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Bulletin of the Institute of Pacific Relations

No. 4 December, 1935

Yosemite Conference Agenda

National Council Activities

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

News and Notes

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The Yosemite Conference

The Sixth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations has been officially called to meet at Yosemite National Park, California, from August 15 to August 29, 1936. In response to many requests and in continuation of the earlier memoranda on conference preparation (dated London June 21, 1934, and Amsterdam December 18, 1934), the Secretariat has recently drafted discussion outlines for the five round table topics planned for the Conference. Copies of these outlines now included in the following pages have been distributed to the National Councils for three purposes: (1) to provide an agenda for those Councils which are planning study groups for the preparation of their members of the Conference; (2) to aid the authors of uncompleted data papers to envisage the setting in which their material will be used; (3) to draw out criticism of these outlines themselves, in order to facilitate final editing just prior to the Conference. The discussion outlines in their present form have been made rather comprehensive for the benefit of those Councils which are planning to use them for preparatory study groups that will meet weekly for several months. They will, however, have to be shortened in advance of the Conference so as to bring the discussion within the narrow limits of the round tables, and edited so as to give proper weight to changes in the international situation.

To give members of the Conference a picture of the order in which the different topics will probably be taken up, the Secretariat has prepared a tentative time table. A report on the stages reached by the different Councils in conference preparation has also been included. For convenience of reference, this memorandum is submitted in two parts:

1. Discussion Outlines for Yosemite Round Tables.
2. Progress Report on Conference Preparation.

It will be noted that much still remains to be done in preparation for Yosemite. The Councils which have reached an advanced stage in conference preparation are eager to have data papers from other Councils as soon as possible, so that each Council can profit from the work of all the others.

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DISCUSSION OUTLINES FOR YOSEMITE ROUND TABLES

Introductory Note on Round Tables 1-4

In reading this set of five discussion outlines for the round table topics of the Yosemite Conference, it will be observed that the questions in the first four outlines (on the national policies of the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China) are arranged on a common plan.

First, there is a consideration of the situation now existing in the country, of what measures have been or are being taken, and of what results have been achieved, in the execution of the particular national policy under discussion. Much of this section will consist of facts to be made available in data-papers and it is thus expected that *there will be no lengthy discussion of these points in the round tables.* Such discussion as does take place should be mainly to clear up points of doubt or dispute in the data papers and to note comparisons with the experience of other countries.

Second, there is an attempt to discover the aims of the policy; to see, incidentally, how far there is a single objective or several conflicting objectives. This is naturally a matter for considerable difference of opinion and will presumably evoke a good deal of discussion in the round tables.

Third, there is a group of questions on machinery for the execution of policy—on the technical administrative devices and the broader principles of administration applied in carrying out the four national policies. Here, as in the first section, it is hoped that much of the needed information will be supplied in data papers, so that the round tables will not need to spend time in hearing lengthy statements of fact on each country.

Fourth, there is an examination of the costs involved in the execution of particular elements of national policy. This will require discussion in round tables, for the questions deal not merely with measurable money costs as expressed in government deficits, but in the ultimate economic and social sacrifices imposed on populations and occupational groups.

Fifth, each outline has a group of questions designed to show

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how each of the four nations in working out its own policy has affected, or been affected by, policies and events in other Pacific countries. Obviously this discussion of the international reactions of national policies will form a central and important part of the whole conference program, and should lead logically to the fifth round table which is to consider the possibility of peaceful adjustment to lessen the conflicts and disputes arising from international reactions.

At one or two points some of the outlines deviate from the above pattern. Thus the outline on the Soviet Union has a separate heading on "Nationality Policy" because this is an important factor in the development of the Soviet East and is the Soviet answer to a problem which other Pacific countries also face in their policy on relations with dependent peoples. In general, however, it will be found that the scheme of arrangement can be applied to each round table topic and the Secretariat will suggest at the time of the conference that chairmen and rapporteurs should adopt it as a means of guiding each discussion group along similar lines in order to facilitate subsequent comparison.

Scope of Round Table 5

The subject of the fifth round table topic was originally announced as *The Changing Balance of Political Forces in the Pacific, with Special Reference to Philippine Independence, Naval Disarmament, and the International Status of Manchoukuo.* As a result of suggestion from members of several councils, it is now recommended, however, that the Conference should not stop with merely an analysis of political problems but should go on to explore possible methods for adjusting the more critical conflicts, both economic and political, which have arisen out of the operation of the four national policies previously discussed. The first four round tables will analyse the policies of Japan, China, Soviet Russia and the United States—their economic aims and effects and the political repercussions of these in the Pacific. From these discussions certain specific factors will emerge as potential or actual sources of international controversy—some peculiarly pertinent to the Pacific as a region, others world-wide in origin and effect. From this point the discussion should turn naturally to the question: What steps can now be taken; what new machinery can be devised to alleviate this international friction; what

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forms of economic and social adjustment are possible in the light of the shifts in political and economic power now taking place in the Pacific area? It is therefore proposed that the fifth round table undertake to discuss possible methods of solution and adjustment in relation to the specific problems which have been pointed out in the preceding discussions, and that the title of the round table be slightly altered to read: *Changing Balance of Political Forces in the Pacific and Possibilities of Peaceful Adjustment.*

The discussions in the fifth round table would thus involve not only consideration of diplomatic machinery and naval treaties but also discussion of new types of economic adjustment, (a) of a general type, e.g. guarantees of access to raw materials, along the lines recently suggested by Sir Samuel Hoare at the League of Nations; (b) of a special type, e.g. quota or barter arrangements with Japan in textiles.

In the discussions it is suggested that the round table should first take up specific problems and methods of adjustment with regard to each of the four countries being considered. From this it should go on to discuss the more general problems raised by these specific issues, e.g. what changes in diplomatic organization and in the relations of Governments to business would be necessary for the various Pacific countries if foreign trade were to be managed along the lines of barter, quotas, allotment of markets, etc. And, finally, the round table would take up the question of possible forms of broader international machinery, such as a Pacific regional pact of mutual assistance and non-aggression, a permanent Far Eastern Conference, frontier commissions, etc., with a view to considering (a) how far any such machinery can be applied on a regional basis; (b) how far it is practical to expect the Pacific nations to cooperate in its application; (c) how far it would serve as a permanent solution, or as a short-term palliative, for the underlying conflicts.

Sequence of Round Tables

The following draft time-table has been prepared by the Secretariat so that Councils may have an approximate idea of the complete discussion program and of the time available for each round table topic. It is suggested provisionally that the order of topics should be:

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August 16, 17.	The United States Recovery Program (1½ mornings in separate round tables plus ½ morning in plenary session).
August 18, 19, 20.	Japanese Expansion in World Markets (2½ mornings in round tables plus ½ morning in plenary session).
August 21, 22.	Economic Development of the Soviet Union (1½ mornings in round table plus ½ morning in plenary session).
August 24, 25.	China's Economic Reconstruction (1½ mornings in round tables plus ½ morning in plenary session).
August 26.	A whole morning in plenary session to summarize the results of the first four round tables and to hear introductory statements on the fifth.
August 27, 28, 29.	Changing Balance of Political Forces and Possibilities of Peaceful Adjustment (2 mornings in round tables plus a morning in plenary session for final summary of the fifth round table).

It is assumed that the Conference will open on August 15, and that the discussions will begin that evening with a plenary session and an introductory lecture on the main issues of the conference. Round table discussion will begin next morning. The afternoon of August 22 and all of August 23 will be free periods.

No ordinary round tables will be held in the afternoons, but committees and specialist groups will have facilities to meet for discussion. Some of the evenings will be reserved for special addresses and plenary meetings.

Organization of Round Tables

There will be four parallel round table groups, each meeting separately (until the plenary sessions) but discussing the same subject. Each group will have a Chairman and (if requested) a Secretary familiar with the names and special interests of those present at the round table. For the conference as a whole there will be a Chairman and for each of the five round table topics, a Rapporteur.

