I.P.R. NOTES

Bulletin of the Institute of Pacific Relations

October, 1934

National Council Activities

Conference

Research

Publications

News and Notes

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No. 1 October, 1934

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National Councils

THE NEW SOVIET UNIT OF THE I. P. R.

Institute members who read the Associated Press despatch of August 5 announcing that the Soviet Union had joined the Institute of Pacific Relations and would participate henceforth in conferences concerning problems of the Pacific Ocean, will be interested in the following official announcement from the Secretary-General:

"At the Shanghai-Hangchow conference in 1931, the Pacific Council voted unanimously to invite a group of scientific workers in the Soviet Union headed by Dr. F. N. Petroff to join the Institute of Pacific Relations. Owing partly to Dr. Petroff's ill health and partly to political attitudes in certain countries, Soviet participation in the I. P. R. has developed in an informal and somewhat nominal manner. The question of closer cooperation was discussed with leading scientific workers in the U. S. S. R. by the Secretary-General when he visited Moscow in May of this year. Toward the close of his visit he submitted a memorandum concerning the lines along which Soviet collaboration would be useful to the I. P. R. The following letter to the Secretary-General indicates that a strong representative committee has been formed and that active cooperation is now assured."

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SCIENTIFIC EDITORIAL INSTITUTE OF THE GREAT SOVIET WORLD ATLAS

August 6, 1934.
Moscow, Razin St. 20

DEAR SIR,

You have more than once had occasion to call the attention of the economic and scientific research organizations of the U. S. S. R. to the invitation to join the International Institute of Pacific Relations.

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which was made at the Shanghai Conference of the Institute in 1931. In particular, during your visit to Moscow in May, 1934, you again brought this invitation to our attention and on behalf of the Institute you expressed the wish that the U. S. S. R. form a Pacific Institute which would form part of the International Institute. The economic and scientific research organizations of the U. S. S. R. which deal with the problems of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean have resolved to accept the invitation of the International Institute, and with this aim they will unite their efforts for the study of the above-mentioned problems and form a special Pacific Institute.

I have the honour to inform you in the present letter of the formation of a Pacific Institute in the U. S. S. R. and the decision of the Committee of this Institute to join the International Institute of Pacific Relations in reply to the invitation of the latter. The foundation session of the Pacific Institute of the U. S. S. R. took place on June 28th, 1934, in Moscow. Those present at the session included representatives of the Institute of Scientific Publications, the Great Soviet World Atlas, the All-Union Society for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries, the Institute of Oceanography, the Supreme Board of the Great Northern Sea Passage, the Chamber of Commerce, the Institute of National Economy and World Policy, the Kamchatka Company, the Eastern Fisheries Trust. The above-mentioned institutions are the founders of the Pacific Institute of the U. S. S. R. The following committee was elected at the inauguration meeting :

1. President of the Institute—Prof. V. E. Motilev, Director of the Institute of Scientific Publications of the Great Soviet World Atlas.
2. Vice-President—G. N. Voitinsky, Head of the Pacific Ocean Cabinet of the Institute of World Economy and World Policy.
3. A. J. Arosev, President of the All-Union Society for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Countries.
4. K. A. Mekhonishin, Director of the Institute of Oceanography.
5. S. S. Joffe, Assistant Director of the Supreme Board of the Great Northern Sea Passage.
6. A. S. Swanidze, Director of the Bank of Foreign Commerce.
7. I. A. Idamovich, President of the Kamchatka Company.
8. J. D. Janson, President of the Chamber of Commerce.
9. J. M. Berkovitch, Director of the Eastern Fisheries Trust.

A. Kantorovich was appointed General Secretary of the Institute.

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The Committee of the Institute adopted a decision to begin preparations for the forthcoming Congress in 1935 or 1936. For this purpose a decision was made to publish the following monographs before the Congress: (1) The First and Second Five-Year Plans of the Soviet Far East; (2) The National Policy in the Soviet Far East; (3) The Great Northern Sea Passage and the Pacific Ocean; (4) The Economic Struggle on the Pacific Ocean; (5) The Problem of Raw Materials on the Pacific. In addition it was decided to publish in 1935 two collections of articles dealing with urgent practical problems concerning Pacific relations and economic construction in the Soviet Far East.

In informing you of our entrance into the Institute of Pacific Relations, we request you to inform the national institutes which form part of the International Institute of this. At the same time I wish to inform you of our readiness to supply your Institute with such books and maps published in the U. S. S. R. as may interest you, on a basis of mutual exchange. I should like to receive from you an indication as to the type of publication which might interest the Institute.

Assuring you of my deepest respect, I remain yours faithfully,

(*Signed*) W. MOTILEFF (V. E. Motilev)
President of the Pacific Institute U. S. S. R.

THE CHINA COUNCIL
中國太平洋國際學會

Research Committee Members

The following members have recently been appointed to form the Research Committee of the China Council: Professor Franklin L. Ho, Nankai Institute of Economics, Tientsin (Chairman); Dr. L. K. Tao, Research Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Nanking; Dr. C. C. Liang, Research Institute of Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Nanking; Dr. D. K. Lieu, China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, Shanghai; Professor Ta Chen, National Tsing Hua University, Peiping; Mr. Chen Han-seng, Sun Yat-sen Institute, Shanghai; Mr. Liu Yu-wan, China Institute of Pacific Relations (Secretary).

A South China Branch of the Council

The China Council office announces that a branch unit is

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soon to be formed in South China covering the Hongkong-Canton area. The new branch which will have its headquarters in Canton has been made possible by the fact that some seventeen prominent scholars and research men in Canton and Hongkong have recently been made members of the China Council. Mr. Liu Yu-wan, secretary of the Shanghai office, visited Canton about the middle of September to arrange for the formal establishment of the branch. This, together with the new research project on standards of living and cultural adaptation in South China now being started by Professor Ta Chen and Mr. Bruno Lasker, will mean a considerable extension of the I. P. R. activities into an important and hitherto somewhat neglected area.

Council Notes

Efforts are being made by several board-members of the China I. P. R. to secure a permanent house for the Council. For some considerable time many members have been advocating that a "Pacific House" should be built in Shanghai. * * * * In its present office at 123 Boulevard Montigny the China Council is steadily building up a small research library. It announces that exchanges and donations of books and other publications from other National Councils or research institutions will be very welcome. * * * * A small editorial committee has been set up to assist Dr. D. K. Lieu who is the China correspondent for *Pacific Affairs*. The members are Dr. Clarence K. Young, Mr. C. H. Lowe, Mr. Chen Han-seng, Dr. Y. C. Hoe and Mr. Liu Yu-wan. * * * * Dr. V. K. Ting, one of the directors of the China Council, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Academia Sinica. Since taking office he has effected a good deal of reorganization in the institution, one of the results being the incorporation of the former Institute of Social Research, Peiping, into the Research Institute of Social Sciences, one of the seven Institutes comprising the Academia Sinica, with Dr. L. K. Tao as director. An important piece of research to be undertaken by this Institute is a study of "Production and Distribution of Foodstuffs in South China"

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which will be carried out by Dr. C. C. Liang, one of the Chinese members at the Banff Conference. * * * * A Social Science Research Council has recently been formed in China with the participation of several academic associations, among these being the Chinese Economic Society, the Chinese Statistical Society and the Chinese Sociological Association. Efforts are being made to launch a financial campaign in order to secure an endowment fund for research work. Several China Council members, notably Dr. D. K. Lieu, Dr. Franklin L. Ho and Professor Ta Chen are taking an active part in the new organization. * * * * Mr. Chen Han-seng is at present in Tokyo acting as correspondent for the Sun Yat-sen Institute and working on documents at the Oriental Library in Tokyo in connection with a study of Chinese agrarian problems and early Chinese trade with western countries. He will return to China in October to direct an I. P. R. research project on standards of living in tobacco producing regions of China. * * * * Mr. Quentin Pan who is engaged on an I. P. R. book *Humanism in China* has recently joined the staff of the National Tsing Hua University, Peiping.

THE JAPANESE COUNCIL

太平洋問題調查會
日本理事會

Conference Preparation

At the suggestion of the British group of the I. P. R. the Japanese Council has decided to prepare a study on Japanese trade expansion on the same lines as Mr. G. E. Hubbard's monograph on "Industrial Competition between East and West." It is expected that the Japanese report will be used by the British group in preparing the monograph for publication, and will either be incorporated in the latter or printed as a supplementary volume. In addition to this the Council has undertaken to prepare data papers on the following subjects for the sixth I. P. R. conference :

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1. Japan's foreign trade policy
2. Japanese financial and foreign exchange policy
3. Japan's economic policy towards Great Britain, India, Netherlands-India and Russia
4. Unemployment and population problems in Japan
5. Recent economic developments in Manchuria

Publications

Some months past the Council decided to issue a monthly publication (in Japanese) for distribution among its members. It takes the form of a pamphlet of about 40 pages, and is intended to keep members informed of foreign opinion on outstanding Pacific problems. Recent issues have included a report on the United States agricultural recovery program, based in part on Secretary Wallace's well-known pamphlet *America Must Choose;* an account of recent economic reconstruction in China, based on Sir Arthur Salter's recent report to the Chinese Government; and a study of the Open Door doctrine. Besides these pamphlets the Council expects to publish in the near future a Japanese volume of Proceedings of the Banff Conference.

Council Notes

Professor Tadao Yanaihara who is undertaking the Japanese research project on Japanese dependencies and colonial policy recently returned to Tokyo from a second visit to the Japanese island territories in the Pacific for purposes of field investigation. His final report should be completed within a month or two, and the English version will probably be published early next year. Professor Yanaihara who lectures on colonial administration at Tokyo Imperial University is well known for his book "Formosa Under Imperialism" which was banned in Formosa because of its strong criticisms of the colonial authorities. He has also recently written a book on the Manchurian question. * * * * A research project authorized at the 1931 conference of the I. P. R. and dealing with the silver question in relation to Pacific and Far Eastern trade has

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just been completed by Professor Mitsutaro Araki of Tokyo University of Commerce. An English version is to appear next year. * * * * During his recent visit to Tokyo, the Japanese Council staff had several discussions with Mr. Bruno Lasker of the American Council concerning the possiblity of making available to Amercan high-school and college students more adequate reading materials on Japanese civilization. A memorandum dealing with the broader question of improving channels for the better understanding of modern Japan was prepared by Mr. Lasker and submitted to the Society for International Cultural Relations. As a result the Society and the Japanese Council are now making arrangements to collaborate in collecting and editing materials to form a suitable book of readings. * * * * In response to inquiries from the American Council and to a memorandum prepared by the International Research Secretary, the Council has forwarded to the New York office a long term plan for a series of annotated bibliographies (in English) of outstanding Japanese works in various fields of the social sciences, and for a continuing half-yearly bibliographical review of articles in Japanese social science periodicals. The scheme is designed to supplement and not to duplicate the bibliographical work now being started by the Society for International Cultural Relations. If funds can be secured, the Japanese Council will undertake the general supervision of the work which will probably extend over four or five years. * * * * Mr. Ryozo Asano and Mr. Takashi Komatsu were present as observers for the Japanese Council at the preparatory meeting of the 1935 Study Conference on Collective Security, held in Paris at the end of May. * * * * Mr. Tomohiko Ushiba, assistant secretary in the Japanese Council office, travelled as private secretary to Prince Fumimaro Konoe, the chairman of the House of Peers, on his recent tour of the United States. * * * * An interesting by-product of the Banff Conference is the recently announced change in the legal status of Japanese residents of Canada, by which Canadian-born Japanese are now eligible for citizenship and thus for various offices and professions. The change is largely the result of informal conversations between

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Japanese and Canadian members at Banff.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Members of the I. P. R. Committee

The Council of the Royal Institute appoints in November of each year a committee to consider and make recommendations on all matters connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations. For the current year the members are as follows :

Sir John Chancellor, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., (Chairman)
Professor J. Coatman, C.I.E.
Mr. Lionel Curtis
Miss Margery Fry
Professor T. E. Gregory
Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.
Professor Eileen Power
Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E.
Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P.
Professor C. K. Webster
The Hon. H. A. Wyndham
Mr. Patrick Young, C.B.E.

In addition, the following members of the staff of Chatham House serve on the committee :

Ivison S. Macadam, Secretary
Arnold J. Toynbee, Director of Studies
G. E. Hubbard
Stephen King-Hall, Secretary of Study Groups Department
Margaret E. Cleeve, Secretary of Library and Publications Department
Stephen Heald, Secretary of Information Department
R. C. M. Arnold, Secretary of I. P. R. Committee

I. P. R. Activities at Chatham House

The principal activities concerned with the British group's preparations for the next I. P. R. conference are described later in this bulletin. In addition to the two main data papers being prepared, it may be noted, however, that briefs for the information of British members who attend the conference (the Council

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has already approached a number of members) are being prepared on other matters suggested in the Secretariat's draft agenda, but it is not at present proposed to submit formal data papers on these subjects. The British group will hold a series of preparatory meetings in the autumn to consider the topics to be discussed at the conference.

