in their family and business relations. They occur more often where a minority group, such as the Chinese in the Indies, away from the modernizing influences of the port cities, as for example in West Borneo, Central Java, and many parts of Sumatra, continue in their individual lives and in their social organization to follow the traditions and customs of their fathers. In China itself, other speakers added, although no foreign minority groups are in question, the occasional clashes between modern and customary private law likewise often produce difficulties for the courts.

Whereas in Far Eastern colonies near to China the old usages may survive for many generations and actually in some cases lead to the existence of non-official and non-recognized juridical systems side by side with the Western courts, Professor Romanzo Adams and Dr. Carl L. Alsberg reported that in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast of the United States the occurrence of cases involving such questions had become rare, though they were quite as complex when they did occupy the attention of the courts some years ago.

It was pointed out that these conflicts between modern and customary law involve not only legal questions but also important questions of cultural pre-disposition which anthropologists and social psychologists might help the jurists to clarify. Thus, the difficulty was pointed to which governments face when they try to change the legal concepts and practices of people while at the same time desiring to interfere as little as possible with the inherited traditions in other respects.

The subject was later referred to a sub-committee which decided that it might be related, in part, to a project in which most of the member groups already have taken part during the last few years, namely the collection of data about the legal status of aliens in Pacific countries. The results of that joint study, coordinated and edited by Professor Norman MacKenzie, of the University of Toronto, are shortly to be published in book form.

In order to limit the subject field, it was later agreed to recommend to those of the National Councils as were interested in the subject to make parallel studies of the divergence of public and customary marriage and heritage law, as practiced among Chinese minorities in Pacific countries, and its social consequences. It was further recommended in this connection that the social and psychological as well as the legal aspects of typical cases be considered, and that, wherever it might seem practicable, the China Council of the Institute be invited to name a Chinese scholar for particiaption in these studies.

The attention of the member groups was to be directed also, the committee recommended, to the desirability of formulating, for possible future parallel studies in a number of Pacific countries, projects involving similar discrepancies between old and new law in regard to negotiable securities, exchange, or other matters affecting trade.

Studies in Public Opinion

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Mr. Kirkwood introduced a number of proposals for study under

the general headings of "Communications" and "National Thought:"

"Conflict in Pacific relations," he said, "as in other regions, is largely based on extreme forms of nationalism, bordering on chauvinism. This nationalism is comprised of economic, social, and cultural elements, resulting finally in political manifestations. The social factors in nationalism have not yet received the same attention of scholars as the economic factors connected with international trade competition. But these social undercurrents of national feeling also must be understood if international relations are to be freed from unnecessary friction."

The rather comprehensive program of studies which Mr. Kirkwood suggested would begin with the school textbooks used in the various Pacific countries—in regard not only to their content and distribution, but also as to the degree of governmental control exercised in their selection, and such outside pressures upon the writers and publishers as have been described, for the United States, by Upton Sinclair in his book, *The Goose Step*.

At the same time, he continued, the character and use of other books might also be examined through which the thought of a nation is influenced in its relations with other nations. There are wide differences between the Pacific countries, not only in the degree to which serious books affect public opinion, but also in the extent to which authors are free to express their opinion, the influence of foreign ideas through translated works, and the effectiveness of internationally minded groups in bringing about an exchange of ideas.

This naturally led to an examination of the parts played by periodcals and newspapers in the shaping of public opinion and, reversely, the extent to which, in the various countries of the Pacific, they reflect public opinion. Here again, the conference found, questions of censorship, of financial independence from or dependence on governments or economic interest groups are involved. Ownership of newspapers, sources of foreign news and the treatment of such news, methods of dealing with deliberate falsification of news or other forms of propaganda, all were seen as part of the picture.

In the same way, members felt, radio broadcasting had introduced many complications in the formation of public opinion, with which both governments and private organizations in the various Pacific countries are trying to deal in diverse ways. The question of wave lengths and mutual interference, it was stated, had led to awkward situations as between Canada, the United States and Mexico no less than between Japan and the Soviet Union. On the positive side,

there was the question how broadcast programs might be controlled or developed so as to make a large contribution to international understanding.

The conference paid particular attention to problems of language and of translation which affect both printed communication in all its forms and radio broadcasting. These problems must be tackled, it was felt, before the instruments of mutual information between peoples can fulfill their educational function.

Somewhat different, though related, are the international problems of exchange and control connected with the distribution of motion pictures. Here the different strength of the producing organizations in the Pacific countries was seen as the chief obstacle to mutuality. It was reported that Japan, although here films introduced from the United States still make up four fifths of those shown, has made grade strides and is already taking a leading rank in the production and export of feature films.

None of these subjects are new to the Institute of Pacific Relations. Explorative studies already have been made in most of the member countries, it was reported ; and material, largely of a statistical nature, is available for an introductory survey. But, the discussion showed, formal information, such as can be gathered from the various governmental and commercial agencies concerned, does not sufficiently elucidate the real question as to the way in which these instruments of communications, either separately or in their totality, affect international public opinion in the Pacific area. The conference expressed its approval of a proposal that in the next few years the Institute engage in a limited program of comparative small studies in this general area of interest, or endeavor to induce other institutions, more adequately equipped, to secure information.