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In the week or ten days preceding the conference, at the time when the Pacific Council, the Program Committee and the International Research Committee are meeting, efforts will be made to secure the attendance of the round table chairmen and rapporteurs for a careful preliminary consideration of the outlines. It is hoped in this way to improve the general quality of the main conference discussions and to avoid unnecessary delay or duplication of work in the round tables.

Conference Personnel

The following Councils have announced the leadership of their groups:

Royal Institute, Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander
China Institute, Dr. Hu Shih
U.S.S.R. Council, Dr. V. E. Motylev
American Council, Hon. Newton D. Baker
Philippine Council, Justice Jose Abad Santos

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ROUND TABLE NO. 1

THE UNITED STATES RECOVERY PROGRAM, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS IN THE PACIFIC

A. Development of the Recovery Program

1. What have been the main changes in American economic life since 1933?

Consider here: In what fields of economic activity has government participation and control increased most markedly? What are the principal methods adopted by the Government for exercising this control? What new measures have been put into effect for the relief of industrial unemployment; for the revival of business activity through an increase in the volume of buying? How does the position of the farming population compare with its position before the development of the Recovery program, (a) in income, (b) in the relief of farm indebtedness, (c) in the prices which it must pay for manufactured goods, (d) in the position of tenants and share croppers? What commodities have been chiefly affected by the rise in the price level? How has the Administration's monetary policy affected (a) banking and investment procedure; (b) the volume of currency and credit in circulation; (c) volume of loans and new capital issues by private banks and credit institutions? What have been the chief gains in social security? How did the NRA affect the position of organized and of unorganized labor? What has been the result for labor, both organized and unorganized, of the decision that the NRA Section 7a, was unconstitutional? What is the significance of the tendency towards industrial rather than craft unionism in the ranks of organized labor? What have been the most outstanding changes in the volume and direction of the United States' foreign trade? What Government measures have been adopted for the control of foreign trade?

2. Do these changes represent a substantial measure of economic recovery for the country as a whole; for certain groups within the country?

3. To what extent can such changes be attributed to Government action, and to what extent do they represent a failure of Government aims?

4. In what fields is Government participation or control likely

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to be permanent? What aspects of the Recovery program may be considered as merely short term emergency measures?

5. In what aspects of its program has the Administration been most successful in carrying out its aims? Where has it met with most failure? What were the principal reasons in each case?

(a) How far have political considerations handicapped or aided the administration of the program? What has been the effect of "lobbies", of political patronage, of the pressure of different economic or sectional interests?

(b) What steps has the Government taken to revive business activity, increase the volume of buying and raise prices? To what extent have these measures achieved their purpose? To what extent have they defeated their ends by undermining business confidence?

(c) How successful has the Government's policy been in stimulating foreign trade through bi-lateral tariff and quota agreements, export and shipping subsidies? Has this policy brought the American tariff more in line with America's position as a creditor nation, with an agricultural export surplus?

6. What have proved to be the major obstacles to the carrying out of a program of planned economic adjustment in the United States?

Consider here: conflicting sectional interests; the strength of property interests; the resistance of organized groups, both radical and conservative; a system of private banking and credit.

7. To what extent did the Recovery program attempt to overcome those obstacles? What factors have aided the Administration and to what extent are these factors likely to be permanent?

Consider here: cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government; widespread acceptance of the need for some form of decisive State action in the economic life of the country; relative wealth and self-sufficiency of the country.

8. What new social and economic experiments, introduced by the Recovery program, are likely to be permanent? What is their significance for the future development of American policy, both national and international?

Consider here: Government responsibility for the relief of unemployment through the provision of jobs rather than direct relief payments; a degree of Government participation and control of agricultural and industrial production; a redistribution of the national income in favor of wage earners and farmers; recognition of the

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right of labour to organize; Government control of banking and investment procedure; direct Government initiative in directing foreign trade relations.

B. Objectives of the Recovery Program

9. Did the aims of the Recovery program, as announced by the Administration, represent an attempt to reconstruct economic life on a national basis, or were they designed to bring recovery to each of a number of conflicting sectional or economic interests, i.e. to what extent were they self-contradictory?

10. To what extent did important groups within the country participate in the formation of the Recovery program, e.g. what did "recovery" signify to farmers, industrialists, industrial workers, white collar workers, financial interests, etc.?

11. To what extent were international implications taken into account in the formation of the Recovery program, e.g. in the foreign trade policy; in the agricultural restriction program; the monetary policy; the building up of the navy, etc.?

12. Does the Recovery program indicate a trend toward economic self-sufficiency and isolation from international political and economic agreements?

Consider here: American participation in international commodity agreements; attitude toward stabilization of currencies; policy of reciprocal trade agreements; protection of foreign investments and trade privileges, etc.

C. Costs

13. How have the social costs of the Recovery program been distributed among specific groups within the American population? (e.g. farmers, industrialists, organized and unorganized labour, unemployed, tenants, land owners, white collar workers, etc.) To what extent did one or more of these groups benefit at the expense of others?

14. To what extent can the increase in government expenditure, in the public debt, in the cost of living and the volume of industrial profits, be justified as having been accompanied by a rise in prices, payrolls and wage rates; a redistribution of national income in favor of farmers and wage earners; relief of unemployment; an increase in the volume of buying?

15. What is the net effect of the Recovery program on the

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standard of living of the country as a whole, and of specific groups within the country?

D. MACHINERY

16. To what extent does the present system of political organization in the United States hinder the administration of a nation-wide economic program?

Consider here: relation of the States to the Federal Government; constitutional limitations on Federal Government's power; lack of a trained and permanent administrative personnel.

17. What further centralization and coordination of administrative functions and agencies is possible under the present constitutional framework? What have been the principal weaknesses in the administrative machinery established to carry out the Recovery program?

18. To what extent has the Recovery program in its different aspects been dependent on official coercion, and to what extent on the voluntary cooperation of private enterprise?

19. What part did the radio, the press, and political patronage play in gaining support for the Government's program?

20. What form of control has the Government over the financial and credit structure of the country? How does it use this control in administering its monetary policy?

E. INTERNATIONAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE RECOVERY PROGRAM

21. Has the Recovery program meant any shift in American policy in the Pacific, particularly in the Far East?

22. What have been the effects of the various measures to regulate foreign trade on the United States' relations with Japan, China, Canada and the Soviet Union, e.g. export and shipping subsidies; special trade agreements, etc.?

23. What political considerations were involved in the American silver purchase program? What has been the effect of this program on the financial situation in China?

24. In what ways have other countries of the Pacific been affected by American monetary policy?

25. Does the foreign trade policy of the present Administration indicate that the China market is still regarded as of vital im-

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portance for American economic development? If so, what is likely to be the policy of the United States with regard to Japan's program for controlling the China market in her own interest? What economic loss has the United States already sustained in Manchoukuo? What stand is she likely to take in the event of further territorial expansion by Japan?

26. To what extent are American investments in Pacific countries likely to be a source of international friction?

27. What is the significance for future American policy in the Pacific of (a) the building up of the navy; (b) Philippine independence; (c) retention of military and naval bases in the Philippines?

28. What forms of international political or economic adjustment would best suit American interests, i.e. in what types of collective action in the Pacific would the United States be likely to participate?

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ROUND TABLE NO. 2

JAPANESE ECONOMIC EXPANSION IN WORLD MARKETS

A. Nature of Extent of Japanese Expansion

1. What is the total magnitude of Japanese trade expansion since 1931? In money value and in physical volume what is its significance in terms of: total world trade; world trade in manufactures; world trade in textiles; world trade in certain regions such as China, India, Netherlands India, United States and the Philippines?

2. To what extent have Japanese trade advances in Asia, Africa and Latin America opened up new markets instead of capturing existing markets from Western exporters?