British participation in the I. P. R. research program on standards of living has been limited thus far to Professor T. E. Gregory's theoretical study noted elsewhere in these pages. Decision as to whether research on some further aspect of this subject should be undertaken at Chatham House has been deferred pending examination of the first draft of Professor Gregory's report. In regard to the recommendation of the I. P. R. research committee at Banff for a study of cultural relations in the Pacific area, the Council of Chatham House has arranged that Mr. G. F. Hudson of All Souls College, Oxford, should make a comparative study of "The Effects of Western Influence upon the Social Life of China and Japan." Mr. Hudson holds a Fellowship from his College and also a Rockefeller Travelling Fellowship, which, with the assistance given by Chatham House, makes it possible for him to undertake the investigation. It is planned to have the work completed at the end of 1936. Mr. Hudson has already been engaged on a history of feudalism in Japan and has published a work on the relations between Europe and China down to the year 1800.

At the request of the Banff sub-committee on publications, Chatham House has collaborated in revising for publication the chapters on tin control and rubber control in the forthcoming I. P. R. book *Commodity Control in the Pacific Area* and in supplying additional chapters for the revised edition of Mr. Philip G. Wright's *Trade and Trade Barriers in the Pacific*. Chatham House also arranged for the publication of *Problems of the Pacific, 1933* by the Oxford University Press, and assisted in much of the detailed work of seeing the volume through the press. It has also helped in the collection of material for *Pacific Affairs* to which Professor Arnold J. Toynbee has been appointed editorial correspondent. Steps have also been taken to bring

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I. P. R. publications to the notice of important libraries in Great Britain and to interested individuals or organizations. As a result the number of subscriptions to *Pacific Affairs* received through Chatham House has been doubled and a number of orders for other publications have been received.

Other Activities at Chatham House

A number of meetings dealing with Pacific countries or Pacific problems have been held during the current year. Records of the following have been published in recent issues of *International Affairs*:

"Japanese Competition in World Markets"—by Professor T. E. Gregory

"Is There an Empire Foreign Policy?"—by Professor Alfred E. Zimmern

"Impressions of the Ameriean State of Mind"—by Arnold J. Toynbee

"Political and Economic Position of Japan"—by G. C. Allen

"The Place of Britain in the Collective System"—by Lord Lothian

Study groups at Chatham House are at present engaged on the following questions:

"Comparative Study of Contents of Primary School History Textbooks." Over two hundred textbooks representing approved primary school textbooks prescribed for use in some thirty countries, (including Canada, China, Japan, New Zealand and the U. S. S. R.) have been collected. These books are being examined and relevant passages translated.

"Sanctions." A Group under the Chairmanship of Sir John Fischer Williams is making a study of this subject with a view to showing what is involved in a policy of organising and using force collectively and how this policy could be executed if it were adopted. It is hoped that the final report of the Group, which is being prepared by Rear-Admiral H. G. Thursfield, will be ready for publication early in 1935.

"Unemployment as an International Problem." A Group under the Chairmanship of Lord Astor is engaged on a study of this question. A first draft report has just been completed by Margaret Bryant, the Group Secretary.

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"South America: A Political and Economic Survey." Preliminary work has been undertaken for a political and economic study of the countries of South America.

In addition to these group inquiries the Council has arranged for several studies by individual scholars. Thus a study of "Demilitarization of National Frontiers or Geographical Disarmament" is being made by Colonel J. H. Marshall-Cornwall who was British Delegate on the International Commission which demarcated the demilitarized zones on the Greek, Turkish and Bulgarian Frontiers. The study will include chapters on buffer states and neutral territories in Asia and the American Continent and the working of post-War conventions. It is hoped to complete the study by April, 1935.

Professor Moritz Bonn has recently accepted on invitation by the Council to undertake a study of "New Factors in War." This will not be a technological study of the art of modern war, but a sociological study of the progressive engulfment of the whole of social life in war. The Council has also decided to undertake a study on "New Factors in Diplomacy," but has not yet appointed an author.

Professor W. K. Hancock, who, since January of this year has held the position of Professor of History in the University of Birmingham, was appointed by the Council in March, 1934, to undertake the preparation of a "Survey of Intra-Imperial Relations" from 1919 to date. It is hoped that this survey will be completed in the autumn of 1936 and that it may be possible to continue the record in a regular series parallel with the annual *Survey of International Affairs*.

AMERICAN COUNCIL NOTES

The New American Secretary

On August 25, Mr. Newton D. Baker as Chairman of the American Council announced the appointment of Mr. Frederick V. Field as Secretary of the American Council to succeed Mr. Joseph Barnes who has held this position since January 1. Mr. Field took office on September 1. In his letter announcing the

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appointment to the American Council trustees, Mr. Baker stated :

" You will remember that when Mr. Barnes accepted the Secretaryship of the American Council on January lst, it was on the understanding that it was to be regarded as a temporary appointment, as he felt that an executive position was not one which he should permanently occupy. As you know, Mr. Barnes has discharged his responsibilities with success and distinction. It is with the greatest regret that I have deferred to Mr. Barnes' personal wishes in accepting his resignation. He wishes for a time to devote himself to study and writing.

" The appointment of Mr. Field happily makes for continuity in the administration of the American Council as an organization which is steadily becoming more and more a research institution. Mr. Field has been continually a member of the staff of the American Council from 1928 save for a period in 1932–33 when he served as an International Research Secretary in Honolulu . . . He was a member of the Kyoto (1929), Shanghai (1931) and Banff (1933) Conferences of the Institute. He is author of *American Participation in the China Consortiums* (Chicago, 1931). In 1932, in collaboration with Mr. Barnes, he wrote two of the American Council's most widely circulated pamphlets, " *Conflict in the Far East, 1931–1932* and *Behind the Far Eastern Conflict.* He is the author of many of the American Council's fortnightly Memoranda, and wrote one of the chapters of *Empire in the East.* He was editor-in-chief of the Institute's latest publication, *Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area.*"

Russian Summer School at Harvard

An interesting educational experiment was conducted this summer by the American Council in cooperation with the Harvard University Summer School. Funds were raised to make possible three months of intensive language study for thirty carefully chosen students from a wide variety of fields. Professors Samuel H. Cross and George Z. Patrick conducted the teaching. The project was designed to begin to meet the acute need in the United States for scholars trained to handle Russian materials and at the same time to throw additional light on the possibility of overcoming difficulties in language teaching by intensive methods. The school is still in session,

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but it is not too early to see concrete evidence of a very substantial measure of success along both these lines.

Study Outline on Cultural Relations

For the American Association of University Women, an organization which carries on extensive adult education work in the United States, the American Council is at present compiling a study outline in the field of cultural relations. The outline has been prepared by Mr. Bruno Lasker with the assistance of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Field and is at present being revised by Mrs. F. M. Keesing in Honolulu. It will be mimeographed for use with adult study groups scattered all over the United States and an attempt will be made to check on its usefulness in order to improve a subsequent edition and to discover the possibilities of education in international relations through this channel.

Publications

The American Council has made two substantial contributions to the I. P. R. book list since last March. First was the symposium edited by Mr. Barnes under the title *Empire in the East.* This was followed in June by the *Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area* edited by Mr. Field. Both these works are commented on elsewhere in these pages. In addition, the Council has continued the publication of its regular fortnightly Memoranda. The sixteen numbers thus far issued during the present year have dealt with the following topics : rubber ; supply of raw materials in Japan ; Japanese landholding for agricultural purposes in Puget Sound Region : radio broadcasting in the Far East and Southern Pacific ; French Indo-China ; American cotton textile trade with the Far East ; Chinese students in the United States ; recent changes in the international settlement of Shanghai ; American civil aviation in the Pacific ; trade and tariff of British Malaya ; economic situation of China ; gold production in the Pacific area ; American born Orientals ; trade of Hongkong ; international agreement regulat-

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ing the export of tea ; recent changes in American Investments in the Pacific Area.

Staff Notes

Mr. Bruno Lasker left New York for the Far East in July to collaborate with the China Council in an international research project on standards of living and cultural adaptation in South China. * * * * Mr. Russell Shiman, who assisted in the compilation of the *Economic Handbook of the Pacific Area* has joined the research staff of the Council. * * * * Miss Barbara Wertheim, at present on the Council staff, will leave for Tokyo in October to act as research assistant to the International Research Secretary.

Hawaii Group Activities

Under the leadership of Dr. Royal N. Chapman, the Hawaii group of the American Council has been very active during the past eight months. A great deal of public interest has been aroused in the research projects in standards of living described on another page. Dr. Philip Platt, Director of Palama Settlement is chairman of the research committee supervising these studies, and Mrs. Edna Clark Wentworth is co-ordinator and director of the separate investigations. In addition to this work the group has carried out an interesting educational experiment in the preparation of a volume on Chinese civilization to be used by senior high schools of Hawaii. This has resulted in a preliminary draft textbook of 130 pages printed under the title *China: Whence and Whither*, by Dr. P. C. Chang assisted by Miss Helen Gay Pratt. The book was prepared with the continuous collaboration of a group of high school principals in the Territory, and each chapter as it appeared was used by teachers in their schools. In its present form the book will be more widely used in high schools of Hawaii, so that on the basis of criticisms from teachers it may be revised for a definitive edition to be used in high schools of the American Pacific Coast as well. The experiment has attracted much interest and support, and the group is therefore

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arranging now for a companion volume on Japanese civilization (to be compiled under the direction of Professor M. Royama, now visiting Professor at the University of Hawaii) and on the Filipino and island peoples of the Pacific.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The following notes on the activities of the Canadian Institute have been sent (on August 3) by the Secretary.

Annual Meeting

The following officers of the Canadian Institute were elected at the annual meeting of the Executive Council on the 2nd of February, 1934 :

Hon. Presidents :	The Right Hon. Sir. Robert L. Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C., The Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C.
President :	The Hon. Vincent Massey.
Vice-Presidents :	J. W. Dafoe, W. M. Birks, Beaudry Leman, J. M. Macdonnell, John M. Imrie.
Hon. Secretary :	John Nelson.
Hon. Treasurer :	H. T. Hunter.
Chairman of the Research Committee :	N. A. M. MacKenzie.
Secretary :	Escott Reid.

The membership of the Canadian Institute is now 627, representing an increase of 65 on last year.

A large number of distinguished visitors have addressed branches of the Canadian Institute during the past year, many of them being members of national councils of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Speakers who addressed three or more branches were : Mr. P. J. Noel Baker ; Mr. E. C. Carter ; Don Mario Colonna, duc di Rignano ; Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel ; Professor T. E. Gregory ; Mr. Carl J. Ketchum ; Dr. T.Z. Koo ; Mr. Owen Lattimore ; Senator F. S. Malan, P.C. ; Professor

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T. W. L. MacDermot ; Mr. Walter Nash, M.P. ; Mr. Escott Reid ; Dr. Hu Shih ; Mr. E. J. Tarr, K.C. ; Mr. I. Tokugawa ; Commandatore Luigi Villari ; and Professor A. E. Zimmern.

There were in all 176 regular meetings and 106 group meetings during the year.

The study group work of the Institute shows continued progress, ten of the twelve branches having established study groups, which in all numbered eighteen. Most of these groups were engaged in preparatory study for the next conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations and for the 1935 Permanent Conference on International Studies. The groups on the collective system are also carrying forward the discussions at the Toronto Conference on the relations between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the collective system.

First Canadian Study Conference

In order to facilitate cooperation between study groups, the Council convened at McGill University in Montreal on the 19th and 20th of May, 1934, the first study conference of the Canadian Institute. Membership in this conference was restricted almost entirely to members of branch study groups, all the branches being represented except Calgary and Regina. The conference met in two round tables. The first round table on " The Collective System," was composed of thirty-one members ; the second round table on " Problems of Rigidity in the Canadian Economic Structure," was composed of twenty-four members. The total membership, of the conference, allowing for those who attended sessions of both round tables, was fifty-one. Professor Norman MacKenzie of the University of Toronto was Chairman of the first round table, and Professor Frank Scott of McGill University was its Rapporteur. Professor H.A. Innis of the University of Toronto was Chairman of the second round tables, and Professor K.W. Taylor of McMaster University was its Rapporteur.

Publications

The first volume in the Canadian Institute's study group

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series has been sent to the press, and it is hoped that it may be published in September, 1934. The subject of this volume is : " The Canadian Economy and its Problems." It consists of two parts : Part I : *The Canadian Economy and the Depression*, is edited by Professor H. A. Innis, of the University of Toronto. The major portion of this part consists of the papers presented to the study group of the Toronto Branch on Canadian economic policies. These papers were submitted to the second round table at the Montreal study conference. Other papers which were submitted to this round table, extracts from the discussions, and the report of the Rapporteur, have also been included in this part of the volume. Part II : *Central Banking in Canada*, which is edited by Mr. A. W. F. Plumptre, of the University of Toronto, consists of the papers and proceedings of the study group of the Toronto Branch on monetary policy. A detailed outline of the chapters in the whole book appears elsewhere in this bulletin.