The Netherlands India group reminded the conference of a previous commitment to studies which would throw light upon the totality of changes produced in the culture of native communities in the Pacific by impacts of the outside world. It was pointed out that it is no longer realistic to think of such impacts primarily as "Western." In some of the countries of the Pacific with ancient native civilizations, the influences of modern Japan and China are quite as strong, if not stronger, as those emanating from Europe or America.

The difficulty of measuring such influences and of tracing them to their source, which had so far prevented the adoption of a program of studies in which several of the member countries might take part,

again prevented agreement on a specific project. Several speakers pointed out that surface contacts with the products of a foreign civilization may produce unpredictable consequences for the whole social system. In this connection the introduction of a single commodity, such as petroleum, or of currency where barter was previously practiced, or of new roads, may be equally revolutionizing. But more frequently, others held, it is some interference with basic economic conditions, such as the introduction of the plantation system, which breaks up the native economy and, with it, much of the inherited social tradition and morality.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The conference had no legislative power; hence the reports submitted by its various committees and adopted with further amendments in plenary sessions were intended only to record the agreements reached by the members, taking full account also of the views expressed in written communications received from various National Councils, without binding either the International Research Committee or any of the National Councils to any particular course of action.

First, there was the general desire for clearer guidance to what constitutes or does not constitute a legitimate claim to the attention of the International Research Committee. Or, to use the phraseology of the conference, the attempt was made to formulate the " criteria " for determinig the relative merits of different subjects for research from the point of view of the I.P.R. as a whole, with its international purposes as distinct from those of individual member groups. The report finally adopted, because of the general interest in this question, is here reproduced in full :

Criteria to be applied to the selection of subjects of research and projects in the international research program

It is recommended that the following points be adopted as a guide for the selection of subjects of research and projects in the international research program of the I.P.R., and that the National Councils accept them for the conduct of that part of their national research programs which forms a segment of the international research program.

I. *Subjects of Research*

a. The appropriate subjects of research are those having a considerable bearing on the contemporary international relations of the states or territorial areas of the Pacific region as defined for representation in the Institute of Pacific Relations. Priority should be given, other things being equal, to subjects affecting the national relations of more that two Pacific countries.

b. Subjects of research should have a special importance for the countries of the Pacific and not merely for all countries in general.

c. In determining priority, equal consideration should be given, on the one hand, to the fundamental importance of the subject as determined by a majority of the National Councils and expressed by their accredited representatives at a meeting of the International Research Committee, and, on the other hand, to the fact that international controversy has arisen or may arise out of the subject to be investigated.

d. Subjects of research should be limited to questions which, while meeting the foregoing conditions, can also be shown to have a fundamental national or regional importance, and which accord with the expressed needs of the National Councils concerned.

e. In selecting subjects of research, priority should be given, other things being equal, to those in which there is a considerable possibility of securing collaboration from research workers in several disciplines of the social sciences ; and in the conduct of research arrangements should be made to secure at all possible stages the cooperation of workers in related disciplines.

II. *Projects*

f. Priority should be given, other things being equal, to projects for which data are already available or can easily be made available.

g. Projects should ordinarily be so limited and defined at the outset as to be susceptible of completion within one or two years. In exceptional cases where this is not practicable, reports (in English) on substantial sections of the investigation should be submitted within each two-year period. All projects submitted for the consideration of the International Research Committee should contain a definite undertaking concerning the time in which the work, including the preparation of a manuscript for publication in English, shall be completed.

h. Projects involving the expenditure of the international research funds of the Institute should be entrusted exclusively to the National Councils concerned, and no project should receive funds from the International Research Committee unless it has previously received the official endorsement of the Council concerned. National Councils should be the sole trustees of the funds granted on the projects by the International Research Committee.

STANDARDS OF LIVING PROJECTS

The principal effort of the committee on standards of living was so to classify the various study projects under consideration as to gain a clear picture of their mutual relation and of their relevancy to the main objective. It was found that those of the studies which are limited to static descriptions of family expenditures in various countries and among various social groups are relatively few but important.

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To gain more material which would permit of strictly objective international comparisons in the Pacific area, the committee decided to recommend the extension of this section of the program along three lines :

First, the municipal authorities of some of the large cities on the Pacific rim are to be asked to assist in securing information on the cost of living of their own employees and those of public utility corporations with which they have administrative relations. An interest was expressed, for example, how Shanghai, with its large margin of available unskilled labor, compares in this respect with other Eastern cities where the labor supply is more limited. While such comparisons do not bear upon international competition, it was felt, nevertheless, that the similarity of occupations and of social status among these classes of workers might make such data a useful base from which to study differences in the living standards and costs of other groups of wage-earners.

It was recommended, further, that an effort be made to ascertain what minimum requirements public authorities in Pacific countries have set up in connection with building, housing, licensing, setting of minimum wages rates, and providing food or homes for public servants and dependents. In some countries, such as Australia, there is a long accumulation of experience in the setting of minimum standards of the kind of life which a minimum wage must permit before it becomes legal. In the Soviet Union, production of consumer goods has been based on scientific studies of domestic requirements, and standards have been set to which the planned distribution of such goods must conform. A whole new range of methods of setting administrative standards of this sort is being worked out under the codes of the national recovery program in the United States. As there are great differences in the degree to which such requirements are enforced, it was further recommended that sample studies be made also of the degree to which legal standards of this sort are actually enforced in different Pacific countries and communities.