3. How far is Japanese expansion an external matter affecting only foreign competitors? How far is it a part of a general economic advance in Japan or in the Japanese Empire including Manchuria?

4. Apart from trade competition, what other forms of Japanese economic expansion have affected foreign business; e.g., investments in Manchuria; shipping competition; development of Japanese enterprises in Japan?

5. In what commodities and in what countries has Japanese trade declined or failed to increase since 1931? To what extent has Japanese trade been especially handicapped by tariff and other trade barriers?

B. Objectives in Japanese Economic Expansion

6. How far is Japanese economic expansion part of a considered program on the part of the Japanese government? How far is it largely an unplanned and uncontrolled phenomenon?

7. In what ways does the economic policy of the militarist groups in Japan conflict with present tendencies in Japanese trade? What are the principal differences between the economic policy of the military groups and the policy of the large financial houses in Japan?

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8. To what extent is the expansion in the export industries a result of (a) investments in Manchuria; (b) military operations; (c) deliberate promotion of export trade by the government and large financial groups? What evidence is there in the taxation and monetary policy of the government to suggest that trade expansion is being deliberately fostered?

9. To what extent do Japanese enterprises (e.g., cotton mills) in China help or retard Japanese trade expansion and Japan's internal prosperity?

10. How does the Japanese government compare with the American government as a disturbing influence in world trade and currency stability?

11. To what extent and in what markets is there evidence of dumping of Japanese goods or of "social dumping"?

12. How far has Japanese government borrowing represented a definite plan for recovery on the theory that high profits in export industries will result in higher tax yields during the next year or so, thus permitting the government to balance the budget? How far has borrowing been forced upon the government by rural distress and by pressure from army and navy groups?

13. What evidence is there to suggest that the government has a properly considered policy regarding the economic development of Manchuria and North China? What plans have been formulated for working out an economic bloc or close economic relations between Japan, Manchuria and North China?

C. Methods by Which Japanese Expansion Has Been Achieved

I. Underlying Factors

14. How far have low labor costs been a determining factor in aggravating Japanese competition in foreign markets? (Consider here: labor costs in the actual manufacturing process; e.g. (a) cotton spinning and weaving; (b) supplementary labor costs in other processes; e.g. shipping, warehousing, accounting, etc.)

15. How far have possible economies from low labor costs been offset by (a) high cost of capital; (b) increased cost of labor and raw materials; (c) relatively inefficient labor and low per capita output of workers?

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16. To what extent has Japanese success in world trade been made possible because of well organized and closely related financial concerns dominating both the commercial and industrial life of Japan? How far have economies from efficiently organized industry in some lines of business been offset or otherwise affected by poor organization in other types of business? (Consider here the contrast between the cotton spinning and the silk reeling industries.)

17. To what extent are wages and labor conditions in the export industries influenced by (a) distress in the rural population resulting from the collapse of foreign silk markets, high cost of rice production, competition from cheaper colonial rice, high taxation and high prices of tariff protected industrial goods; (b) increase in population—one-half million addition to the working population every year; (c) social organization and the traditional paternalism of Japanese employer-worker relations, retarding the development of effective labor organizations?

18. How far has Japanese export been made possible in spite of increased costs of imported goods by the fact that the internal economy of Japan (especially the consumption of ordinary necessaries of life) is practically isolated from the effect of changes in world prices?

19. How far is Japanese trade expansion necessary for her internal prosperity? To what extent is Japan compelled to export in order to pay for foreign debt charges and in order to secure essential imports of food and raw materials?

II. Direct or Immediate Factors

20. What proportion of Japanese gains in export trade can be attributed to the depreciation of the yen?

21. Was the yen depreciated deliberately as a means of permitting exports and of checking the internal deflation of Japanese prices, or was the depreciation forced upon Japan by the depreciation of the pound sterling and by the inadequacy of Japan's gold reserves?

22. Considering the present level of Japanese, British and American prices, is this ground for believing that the present value of the Japanese yen represents a satisfactory level at which stabilization could be achieved? How far would such stabilization be

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dependent on a prior stabilization of European and American currencies?

23. How far has depreciation been aggravated and Japanese export trade assisted because of government borrowing?

24. In what ways has the boom in the ammunitions, steel and chemical industries affected Japanese competition in world markets? To what extent have new investments and new markets in Manchuria been responsible for Japanese expansion of export trade? How has Japanese export trade been affected by the American economic crisis, and by the American recovery program?

25. To what extent is it true that the intensified Japanese competition in India and Netherlands India was caused by the decline in the Chinese market for Japanese exports?

26. How large a part have subsidies and other forms of direct government assistance to Japanese export industries and shipping played in the development of Japanese trade since 1931? How does this assistance compare in nature and amount with similar aid given to industry by the British and American governments?

27. What gains in Japanese industries can be attributed to rationalization of production and marketing? In mechanical and labor efficiency, how does the Japanese cotton industry compare with the American, British, Chinese and Indian cotton industries?

D. The Costs of Trade Expansion

28. Do the calculated terms of trade (export prices and quantities as compared with import prices and quantities) prove that Japan is paying too high a price for her success in world markets? How far is it true that prices of Japanese export goods could be appreciably raised without resulting in a reduction of sales sufficient to lessen the total proceeds received, and thus remove some of the causes for international dispute?

29. Have wages, earnings and hours of labor changed since 1931 to the advantage or to the disadvantage of workers in export industries? To what extent have the profits of these industries been passed on to workers? How does the trend of wages and profits in Japan since 1931 compare with that of the United States?

30. What ground is there for the belief that Japan's industrial prosperity has been obtained at the cost of widespread depression

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in the rural population? To what extent have government borrowings been used for relief purposes and for productive public works in rural districts?

31. What is the relative burden of national and local taxation on the rural population as compared with the industrial population? How does Japanese public indebtedness compare in total amount and relatively to total national wealth or national income with that of the United States, the Soviet Union, Australia and Canada?

32. What are the probable limits to the government's ability to finance its deficits? How long can the government continue to dispose of its deficit bonds to banks and investment houses, thus avoiding direct inflation?

E. International Implications of Japanese Expansion

33. For each of the Pacific countries, what is the economic stake threatened by Japanese trade competition? How large a part of the alleged danger comes from imports of Japanese goods into the country concerned? How much from competing sales of Japanese goods in a third territory?

34. What specific interests were at stake in the following controversies: (a) the Japan-India dispute; (b) the Japan-Netherlands India dispute; (c) the Japan-Canada dispute; (d) the general complaint concerning the closing of the Open Door in Manchuria and North China?

35. To what extent is the Japanese government likely to exert diplomatic or military pressure in order to secure tariff reductions and other commercial concessions in China to the direct disadvantage of other foreign interests?

36. How far is it true that with special access to the Chinese as well as the Manchurian market, the Japanese commercial rivalry in other world markets such as Latin-America and Southeastern Asia, would become less intense? To what extent can Japan's expansion into these new territories be attributed to closing of former trade outlets, e.g. in China because of the boycott and the silver crisis, or in the British Empire because of new tariffs and quotas. What would be the probable attitude of the Western powers, especially Great Britain and the United States, to a further closing of the Open Door not only in Manchuria and North China, but also in central China?

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ROUND TABLE NO. 3

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONALITY POLICY OF THE SOVIET UNION

A. Recent Trends of Development

1. What was the main shift in the national economy of the U.S.S.R. under the First Five-Year Plan? To what extent was the economy of the country further socialized? To what extent did this transform a predominantly agricultural country itno an industrial one?

2. To what extent was the general shift evidenced in the developments of Siberia as a whole; in the Far Eastern District in particular? What attention was given to transport—railway, air, road, river, sea, and the North Polar Sea Passage? What major industries were developed East of the Urals and particularly in the Far Eastern District?

3. Was the economic center of gravity of the Soviet Union stable throughout the First Five-Year Plan or did it move eastward?