I.P.R. Conference Preparation

The Canadian Institute has already begun to prepare for the next conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Study groups discussed during the past year various aspects of the draft agenda and the Research Committee is making arrangements for the preparation of the following papers :—

1. (*a*) The effect on Canada of the recent monetary policy of the United States ;
   (*b*) Other effects of the American recovery program in Canada ;
2. (*a*) Canadian economic relations with the Far East, with special reference to the question of Japanese economic expansion ;
   (*b*) Canada's position in the changing political balance of the Pacific ;
3. The Ottawa Agreements ;
4. The Canadian Economy and its problems.

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Establishment of the Pacific Institute at Amsterdam

The secretary of the Netherlands Council reports that a new organization known as the Pacific Institute was established at Amsterdam in July last. This society is for the purpose of disseminating information not only on the Netherlands and its overseas possesions but also on Pacific countries. Its activities will include the promotion of lectures, publication of reports, collection of information and the organization of research. It will also cooperate with and give financial support to the Netherlands Council of the I.P.R. The new society provides for three classes of membership: founders who contribute at least 5,000 guilders; donors who contribute at least 250 guilders annually; and ordinary members. The first two classes are meant for large business concerns with interests in the Pacific area. At the first appeal four of the concerns declared themselves willing to become founders and five others to become donors. The Royal Society Colonial Institute at Amsterdam has provided the new society with a headquarters and with the cooperation of its scientific staff. The relations of the new body with the Secretariat and National Councils of the I.P.R. will be conducted through the Netherlands Council.

Netherlands-Indian Committee

A report dated May 27 from the Netherlands-Indian section of the Council announces that the following officers have been chosen for the I.P.R. Committee: President, Professor G. Van Kan, member of the Netherlands Indian Privy Council; Secretary, Professor R. D. Kollewijn, Professor of Law in the University of Batavia. Professor Kollewijn is also acting as Research Secretary to the special committee in charge of standard of living studies in Netherlands India. The other members of this committee include Mr. H. J. van Mook, Economic Advisor to the Government; Mr. E. de Vries, of the Agricultural Intelligence Bureau; Mr. P. de Kat Angelino, specialist on native economic problems; Mr. G. H. van der Kolff, chief of

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the Cooperative Department of the Government, and Mr. Scheltema, member of the Statistical Department. The program of research decided upon by this committee is noted in the "Research" section of this bulletin.

NEW ZEALAND COUNCIL

Annual Meeting

The Honorary Secretary of the New Zealand Council has reported that the Annual Meeting of the Council was held on May 18. The following officers were elected:

President:	Sir James Allen
Vice-President:	Mr. A. H. Cocker, Mr. J. Strachan, Mr. Walter Nash
Research Secretary:	Professor W. N. Benson (Mr. H. D. Skinner to be asked to act in his absence.)
Hon. Treasurer:	Mr. V. N. Beasley
Hon. Auditor:	Mr. A. H. McIver
Hon. Secretary:	Dr. G. H. Scholefield

The following members were nominated for a Committee on Educational Methods: Mr. W. T. G. Airey, Auckland; Miss M. Black, Dunedin; Mr. P. W. Campbell, Christchurch; Miss N. E. Coad, Wellington. Mr. E. J. L. Hogwood, Auckland, was also coopted a member. It was decided to examine the possibilities of relating the Committee's work to an inquiry into educational methods now being carried out in New Zealand under the terms of a grant from an American Foundation.

The following nominations for a special committee on standards of living were recorded: Dr. H. Belshaw, Auckland; Dr. Elizabeth Gregory, Dunedin; Mr. G. Lawn, Christchurch; Mr. Walter Nash, Dr. Ada Patterson and Rev. F. H. Wilkinson. Mr. J. W. Butcher, government statistician was to be coopted a member.

New Institute Groups

Two new groups have been established in the province of

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Hawke's Bay, one at Napier and one at Hastings, and have been admitted as units of the New Zealand Council.

An Institute of International Affairs

A committee has been instructed to report on a motion that the New Zealand Council should draft a scheme for the establishment of a New Zealand Institute of International Affairs, presumably to be affiliated to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. It was indicated that the relations of the new Institute with the present New Zealand Council should be modelled on the plan of the Victoria or the New South Wales branches of the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

A more resent report dated August 23 states that, under the leadership of Hon. W. Downie Stewart and Mr. H. F. von Haast, the new Institute has definitely been established, though no details are given concerning its constitutional relationship to the I.P.R.

The New National Secretary.

Dr. G. H. Scholefield, who was New Zealand secretary of the I.P.R. for many years, resigned his position in August, to be succeeded by Mr. A. D. McIntosh, the Assistant Librarian of the General Assembly Library, Wellington. Mr. McIntosh who will also act as secretary of the new Institute of International Affairs, is a well-known student of New Zealand history and international affairs in the Pacific. He recently spent two years studying under a travelling Fellowship in the United States and England.

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Conference

THE SIXTH INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

On October 5 the Secretary-General issued an official announcement that the sixth conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations will be held late in the summer of 1936. The actual meeting place is not to be decided until about April or May next year, but it appears at present that some place in California will probably be chosen. The decision to hold the conference in 1936 was made by a majority vote (eight to two) of the Pacific Council members in a postal and cable ballot conducted by the Secretary-General. The vote was taken after extended correspondence and personal conversations with the National Councils had convinced the Secretary-General that the prevailing opinion was clearly in favour of a three-year interval from the Banff meeting, giving better opportunities for the writing of data papers and for the selection and preparation of conference members.

It is possible, though no official statement can yet be made, that a smaller interim research conference will be held in the Far East, probably at Shanghai, early next February. The Secretariat hopes to secure delegates from the four Far Eastern National Councils and possibly from other groups as well in order to have a thorough discussion of the current international research program, and more particularly to work out means for further cooperation in the standards of living research projects. A definite announcement will be communicated to all Councils before long.

PREPARATION FOR THE SIXTH CONFERENCE

Though it has been impossible till now to make a formal

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announcement regarding the date and place of the sixth Institute conference, preparations for the meeting have been undertaken by several National Councils since early in 1934. In particular the Canadian and British groups have been actively engaged in the preparation of the conference papers described later in this bulletin. Moreover the Secretary-General in the course of his recent visits to eight of the National Councils, has conducted discussions on the time, place, agenda of the Conference. As a result of these conversations and in order to call forth further expressions of opinion from Institute members, the Secretary-General circulated to all Councils a memorandum (London, June 21, 1934) containing certain recommendations on the conference agenda. The principal points in this memorandum are summarized below.

The Secretariat Recommendations

The Secretariat recommended that for really effective discussion it would be necessary to narrow down the comprehensive agenda outlined after the Banff Conference, ("Aims and Results of Social and Economic Policies in the Pacific Countries"), and to confine the round table topics to no more than four or five outstanding policies and problems. The following subjects were suggested for major round tables :

a. Japanese economic expansion with special reference to Anglo-Japanese trade rivalry.
b. The national recovery program in the United States with special reference to its international repercussions.
c. The economic development of the Soviet Union with special reference to its Far Eastern territories and to relations with Japan and China.
d. National reconstruction and economic development in China, with special reference to international cooperation and Sino-Japanese relations.

In addition it was suggested that the National Councils make preparations for a further optional topic of discussion. Whether this subject will form a major or a minor round-table discussion or whether it will be omitted entirely will presumably be decided

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by the Program Committee at a later date, in the light of political developments in the Pacific. The topic suggested is :

c. The changing balance of political forces in the Pacific with special reference to the following points :
Philippine independence ; naval disarmament ; the international status of " Manchukuo."

Data Papers Recommended

In order to ensure a more orderly procedure in the preparation of data papers and to enable each Council to know, well in advance, what other Councils will be preparing, the Secretariat ventured to assign a certain number of topics or data paper titles to each Council, at the same time leaving one or two optional papers to the choice of the groups. The papers suggested are listed below.

American Council

a. A review of the American recovery program, with particular reference to its international effects. (In four sections : agricultural, industrial, commercial and monetary.)
b. The development of American-Russian relations since recognition.
c. American policy with respect to the changing political balance of the Pacific.
d. Optional : Recent developments in the economic relations of the United States with the Far East, with special reference to the question of Japanese trade and shipping competition.
e. Optional : To be chosen by the Council.

Australian Council

a. Australian economic and political policies vis-à-vis the Far East, with special reference to the question of Japanese economic expansion.
b. Policies relating to white settlement in tropical Australia, with special reference to the problem of standards of living.
c. Optional : The Australian recovery program in comparison with the American program.
d. Optional : To be chosen by the Australian Council.

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British Council

a. Industrial competition between East and West with special reference to Anglo-Japanese trade competition.
b. Great Britain's position in the changing political balance of the Pacific area.
c. The American recovery program (including monetary policy) with particular reference to its influence on British and Imperial economic developments.
d. Optional: British participation in China's program of economic and social reconstruction.
e. Optional: To be decided.

Canadian Council

a. The American recovery program with particular reference to its effects on Canada.
b. Canadian economic and political relations with the Far East, with special reference to the question of Japanese economic expansion.
c. Optional: To be chosen by the Canadian Council (preferably "Ottawa Agreements").
d. Optional: To be chosen by the Canadian Council.

Chinese Council

a. Economic and financial reconstruction in China, with special reference to public works, crop improvement, industrial development, financial rehabilitation, currency reform.
b. Social reconstruction in China, with special reference to agrarian reform, public health, effective improvement of industrial labour conditions, adult and vocational education.
c. Foreign cooperation in China's economic and social reconstruction: An appraisal of past experience.
d. China's position vis-à-vis Japanese trade expansion.
e. China's position in the changing political balance of the Pacific, with particular reference (1) to Sino-Russian relations on the North-Western frontier, and (2) Sino-Japanese relations.
f. Optional: To be decided by the Chinese Council.

Japanese Council

a. The nature and causes of Japanese economic expansion, with special reference to the problem of international competition and standards of living.

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b. The problem of Anglo-Japanese and Indian-Japanese trade competition.
c. Agricultural depression and agricultural reconstruction in Japan.
d. A brief review of Russo-Japanese relations since 1931.
e. A review of recent economic developments in Manchuria.
f. Optional: Japan's position vis-à-vis China's program of national reconstruction.
g. Optional: To be chosen by the Japanese Council.

Netherlands-Netherlands-Indian Council

a. Economic relations of Netherlands-India with other Far Eastern countries with particular reference to the problem of Japanese trade expansion.
b. The position of Netherlands-India in the changing political balance of the Pacific.
c. Optional: To be chosen by the Council.

New Zealand Council

a. New Zealand economic and political relations with the Far East, with special reference to the question of Japanese economic expansion.
b. Optional: To be chosen by the Council.

Philippines Council

a. The position of the Philippines in the changing political balance of the Pacific with special reference to the Independence issue.
b. Possible economic and commercial policies for an independent Philippines, with special reference to relations with China, Japan and the United States.
c. Optional: To be chosen by the Council.

Pacific Committee in the U.S.S.R.

a. Economic and social developments in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.
b. Soviet-Japanese relations since 1931 with special reference to Manchuria, Mongolia and the Northern Pacific fisheries.
c. Soviet-Chinese relations since 1931 with special reference to Manchuria and Mongolia.
d. Optional: To be chosen by the Pacific Committee.

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International Labour Office

a. The problem of so-called "unfair competition" and "social dumping" in the international labour organization, with special reference to Japanese trade competition.

b. The possibilities of international comparisons of standards of living.

League of Nations Secretariat

a. The League of Nations program of technical cooperation with the Chinese reconstruction plans, 1933–1935.

b. A review of the work of the League's China-Japan Advisory Committee in connection with the "recognition" problems of "Manchukuo."

Canadian Comments on the Secretariat Proposals

In response to the request that all Councils should submit their comments on the above-mentioned memorandum, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs has submitted a number of important suggestions for modifying the Secretariat proposals. The Canadian suggestions were circulated to all Councils on July 24 by the Secretary-General, and accordingly only a brief summary of them is given here.

The general title suggested for the conference by the Canadian Institute is "International Effects of National Controls in the Pacific," and the general theme of the discussions is "problems of national control over social and economic policy: what are the international and national economic and political effects of these national controls." It is suggested that these problems should be discussed by the following five round tables meeting simultaneously.

1. Problems of control in debtor and raw-material producing countries, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, East Indies, Philippines, "Manchukuo," South American countries,—with special reference to their international repercussions.
2. Problems of control in the United States: "a discussion of the international repercussions of the national recovery program in the United States."

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3. Problems of control in the U.S.S.R. : " the economic development of the Soviet Union with special reference to its Far Eastern territories, and to relations with Japan and China."
4. Problems of control in Japan, with special reference to its international repercussions.
5. Problems of control in China : " national reconstruction and economic development with special reference to international cooperation and Sino-Japanese relations."

In the discussion at each of the round tables special attention should be paid to such subjects as :

1. Monetary policy, including exchange controls and interest rates ;
2. Wage policy, including legislation on minimum wages and status of trade unions ;
3. Tariff policy, including a discussion of the Ottawa agreements, reciprocal treaties ;
4. Policy in regard to trusts, combines, cartels, " industrial self-government."