A third recommendation of the committee was to the effect that, with the cooperation of public health authorities and other experts in vital statistics, a preliminary survey be made of the extent to which death and health statistics in Pacific countries offer a basis for comparison and provide a definite if somewhat limited index of the relative well-being of their populations. It was stated that only very few of these countries as yet collect and publish statistics in such a way as to permit of their comparison with those of other countries. The

Secretary General introduced an optimistic note, however, by stating that in several cases colonial and state authorities had been eager to comply with requests brought to them by the I.P.R. and other international bodies for a modification of their statistical practices so as to make their reports more comparable with those of other countries and thus more socially useful.

Communications

In the subject area of International Communications in the Pacific, the conference adopted a recommendation to the effect that this subject be treated primarily in respect of the influences of different agencies of information upon public opinion, with emphasis on their actual or possible contribution to international education and the limitations imposed upon such contributions to popular education by government policies or economic pressures.

It was decided to remit to cooperating institutions and foundations in several member countries requests for studies of school textbooks and other publications as elements in this process of mutual education between Pacific peoples, and also the subject of motion picture production and distribution.

In its own international research program in the field of International Communications, the Institute is counselled to concentrate its efforts upon one single but rather large and complex problem, namely Public Opinion and International Affairs in the Pacific with Special Relation to the Influence of Radio Broadcasting and Newspaper and Periodical Press. Several National Councils already have indicated their willingness to take part in this project which includes a study of the sources and channels of foreign news collection and distribution, with special attention to the controls and pressures which impose limits upon their functioning, and with the use of new techniques for analysing the reception and influences of foreign news (or news bearing upon international relations), as revealed in editorial comment or expressed through other means.

Legal Studies

The Committee on Legal Studies brought in a report recommending for adoption as a general subject of research a theme already worked on in past years by most of the member groups, namely the Status of Alien, Immigrant of Minority Peoples in Pacific Countries. But whereas the previous studies were chiefly concerned with statutes and court decisions, the new program, it was suggested, should

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extend to all relevant problems of social and economic status of the communities studied.

In the first instance, this program is to be limited to Chinese communities in several of the member countries, in the hope that the National Councils interested in taking part will find it possible to cooperate with the China Council in bringing Chinese scholarship to bear upon these studies.

It was further recommended that, with the aid of specialists, the possibility be explored of undertaking parallel inquiries in several of the member countries into the law of obligations and the law of negotiable instruments, with a view to laying the basis for greater uniformity in the future.

Dependencies and Minority Peoples

Since the Netherlands-Netherlands India Council had shown a special interest in questions arising from the contact in the Pacific between more and less developed social systems, the conference recommended " that a study in the research subject of ' social and economic change in dependencies and among minority people in the Pacific ' be undertaken in Netherlands India by the Netherlands-Netherlands India Council, the study to be based on those parts of the Memorandum on studies in cultural relations submitteed by Dr. J. H. Boeke to the Banff Conference which pertain to Netherlands India."

It was further agreed that the Secretariat should explore with the other Councils likely to be interested the possibility of undertaking at a later date related studies in other Pacific dependencies or among minority peoples.

The Meaning of Culture

It was recommended that, for the sake of greater clarity and precision, the words " culture " and " cultural relations " shall in all future correspondence or discussions in the Institute of Pacific Relations be understood in the strict anthropological sense as generally defined in the works of Dr. Clark Wissler, and that the terms shall not be used to describe only the æsthetic or emotional aspects of civilization.

For those not familiar with anthropological literature, Professor Adams reduced the accepted definition of culture to the simplest formula, namely, " the totality of things socially inherited as distinct from those biologically inherited "—including traditions and mores, tastes and skills, beliefs and institutions, in fact everything carried

over from generation to generation which helps to shape the adaptation of man to his environment.

The International Labour Office

Mr. I. Ayusawa, observer for the International Labour Office, presented a message of its desire for even closer cooperation with the research department of the I.P.R., and invited the members of the conference and the National Councils represented by them to make the fullest use of the facilities afforded by his organization in Geneva for the study of labor questions.

New Research Projects

As a result of the recommendations made by the advisory conference, suggestions have already gone out from the Secretariat of the I.P.R. to various National Councils for possible modifications of study plans proposed by them or for new projects, especially where collaboration or the production of comparable data between two or more countries seemed feasible. More important, in the light of the conference recommendations, several of the National Councils already have asked for approval of projects which they desire to undertake ; and in several instances—specifically on proposals from China, Japan, and the United States—the chairman and secretary have been able to use authority vested in them by the International Research Committee at the Banff Conference, to sanction such proposals without delay, as coming within the scope of decisions made at that time. A report on these new or modified research projects will be made in the next number of I.P.R. NOTES. It may be said, however, that as a result of proposals already submitted, authorizations will shortly be made for American Council studies of industrial competition and standards of living in the textile industry, of administrative standards, and of the influence of national income distribution on standards of living. Chinese studies will probably be initiated on the cotton textile industry, on the effect of commercialization on cotton producing regions and tea producing regions of China, and on Chinese minorities overseas. There will also probably be American and Chinese studies of press and public opinion.

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An Inquiry into Publications Policy

TAKING advantage of the attendance at the interim research conference of the I.P.R. at Tokyo of representatives of (or observers for) seven of the National Councils, the Secretary General, Mr. Edward C. Carter, conducted a round-table discussion of the Institute's publications policy. He presented a survey of the current practices in this respect, as followed by both the International Secretariat and the separate National Councils. Interested members may obtain copies of this report from the Honolulu office.