4. What changes in economic devolopment are planned for the Union in the Second Five-Year Plan? How far, to date, have they been realized?

5. What main changes are contemplated in Siberia and particularly in the Far Eastern District under the Second Five-Year Plan in agriculture, industry, transport and communications?

6. How are these developments being aided by scientific research and how far are they determined by the results of exploration? (Consider here the Arctic Region.)

7. What have been the main difficulties in carrying out the plans of the Far Eastern District? Have they been the same for the Union as a whole? (Consider here geographical position, population, economic backwardness, etc.) How have these difficulties been met?

8. How far has agriculture been affected by the development of industry (a) by industry providing technical improvements for agriculture; (b) by creating a demand for certain types of crops,

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e.g. sugar beets, cotton, soy beans, kok sagyz (a form of rubber plant), etc.?

9. What factors make for the interdependence of the Far Eastern District and the whole Union, i.e. to what extent is the Far Eastern District self-sufficient? To what extent are the resources of the Far Eastern District vital to the U.S.S.R. (a) for domestic economy; (b) for foreign trade; (c) for defense?

10. What is being done to "skip the capitalist stage of production" and pass from feudal and nomadic forms to socialist forms of economic life in various regions of the country?

11. To what extent is this procedure changing the actual mode of life? To what extent is this procedure possible without destroying traditional social structures?

B. Objectives

12. What have been the long term aims of Soviet policy as regards the development of the national economy? (Consider here socialization, rational utilization of resources, industrialization, improvement of agricultural productivity by means of mechanization and collectivization, interrelation between agriculture and industry, regionalization.)

13. In what way have the Five-Year Plans laid the basis for carrying out these policies?

14. What part does foreign trade play in the national economy? What are the tendencies of this trade?

15. How close has the Soviet Union come to self-sufficiency? Is this the natural result of richness of natural resources? Does it represent a short term objective determined by external conditions? (Consider here political and financial isolation and also the general curtailment of world trade.) How much does it represent, rather, a type of balanced economy in which there is no need for exports other than to pay for the imports of deficit goods, operating under the peculiar conditions of richness of natural resources and the external conditions mentioned above?

16. How far was the tempo of the First Five-Year Plan determined by the international position of the U.S.S.R.?

17. To what extent has the political situation in the Far East influenced the development of the Far Eastern District? Has the

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rate of development on the Far Eastern District been increased since 1931 to a greater extent than it would have been for purely economic reasons? (Consider here the amount of capital invested in transport; e.g. in double-tracking and in the Baikal-Amur Magistral; amount of capital invested in the Far Eastern District in proportion to other regions and to the Union as a whole.)

C. Machinery

18. Which branches of government authority are centralized in order to fulfill economic policies and which are not centralized?

19. What are the functions of Gosplan and its relationship to the Regional Planning Commissions?

20. What is the structure and function of the Peoples' Commissariats both Union and Republic? What are the interrelationships between Gosplan and the Commissariats?

21. What was the reason for the establishment of Commissariats of Local (Republic) Industries? What is their relation to Gosplan?

22. By what machinery is the general policy adapted to fit local conditions and needs?

23. How far are the finances of the Soviet Union centralized? How far may the central districts of the Union bear the burden of the development of the outlying districts? How far may the profits of one branch of industry be used to make up the deficits and to further the expansion of another branch? (Consider here planned and unplanned profits.)

24. To what extent is this type of financial and administrative control an essential prerequisite for planned economy?

25. How far does this governmental control of all types of activity —social and economic—result in red-tape, lack of direct responsibility, graft, and the development of an "official class"? How does the Soviet Union combat these tendencies?

D. Costs

26. How has the growth of industrialization been financed? (Consider here taxes, profits, loans, etc.)

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27. To what extent were economic privations necessitated by the cost of industrialization?

28. To what extent has the pressure of these privations been mitigated by provisions for education, health, social security, recreation?

29. Considering it more broadly, can the social and economic benefits of the period of the Second Five-Year Plan be considered as a direct result of and compensation for the privations suffered by the entire population under the First Five-Year Plan?

30. Have certain groups of the population and certain regions received favored treatment in the matter of costs? (Consider here taxation of the peasants as opposed to the proletariat; collective farmers as opposed to individual farmers; special treatment of agricultural population in the Far Eastern District.)

31. How far has this inequality in incidence of cost been used as a lever for effecting social change? How far is it disappearing as the Soviet Union approaches a classless society, as evidenced by the proportion of national wealth already socialized?

E. Nationality Policy

32. What is the Nationality Policy, as regards self-determination, language, law, customs, education, economic development, health?

33. What position do the nationality groups hold in the structure of the Soviet State?

34. What is being done to raise the cultural level of minor nationalities in education, health, and general standard of living?

35. How far has this work been expedited by the industrialization of the country?

36. What is being done to preserve the national cultural forms while integrating them with the new economic and social life?

37. How far have members of minor nationalities been recruited for work in the government administration, in industry, education, and health work, etc.?

F. International Implications

38. In what way is the industrialization of the Soviet Far East likely to affect Soviet Pacific trade in the short run and in the long run? Is it possible that a large or growing trade between the

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U.S.A., China or Japan will be established? If so, on what basis? What products would be involved? Is it likely that the industrialization of Siberia and the shift to the East of the economic center of the Soviet Union will mean the appearance of the Soviet Union as a serious competitor for the markets of the Pacific?

39. What effect will the North Polar Sea Route have on trade?

40. Is there any possibility that with the growing industrial development of the Soviet Far East, the U.S.S.R. will be in a position to aid in the internal reconstruction of China or parts of China, in cooperation with the League of Nations or with the other powers, or alone? If so, would she be willing to and would the other powers allow her to? What light do the Soviet relations with Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang throw on this question?

41. What will be the policy of the Soviet Union if Japan continues to strengthen her position in North China and Inner Mongolia?

42. Does the industrialization of Siberia work for or against the Soviet peace policy? What is its strategic significance? How does it alter the balance of power in the Pacific?

43. How have actual economic developments in the U.S.S.R. affected the relations of the U.S.S.R. and other countries in the Far East? Consider here the Turk-Sib Railway and the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

44. How far can Japan regard the further development of a fully industrialized and militarized U.S.S.R., including the Far Eastern District, as a revival of the old Russian threat to her territory and interests?

45. To what extent do the Soviet economic and nationality policies provide sufficient grounds for the acceptance of the Soviet statement that the U.S.S.R. has no aggressive designs? How do these policies affect the Soviet attitude towards economic imperialism? What light is thrown on these questions by Soviet relations with Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang?

46. How far can the Nationality Policy be considered to have operated as a defensive or offensive weapon for the Soviet Union? What is the influence of Soviet Policy toward minor nationalities on the kinsmen of these people in Afghanistan, China and Manchuria?

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47. Did the economic development of the U.S.S.R. influence the United States Government in its decision to recognize the Soviet Union?

48. What effect has this recognition had on the international political balance in the Pacific?

49. Is it likely that the present attitude towards contact with the Soviet Union which officially prevails in Canada, Australia and New Zealand will continue for a long period?

50. What evidence is there to suggest the possibility of a military alliance or understanding between Japan and Germany, directed against the Soviet Union? What would be the attitude of Great Britain and the U.S.A. to such a coalition?

51. To what extent can the growing strength of the Soviet Union be regarded as an important force for the preservation of world peace?

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ROUND TABLE NO. 4

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA

A. NATURE OF THE CHINESE ECONOMY AND POSSIBILITIES OF RECONSTRUCTION

1. What are the dominant features of China's economic structure today? Has industrialization developed far enough to bring the whole country effectively into the capitalist system of production and exchange?

2. To what extent is China dependent on world prices and foreign trade for her rural prosperity? How far will her present situation be changed by unification of the currency and by abandoning the silver standard?