The round tables should discuss the international political results as well as the international economic results of national policies. Thus all round tables would discuss " the changing balance of political forces in the Pacific." After six or seven days of discussion, it might be found desirable to break up the old round tables and establish new ones to discuss aspects of the political problems.

Apart from the somewhat different angle of approach suggested above, it will be seen that round tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 correspond with round tables a, b, c and d recommened by the Secretariat. Round table No. 1 suggested above would have the effect of making the conference more comprehensive in its survey of national policies in the Pacific. It may, therefore, be assumed that the Canadian Institute is rather opposed to the Secretariat's desire to narrow down the range of the discussions to four selected countries, namely China, Japan, the United States and the Soviet Union. The Canadian Institute has also indicated that it regards topic (e) " The Changing Balance of Political Forces in the Pacific " as of outstanding importance and recommends that it be treated as a major subject for dis-

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cussion by all round tables. In this connection it is also suggested that the optional data papers listed by the Secretariat for the Australian, Canadian, Japanese, New Zealand and U.S.S.R. Councils, should be devoted to the subject "National Policy with Respect to the Changing Political Balance of the Pacific."

The remainder of the Canadian Institute proposals consisted of numerous and detailed suggestions for the organization of the Conference and the preliminary meetings.

Comments from Other Councils

No other council has yet submitted such detailed comments as the Canadian Institute, but various individuals have offered suggestions. Thus, although the American Council has indicated its acceptance of the general program outlined by the Secretariat, individual members have proposed modifications of various points. They have suggested, for instance, that round table topics should not be arranged by country as in the Secretariat memorandum, but according to the type of control or the aspect of national policy under consideration, so that a round table on tariff policy or banking policy would consider the problems and methods of each Pacific country. As a general theme for the discussion they suggested "the temporary devices in each country designed to meet the current depression and the permanent devices which have developed in each to prevent a recurrence of the depression."

The British and Japanese groups have indicated their readiness to accept the Secretariat proposals without serious modification, though the former has announced that their data paper preparation will probably be confined to two documents, one the monograph on "Industrial Competition between East and West with Special Reference to Japan and Great Britain," and the other a paper on "Recent British Participation in China's Program of Economic and Social Reconstruction."

MONOGAPH ON INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

The monograph here outlined under provisional chapter

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neadings is to form the principal British contribution to the documents of the sixth Institute conference. The study is being carried out at the Royal Institute under the direction of Mr. G. E. Hubbard.

PART I. PAST. INDUSTRIALIZATION OF EASTERN COUNTRIES

Chapter 1. Eastern Industries before the Machine Age: Chinese manufactures and the Canton trade; Japanese foreign trade under the Shogunate.

2. The Impact of Western Industrialism: Reversal of the trends of trade; import of western manufactures; Chinese and Japanese reactions.

3. The development of modern industry and Far East: China, growth of the treaty port factories and rural industries; Japan, state-aided development of modern industry.

PART II. PRESENT. EAST-WEST COMPETITION OF TODAY

4. Encounter of East and West in World Trade: Japan's progress in world markets; areas penetrated; products concerned; competitors affected; importance of Japan as a world trader; the position of India; China's entry into the competitive arena.

5. Characteristics of Eastern and Western Industry; Basic differences: tradition; workers' mode of life; proletarianism; the family group.

6. Modern Japanese Economy:

   (a) Government policy and Control: government participation in control and direction of industry; budgetary policy; foreign debt; foreign investment; exchange policy; currency.

   (b) Industrial organization and finance: distinctive features compared with western systems; family concerns; centralized control; relics of feudalism; centralized finance; industrial efficiency; price-fixing for exports; shipping.

   (c) Labour: distinctive features; wages; welfare; working conditions; labour legislation; trade unionism; comparative standards of living.

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7. The Impact of the War on the Economic Position of Great Britain : the position of the staple trades and the devastated areas ; the preoccupation with the balance of trade—capital outflow, savings, etc. ; the question of the rigidity of the economic structure ; the degree of adaptation of Great Britain to the new trends of production ; unemployment and the trend of British population.
8. Overseas trade : Great Britain's place in world markets ; problems in Imperial trade policy.
9. Japanese Population and Migration : estimates of population expansion and of fields for emigration ; alternative schemes for the support of increased population.
10. Japan's Agriculture and Food Supply : overcrowding of agriculture and scope for further expansion ; food supplies from the Colonies ; possible changes in diet and in standards of living.
11. Japan's Raw Material Supplies : Japanese resources and deficiencies ; problems of future supplies ; power.
12. The Potentialities of Manchukuo : as an outlet for surplus population ; as a market for Japanese goods ; problem of supply of capital needed for development.

PART III. FUTURE. FUTURE OF EAST AND WEST COMPETITION

13. The future of Japanese industrialisation : Factors in Chapters IX to XII making for further expansion of industry ; possible influences retarding the rate of expansion, e. g. rising wages, standards of living, development of the home market, increase of direct services, will industrial development be on general or specialised lines ? Will cheap Japanese products tap new markets inaccessible to high cost western production ?
14. Future Development of China : Chinese retarded industrial growth ; the Chinese temperament and western methods of production ; strength of internal trade, currency ; foreign capital and political insecurity ; will Japan play a major part in the development of Chinese industry ?
15. The Future of British Export Industry : does its future lie in quantitive or qualitative production ? free trade or protection ; reciprocal tariff policy or most favoured nation treatment ; relative self sufficiency or world trade ; influence of world peace and security in deciding these questions.

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16. The Potential Expansion of Markets : the opening up of new markets for cheapened Eastern manufactures ; progressive demand for high class and specialised articles.
17. The Prevention of Conflict : will eastern advantages be gradually neutralized ? proposed solutions and dangers inherent in them ; division by markets or division by products ?

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Research

STANDARDS OF LIVING RESEARCHES IN CHINA

At a meeting held on September 7 the Research Committee of the China Council decided to undertake three studies in the field of standards of living. One of these is to be a socio-economic investigation of selected *tobacco producing regions in China* with special reference to standards of living. This inquiry, which is to be carried out by Mr. Chen Han-seng of the Sun Yat-sen Institute, will attempt to discover how far changes in standards of living have been brought about through the development of a specialized and highly commercialized type of production such as is found in the tobacco producing areas. Because of the concentration of these areas it is expected that the necessary field investigations can be completed in a relatively short time. Work will begin in October and the analysis and reporting of the results will be done in the early part of 1935.

The second project will begin as a socio-economic investigation of a selected *silk producing district of Chekiang Province* with special reference to standards of living. It will be carried out under the direction of Dr. D. K. Lieu of the Institute for Economic and Statistical Research and will thus form a valuable supplement to Mr. Lieu's existing studies of silk reeling and silk weaving in Shanghai and Wusih. The new study, however, will be an investigation of a community rather than an industry and it is expected to throw light on the manner in which standards of living in a Chinese community are affected as a result of a drastic decline in income resulting from the great fall in the world price of silk. An effort will be made to choose a fairly small town in Chekiang Province with its surrounding country districts which depend almost entirely for their likelihood on the

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silk industry and which are practically unaffected by any other forms of modern industrialism. Particular care will be devoted to the selection of the town for study, because the second stage of the research is likely to be more important than the first. As a result of experience gained and the personal contacts established during the first year's work the China Council hopes to be able to undertake a much more ambitious and intensive study of the town selected. If this preliminary work is carefully carried out, it is hoped in fact that the second year's work may be a study somewhat along the lines of the well-known American book, *Middletown*.

The third project is a study of *standards of living and cultural adaptation in South China* with special reference to Chinese returned emigrants in selected districts near Amoy, Swatow and Canton. This will be done under the direction of Professor Ta Chen, Professor of Sociology at the National Tsing Hua University, Peiping, in collaboration with Mr. Bruno Lasker of the American Council. Plans for this investigation have already been drawn up and the two directors are at present in South China arranging for the necessary field investigations. Cooperation has been assured from Lingnan University, Canton, Amoy University and Tsing Hua University. The study is of particular interest, because it falls in the border land between the two fields of research to which the Institute is confining its attention for the next year or so, namely standards of living and cultural relations. It should not only bring to light a great deal of information about the little-studied phenomenon of Chinese emigration from South China, but should reveal at least part of the answer to the question as to whether the new ideas and new ways of living brought back by the returned Chinese emigrants will ultimately have an appreciable effect in raising or changing standards of living in the home communities. The study will also form a necessary supplement to the smaller investigations on standards of living of Chinese and Japanese emigrant groups in other Pacific countries, notably in British Columbia, California, Hawaii, Philippines, Netherlands,—India and British Malaya. Professor Chen expects to visit Singapore,

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Batavia and Manila in order to collect information and possibly also to arrange for further studies to be carried out by local groups interested in or connected with the I. P. R. Contacts have already been made with influential Chinese residents in the South Seas and it is expected that further cooperation will be secured from the Institute groups in Manila and Batavia. It is believed that the information secured will make possible a very interesting comparison with similar material obtained by Dr. Franklin L. Ho in connection with his study of Chinese migration between North China and Manchuria.

A minor piece of work in connection with standards of living researches is the compilation of a bibliography of standards of living studies in Chinese, Japanese and English relating to China. This has been prepared by Dr. L. K. Tao of the former Institute of Research in Peiping and is now being edited for publication.

JAPANESE PROJECTS ON STANDARDS OF LIVING

The Research Committee of the Japanese Council during July completed its plans for participation in the Institute program of research in standards of living. Four projects were authorized for the current year, and the collection of information began in August. Two additional projects will probably be initiated a year hence.

Standards of Living in Competitive Industries

Following the suggestions of the Banff sub-committee on this question, the Council has arranged for sample studies of workers' standards of living in several developing Japanese industries whose products are now subject to severe competition in world markets. For the beginning the Council has selected the rayon, rubber products, pottery, woollen and cotton weaving industries, and has arranged for investigations to be carried out under the direction of Professor Teijiro Uyeda of the Tokyo University of Commerce. One of the objects of this study will be to secure information on conditions of workers not only in

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large factories but also in the small workshops and semi-domestic establishments. The Japanese Council hopes that other National Councils, especially the British, Canadian and American groups will be able to secure similar and reasonably comparable information on these same industries in their own countries.

Standards of Living of Agricultural and Sericultural Workers

Under the direction of Professor Shiroshi Nasu a study will be made of standards of living among farmers and workers engaged in sericulture and silk-reeling. This work will be in many respects an extension of other studies on rural social life which Professor Nasu has conducted for some years past, partly under the I. P. R. auspices. It is important first because of the facts it will reveal concerning the social results of the unparalleled economic depression which now overhangs the silk producing areas of rural Japan, and second because it should test the validity of the opinion widely held in Japan that the great reserve of low-paid agricultural labour sets a basic level of living above which, owing to the relative weakness of trade unionism and other monopolistic influences on the labour supply, it is very difficult for industrial workers' levels of living to rise far. The results should furnish interesting material for comparison for the similar study of a silk producing area which the China Council is undertaking in Chekiang Province.

Standards of Living in Non-competitive Occupations

The third project, to be directed by Mr. K. Inoma of the staff of the Tokyo Municipal Research Institute, calls for sample studies of standards of living in so-called "sheltered" occupations which have their equivalent in other Pacific countries. It has thus been arranged that standard of living studies will be made of several classes of municipal employees, namely school teachers, policemen, tramway workers, and possibly clerical workers. Although the labour costs of such workers obviously enter very little into production costs of articles affected by international trade competition, the standards of living of these

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lower middle class groups probably tend to reflect fairly closely a vague average standard for the nation. In addition to this, the functions and relative social status of these groups are fairly similar in other Pacific countries, so that a certain measure of international comparison should be possible. The present studies should thus supplement the California studies of tramway workers and clerks, and the suggested Canadian studies of railway workers.

Besides these new investigations, the Council has arranged to publish a critical annotated bibliography of standards of living studies in the Japanese language. Part of this work has been completed, but the final editing of the English translation will probably not be ready until early in 1935. About twelve months hence the Council proposes to undertake two more projects on standards of living. One will be an attempt to evaluate the influence of social services and various other non-pecuniary factors on Japanese standards of living. The other will be an inquiry into the distribution of the national income as affecting standards of living.

A Japanese "Middletown" Survey

The Council has been greatly interested in the suggestion made by the Internanional Research Secretary that an intensive sociological study of a typical Japanese town would be a valuable contribution to the I. P. R. research program both in standards of living and in cultural relations. Some aspects of ordinary Japanese family and community organization are so unlike western conditions and so little known abroad, that, without some such detailed study as a background, much of the information revealed in the other Japanese standards of living studies would be either meaningless or definitely misleading to foreign readers. Apart from this, the study would be of considerable value to Japanese scholars, as no investigation of this particular type has been made in Japan. Although the study has not yet been decided on, the Council is making further inquiries into the possibility of securing both a suitable community and a competent director of research.