To some of the members it came as a surprise to find in how many ways individual National Councils are in their own countries supplementing the international program by publications of their own, and also to how great an extent the results of I.P.R. studies are entering into the general current of literature.

Among the periodical national publications exhibited were *Taiheiyo Mondai Shiryo* (Materials on Pacific Problems) of the Japanese Council, *Tikii Okean* (Pacific Ocean) of the U.S.S.R. Council, *International Affairs*, organ of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and *Far Eastern Survey* (an enlarged edition of the former fortnightly "Memoranda") of the American Council. The China Council has decided to issue its own regular service in Chinese at an early date.

In addition to research reports and data papers for the next I.P.R. conference, several National Councils are engaged also in the production of books of a descriptive or educational character, or translations of I.P.R. publications which have appeared only in English. Thus the China Council contemplates publication of Chinese editions of the *Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area* and of *Empire in the East*, the symposium edited by Joseph Barnes, of which only English and American editions have appeared so far. The Soviet I.P.R. group will shortly issue a symposium of three or four hundred pages on Pacific problems. The American Council has just issued through the Foreign Policy Association a pamphlet by Walter H. Millis on naval rivalry in the Pacific; and its Hawaiian group is envisaging an extensive publishing program in connection with the experiments now being conducted in the Islands with materials for use in schools

prepared by Dr. P. C. Chang, Dr. M. Royama, Dr. F. M. Keesing, Miss Helen Pratt, and others.

The Canadian Economy and Its Problems, recently issued by the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, according to the introduction by Dr. H. A. Innis, " was planned in relation to the programme of the next Institute of Pacific Relations conference on the 'aims and results of economic and social policies in Pacific countries.' It assumed that no contribution could be made to an understanding of the relations of our policies to Pacific countries without an appreciation of the problems and policies, not only of the regions of Canada directly linked to the Pacific, but also of Canada as an economic unit."

The results of I.P.R. research are distributed through a variety of channels. Thus, some of the Chinese studies now being completed are issued, first, in Chinese through some Chinese scientific organ, then in English summary in the *Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly*, and finally in book or pamphlet form, both in Chinese and English. Through a similar process, most of the Japanese research findings are made available to scholars able to read that language before it is possible to have the reports translated and published in English. Some of the outstanding British and American books and translations from the Chinese and Japanese have been published both in England and in the United States to reach the largest potential market.

Uniformity or Diffusion

The principal question raised by Mr. Carter was whether it was preferable to continue this wide diffusion of I.P.R. contributions to knowledge, or whether it was preferable to issue I.P.R. publications as uniformly as possible through a direct publishing procedure. The argument was stated by him as follows :

" Some have urged that all of the publications of the National Councils and of the Pacific Council should be uniform in format, and that the Institute should be its own publisher. To promote discussion, I wish to state my own tentative conclusion that such uniformity is neither wise nor possible. The procedures already established by most of the National Councils differ so greatly that regimentation seems out of the question. Publishing through a variety of publishers tends to give the I.P.R. less of an institutional flavor and to offer the possibility of securing wider and more varied audiences. It is more important that leaders of public opinion should read valuable studies than that they should know that these studies are sponsored by the I.P.R."

The members of the Tokyo conference, after hearing some of the

publication problems of different National Councils discussed, seemed to be unanimous in supporting Mr. Carter's conclusions. Some feeling was expressed, however, that I.P.R. sponsorship of a study, when the results are published through some other agency, should be given a little more publicity than had been the case in several recent books; and that this connection should be indicated as conspicuously as circumstances may warrant.

Since several of the National Councils have made it a practice to present bound sets of conference data papers to libraries, and since in a number of recent instances papers first produced in pamphlet form by National Councils have later been combined in book publications, there is also a problem of uniformity or diversity in make-up and appearance quite apart from the question of unified or diversified publishing. Inquiries undertaken in a number of member countries, with the aid of National Councils, have shown that the great variety in the size of pages, style of printing, etc., which prevents later combination of different data papers without re-setting, does not arise from technical necessity. The International Secretariat, therefore, has worked out a style sheet which meets the common requirements and, so far as it has been able to learn, presents no insurpassable difficulties even in countries or localities with limited printing facilities. *Form of Data Papers and Research Publications* is the title of a short pamphlet containing these instructions on the preparation of documents for the Sixth Conference of the I.P.R.; and it is hoped that National Councils will try to adhere to them as closely as possible. Additional copies of the pamphlet can be obtained from the central office of the I.P.R.

The Language Question

The second special problem raised by the Secretary General was that of language. The adoption of English as the official language of the Institute, he said, had become a serious handicap not only in its conference procedure but also in its publications program. In his report he stated on this subject:

"At the Shanghai Conference (1931), the Pacific Council remitted this matter to the Secretariat for study. It made, however, no financial provision for the prosecution of the inquiry. Several Councils have been facing one or more aspects of this problem. The new Soviet Group has been chosen, among other things, for the linguistic qualifications of the members and staff. The Chinese and Japanese Councils have always been handicapped in the selection of conference members by the fact that Eng-

lish is the language of the conferences. Frequently Oriental experts who would make a distinctive contribution to I.P.R. conference discussions are masters of French or German but are not fluent in English. English and American ignorance of Chinese, Japanese and Russian is notorious. . . . . The problem of translation from Dutch, Japanese, French, Russian and Chinese into English and vice versa is one which the Institute has not yet fully studied. It should be explored systematically by the National Councils and the Secretariat between now and the 1936 Conference, in order that the Publications Committee or some other appropriate body designated by the Pacific Council may aid the Institute in formulating a more satisfactory practice than that which at present exists. "

The chairman and the secretary of the International Research Committee expressed the view that the difficulty was partly financial: it had not so far been possible in many cases to allow in the research budget for speedy and competent translation from the language of the research worker into English. Other members discussed the relative merits of permanent staff appointments of translators, when funds permit, and of special appropriations for a more involved process of translation in connection with individual studies, allowing for something more than a purely linguistic operation, namely an editorial procedure ensuring the translation of a scientific report from the phychology of one language group into that of another.