3. What are the main features in the reconstruction program of the National Government today? What important changes in the original program have been made since 1933? (Consider here: road and railway construction; rural rehabilitation; control of opium production and trade; reforms in land tenure and taxation; flood protection works.)

4. What are the principal obstacles now hindering the progress of the Government's reconstruction plans? To what extent will a successful fulfilment of these plans consolidate the political and military position of the Government? In what respects will their fulfilment mean an added risk of conflict with foreign powers?

5. What program of economic development and reconstruction would be offered by an effective Soviet government in China? In what respects would such a program run counter to the work of the present administration? How far would a Soviet program involve the active opposition of foreign powers and interests?

6. In the event of Japanese control over northern and east-central China, what changes in the present reconstruction measures would have to be made in order to satisfy Japanese demands? To what extent would such Japanese control affect the process of industrialization and commercialization of agriculture in China?

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B. Objectives and Results of the Government's Reconstruction Program

7. What concrete benefits can be attributed since 1931 to the reconstruction measures of the National Government? How has the economic life of rural China been affected thus far by the development of roads?

8. What are the immediate and ultimate aims of the Government in its schemes of rural rehabilitation for the former Communist regions of Kiangsi and Fukien? How far has it been possible to carry out the announced plans of radical reforms in land tenure, taxation and usury?

9. In fostering the development of rural cooperatives, what changes in Chinese agricultural organization does the Government aim to bring about? Will the development of cooperatives provide a means for city banks to extend their influence over rural districts and to supplant the village money-lenders?

10. What evidence is there to suggest that the Government has adopted a definite policy on stabilization and unification of currency, and on reorganization of the banking system?

11. How far do changes in the Chinese import and export tariff since 1931 indicate that the Government has adopted a definite policy for the fostering of local industries and of agricultural exports?

12. How far do the Government's reconstruction measures represent a considered and unified plan of reform? How far have they been emergency measures dictated by some immediate crisis but not forming part of a long-term plan? In this respect how does Chinese reconstruction compare with the American recovery program and with the Soviet Five-Year Plans?

C. Administrative Machinery for Reconstruction

13. What success has the National Government had in establishing special centralized administrative machinery to carry out the reconstruction plans? (Consider here: the National Defence Council; the National Economic Council; regional planning bodies.)

14. To what extent has the National Government been able to work through existing local and provincial authorities? How far

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has it had to set up special administrative organs, and to exercise coercion over the local authorities?

15. At what points has the Government's reconstruction program been limited or checked owing to ineffective control over provincial authorities in southern and northern China? To what extent can the Government carry out an effective program confined to eastern and central China?

16. How far has the Government depended on foreign assistance and advisors in administering its program of reconstruction? What success has attended the League of Nations scheme of technical cooperation in China?

17. How far would it be possible to apply in China some of the experience gained by Soviet administrators in the execution of the Five-Year Plans?

18. To what extent has the National Government used reconstruction measures as a means of furthering the purposes of the Kuomintang and of the local Party organs? How does it compare with the Roosevelt administration in the United States in regard to the charge of having used public funds to create an army of paid political retainers?

D. The Costs of Reconstruction

19. To what extent are the reconstruction measures being financed by local levies on the districts affected, and to what extent by grants directly from the National Government? To what extent have confiscatory measures been used in highway and railway construction?

20. How far do the budget figures of the Government indicate that more money is being spent on reconstruction and public works and less on foreign debt service and on maintaining the army?

21. Assuming that no large disbandment of soldiers is practicable, how far could the Government utilize troops for constructive public works? To what extent would this involve new loans?

22. What are the fiscal implications of the control and suppression of opium production in central China?

23. What will be the direct financial loss to the National Government if the northern provinces come under a Japanese protectorate?

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24. To what extent is China's economic reconstruction dependent on the assistance of the large city banks? How far have these banks already been persuaded or compelled to absorb the Government's deficit bonds? How far can large-scale measures of reconstruction be carried out without foreign capital? What are the present prospects of the National Government obtaining loans from foreign capitalists?

E. Effects of Reconstruction on International Relations

25. What are the larger international implications of Chinese economic and social reconstruction, (a) as regards Far Eastern diplomatic relations, (b) as regards foreign trade and investment in China?

26. To what extent has American monetary policy hindered the process of Chinese reconstruction, or helped it by hastening the necessary business of currency reform in China? With the abandonment of the silver standard in China, what steps can be taken by the Chinese and foreign governments to establish a satisfactory form of foreign exchange standard? Can this be done without loans from foreign governments or banks?

27. What are the specific objections of the Japanese Government to foreign help in schemes for Chinese reconstruction? Does this attitude of the Japanese Government preclude all possibility of assistance to China from other nations? Along what lines would the Japanese Government finance or participate directly in projects for the economic development of China? Would such action on the part of Japan require the use or the threat of force, or could it be carried out as a result of prior diplomatic agreement with the Chinese Government?

28. How far could Japan obtain her economic demands, e.g. for raw cotton, without the necessity for military action in North China? Could the profits of Japanese business in China under Japanese protectorate be large enough to compensate for the high costs of maintaining Japanese troops in China?

29. How far has the National Government been hindered in carrying out its reconstruction program by the existence of extraterritorial rights, the foreign concessions and foreign banks in China?

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ROUND TABLE NO. 5

THE CHANGING BALANCE OF POLITICAL FORCES IN THE PACIFIC AND POSSIBILITIES OF PEACEFUL ADJUSTMENT

I. Adjustment of Specific Problems

A. Adjustments in the Problem of Japanese Trade Expansion

1. Judging by the conduct and settlement of recent controversies over Japanese trade competition, what methods of adjustment are likely to secure the greatest measure of general satisfaction? (Consider here the methods of settling the India dispute—special conference and quota arrangement; the Netherlands India dispute—deadlocked; the Canadian dispute—ordinary diplomatic channels; the Philippines quota arrangement—ordinary channels.)

2. What are the possibilities of making a satisfactory allotment of export markets in specified commodities, e.g. piece goods, chinaware, etc., between Japan and other nations? Should such allotments be bi-lateral or multilateral? Should the division be by territories or by commodities and grades of commodities?

3. With what countries and in what commodities could direct barter arrangements with Japan be successfully made? Are there practical possibilties or triangular trade agreements, e.g. with Japan, Netherlands India and the United States? Along what lines could reciprocal tariff reductions between Japan and other Pacific countries be made without serious disturbances of production on either side?

B. Adjustments of the International Problems Involved in China's Economic and Social Reconstruction

4. How far could any form of Sino-Japanese economic bloc (with or without Japanese political control) serve the double purpose of securing, (a) the economic reconstruction of China in the interests of the Chinese people as a whole, and (b) a guaranteed market and source of essential raw materials to Japan?

5. How far could an economic bloc be established without the

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use of (a) military force and prohibitive military expenditures by Japan: (b) serious risk of war with other foreign powers over interests in China; (c) the rapid spread of agrarian revolt in China?

6. What possible lines of action are open to the Chinese Government in its relations with Japan and would any one of these courses of action be likely to secure a solution mutually beneficial to both countries?

(a) A diplomatic agreement whereby the Chinese Government yielded completely to Japanese demands for political and economic control.

(b) A proposal by the Chinese government to foreign powers for a form of international supervision, with or without Japanese participation.

(c) Joining forces with "Soviet China" and coming out strongly for agrarian reform and a united national stand against all foreign powers in China.

(d) Playing for time in the hope that Japan will be weakened either through internal difficulties or a clash with Soviet Russia and will modify her present China policy.

7. What possible action might be taken by the Western foreign powers whose interests in China are at present threatened to force an adjustment of Sino-Japanese relations on terms less exclusively dictated by Japan?

(a) What specific steps have been taken by the Western Powers to protect their financial and commercial interests in China?

(b) Is it likely that any of the Western Powers would come to terms with Japan, i. e. offer her a free hand in Northern and Central China in return for, say, trade agreements in other parts of the world, or a guarantee against further territorial expansion; or a guarantee for the maintenance and protection of some of their present interests in China?