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The Secretariat has recently received a draft program of research in Australian standards of living to be undertaken by the three branches of the Australian Institute. It is proposed that the appropriate departments of the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane acting in cooperation with the three branches of the Institute shall carry out the following studies :

1. The influence of the extension of social services upon the standard of living in Australia (Mr. Louis Goldberg).
2. The effect of tariff policies upon the standard of living : an amplification of the Tariff Committee Report (Mr. L. L. Mitchell).
3. The Australian consumption standard : (*a*) in relation to commodities per capita, (*b*) in relation to the proportion of income spent (Messrs. G. R. Mountain and J. F. Nimmo).
4. A technical study of the possibilities of international comparison and Australian data thereon (Professor L. F. Giblin).
5. A statistical study of income strata in relation to the standard of living (Professor L. F. Giblin).

In addition it is proposed that the branches cooperatively undertake the following sociological inquiries :

6. Public opinion and the standard of living : a series of papers setting forth representative views (Mr. George Anderson).
7. Standards of living as reflected in standards of diet, clothing, housing set up for public institutions such as hospitals, homes, relief agencies, etc.
8. A study by questionnaire or otherwise on standards of living in one or more particular occupations or regions, or upon family budgets in a selected locality.

It is hoped that most of the studies except items 5 and 8 will be completed during the current year. The other two involving more time and funds will be completed in 1935.

White Settlement in Tropical Australia

Another research project with an important bearing on Australian standards of living has been undertaken by the

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Queensland branch of the Australian Institute with the assistance of a grant from the International Research Committee. This is a study of tropical Australia and the problems of its settlement, with special reference to the question of standards of living. It forms the second part of a larger research program being carried out by the Queensland group, the first part being a cooperative study on "National Planning in the Australian Sugar Industry."

An outline of the settlement study is presented below. It should be pointed out, however, that since this outline was prepared, a number of changes have been made in the project in order to give more emphasis to questions of standards of living. The final report, a book of about 450 pages, is expected to appear in 1935.

PART I. THE INHERITED LEGACY

1. Introduction.
2. Geography and Climate (with Maps).
3. History.
   (*a*) Northern Territory.
   (*b*) The North West.
   (*c*) Queensland.
   (*d*) Summary of populations.
4. Summary of Existing Control.

   Constitutional and Legal provisions—Administration and its problems—Land tenures—Immigration and Industrial law and practice—Transport—Boundaries and their significance—Co-ordination in control.
5. The Problem in Relation to Neighbouring Countries.

   Populations—Standards of living—Relative natural resources—Distance—Transport—Historical and current—Effects of restriction on immigration, etc.

PART II. THE HUMAN ELEMENT

6. The Aboriginals.

   Numbers historically and their Distribution—Characteristics, variations, types and history—The impact of the white man, and of other coloured races—Disturbance of the natural economic life—Missions—Employment—Social conditions generally—Deterioration—Protection Policy; intentions and effectiveness—Summary of the problem in each area.

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7. The White Man and His Family.

Conditions as they exist in the different areas—Station life—Mission life—Town life—Family life generally—Children—Prospects of a native white population doing its own work.

8. Health and Physical Welfare.

Australian tropical conditions as affecting health—Special vulnerabilities to disease and deterioration—Experience in the different areas—Adequacy of the data—Requisites for a healthy white population, and for its permanent establishment—Differences from normal conditions and habits in the rest of Australia.

9. Racial Admixture and Segregation.

Coloured races from abroad: types, aptitudes, behaviour—Chief sources for coloured immigrants—Potential settlement as peasant types; as plantation or pastoral labourers.

The problem of segregation for aboriginals, and for other coloured races—Effects of admixture on aboriginals, and on the white population.

10. A White Tropical Australia and its Alternatives.

The above evidence discussed—White Australia with parts having a mixed population—Problems of segregating those parts. The political problems involved, i.e., of discrimination as to rights of movement—The economic problems, as introduction to the next part.

PART III. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

11. Production as Experienced.

Chiefly statistical, but with necessary explanations and notes on the significance of particular products (e.g., subsidized products) and their trends.

12. Natural Resources and Development.

In districts and the whole—Mining, Pastoral, Agricultural, Transport—The known facts distinguished from conjecture—The probable degrees of marginal resources—Costs of necessary and alternative transport, etc., for probable requirements, and different degrees thereof.

13. Causes Restraining Expansion.

Natural and Governmental distinguished: both relative to opportunities elsewhere.

14. Prospects of Expansion under Normal Tropical Conditions.

Definition of normal tropical conditions, e.g., Java, Malaya, Africa, America—Relative natural conditions, and labour available—Requirements for imported labour and such conditions elsewhere—Possible objects of production under these conditions.

15. Prospects of Expansion under Australian Conditions.

Effects of restraints, restrictions: costs in excess of those discussed above, estimated as closely as possible.

How much marginal land kept out of production because of them?

How much production, and of what kinds?

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16. Responsibility and Vulnerability.

Differences between (14) and (15)—Responsibility for keeping resources out of use—Vulnerability, both as economically attractive for attacks and as strategically so—Reasons for attempting possession—Defence required. (Maps)

17. Subsidised Settlement.

One way of meeting responsibility is to subsidise settlement—To what extent?—Sugar as example—What production? Mining? Pastoral? Agriculture?—Transport and administration—Relief from taxation—States and Commonwealth.

18. The Chartered Company Idea.

Proposals—Principles—Conditions—Areas—Risks (a) to the Company of concessions not being maintained, (b) of the Commonwealth taking over losses.

19. Administration and Law.

Map of natural areas—Problems of existing divisions—Land tenures, etc.—Particular law and policy, etc.

20. Summary of Conclusions.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STUDIES IN STANDARDS OF LIVING

The Netherlands-India research committee already mentioned in this bulletin has announced its plan for participating in the international research program on standards of living. Since all the committee members are already occupied with government duties, the work will be on a modest scale to begin with. It will consist in the study and interpretation of information already collected, and no new field investigations will be undertaken. The studies will deal with the following points :

(1) the influence of standards of living in Java on international trade competition, with special reference to industrial workers in cigarette, textile and automobile factories, and labourers on rubber and sugar plantations ;
(2) standards of living as affected by the development of foreign trade ;
(3) standards of living as influenced by the development of government and other social services or other non-pecuniary factors.

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The Canadian research secretary has informed the Secretariat that the first study in the Canadian Institute research program on standards of living will be published shortly. It will be a monograph on " Standards of Living in the Canadian Clothing Industry " and will form one of a series of reports on representative industries, to be produced by a committee under the direction of Professor Harold Innis of the University of Toronto.

BRITISH STUDY OF THE CONCEPT OF STANDARDS OF LIVING IN ECONOMIC THEORY

This theoretical study is to be produced by Professor T. E. Gregory, of the London School of Economics as the principal British Contribution to the international research program, 1934-1935. The following is a preliminary outline of the contents of the report :

1. The concept of the standard of living.
2. The standard of living and the efficiency of labour.
3. Living standards and the theory of international trade.
   (*a*) The classical doctrine—1800-1850. Evolutions of doctrine.
   (*b*) The pre-classical doctrine—18th Century.
   (*c*) Modern controversies—Great Britain—Japan.

Professor Gregory has added to this outline the following explanatory note :

> " The work I propose to do is based on the following ideas. Firstly, there is my considerable difficulty in finding out just what is meant by the standard of life. The statisticians can give us some idea of the components of the standard, but the whole question—what determines the standard and what effect has the standard on production ?—has not really been cleared up. The whole of the Japanese discussion, for instance, assumes that standards do not change as production goes up—an obvious fallacy. On the other hand, there has for long been the view that ' rising wages, shorter hours' pay for themselves—which obviously involves precisely the opposite assumptions.

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" My object in the first part of the study would be to clear up these intellectual muddles. But, from the standpoint of the I.P.R., the important matter is the linking up of general considerations with the specific problems of international competition.

" Now, the Free-trade school developed a theory of international trade which made standards of life more or less *irrelevant* or rather which worked in the direction of saying that because wages were a more important element of cost in less developed than in more developed countries, the latter were advantaged. I do not say this view is right : but there is no systematic survey of the literature—any more than there is of the seventeenth and eighteenth century literature which said the opposite and is saying very much what we are saying now. I think also that the use of the standard of life argument in the tariff conflicts of the late nineteenth century ought to be looked into. The point is to get *not* a direct answer to the problems of international competition to-day, but a picture of the position of economic theory on these matters from time to time."

AMERICAN PROJECTS IN THE STANDARDS OF LIVING PROGRAM

California Studies

Two of the studies initiated by the American Council are designed definitely to facilitate international comparisons. Both of them are directed by the Heller Research Committee in the Department of Economics of the University of California, which has many years of experience in this field of inquiry. The first of them relates to the family budgets of two classes of workers whose functions in different countries are similar : street car conductors and clerical workers. About one hundred families of each category are cooperating with the investigators in estimating their expenditures for a whole year on the basis of actual records for a shorter period. With the statistical facts about consumption, other data are given concerning social status and modes of living which will permit to correlate divergences in expenditures with different " standards " of living in a large sense. A more detailed study of the food consumption for the families of clerical workers also is attempted by the Committee as a separate project.

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The second study of the Heller Committee relates to a relatively small but representative number of Chinese families in San Francisco. Reliable data about Chinese residents in continental United States are rare because unfavorable experiences of the group in the past have made its members exceptionally reluctant to reveal intimate information concerning their personal and social life. The present study is being made by a social worker of exceptional experience and friendly relations with this group who is using a schedule similar to that employed in the other studies of the Heller Committee, with such additional descriptive data as will help to indicate essential differences, not only in actual habits of consumption but also in value judgments concerning different needs. It is hoped that this study may also produce clues for a suitable method of comparing standards of living of Orientals in occidental countries and in their home communities.

Projects in Hawaii

The Hawaii Group of the American Council has in hand two studies of standards of living which, although their findings will present the familiar difficulties in the way of international comparisons, will permit of interesting comparisons for different immigrant groups within the territory itself. The first, almost completed, is a study of about 100 Filipino families whose heads are engaged in unskilled employments on a sugar plantation. The second, using the same schedule of inquiry including an intimate day-to-day record of family expenditures over a four-week period—relates to Japanese residents in Hawaii and is divided into three parts, covering respectively the family budgets of 75 workers on a sugar plantation, those of about 100 urban workers in Honolulu, and those of about 50 farmers.

While the sample is, of course, too small, to permit of valid generalizations, it will be sufficiently definite and reliable to permit of a number of tentative comparisons. For example, many of the Japanese families come from the same part of Japan ; and it may be possible to secure comparable data for members of the same class and neighborhood from which they

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came. The Filipino study is directed by an experienced home economist, with the assistance of a Filipino nurse ; the Japanese study by a Japanese graduate student of sociology under the guidance of Professors Adams and Lind. In both cases, the statiscal part of the inquiry will be amplified by many social data and by supplementary inquiries designed to reveal the attitudes toward the old and the new mode of living of these families. The Japanese study gains in significance also by being part of a larger project of inquiry into the " Westernization of the Japanese Family in Hawaii," suggested and supervised by Professor E. B. Reuter, of the University of Iowa, and based in part on a collection of life-history documents with special reference to standards of living.

Standards of Living Reflected in Vital Statistics

The American Council, at the suggestion of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg and Dr. Royal N. Chapman, is further exploring the possibility of working out methods for studying the results of differences in levels of living as they appear in vital statistics. Despite the lack of reliable data in several of the Pacific countries, they hope that a beginning might be made in tracing differences in infant mortality and the incidence of certain diseases and major causes of death, or life expectancy ; and to ascertain the extent to which they result from differences of the degree to which wages and perquisites, and public provisions for welfare, enable the lower income groups in the various countries to satisfy normal human needs. Further suggestions on this subject are especially invited from other National Councils.

Racial Differences in Basal Metabolism

One question which is frequently suggested in connection with comparative studies of living relates to differences in the normal food requirements of different racial or national groups. At the request of the American Council, the Nutrition Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, under the direction of Dr. F. G. Benedict, an outstanding authority on this subject, has prepared a comprehensive bibliography, indicating

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that a large amount of work on this subject has already been done on this subject in the Pacific area. A more selective, annotated bibliography has been prepared by Mr. G. W. Lasker, for the American Council. Professor Carey D. Miller, of the University of Hawaii, formerly associated with Dr. Benedict, is engaged in a series of comparative tests of racial basal metabolism on about 265 subjects, including Caucasians, Japanese, Chinese, and part-Hawaiians, the results of which will be available in 1935.

Bibliography of Standard of Living Studies

Financial assistance has been given by the International Research Committee and the Social Science Research Council for the publication of a world bibliography of standard of living studies. The work carried out by Dr. Carl Zimmerman of Harvard University and Dr. Faith Williams, of the Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, is to be published shortly by the Bureau. The bibliography will contain full critical and descriptive notes on each title listed and will cover practically all studies in European languages.(1)

Labour Costs in the American Rayon Industry

It is expected that the American Council will shortly make available the report of an investigation of labour costs in the American rayon industry. This is a detailed statistical analysis of wage payments and other labour costs in relation to total costs of production and to the international competitive position of the American rayon industry. The project, carried out by Mr. Grover Clark for the Council, is to be regarded as a preliminary study of the extent to which standards of living and labour costs in representative international industries are a real factor in world trade competition. It is expected that this study will be paralleled by similar projects in other national councils, notably Japan and Canada.