Various devices were suggested for alleviating the present difficulty, pending a more thorough treatment of the problem as a whole—such as publication of summaries or captions in more than one language, or the issue of translations of statistical tables only with a minimum of the accompanying text. It was also felt by some that the undertaking of a very comprehensive bibliographical service, annotated and at least bilingual, might meet some of the outstanding difficulties—especially that of the present delay between the publication of a work in Chinese, Japanese, or Russian and its availability in a Western European language.

Other questions submitted by the Secretary General were less fully discussed and will be submitted to the various National Councils for their study and comment before the next meeting of the Pacific Council.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

National Councils

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

The eighth annual meeting was held at Toronto under the chairmanship of the Hon. Vincent Massey on March 1.

Although in the past year much attention had been given to the study of the Canadian economy in its relation to that of other Pacific countries, the report on the lecture program of the year shows that the Canadian interest in international affairs is still predominantly Atlantic-minded. This is partly explained with the difficulty of obtaining speakers. In its efforts to disseminate printed information on international questions, the Institute has more successfully promoted the study of Pacific problems.

" A list of all the publications of the I.P.R. was sent to all members of the Canadian Institute and to many libraries. Notices of publication of various books were sent to selected lists of members of the Institute and to libraries. Mr. Glazebrook wrote to twenty-two newspaper editors, asking them to review *Pacific Affairs*. Sample copies were sent to thirty librarians and eighteen editors. The increase during the year in the sales of *Pacific Affairs* has been very marked . . .

" The Institute had on hand after the Banff Conference a stock of the data papers which had been prepared for this conference. The Library of Parliament in Ottawa and the Library of the Department of External Affairs were each presented with a bound set of these papers. A complete unbound set was presented by the Toronto Branch to the Library of the University of Toronto. A circular letter was then sent to some thirty of the leading Canadian libraries informing them that they could obtain without charge those data papers which still remained. As a result, the Provincial Library in Victoria was sent 63 papers ; the McMaster University library, 60 papers ; the library of the University of Alberta, 48 papers ; and the library of McGill University, 38 papers. The Banff data papers have thus been made available to students in most of the leading cities in Canada."

As an illustration of one way to increase contacts between the different National Councils of the I.P.R., the arrangement may be mentioned under which Mr. L. R. MacGregor, Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada and a member of the Queensland Branch of the Australian Institute, is acting as a permanent liaison officer between the two member groups of the I.P.R.

The Institute reports the existence of fourteen branches with a membership of 709 on January 1, 1935, as compared with 617 a year ago.

New Zealand Council

At a meeting of the Council held at Wellington under the presidency of Sir James Allen on March 26, arrangements were discussed for making it possible for the Secretary General of the Institute on his forthcoming visit to meet members in all those centers of New Zealand where groups of the Council are active.

A number of recommendations were made in connection with the 1936 Conference of the I.P.R. It was decided to have two data papers prepared for that conference, one on Standards of Living, by a study group led by the Hon. Walter Nash; the other on New Zealand's National Policy with Special Reference to the Ottawa Agreements, by the Hon. Downie Stewart, assisted by Messrs. Nash and von Haast.

The New Zealand Council also passed a number of resolutions concerning the program of the 1936 Conference itself, particularly noting omissions of topics regarded as of great importance and suggesting other improvements in the tentative outline circulated by the Central Secretariat last December. Similar suggestions and criticisms on some of the points made have been received from other National Councils; and all are used in the re-drafting of the conference agenda.

American Council Data Papers

The American Council has made a plan for the preparation of data papers for the Sixth Conference of the I.P.R., in which the major contributions are grouped together under a single heading:

Recent American Policy and Is International Effects with Special Reference to the Pacific

I. *A Review of the Recovery Program with Special Reference to its International Economic Effects in the Pacific*

   a. Agricultural: A.A.A.—international agricultural commodity agreements
   b. Industrial: N.R.A.—international mineral agreements
   c. Commercial: foreign trade—foreign trade policies
   d. Monetary: the U.S. dollar policy—silver policy with special reference to China

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II. *American Attitudes on Economic Foreign Policy*

III. *American Policy with Reference to the Changing Political Balance in the Pacific*

a. The Philippine Question
b. Naval Policy
c. Problems of the Open Door : in China Proper, in Manchoukuo
d. Recognition of the Soviet Union and Its Sequel