(c) Would such a solution be accepted, by Japan, considering that she already has a free hand in North China, or by Soviet Russia?

(d) What form of collective action on the part of Western Powers would be effective in preventing a complete domination of China by Japan? Is any combination of Western Powers sufficiently agreed on the need for such prevention to take active measures?

8. What are the prospects that the Western Powers will withdraw entirely from China relinquishing their military outposts, the protection of their investments, their financial and commercial in-

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terests and their extraterritorial privileges, in order to save the cost of maintaining them and to avert the danger of open conflict with Japan? Would such a withdrawal aid or hinder the stabilization of relations between China and Japan? To what extent would such a withdrawal prejudice the whole position of Western Powers in the East?

C. Adjustment of International Frictions in the Operation of the American Recovery Program

9. What are the possibilities for a further development of the policy of reciprocal trade agreements between the United States and other Pacific countries, either directly or with reference to third markets?

10. How far can the problems arising from the operation of American monetary policy be adjusted other than by unilateral currency measures in the United States?

11. In regard to what specific commodities could the United States cooperate in an international plan for guaranteeing Japan access to essential raw materials?

12. What are the possibilities of revising the American tariff so as to bring it more in line with America's position as a creditor nation, and stimulate trade with other Pacific countries, e.g. Canada, China and Japan?

13. What American policy toward the Philippines would do most to relieve potential sources of international friction?

14. In what form of collective diplomatic or economic action in the Pacific would the United States be willing to participate, judging from the present trends in American opinion?

15. What evidence is there to indicate that the United States will continue to take an active interest in preserving her stake in the China market?

D. Adjustment of International Friction Arising from the Development of the Soviet Far East as a Strongly Industrialized Area

16. On what issues have the efforts to establish a border commission between Japan and Soviet Russia failed? What other form of joint commission could be devised which would recognize

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Japan's responsibility for actions of Manchoukuo citizens?

17. What methods have been adopted to settle the fisheries controversy between Soviet Russia and Japan? How do these differ from the arrangements between Canada and the United States with regard to the Eastern Pacific? What further compromise is needed, either in allotment of fishing grounds or in fixing the rate of exchange between the yen and the rouble?

18. How can the growing industrial and military strength of the Soviet Far East be best employed as a stabilizing factor for peace in the Far East? How far is it likely that the Soviet Union would be willing to aid in the economic reconstruction of China either alone or in cooperation with other foreign powers?

II. Some General Problems Involved

19. Have the Governments of Pacific countries sufficient control over the economic activities of their nationals to "manage" foreign trade along lines such as have been suggested in the preceding section? What types of trade arrangement could the present Governments enforce?

20. To what extent would a regulation of the character and direction of foreign trade necessitate regulation of shipping practices, foreign investments, foreign exchange and migration?

21. What changes in the relations of Government to business in each of the countries would be necessary to effect such control? Are these changes probable? What groups support them? What groups are opposed?

22. To what extent is any permanent planning of foreign trade in the Pacific dependent on a prior agreement on currency stabilization, not only in the Pacific region but also in Europe?

23. What are the possibilities of an international agreement guaranteeing Japan access or equal opportunity for access to essential imported raw materials? What commodities are involved in this category? By what nations or economic interests are they at present controlled? What could Japan offer in return, e.g. an undertaking to raise wages or improve working conditions in Japan, or a renunciation of further territorial expansion?

24. Considering the working of present restriction and control schemes, what are the possibilities for an international agreement

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on a world-wide basis as to markets for specified commodities produced in Pacific countries?

25. How far could the present control schemes or any new agreement guaranteeing access to raw materials be expected to remain operative in time of war?

III. International Machinery in the Pacific

26. What new forms of international machinery—diplomatic or economic—in the Pacific would be effective for carrying out these suggested adjustments? Should such machinery be organized in relation to the League of Nations or as a special regional system in the Pacific? Consider here:

(a) permanent machinery for the prompt settlement of minor disputes, e.g. a frontier commission for Japan and the Soviet Union.

(b) machinery providing for periodic international consultation by the major countries of the Pacific, as in the Five Power Pact under the Washington Treaties.

(c) a regional pact of mutual assistance and non-aggression.

(d) machinery for a permanent Pacific Conference, (either a branch of the League of Nations or a separate non-political institution on the model of the Pan-American Union) to consider international controversies as they arise, including possibly the establishment of a research secretariat on Pacific area problems, to parallel the work of the League Secretariat on European problems.

(e) an agreement guaranteeing the territorial integrity or neutrality of the Philippines.

27. To what extent and on what specific points would attempts to apply collective machinery for the settlement of Pacific problems be blocked on the ground that questions of special national rights and interests were at stake?

28. To what extent could special regional machinery for the maintenance of peace in the Pacific avoid the weaknesses of collective action under League of Nations auspices? How far would the establishment of a separate Pacific organization tend to weaken the League?

29. What types of economic and financial sanctions could be effectively applied in the Pacific area, assuming the existence of machinery and the will for collective action against an aggressor nation?

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PROGRESS REPORT ON CONFERENCE PREPARATION

Study Groups

(1) The Conference paper on "Great Britain's Position in the Changing Balance of the Pacific" will be produced as the report of a study group at the Royal Institute, under the leadership of Sir Frederick Whyte.

(2) The Australian papers on the "Government of Native Dependencies," "Collective Security," and "Implications of the Statute of Westminster" will be produced as reports of study groups led by Professor S. H. Roberts, Hon. F. W. Eggleston and Professor A. H. Charteris, respectively.

(3) Two study groups have been set up by the Philippine Council, the results of which will form the basis for two Conference papers, one on "Economic Policies for an Independent Philippines," and the other on "The Position of the Philippines in the Changing Political Balance of the Pacific."

(4) Local groups of the Canadian Institute will use two or more of the Yosemite round table discussion outlines as the basis of their winter discussion program.

(5) The New Zealand Branch of the I. P. R. is planning to use at least two study groups as the basis of round table preparation.

Data Papers Completed

The British, Canadian, Australian and Netherlands Councils have recently completed the following papers:

Eastern Industrialization and its Effects on the West. By Mr. G. E. Hubbard and Mr. Denzil Baring of Chatham House.

The Effect on Canada of the Recent Monetary Policy of the United States. By Professor A. F. W. Plumtre of the University of Toronto.

Australia and the Far East. Edited by Dr. Ian Clunies Ross of the University of Sydney.

The Economic Relations of Netherlands India with Other Far Eastern Countries. By Mr. E. D. van Walree.

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Supplementary List of Data Papers[1]

China Institute

1. *Rural Reconstruction in China.* A symposium edited by Dr. Franklin Ho, Nankai Institute of Economics, and Research Chairman of the China I.P.R.
2. *China's Position vis-a-vis Japanese Trade Expansion.* By Dr. L. K. Tao and associates, Institute of Social Sciences of the Academia Sinica.
3. *The World Depression as it Affected China, with Special Reference to the Silver Question.* By Mr. Y. C. Koo, Chung Fo Bank, Shanghai.
4. *China's Diplomatic Relations 1933 to 1936.* By Professor Shill Chao-ying, National Wuhan University.

Australian Institute

1. *Australia and the Far East.* Edited by Dr. Ian Clunies Ross.
2. *The Government of Native Dependencies—with special Reference to Asiatic Migration in the Pacific and its Effects on Native Races.*
3. *The Implications of the Statute of Westminster on the British Empire and the Results in the Pacific Zone.*
4. *The Australian Recovery Programme as compared with the American Recovery Programme.*
5. *Collective Security.*
6. *The Effect of Japanese Economic Expansion on Australia.*
7. *Australian Foreign Policy.*

Philippine Council

1. *Possible Economic and Commercial Policies for an Independent Philippines.*
2. *The Position of the Philippines in the Changing Political Balance of the Pacific.*

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[1]These are in addition to the lists printed in I.P.R. NOTES, No. 2, pp. 14-15, and No. 3, p. 33. Details of the papers to be presented by the New Zealand Branch of the I.P.R. will be circulated at a later date.