(1) It may be noted that separate annotated bibliographies of standard of living studies in the Chinese and Japanese languages are in process of preparation by the two National Councils.

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At the request of the international research committee, the Statistical Section of the International Labour Office has agreed to co-operate in the standards of living studies by contributing technical studies on the problem of making international comparisons of standards of living in the Pacific area. To serve as preliminary guide to the directors of the various national projects, the office recently prepared for the Secretariat two memoranda on methods of inquiry into standards of living which have been mimeographed and distributed to all National Councils. One of these dealt with family budget investigations, the other with wages and other factors in the remuneration of labour. In the meantime the office is proceeding with a more comprehensive report on the whole problem of international comparisons.

THE LAND UTILIZATION RESEARCH PROJECTS

China

Many of the land utilization studies authorized during the past four or five years are now nearing completion and publication. The largest of these, the study of land utilization, population and food consumption in China, carried out by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the University of Nanking under the direction of Professor J. Lossing Buck is now completed as regards field work. A comprehensive report is to be published in China early in 1935. It will appear probably in three volumes: a general interpretation, a collection of maps and diagrams and a volume of detailed statistics. Each volume will deal with the three topics of land, food and population. The research work has been remarkably comprehensive, for the field studies cover no less than 23 provinces, 167 hsiens (counties), 285 localities and 61,000 individual farm families. Schedules to the number of 17,000 on general farming conditions have been collected; on population and farming, 15,000; on population (in addition to the families studied

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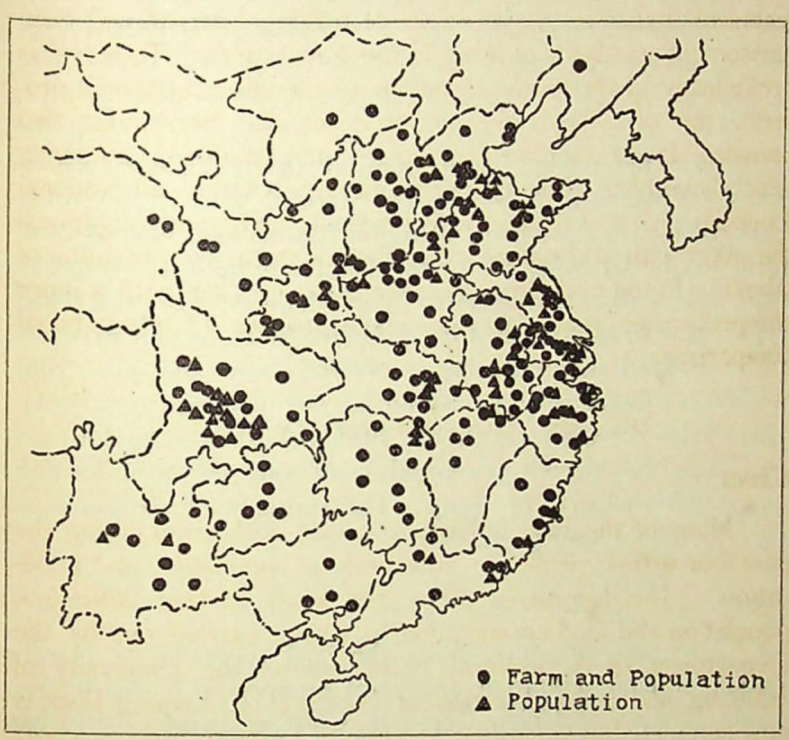
for farming conditions), 25,000; on vital statistics, nearly 19,000; on farm practice, 3,000; and on food consumption about 3,000. Many foreign agricultural specialists have participated from time to time in the study, and several other research institutions besides the Institute have given assistance.



[*Localities where field investigations have been made for the research project on land utilization in China.*]

Thus the food consumption research was made possible by the assistance of the Social Science Research Council and the Food Research Institute in the United States; much of the population research was financed by the Scripps Foundation for Population Research, of Miami University, Ohio and the Milbank Foundation, New York. For an important part of the work on soils, assistance was provided by the China Foundation and the

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Geological Survey of China. In addition to a vast amount of statistical information on farming, population and food consumption for the period 1929-1934, the report will contain valuable new materials on changes which have taken place in China's agricultural conditions (especially prices) over the past ten years, and in some cases, over the past twenty years.

Japan

Since the publication in 1929 of the preliminary report, *Land Utilization in Japan* by Dr. Shiroshi Nasu of the Tokyo Imperial University, a great deal of field work and analysis of returns has been carried out by the director of the project and his staff. The earlier arrangement by which the revised preliminary report was to be published in the United States is now expected to be changed in order that an entirely new and more comprehensive book may be issued in Japan during 1935. One part of this research has already been published in Japanese, a 300 page book on agricultural conditions on farms mainly engaged in mulberry growing. The contents of the book are described on a later page.

Korea

A manuscript representing the final report of an investigation of land utilization and rural economy in Korea by Mr. Hoon K. Lee of Union Christian College, Pyeng Yang, has been submitted to the International Research Chairman and the Research Secretary for editing. It is expected that this will be published in Japan as a book of about 300 pages early in 1935.

New Zealand

The research project on land utilization in New Zealand authorized at the Kyoto Conference in 1929 and carried out under the direction of Professor H. Belshaw of Auckland University College has been completed, and a report is being

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prepared for publication. The book will probably be published about the end of 1934 by the Melbourne University Press.

Australia

The project on land utilization in Australia was authorized at the Shanghai Conference in 1931. The organization of the work was entrusted to the Victorian group of the Australian Institute and a committee presided over by Sir Harrison Moore appointed Professor S. M. Wadham, Dr. F. R. E. Mauldon and Dr. G. L. Wood of the University of Melbourne as directors of the study. The method of attack which was finally decided upon followed the precedent set by similar studies for other countries. Recognised experts in the different aspects of land utilization were asked to make contributions upon specific problems. These contributions will be co-ordinated and presented as an integrated study of the land problem in Australia. An outline of the study as now planned is given below. A considerable amount of investigation has already been completed, and it is expected that the final report will be published late in 1935.

PART I. THE LAND PROBLEM IN AUSTRALIA

Chapter 1. The Controls of Topography and Climate.
2. Inter-dependence of Climate, Soil and Vegetation.
3. Clearing Problems.
4. Habitability.
5. Water Supply and Irrigation.
6. Pests.
7. Transport and Marketing Problems.
8. Mechanical Development.
9. Co-ordination of Policy.

PART II. THE HISTORICAL COURSE OF SETTLEMENT

10. Geographical and Historical Survey of Progress of Various Stages of Settlement.
11. Statistical Survey of Progress of Primary Industries.
12. Economic and Technical Controls.
13. Prices and Land Values.
14. Australian Ideology in Relation to Settlement.
15. Summary—Aids and Resistances to Development.

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16. Wheat.
17. Wool.
18. Dairying.
19. Meat.
20. Fresh Fruit.
21. Dried Fruits.
22. Sugar.
23. Products for the Domestic Market.
24. Possibility of Alternative Production or Diversification.

The Pacific Science Association's Program

Institute research workers on land utilization may be interested to know that the Fifth Pacific Science Congress held in Canada during 1933 appointed a standing committee to draw up a program of research on land utilization in the Pacific area. The chairman of this committee is Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, now Vice-Director of the Soil Erosion Service in the United States Department of the Interior, Washington, and formerly engaged in forestry studies at the University of Nanking. The tentative program which he prepared last May for the committee's final approval covers a wide range of studies in land classification and land utilization. Later this year reports are to be submitted outlining the specific projects to be carried out by each national committee of the Congress. In these studies care will of course be taken to avoid duplication of work already undertaken by other institutions such as the I. P. R. Extracts from Dr. Lowdermilk's outline are given below :

LAND CLASSIFICATION

The committee should address itself more particularly to the aspects subject to scientific inquiry of general interest. The factors of geographical environment subject to little or slow changes would, for example, be the object of investigation in land classification rather than the more changeable and transitory factors of economic and social aspects of land use. The classification should be based, therefore, upon the relatively constant factors, and would for that reason become of permanent value. The following factors are proposed for a basis of

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classification :

(a) Physiographic provinces, and Topography. A map and descriptions will form the basis, the amplification under this heading.

(b) Climatic Zones, or Types. Meteorological factors will serve as the distinguishing characteristics, including studies on climatic cycles and climatic shifts.

(c) Ecological provinces and zones, including natural vegetative types and zoological life zones. In long cultivated regions natural vegetation has been much disturbed, or completely removed. But in so far as possible the original vegetative zones and types should be indicated as responses to climate. Relict vegetation (temple forests in China) will serve as indices of natural types.

(d) Denudation and erosion, where norms of geologic processes may be designated as bases for measurement of acceleration of erosion under utilization.

(e) Soil Classification. This field is to be covered by the Standing Committee on Soil Survey and Classification. Quoting from Dr. Tory, President of the Fifth Pacific Science Congress, this committee " should deal with the purely scientific aspects of soil analysis and classification of soils on the basis of their physical and chemical characteristics. This Committee might also study methods of analysis in use with a view to the standardization and simplification of the methods so as to insure comparability of results obtained in all countries. Using this survey of the physical and chemical analysis of soils, maps could be made showing the classification of soils on this basis of countries bordering on the Pacific."

LAND UTILIZATION

It is proposed that the activities of the Committee under the heading of land utilization be confined chiefly to investigations, descriptions and inventories of past use of land and present results of such use in soil formational processes, in accelerated erosion, in hydrology, and in local climate. Such inquiries would serve as a diagnosis of the results of past and present land use, being to that extent a phase of geography. Specific subjects will include :

(a) Land margins—a measure of marginality of use.
(b) Climatic risks.
(c) Fertility risks.

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(d) Soil wastage risks, as by soil erosion.
(e) Exploitation of grass lands.
(f) Exploitation of forest lands.
(g) Exploitation of farm lands.
(h) Land abandonment.
(i) Critical areas.

CHINESE RESEARCH WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Reproduced below is a list of the major investigations at present being conducted on agricultural and industrial problems in China. It is based on one originally compiled by Dr. D. K. Lieu of the China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, Shanghai, for the League of Nations technical adviser in China, and printed in the volume of Annexes to the "Report to the Council of the League of Nations of its Technical Delegate on his Mission in China from Date of Appointment until April 1, 1934" (p. 293). It is believed that the list will be of interest both to I. P. R. members and to other research institutions in other Pacific countries, especially as a good many of the projects mentioned have been part of the I. P. R. international research program. Such projects are indicated below by an asterisk.

AGRICULTURAL STUDIES

* 1. *Land Utilization, Population and Food Consumption*—Professor J. Lossing Buck, University of Nanking.
2. *Crop Forecasting*—(a) Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan; (b) Directorate of Statistics, National Government; (c) University of Nanking; (d) Central Agricultural Laboratory.
3. *Systems of Land Tenure*—(a) Government Bureau of Economic Information; (b) Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan; (c) Sun Yat-sen Institute; (d) Professor J. Loosing Buck, University of Nanking.
* 4. *Chinese Settlement in Manchuria*—Dr. Franklin L. Ho, Nankai Institute of Economics, Tientsin.
5. *Marketing of Cotton in Hopei Province*—Professor J. B. Taylor, Nankai Institute of Economics, Tientsin.
* 6. *Rural Industries*—(a) Government Bureau of Economic Information, (b) Nankai University, Tientsin.
7. *Rural Economy in Paoting, Hopei and Wusih, Kiangsu*—Academia Sinica.

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8. *Sample Agricultural Census of Chuyung*—Government Bureau of National Resources.
9. *Transportation and Marketing of Agricultural Products*—Government Bureau of National Resources.
10. *General Survey of Honan, Shensi, Kiangsu and Chekiang*—Administrative Yuan.
11. *General Agricultural Statistics*—(a) Former Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, (b) Bureau of Statistics, Legislative Yuan, (c) Directorate of Statistics, National Government.
12. *Technical Studies on Cotton Growing and Cotton Cooperatives*—University of Nanking in Cooperation with the National Economic Council.
13. *Rural Conditions near the Communist Regions in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Hunan and Anhwei*—Sun Yat-sen Institute.
14. *Effects of Industrialization on Rural Economy*—China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research.
15. *Agricultural Labour*—Sun Yat-sen Institute.
16. *Rural Credits*—(a) China International Famine Relief Commission, (b) Kiangsu Agricultural Bank, (c) Government Bureau of National Resources.
17. *General Studies in Rural Problems at Tinghsien*—Mass Education Movement.
18. *Rural Education in Shantung*—Shantung Provincial College of Rural Research.
19. *Rural Education in Wusih*—Kiangsu Provincial College of Education.
* 20. *District Government in North China*—C. M. Chang, Nankai Institute of Economics.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

* 1. *Industrialization of Tientsin*—Dr. H. D. Fong, Nankai Institute of Economics.
* 2. *Handicraft and Household Industries of Kaoyang*—Nankai Institute of Economics.
3. *General Studies of Handicraft and Household Industries in 16 Provinces (Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Fukien, Hupeh, Hunan, Kwangtung, Szechuen, Liaoning, Chahar, Suiyuan)*—Bureau of Economic Information.
4. *Labour Conditions in 34 Cities*—Ministry of Industries and Commerce.