IV. *American-Japanese Trade Competition, with Special Reference to Comparative Labor Costs in the Cotton Textile Industry*

a. Introduction
b. Japanese-American Competition for Textile Raw Materials and Markets in the U.S., Japan and Third Countries
c. Comparative Labor Costs
d. Other Costs : raw materials, equipment, buying and selling organisation, interest rates—contrast in degree of integration
e. Price Policy in Relation to Cost : capitalisation of old and new equipment and the reckoning of profits
f. Governmental Policy : tariffs, domestic taxation, social legislation, expert promotion, monetary and exchange policy
g. Conclusions Respecting Costs and Competition, especially with reference to the differences in Japanese and American planes and standards of living
h. Japanese-American Textile Competition in Relation to Trade in Raw Silk and Cotton and the Remainder of Japanese-American Trade
i. Commercial Policy and General Social Policy as applied in the Cotton Textile Industry

The Secretary General's Visit to China

After completing his visits to the I.P.R. groups in Great Britain, the U.S.S.R., the Netherlands, and France, the Secretary General travelled to the Far East by way of India, arriving in Hongkong on February 21st. There he met with members of the China I.P.R. and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He also conferred with Sir Thomas Southorn, the Colonial Secretary, and with Sir William Hornell, the Chancellor of the University, with regard to supplementing the official trade statistics of Hongkong with information as to the ultimate source of exports from, and the ultimate destination of imports to, Hongkong.

From the time of his arrival in Shanghai on February 25th until his departure on April 2nd, Mr. Carter's engagements were in the hands of the Secretariat of the China I.P.R. He visited Shanghai, Nanking,

Hankow, Peiping, Tinghsien, and Tientsin, He met with members of the China I.P.R. in all of these cities, and conferred with them with reference to the programs of the China I.P.R. and also the Pacific Council. These discussions included such questions as : economic and political trends in China today ; the development of the research and educational work of the China I.P.R. through further cooperation with universities and research institutions ; editorial and promotion policy of PACIFIC AFFAIRS and I.P.R. NOTES ; the finances of the Pacific Council ; the administration of the Central Secretariat ; the language barrier in international communication ; extension of membership of the China I.P.R., and increase in the staff of the China and Pacific Councils. In each city the members of the China I.P.R. asked for an exposition of the status and activities of the I.P.R. in other countries.

The China I.P.R. arranged for the Secretary General to confer on matters of mutual interest with Field-Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, with the Ministers of Education and Finance, and with the President of the Legislative Yuan. Conferences in connection with a survey of China's research resources took place with representatives of the following bodies : National Defense Council, National Economic Council, National Agricultural Research Bureau, Central Field Health Station, Bank of China, Central Bank of China, Wuhan University, National Peiping University, Tsing Hua University, Nankai Institute of Economics, Institute of Social Research and Institute of Philology of the Academia Sinica, Central Political Institute, Yenching University, Orthological Institute, North Eastern University, Chinese Mass Education Movement, and the Rockefeller Foundation.

While in Shaghai Mr. Carter held an international staff conference on problems of publication, research and administrative policy, attended by W. L. Holland, Owen Lattimore, Bruno Lasker and other members of his staff. There was also a discussion attended by members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and members of the I.P.R. in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, China, and Japan.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

New Publications

Labor Regulation in Canada

The Institute's International Research Series has been enriched by a pamphlet on *Labour Conditions in the Men's Clothing Industry* of Canada, by F. R. Scott, Associate Professor of Law at McGill University, and Dr. H. M. Cassidy, Assistant Professor of Social Science at the University of Toronto. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, 106 pp., 75 cents.) This study is part of the Institute's program of research on standards of living in Canada. The reason for so specialized a monograph is explained in the foreword, as follows :

" Canadian income is largely determined by the volume and form of a small group of important export products. The depression has involved a sharp reduction in income derived from these sources, but the effects have been felt most actutely by those directly engaged in the production of exports, such as the farmers, particularly of Western Canada, the lumbermen, the fishermen, and the miners. The manufacturers and other groups, especially in the St. Lawrence basin, have felt the effects less severely because of the tariff, as is shown in the failure of prices of manufactured commodities to decline as rapidly as the prices of export commodities.

The sharp decline in income has had varied effects on industries, chiefly as a result of the ability to resist through organization a reduction in prices. The small scale type of industry with unorganized labour has felt the effects most severely. The studies have been planned to suggest the influence of the depression on the standards of living of those who have been in an exposed region or industry or occupation."

Japanese Studies in the United States

With the permission of the American Council, the International Secretariat has undertaken the publication of Professor Yasaka Takaki's *Survey of Japanese Studies in the Universities and Colleges of the United States*. The occasion for this work, its purpose, and its character may best be explained in the words of the foreword by the Secretary General :

" After the 1933 Conference, the American Council was fortunate in persuading one of the Japanese members, Professor Yasaka Takaki, to spend three months in the United States on a survey of Japanese studies

in the country's colleges and universities, so as to clarify the tasks involved in improving the quality and influence of Japanese scholarship in the United States. Professor Takaki was unusually well qualified to render this service because of his exceptional knowledge of American education and public opinion; and although the time he was able to give to this survey obviously did not suffice for a very full reporting, nevertheless it was felt that even an impressionistic study by Professor Takaki was worth more than a much longer inquiry by someone less versed in the intricacies of the problem or less judicious in his attitude toward the failings of America's immature system of higher education and scholarship. . . .

"Incidentally the author throws into relief some general educational problems which arise wherever the effort is made to devise effective methods by which at least the intellectuals of one country may be helped to gain a more thorough understanding of the civilization of another country. He reflects, I believe, the best thought on this subject when he suggests that this task cannot be accomplished by a highly specialized teaching alone but, in the present state of higher education, must be shared by many disciplines."