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National Councils

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

The Canadian Institute has recently been completing the discussion programs of its numerous local study groups for the winter season. Two of the outlines for the study groups were drafted by members of the I.P.R. Secretariat. Thus far the following topics have been announced:

Montreal Branch. (1) "Canadian Economic Trends" (tariffs, with special reference to reciprocity with the United States, the Ottawa Agreements and the effect of the tariff on different sections of Canada). Chairman, Mr. H. C. Goldenberg. (2) "Problems of Canadian Finance, Government and Administration." Chairman, Mr. G. R. Parkin. (3) "Revision of the Canadian Constitution." Secretary, Mr. Terence Sheard.

Toronto Branch. (1) "Dictatorships." Chairman, Professor G. de T. Glazebrook. (2) "Government and Economic Policy in Canada." Chairman, Professor A. Brady. (3) "Organization of the Capital Market in Canada." Secretary, Mr. J. D. Gibson.

Windsor Branch. "United States Immigration Policy" (with special reference to the problem of commuting from Canada). Chairman, Mr. Charles Quennville.

Fredericton Branch. (1) "Scientific Method and Social Problems." Chairman, Mr. F. J. Toole, Rapporteur, Mr. R. E. Balch. (2) "Sanctions." Chairman, Professor Malcolm Macpherson.

Saskatoon Branch. (1) "The Italian Situation." Chairman, Professor G. W. Simpson. (2) "Canadian Monetary Problems." Chairman, Mr. R. P. Strickland.

As a result of the recent elections in Canada, a number of leading members in the Canadian Institute are now members of the House of Commons. In addition the following five Institute members are now Ministers in the Cabinet: Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Hon. N. McL. Rogers and Senator Dandurand.

Among recent speakers who have addressed the branches of the Canadian Institute have been Dr. G. H. Scholefield, former secretary of the New Zealand Council of the I.P.R., Dr. T. Z. Koo, a member of the China Institute, Dr. Roland Wilson of the Australian Institute, Mr. Harrison Brown and Mr. P. Kodanda Rao.

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The I.P.R. research projects in Canada under the general direction of Professor Harold Innis are now nearing completion. Plans are now being discussed for the publication of the four regional inquiries previously noted in this bulletin. It is expected that one report (on standards of living in British Columbia) will be published in the United States under Secretariat asupices, but that the other reports will be published in Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Institute.

The Canadian Institute is now making plans to initiate another I.P.R. research project—a study of public opinion and the press with reference to international affairs—recommended at the Tokyo research conference.

Philippine Council

The Philippine Council has recently communicated to the Secretariat the following list of members of the various I.P.R. committees:

Pacific Council Member	Manuel Camus
Pacific Affairs Correspondent	Conrado Benitez
Publications Committee Member	Francisco Benitez
Research Committee Member	Jorge Bocobo
Program Committee Member	Frederick H. Stevens
Finance Committee Member	E. S. Turner
National Secretary	Conrado Benitez

The secretary of the local I.P.R. research committee is Professor Jose Apostol of the Department of Economics at the University of the Philippines.

Following the visit of the I.P.R. Research Secretary to Manila last June the Philippine Council research committee decided to undertake several new studies along the lines recommended at the Tokyo Research Conference. One of these is a study of public opinion and the press in the Philippines—a matter of added importance since the new regime has been established. Another will be an extension of the standards of living study described in I.P.R. NOTES (No. 2, p. 47) to include tobacco producing regions and to collect information to parallel similar studies being made by the China Council. Financial arrangements have also been made to permit an extension of the current study of "Re-distribution of the Philippine Population" also noted in these pages. This report will probably be published shortly before the Yosemite Conference.

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Australian Institute of International Affairs

Conference on Australian Foreign Policy. The Queensland Branch of the Australian Institute sponsored an interesting round table conference on Australian foreign policy. The meetings were held in Brisbane from August 14 to 21 and were attended by members from other Branches of the Institute. Besides the round table discussions there were addresses by Dr. I. Clunies Ross on "Australian-Japanese Relations," by the Rt. Hon. Dr. Earle Page (Minister of Commerce) on "Australian Commercial Policy," by Sir Donald Cameron on "Australia's Relations with the Nations of the Pacific," by the Hon. Archdale Parkhill (Minister for Defence) on "Australia's Dependence for Security upon the League of Nations," and by Miss Constance Duncan on "Psychological Factors in Australian-Japanese Relations."

The report of the meetings is being published as *Australian Foreign Policy 1935* and will be available at the Yosemite Conference of the I.P.R. The report of the earlier conference held at Southport in October, 1934, has already been published as a 70 page booklet, *Australian Foreign Policy 1934* (Melbourne University Press). It includes addresses by the Hon. F. H. Stewart on "Australian Commercial Representation Abroad," by Professor A. C. V. Melbourne on "A Foreign Policy for Australia," by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald on "Policies of the Government of Great Britain Likely to Affect Australia," and by Dr. W. G. Goddard on "Cultural Relations Between Australia and Oriental Countries."

Meetings. Among those speakers who have addressed meetings of the New South Wales branch of the Institute have been Dr. T. Kagawa on "Japan Today," Mr. Ken Sato on "Problems of the Pacific with regard to Australia and Japan," Dr. J. B. Condliffe of the League of Nations Secretariat and former research secretary of the I.P.R. and Dr. H. Foster Bain, author of *Ores and Industry in the Far East.* Another important achievement in the program of the New South Wales branch has been the publication of *Australia and the Far East* which is noted elsewhere in these pages.

Brief notes on the visit of Mr. E. C. Carter, Secretary-General of the I.P.R. to Australia last June, are to be found later in this bulletin.

Royal Institute of International Affairs

Annual Meeting. The sixteenth annual general meeting of the

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Royal Institute was held at Chatham House on November 5. The annual report of the Council for the year ending June 30 which was submitted at the meeting gives a comprehensive record of activities at Chatham House for the past year, including the work of conference preparation and research in connection with the I.P.R. Copies of the report have been sent to I.P.R. National Councils.

The new I.P.R. Committee of the Royal Institute appointed by the Council after the annual meeting retains the Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander as its chairman. Mr. G. E. Hubbard of the Chatham House staff has been placed in charge of I.P.R. conference and research work undertaken by the Royal Institute. He will be assisted by Mr. Guy Hadley who has succeeded Mr. Ralph Arnold as secretary of the I.P.R. Committee.

Yosemite Conference Preparation. The principal contribution of Chatham House to the preparatory studies for the next I.P.R. Conference, the study prepared by Mr. G. E. Hubbard, assisted by Mr. Denzil Baring, on *Eastern Industrialization and its Effect on the West,* was published last October by the Oxford University Press at 18s. The book is a comparative study of the industrial development of Japan, China and India and the effect of this development on the trade of Western countries, particularly Great Britain.

By an arrangement with the publishers members of the National Councils of the I.P.R. may purchase the book on the same terms as members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, (at a special rate of 15s.) provided the orders are submitted through Chatham House or, in the case of American members, through the American Council at a price of $4.50.

A group of members of Chatham House has undertaken a study in connection with the fifth Round Table proposed for the Conference on "The Changing Balance of Political Forces in the Pacific." Sir Frederick Whyte will write the report of this group and it is hoped that it will be possible to send copies of it to all National Councils in advance of the Conference.

Chatham House Research Notes. Owing to ill-health Mr. G. F. Hudson has been unable to visit the Far East in connection with the comparative study of the "Effects of Western Influence upon the Social Life of China and Japan" which he has undertaken at the

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invitation of Chatham House. Work on the study is accordingly delayed.