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5. *Labour Conditions at Tangku*—Institute of Social Research, Peiping.
6. *Trade Guilds of Peiping*—Professor J. S. Burgess.
7. *Labour Disputes in Shanghai*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.
8. *Shanghai Industries in 1929*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.
9. *Handicraft Industries in Shanghai*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.
* 10. *Shanghai Industrialization in 1931 and 1933*—Dr. D. K. Lieu, China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research.
11. *Labour Strikes*—Professor Ta Chen, Tsing Hua University.
12. *Labour Legislation*—Professor Ta Chen, Tsing Hua University.
13. *Industrial Survey of 14 Provinces and 100 Cities*—China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research.
14. *Handicraft Industries in Nantung, Nanhwei, Chuyung and Liyang*—Government Bureau of National Resources.
15. *Cotton Mills in Shanghai, Tientsin, Wuhu, Wusih, Nantung, etc.*—Institute of Social Research, Peiping.
16. *Flour Mills in Tientsin*—Institute of Social Research, Peiping.
17. *Family Budgets of Peiping Labourers*—S. Gamble.
18. *Family Budgets of Shanghai Labourers*—Institute of Social Research, Peiping.
19. *Cost of Living Index Numbers of Shanghai*—National Tariff Commission, Shanghai.
20. *Cost of Living Index Numbers of Tientsin*—Nankai Institute of Economics.
21. *Cost of Living Index Numbers of Peiping*—Institute of Social Research, Peiping.
22. *Small Scale Industries in Hopei, Shantung, and Shansi*—North China Industrial Union.
23. *Paper-making Industry in Chekiang*—Chekiang Economic Investigation Office of the National Reconstruction Commission.
24. *General Survey of Industries in Chekiang and Kiangsu*—Bureau of Foreign Trade.
25 *An Eight Item Census of Shanghai Factories*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.
26. *Cost of Living Index Numbers for Shanghai Labourers, 1926–1931*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.
27 *Wages and Working Hours in Shanghai, 1929*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.
28. *Strikes in Shanghai, 1928, 1929 and 1930*—Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs.

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29. *Investigation of Cotton Mills in Shanghai, 1933*—Joint Saving Society.
30. *Detailed Investigation of Cotton Mills, 1934*—Cotton Control Commission.
31. *Canton Wage Index*—Canton Statistical Bureau.

Readers who are interested in the economic and social problems of rural China will find it well worth while to consult the Report and Annexes from which this list is taken. In addition to the account of the work done and planned by the National Economic Council of China and the program of technical cooperation with the League, the Annexes give the reports of many important new investigations, including a survey of various districts in Kiangsi Province; a study of the economic and financial situation of Chekiang Province by Dr. Franklin L. Ho and Dr. H. D. Fong; a study of agricultural reform and agricultural development in China, by Professor C. Dragoni; an inquiry into the reorganization of Chinese sericulture in the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Shantung, by Signor Benito Mari; and reports from the National Health Administration. The two volumes may be secured either from the National Economic Council, Nanking, or from the League of Nations.

OTHER I. P. R. RESEARCH PROJECTS

The New South Wales branch of the Australian Institute has for some time been engaged on a cooperative research project dealing with "Trade Relations and Diplomatic Relations between Australia and the Far East." Various sections of the report are being prepared by members of the faculty of the University of Sydney. In the first part of the book there will be a general survey by Professor Stephen Roberts, an essay on cultural relations by Professor A. L. Sadler and others, a report on diplomatic relations, and a study of migration between Australia, the Far East and the Western Pacific islands by Miss M. Hentze. Part II dealing with economic questions will contain a study by Dr. Roland Wilson on the history of trade relationships in the Western Pacific with special reference to the operation of Australian and other tariff policies. Following

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this there will be more detailed chapters on the development of Australian trade with Netherlands India and Malaya (by Mr. H. Crawford), with China, North Borneo and the Philippines (by Mr. H. D. Black), and with Japan (by Dr. E. R. Walker).

Announcement has been made that Mrs. N. M. Windett, author of the recent book *Australia as Producer and Trader* issued under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the I. P. R. has been awarded a grant from the Leverhulme Research Fellowship Committee in London to enable her to complete her research on the trade of the British Pacific Dominions, for a period of eighteen months beginning in September, 1934. This research project was begun in 1930 by a grant from the I. P. R. and was carried out under the direction of Professor J. Coatman of the London School of Economics with additional assistance from the School. The book on Australia is to be followed by further reports on Canada and New Zealand.

An arrangement has been made whereby Dr. K. A. Wittfogel will visit China for several months in the near future under the auspices of the China Council and the Secretariat of the I. P. R. in order to complete a study of the economic and social history of China. Dr. Wittfogel is a well-known German student of modern China, and is perhaps best known by his comprehensive book *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Chinas* published in 1931. He has, however, written other books on China, including a biography of Sun Yat-sen, as well as numerous articles. His forthcoming study is designed to form Part II of his last book, and should provide valuable information of Chinese economic and social development.

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Publications

FORTHCOMING INSTITUTE BOOKS

Arrangements have been made for a Japanese translation of Professor R. H. Tawney's book *Land and Labour in China* which is the revised and enlarged version of the earlier *Memorandum on Agriculture and Industry in China* written for the 1931 conference of the Institute. The translation is to be done by Mr. Samitaro Uramatsu, secretary of the Japanese Council, and the book will be published by the Council probably sometime early next year. * * * * Plans are now also being made for an English edition of Mr. Lowe Chuan-hua's book *Facing Labour Issues in China* which was presented by the China Council as a data paper at the Banff conference. According to the present plans, the London edition will be published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin toward the end of the year. * * * * The Secretariat has decided to publish about December a revised and greatly enlarged version of the Banff data paper *Trade and Tariffs of Certain Pacific Countries* by Mr. Philip G. Wright. The new book which is to be printed in Tokyo under the title of *Trade and Trade Barriers in the Pacific* will contain additional and revised tables and graphs as well as new chapters prepared by members of the Netherlands, British and French groups on the trade and tariffs of Netherlands-India, British Malaya, Hongkong and French Indo-China. The Secretariat hopes to arrange for an English edition to be issued by a London publishing house. * * * * Another product of the Banff conference is a collected volume of fourteen essays, *Commodity Control in the Pacific Area,* to be published for the Secretariat by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin in England and later by the Stanford University Press in the United States. About half of the book will consist of revisions of Banff data

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papers on commodity control schemes ; the remainder are new studies, including a comprehensive and authoritative survey of the American Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as well as essays on recent commodity control schemes in Australia and Netherlands India, on the Canadian Wheat Pool, the Japanese Silk Control and the international control schemes for rubber and tin.

Under the joint auspices of the I. P. R. and the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, a new study on population is to appear shortly. The book *Population Theories and Their Application with Special Reference to Japan* is by Mr. E. F. Penrose on the staff of the Food Research Institute and author of an earlier I. P. R. book *Food Supply and Raw Materials in Japan* published by the University of Chicago Press after the 1929 conference. * * * * The Stanford University Press is, at present bringing out the American edition of two I. P. R. books on dependencies and native peoples in the Pacific, namely *Modern Samoa* by Felix M. Keesing and *Taming Philippine Headhunters* by Felix M. Keesing and Marie Keesing.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

The Proceedings of the Banff conference, *Problems of the Pacific 1933* edited by Mr. Bruno Lasker and Mr. W. L. Holland were published last June in London by the Oxford University Press. The retail price is 21s., but a limited number of copies are available at a specially reduced price of 15s. 9d. to members of the Royal Institute and of other national groups. The American edition of the book is published by the University of Chicago Press at a retail price of five dollars. Orders for both editions may be placed either with the Secretariat or with National Council offices. The Netherlands Council has announced its decision to present 25 copies of the volume to the newly formed Pacific Institute in Amsterdam. The Chinese and Japanese Councils are planning to issue similar volumes of Proceedings in Chinese and Japanese based largely on this book.

All reports indicate that the recently published *Economic*

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Handbook of Pacific Area, edited by Mr. F. V. Field of the American Council staff, has had an enthusiastic reception in many quarters. Sales have been good not only in the United States, but in China, Japan and Europe. The Secretariat has arranged for some two hundred copies to be distributed among National Councils at a reduced price, since the book will be one of the principal pieces of documentation for the next Institute conference. The ordinary retail price is five dollars and orders may be placed with the Secretariat or with national offices.

Compiled on a truly international basis through the cooperation of almost all the National Councils, the book has already been widely accepted as a primary reference work for all students of Pacific problems. It is a substantial and comprehensive volume covering, in text and statistical tables, the primary data of land, food, population, transport, finance, investments and trade in each of the countries represented in the Institute. Particularly valuable is the section on the production and consumption of important staple commodities in Pacific countries.

The publishers of the *Economic Handbook*, Messrs. Doubleday Doran, New York, also brought out another major publication of the American Council in the symposium *Empire in the East*. This book, edited by Mr. Joseph Barnes and issued in March, was a series of essays by ten members of the Council, written mainly for fairly popular reading in an attempt to state the various issues, economic, political and cultural, involved in the present relations of the United States with the Far East. The book achieved a considerable success, securing a recommendation of the Book of the Month Club and very favourable reviews. The contributors were Owen Lattimore, John E. Orchard, Joseph Barnes, Grover Clark, Frederick V. Field, H. Foster Bain, Carl L. Alsberg, Tyler Dennet, Pearl Buck and Nathaniel Peffer.

BANFF DATA PAPERS IN BRITISH LIBRARIES

Following the excellent example set by the American Council in arranging for complete sets of the I. P. R. Conference

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data papers to be distributed to several key libraries of the United States, the British group has secured the distribution of the Banff Conference documents to seven important British libraries. The Librarian of the Royal Institute reports that complete sets of the Banff papers are being procured by the British Museum Library, the National Library of Wales, Trinity College Library, Dublin, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the Cambridge University Library, and the National Library of Scotland. Twenty-four selected Banff papers have also been taken by the Manchester University Library.

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY AND ITS PROBLEMS

The following outline indicates the contents of the Canadian Institute's forthcoming book *The Canadian Economy and its Problems*, which is to appear this month.

Foreword .....Hon. Vincent Massey

PART I. THE CANADIAN ECONOMY AND THE DEPRESSION

Chapter 1. Introduction — H. A. Innis.

2. Problems of Income
   - The Wheat Problem and the World Wheat Agreement — W. M. Drummond
   - The Mining Industry and the Depression — E. S. Moore
   - The Newsprint Industry — C. P. Fell

3. Problems of Expenditure
   - Public debt:
     - Outline of the Position of Public Finance — D. C. MacGregor
     - Government Debts — S. A. Cudmore
   - Transportation:
     - Railway Debt — C. P. Fell
     - Railway Rates — D. W. Buchanan
     - Canadian Lake Shipping — F. H. Brown

4. Profit and Loss
   - The Depression in Rural Saskatchewan — G. E. Britnell
   - Workers During the Depression — A. S. Whiteley
   - The Maritime Provinces — S. A. Saunders

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5. Problems of Adjustment
The Theory of Cost in an Economy Based on the Production of Staples ; Canada and Wheat — V. W. Bladen
The Business Cycle and the Problem of Economic Policy — F. W. Burton
Notes on Rigidities :
Labour and Overhead Costs — S. A. Saunders
Combined Investigation Act — K. W. Taylor
Politics — F. H. Underhill
Tariff — H. H. Kemp
Constitution — A. Brady
Canadian Monetary Policy — A. F. W. Plumptre
Discussion by H. C. Goldenberg, H. R. Kemp, K. W. Taylor, Grant Suttie, Herbert, D. C. MacGregor.
6. Report of the Rapporteur — K. W. Taylor

PART II. CENTRAL BANKING IN CANADA

Introduction .....J. M. Macdonnell
Chapter 7. Central Banking Machinery and Monetary Policy—A. F. W. Plumptre. Discussion by F. C. Biggar.
8. The Control of Investment and the Proposals for Public Works—H. R. Jackman. Discussion by H. J. Coon, D. R. Michener, A. G. Walwyn, D. C. MacGregor, J. M. Macdonnell, Harold Fry.
9. Importation of Capital into Canada—the Effects and the Possibilities of its Control—J. Courtland Elliott. Discussion by Harold Fry, J. M. Macdonnell, H. J. Coon, D. C. MacGregor, T. F. B. Walker, A. G. Walwyn, A. F. W. Plumptre, H. P. van Gelder.
10. Control of Foreign Exchange Rates—H. D. Scott. Discussion by W. Hastie, T. F. B. Walker, A. F. W. Plumptre, G. E. Jackson, H. J. Coon, D. R. Michener, D. C. MacGregor, A. G. Walwyn, E. W. Smart, Harold Fry.
11. Central Banking Reserves—J. Douglas Gibson. Discussion by W. T. G. Hackett, D. C. MacGregor, H. J. Coon, J. C. Elliott, J. M. Macdonnell, A. F. W. Plumptre.
12. The World in which our Central Bank Will Work—Gilbert E. Jackson. Discussion by H. J. McLaughlin, A. F. W. Plumptre, D. C. MacGregor, C. W. Stollery, J. M. Macdonnell, W. T. G. Hackett, D. R. Michener.