Copies of this pamphlet may be obtained from the I.P.R. Secretariat at the price of 25 cents.

Dependencies and Native Peoples of the Pacific

Professor Felix M. Keesing is now completing the program of publications arising from his studies under I.P.R. auspices in 1933 and 1934. He reports that, in addition to the two books and various articles which have already resulted from his researches, he has now in preparation the following papers:

1. *Land Tenure in Pacific Dependencies.* A fifty-page memorandum dealing with land history and problems has been drafted; but on the recommendation of the head of the Native Labour Section of the I.L.O. and others, this is being expanded into a fuller statement which will probably take the form of a small monograph.

2. *Language Change in the Pacific.* A paper on linguistic re-adjustment, bilingualism and associated phenomena, with special reference to educational policies, has been completed for early publication.

3. *Race Mixture and the Status of Persons of Mixed Descent.* This study of the political, legal, economic, and social status of mixed bloods in a number of Pacific regions is being expanded into a small monograph for early publication.

4. *Nationalistic and Nativistic Movements* is the name of a paper originally written for a race relations conference at the University of Hawaii in the summer of 1934. This also is to be expanded for publication.

Although with the publication of these papers the project entrust-

ed to Dr. Keesing comes to an end, the special concern of the Institute with the problems of dependent and minority peoples finds expression in several other projects, such as Professor Tadao Yanaihara's study of Japanese Colonial Policy, a report on which is to appear in English toward the end of this year under the auspices of the Japanese Council, and the new studies of Chinese minorities and of the impact of modern economy upon native communities in Netherlands India, recommended by the Tokyo research conference. Moreover, as Dr. Keesing has pointed out in a recent report, many of the problems taken up by the Institute for comparative treatment in different Pacific countries—such as standards of living, land utilization, or trade competition—have special and characteristic aspects when viewed with reference to the millions of dependent peoples distributed over many of the colonial regions of the Pacific area.

Small Industries in Japan

A monograph on *The Rubber Manufacturing Industry of Japan* (in Japanese) by Teiju Odahashi, published by *Shakai Seisaku Jiho*, the monthly Journal of Social Reform, is a report on one of the series of studies directed by Professor Teijiro Uyeda, of the Tokyo Commercial University, for the Japanese Council of the I.P.R., of the smaller export industries of Japan. A report in English will be published—probably in 1936—when the series is completed.

Japanese Council Bulletins on Foreign Policy

Recent titles in the series of bulletins in Japanese (*Taiheiyo Mondai Shiryo*), prepared and issued by the Secretariat of the Japanese Council, are, in the main, translations from foreign sources and include: *An Analytical Study of American Diplomacy*, *The Present Status of International Relations*, *American Foreign Policy*, *and International Economic Relations*. The last-named is based on the report on that subject issued by the American Commission of Inquiry into National Policy in International Economic Relations, in the editing of which Dr. Carl L. Alsberg took an important part. (University of Minnesota Press, 414 pp., $3.00.)

Standards of Living in South China

At the request of the International Research Secretary, Mr. Bruno Lasker, associated with Professor Ta Chen in the study of standards of living and migration in Kwantung and Fukien, has prepared for the recent Tokyo conference a memorandum on *Chang-*

ing Standards of Living in South China as Affected by Overseas Migration, giving an impressionistic account of the study and an indication of some of the problems which it suggests for future inquiry. Although this paper cannot be published while the study is still in progress, and may call for subsequent modification when the full tabulation of the facts permits of more definite conclusions, a few copies are available for interested members at the Honolulu office.

The Weaving Industry of Kaoyang

Under the title, "Rural Weaving and the Merchant Employers in a North China District," the first part of Professor H. D. Fong's report on the small-scale textile industry centered in Kaoyang, Hopei, has been published in the April number of the *Nankai Social and Economic Quarterly* (Nankai University, Tientsin). It describes in detail the first stage in the development of an industry in a hitherto purely rural area, little more than a natural outgrowth from an ancient home industry under the impact of modern conditions, and a type of "Industrial Revolution" which many regard as likely to occur in other parts of China also. The type of industrial and financial structure which has come into being in Kaoyang up to this point is not unlike that which European countries in a similar stage of general economic development witnessed a hundred years ago. In a second and concluding article, to appear in the September number of the Quarterly, Dr. Fong will examine the possibility of a direct transition from this pre-capitalistic stage to a cooperative form of organization and the beginnings toward such a movement which he sees already incipient in the present structure of this industry.

Educational Activities of the I.P.R.

Under the title, *The Study of International Relations in the United States*, the Columbia University Press, New York, has published a work originally directed by Professor James T. Shotwell with the assistance of Mr. Grover Clark for the League of Nations Committee on International Cooperation, and edited in its final form by Dr. Edith E. D. Ware. (503 pp., $ 3.50). The book contains a chapter on American scholarship and education concerning the affairs of the Pacific area, which, somewhat exceeding the frame of reference of the study, gives a comprehensive view of the educational activities of the I.P.R. as a whole.

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL

A Dutch Pamphlet on the I.P.R.

Mr. J. Th. Moll, archivist of the Netherlands Council of the I.P.R., in February gave an address at the Hague before the Indisch Genootschap on the Institute. This has been published by the Netherlands Council under the title *Doel en Organisatie van het Institute of Pacific Relations*. (16 pp.)