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Land Utilization in Japan: Mulberry Farming, by Shiroshi Nasu, Iwanami Press, Tokyo, 1934, 291 pp.

This report is a continuation of Dr. Nasu's earlier book in English on land utilization in Japan. It opens with a detailed historical analysis of the development of sericulture in Japan, tracing the production of cocoons and relating this to changes in the absolute and relative area of land devoted to mulberry growing. This is followed by an inquiry into the inter-relations of mulberry with other crops, as a result of which the author by means of an elaborate mathematical analysis establishes a general principle of crop alternation or crop substitution. This principle is expressed statistically as an "equilibrium line of profit." The second part of the book is an attempt to apply and verify this general theory by more detailed study of the changes in the production and area statistics according to districts, special attention being paid to the influence of local geographical or social conditions. Chapter III takes up the peculiar problems arising from the areas where mulberry and rice farming are combined. The appendix to this chapter on the population-maintaining capacity of mulberry regions is of considerable interest and should attract the attention of students of population theory. The last chapter gives the results of a special inquiry into the effects of the economic crisis on mulberry farming in Japan, based on a survey of conditions in sericultural villages of 240 districts. In addition there is an appendix reporting on an intensive survey of sericulture carried out by Dr. Nasu in Gumma Prefecture which has long been a typical and leading silk region of Japan. The whole book should be of particular value in Japan at this time, when the tragic plight of the sericulturists and the silk reelers has assumed the proportions of a national emergency.

Economic and Social Conditions of Japanese Fishing Villages, Research Bureau of Agricultural Politics, Department of Agriculture, Imperial University, Tokyo, 1933, 248 pp.

Economic Conditions of Farm Villages in Japan, Research Bureau of Agricultural Politics, Department of Agriculture, Imperial University, Tokyo, 1933, 92 pp.

Both of these books are the product of researches done under the direction of Dr. Shiroshi Nasu and form part of a very large survey of changing rural social life in Japan carried out with the assistance of a grant from I. P. R. research funds. Each volume presents an unusually

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detailed picture of economic organization and conditions of living in rural Japan. The study of fishing villages is something of a pioneer research in Japan, and brings to light some valuable information on an important group of workers. House-to-house personal investigations were made by graduate students of the Imperial University, Tokyo, in three types of fishing villages: one in Shizuoka Prefecture in east central Japan where deep-sea fishing prevails; one in Yamagata Prefecture facing the Japan Sea where coastal fishing is carried on; and the third in Aichi Prefecture, near Nagoya where the villagers carry on both farming and fishing. The second book gives the results of a similar investigation covering 18 farming villages and 660 households during the years 1929–1931.

There are detailed tables on population, migration, occupations and labour conditions, incomes, productivity, standards of living and general social organization. Much of the material should be of direct interest to those engaged in further research on standards of living in Japan. The book on fishing villages also contains interesting chapters on marketing and profit-sharing and on the general social and psychological background of these communities.

RECENT CHATHAM HOUSE PUBLICATIONS

For a full list of Chatham House publications readers should consult the catalogue of publications of the Royal Institute. The following is a selection of recent books (all published by the Oxford University Press) likely to be of interest to I. P. R. members:

The Study of History. By Arnold J. Toynbee, Vols. 1-3. Oxford University Press. Price 21s. each; set of 3 volumes, 52s. 6d.

Mr. Toynbee is attempting a comparative study of the efforts to rise above the primitive level which mankind has been making during the last five or six thousand years. These first three volumes, which represent approximately one-third of the work, begin by explaining the author's method and go on to apply it to the births of civilisations and their growths. The later volumes will deal with the breakdowns and breakups of civilisations, with universal states (like the Roman and the Chinese Empires), with universal churches and barbarian heroic ages, and with the contacts between one civilisation and another.

British Commonwealth Relations. Proceedings of the First Unofficial Conference on British Commonwealth Relation held

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at Toronto, September 11th-21st, 1933. Edited by Arnold J. Toynbee. Foreword by Sir Robert Borden. Oxford University Press. Price 10s. 6d.

Consultation and Cooperation in the British Commonwealth. A Handbook on the Methods and Practice of Communication and Consultation between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. With an Introduction by Professor A. Berriedale Keith on "The Constitutional Development of the British Empire in regard to the Dominions and India from 1887 to 1933." Compiled by Gerald E. H. Palmer. Oxford University Press. Price 12s. 6d.

Both the volumes dealing with British Commonwealth Relations are published under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Documents on International Affairs, 1933. Edited by John W. Wheeler-Bennett, Assisted by Stephen Heald. Oxford University Press. Price 25s.

In order that the volume of Documents may be available as soon as possible after the end of the year concerned it will in future be published in the early summer of each year and not as hitherto simultaneously with the annual *Survey of International Affairs* in November. The 1933 issue includes the official documents relating to the World Monetary and Economic Conference, the Disarmament Conference, the Recognition of the U. S. S. R. by the United States, the Seventh Pan-American Conference, the Sino-Japanese Truce of May 31, 1933, and speeches on foreign policy of France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the U. S. S. R., together with a chronology of treaties and agreements signed, ratified or acceded to during the year.

The British Year Book of International Law, 1934. Edited by Professor J. B. Brierly and Professor A. Pearce Higgins. Oxford University Press. Price 16s.

The contents of this volume include papers on "Canada's Title to Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait," by Kenneth Johnston, M.A., Ph. D.; "The English Doctrine of the Renvoi and the Soviet Law of Succession," by S. Dobrin; "Do Treaties need Ratification?" by G. G. Fitzmaurice, B. A., LL. B.; and notes on the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Locarno Pact and the League of Nations,

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the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, Decisions of the United States Supreme Court, Citizenship of Canada, together with the Decisions, Opinions and Awards of National and International Tribunals, reviews of books and a bibliography of works on international law issued during the year.

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Published quarterly by the Institute of Pacific Relations

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The San Francisco General Strike . . . . . Paul S. Taylor
The American Wheat Program . . . . . Persia Campbell
Legislation and Economics in Canada . . . . Steven Cartwright

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Beginnings of North and South in China . . . Carl Whiting Bishop

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BOOK REVIEWS

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News and Notes

THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General, Mr. E. C. Carter, has been in New York since June when he returned from a round-the-world visit to eight of the Institute Councils. At the request of the three European groups he will return in October for further consultations with the British, Netherlands and Russian National Councils. His subsequent travel plans are not yet definite, but he will probably make a second visit to the Far East toward the end of the year. * * * * Mr. Charles F. Loomis, Conference Secretary, has remained in charge at the Honolulu headquarters since the Banff Conference, devoting a good deal of his time to the education and research program of the local Hawaii group.

Mr. Owen Lattimore after producing the first three numbers of *Pacific Affairs* in New York is leaving during October to take up residence in Peiping for a period of seven or eight months. During that time, in addition to his editorial duties, he will be engaged in research, probably a continuation of his studies on Mongolia and Turkestan. The magazine, though edited in Peiping, will continue to be printed and distributed in New York. * * * * The Research Secretary, Mr. W. L. Holland, left New York for Japan in March after collaborating with Mr. Bruno Lasker in editing the Proceedings of the Banff Conference. His headquarters will remain in Tokyo until June, 1935 or later. He visited Institute groups in Peiping and Shanghai during May, and attended the Shanghai meeting of the Chinese research committee in September. In Tokyo he will be engaged in administrative work as well as in editing the symposium *Commodity Control in the Pacific Area* and supervising the publication of the book *Trade and Trade Barriers in the Pacific.*

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A NEW NAME FOR THE INSTITUTE

The Secretary-General has recently transmitted to the National Councils a formal recommendation from the Council of the Royal Institute that the name of the Institute of Pacific Relations should be changed to " Institute of the Pacific." The change, which is urged on the ground that the words " Pacific Relations " are ambiguous for a body which is not avowedly a peace society, has been discussed at various times in previous Pacific Council meetings. The Secretary-General has now asked the Pacific Council members to state whether they wish to decide the question by postal ballot or at the next conference. It may be noted that the ambiguity does not exist in the titles of the Japanese and Chinese groups, where the characters used refer to the Pacific Ocean. Thus the Japanese name *Tai Hei Yo Mondai Chosa Kai* is literally " Pacific Ocean Problems Research Institute," while the Chinese is " Pacific Ocean International Academy."

INSTITUTE MEMBERS

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chairman of the International Research Committee, has been made secretary and director of research to the new American " Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations " set up by the Social Science Research Council to make a semi-public investigation of current economic problems of the United States concerned with the import of raw materials, tariff policy, monetary policy and foreign investment. The Commission takes evidence in public sessions from influential persons in the academic and business world, and is modelled in part on the procedure of a British Royal Commission. Dr. Alsberg, who succeeds Professor Alvin Hansen in the present position, is now in New York preparing the first report of the Commission. * * * * Mr. Jerome D. Greene, former Chairman of the Pacific Council, has resigned from his position as Professor of International Politics at the University of Aberystwyth, Wales. He returned to New York in May and is now secretary to the

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President of Harvard University. * * * * Mr. Archibald Rose left Shanghai on September 4 on the way back to England after several months in the Far East, during which time he consulted with officers and members of both the Chinese and the Japanese Councils. * * * * Dr. P. C. Chang of Nankai University, Tientsin, returned to China in July after a year's lecturing at the University of Hawaii. * * * * Dr. Felix M. Keesing, who with his wife has been engaged for the past three years on the I. P. R. research project on dependencies and native peoples in the Pacific, has been appointed Professor of Anthropology in the University of Hawaii. In addition to lecturing Dr. Keesing is at work on a general survey of the problems of Pacific dependencies. * * * * Professor Masamichi Royama of Tokyo Imperial University and an active member of the Japanese Council has been travelling in the United States and will be lecturing for a term at the University of Hawaii. Professor Royama's chair at Tokyo is in public administration, and he is well known as an authority on Manchurian questions. * * * * Dr. M. Anesaki visited the United States during the summer and is now in Europe. He returns to Tokyo in October. His position as Librarian at Tokyo Imperial University has been taken by another I. P. R. member, Professor Kenzo Takayanagi. * * * * Miss Siao-mei Djang, one of the Chinese members at Banff, is directing an active program of research and publication as head of the research department at the Bank of China, Shanghai. Her latest publication is a monumental compilation, *The China Bankers' Yearbook*.

THE I. P. R. LIBRARY IN HONOLULU

A recent report from the Secretariat Librarian, Mrs. Alma Kaufman, indicates that the Institute library has a collection of some 4,300 volumes and about the same number of pamphlets. Nearly 200 periodicals are being received regularly. The library is open to the public and its facilities are being widely used, especially by members of the University of Hawaii and other research workers. All I. P. R. members passing through Honolulu are cordially invited to avail themselves of the library

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facilities. Material will be held available or specially assembled on request. During his visit to Honolulu in March the Secretary-General had several discussions with local Institute members on the possibility of improving the library still further by securing additional funds for books and for a separate building. It is hoped, though as yet no decision has been made, that a new house combining the library and the secretariat offices might be built near the University campus.

I. P. R. NOTES

This bulletin of Institute news has been authorized by the Secretary-General in response to the request made by certain National Council representatives at the Banff Conference for a house organ to keep the national units of the I. P. R. in touch with one another, and to supply some of the information given in the back pages of the former monthly issues of *Pacific Affairs*. The present issue is purely experimental. Whether it will retain the present form or whether indeed it will be continued at all obviously depends entirely on the willingness of the National Council officials and members to cooperate with the editor in promptly supplying items of news. The Secretariat, therefore, appeals to readers not only for material but also for the fullest criticisms of the form and content of the first number. These comments, together with the subscription figures, will largely determine the subsequent fate and form of the bulletin. Answers to the following questions will be appreciated. Is an interval of three months between issues most suitable, or would more frequent shorter mimeographed bulletins be more useful? Should the bulletin be more limited to official announcements, or should it attempt to reach a wider audience outside the I. P. R. by carrying more surveys of research work and notes on activities of other organizations?

The next issue will probably appear in January. Material for insertion should arrive at the Editor's office in Tokyo by December 10 or earlier, and may be sent either directly or through the Honolulu office. Subscriptions should be sent either to the National Council offices or to the Honolulu office. National Councils not mentioned herein are specially urged to send material for the January number. This will probably be somewhat smaller than the present issue which has attempted to cover most of the Institute activities since January, 1933.

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