George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, announce the publication, in July, of *Facing Labour Issues in China* by Lowe Chuan-Hua, originally prepared for the China Institute of the I.P.R. (Price 7sh. 6d.)

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News and Notes

THE NEW ZEALAND Council announces the appointment of Mrs. D. H. MacIntosh as Hon. Secretary of that council, on the resignation of Mr. A. D. McIntosh on taking office in the Prime Minister's Department. The office of the council remains in the General Assembly Library at Wellington.

The Australian Council announces the appointment of Mr. P. R. Heydon, 2, Martin Place, Sydney, as Hon. Secretary, to take the place of Mr. Norman Cowper.

The Secreatry General, Mr. Edward C. Carter, after a visit to Japan, April 4 to May 14, and a brief stay in Hawaii, May 22 to June 3, intends to proceed, accompanied by Mrs. Carter, Miss Kate Mitchell, and Miss Elsie Fairfax-Cholmeley, on a visit to Australia and New Zealand. He expects to arrive in Australia on June 17 and to leave there on July 5 for New Zealand where he is scheduled to arrive on July 9. After a tour to various centers with member groups, he will leave New Zealand on July 27, returning to Honolulu on August 5. Because of the present uncertainty of Mr. Carter's Canadian engagements, communications intended to reach him personally after August 15 should be addressed to 129, East 52nd Street, New York City, marked "please forward."

Mr. W. L. Holland, International Research Secretary, has left Tokyo May 25th, to visit I.P.R. groups and research institutions in Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Manchuria, prior to visits to Honolulu and San Francisco in August.

Several members of the Tokyo research conference have spent additional time in Japan in instructive study tours related to their special interests. Thus Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, in the company of Dr. Charles B. Fahs, of the American Council, now resident in Kyoto, and through the courtesy of Professor Nasu and other Japanese authorities, has studied the organization of agriculture in various parts of Japan. He paid visits to various universities and research institu-

tions in Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya, and delivered lectures before the Japanese Agricultural Economics Association and the Nutrition Institute.

Dr. Philip Platt, of Hawaii, through the kindness of Japanese Government officials, was able to see something of Japan's provision for public health preservation and education. Professors J. Van Kan and R. D. Kollewijn, of the Law Faculty of the University of Batavia, had conversations with some of Japan's outstanding international jurists. The former gave a lecture at the Maisn Franco-Japonaise. Visits to the Omiya Locomotive Repair Works, the Oji Paper Company, and other industrial plants gave most of the conference members glimpses of Japanese industrial management and welfare work at their best.

Mr. G. B. Sansom, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy in Tokyo and well known for his studies of Japanese cultural history and philology, acted as observer at the I.P.R. research meeting on behalf of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, prior to leaving for England. He will give a course on Japanese civilization at Columbia University, New York, next autumn, and has been asked also to counsel that institution on the establishment of a permanent department of Japanese studies.

Arrangements have been completed for the cooperation of the American Council with the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai, the Japanese Society for International Cultural Relations, in the preparation of a book of readings in Japanese civilization, contemporary and historical, to meet the demands of American high-school teachers. A committee of well-known Japanese educators will have the collaboration of Mr. Bruno Lasker, on behalf of the American Council, in the process of selection and editing.

Mr. Lasker will also, during the summer months, revisit China, at the invitation of the China Council, as a representative of the International Secretariat, to take part in the editing of certain study reports now nearing completion and in the setting up of one or two new projects.

Professor V. E. Motyleff, President of the Pacific Institute of the U.S.S.R., will visit the Soviet Far East during the early part of the summer. When last heard from, Dr. Motyleff expressed the wish

to visit China, Japan, and Korea, but was yet uncertain whether he would be able to do so.

Dr. K. A. Wittfogel arrived in Japan on May 31 and will shortly proceed to Peiping to continue his study of Chinese economic history.

Mr. Frederick V. Field combined his attendance at the Tokyo research meeting of the I.P.R. with a short visit to Shanghai on behalf of the American Economic Mission to the Far East, of which he was a member.

Miss Eleanor Hinder represented the Australian Council at the Tokyo research meeting. Her attendance was made possible by the Shanghai Municipal Council, in which she is chief of the Industrial Department of the Secretariat. She presented the members with a report of the Shanghai Municipal Council on the Regulation of Industrial Conditions, containing the first analysis ever made in China of records of industrial accidents.

Professor J. Lossing Buck, who has spent several months in the United States, advising the Treasury on certain aspects of the American silver purchase policy, has returned to the University of Nanking to complete his work for the I.P.R. on land utilization and rural standards of living in China. He plans to have his report, in three volumes, ready for publication before the end of this year.

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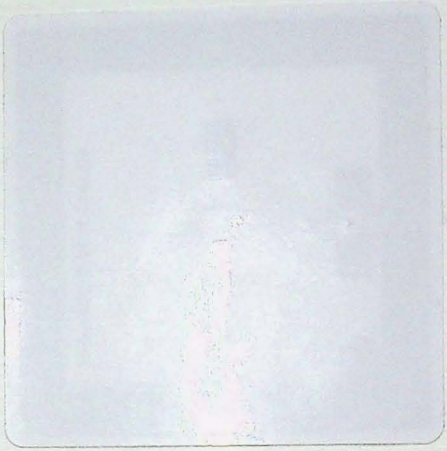

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