Professor A. E. Zimmern is making a comparative study, which it is hoped will be published in 1937, of "Pre-War and Post-War International Relations" in which he will deal with the changes in the general outlook on international relations and will examine the changes in the conduct of foreign affairs by individual States and in the character and scope of international machinery.

Arrangements are being made for a general study of the "Problem of Territorial Treaty Revision." The author of this study will have at his disposal the more detailed studies already undertaken by Chatham House in connection with areas in Europe for which claims for treaty revision have been put forward.

The study Group which for the last two years has been studying the question of "Sanctions" has decided to postpone the publication of its report until it may be possible to amplify and complete it in the light of the present international situation. In order that some of the work already done might be made generally available the material collected by the Group was placed at the disposal of the Information Department of Chatham House for use in the preparation of its Memorandum on Sanctions.

The study of the contents of "State-Authorized Primary School History Text-books" is making progress. The translation of relevant extracts from the text books is now finished and Mr. Alec Waugh is assisting with the preparation of a report upon them.

The first draft of a Group study on "International Investment" has been prepared and is now being considered in detail.

The study Group which is making a political and economic survey of the "Situation in South America" held its first meeting in October, 1935, to discuss a preliminary draft Report prepared by the Group Secretary.

Meetings at Chatham House during 1935. The following meetings on subjects of interest to students of Pacific problems have been held at Chatham House during 1935. "The Far East in 1935" by Sir Frederick Whyte; "The Present Situation in China" by Dr. T. F. Tsiang; "The Progress of Canada's Recovery" by H. V. Hodson; "Australia's Place in the Empire" by the Hon. R. G. Menzies; "The Foreign Policy of President Roosevelt" by Mr. Raymond

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Buell; "The Philippines on the Eve of Change" by Mr. Thomas Harrington. Reports of most of these have been published in *International Affairs.*

AMERICAN COUNCIL

Russian Language School. The Russian Language Section of the Columbia University Summer Session, in the presentation of which the American Council cooperated with the University, (see I.P.R. NOTES, No. 2) began its work on June 24 with thirty-three students. Applications for admission to the intensive language course were considerably greater in number than they had been in 1934 when this inter-university project was first offered, so that higher standards could be demanded in choosing the students than was possible the first year. The work was under the direction of Professor George Z. Patrick of the University of California. He was assisted in the instruction by Mrs. Elena Mogilat and Mr. Jack Posin, members of the teaching staff of the extension divisions of the Universities of Columbia and California respectively. The course closed on August 30, after a period of ten weeks. President Butler in a letter to the American Council has expressed "appreciation of the opportunity which the Council gave the University by making it possible for us to carry on this important and useful activity." While the official report on the school has not yet been received, it may be stated that the second year of this project has proved valuable in opening this language to research workers in a large field of subjects and in carrying on further experiments in the technique of intensive language teaching.

As a result of the Russian language text book survey which was carried on by the American Council last winter, Professor Patrick undertook the preparation of new materials for the School. The materials prepared him and reproduced by the American Council were: Advanced Russian Reader; One Thousand Commonly Used Russian Words with Illustrative Sentences; A List of Abbreviations Commonly Used in the U.S.S.R. They are being used both at the Summer School, and in the teaching of other Russian courses this winter. After being tried out in this way, the materials will be printed. It is expected that next year further aids for Russian language teaching will be prepared. The intensive Russian language course will be offered at the summer session of the University of California in 1936.

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Far Eastern Studies. Partly as a result of the success attending the Russian Language School, important new experiments in the study of Chinese and Japanese are now being made in several American universities. The University of Hawaii at its Summer School in 1936 will offer a course of intensive language teaching in Chinese. Columbia University last summer organized a Seminar on Far Eastern Studies including special language teaching in Chinese and Japanese.

Educational Work. Parallel to the work of the Hawaii group in compiling textbooks on Pacific countries, the San Francisco group of the American Council has been working for the systematic introduction of a course on the Pacific area into the high schools of California. A committee of educators composed of Dr. John A. Hockett of the University of California, Professor R. Bell of Stanford University and Dr. Donald R. Nugent of Menlo Junior College, with financial assistance from the American Council, prepared a syllabus for such a course to be used by teachers. The scheme was brought to the attention of the State Superintendent of Schools who had the course adopted as an optional part of the curriculum, and to the University of California which agreed to give entrance credits for it. Considerable interest in the experiment was expressed by both business and academic circles, and by the end of 1934 the course or parts of it had been adopted by about 140 schools. On the basis of comments received from teachers the Committee is now revising the entire outline. The new syllabus will contain the following chapters: China in Modern Times; Japan in Modern Times; Manchoukuo; Oceania; Russia Since 1915; Sino-Japanese Relations; Migrations; Armaments, Militarism and Peace; International Trade Rivalries and Imperialism.

The Hawaii group reports that negotiations are now under way with an American publishing house for the publication in revised form of two textbooks units (on Polynesia and on the Philippines) sponsored by the I.P.R. and mentioned in a former issue of I.P.R. NOTES. Two other units (on China and Japan) are now being revised in the New York office by Miss Helen Pratt, who is directing the project. She is also drafting a new unit on the Soviet Union with the collaboration of Mrs. Kathleen Barnes and Miss Harriet Moore.

The American Council has learned with regret that the project

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for compiling a book of readings on contemporary Japanese civilization, under the auspices of the Japanese Society for International Cultural Relations and with the cooperation of Mr. Bruno Lasker, has now been suspended. Arrangements are being made by the Society, however, to translate and publish some of the materials selected from Japanese periodicals for the original project.

The American Council has arranged for a series of four radio broadcasts on Far Eastern problems as part of a radio education program organized by the Women's Radio Review on station WEAF. Two addresses have thus far been given, one by Mr. Grover Clark and one by Mr. E. C. Carter.

A further minor project on which the American Council is working is the compilation of a "balance-sheet of American interests in China, Japan and the Philippines." This is being done at the request of the National Peace Council (including thirty member organizations), the Foreign Policy Association, the Foreign Mission Boards and the Public Affairs Committee of the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. The debit column of the statement will list government expenditures (diplomatic, naval and military) in the Far East, and the credit side will show an estimate of the profits received by American citizens on investments, exports, shipping and tourist trade in the Far East. The materials so far collected seem to suggest that there will be a definite debit balance, indicating that the cost to the American government of maintaining the Open Door policy does not result in an equivalent return in trade and investments for American citizens.

Hawaii Group Activities. Two discussion groups have been organized under I.P.R. auspices in Honolulu, meeting every month. One under the chairmanship of Dr. Peter H. Buck of the Bishop Museum will deal with "Modern Polynesians with Special Reference to the Hawaiians." The other on "Art as a Basis of Racial Understanding" is being run with the cooperation of the Honolulu Academy of Arts under the leadership of Mr. Edgar C. Schenk, Acting-Director of the Academy. Other projected discussion groups will deal with "International Air Rivalries in the Pacific," "Tourism in Hawaii," "Second Generation Japanese Problems" and with the round table topics of the next I.P.R. Conference.

The first of the I.P.R. research projects on standards of living was recently completed for the Hawaii Group. Mrs. Edna C. Went-

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worth has submitted a manuscript reporting on the results of an inquiry into standards of living of 101 Filipino families on a Hawaiian sugar plantation. The report will be taken as the subject for a discussion group meeting under Dr. Philip S. Platt, chairman of the local I.P.R. research committee. Meantime the Secretary and the Research Chairman of the American Council are making arrangements for publishing the report. It is very comprehensive and includes detailed analysis of diets and an interesting sociological study of community life on the plantation, the latter written by Mr. R. Cariaga under the direction of Dr. F. M. Keesing of the University of Hawaii.

A recent study in which many members of the Hawaii group have taken an interest although the work has not been under I.P.R. auspices, has just been published by the Stanford University Press. It is entitled *Hawaii, A Pageant of the Soil* by Miss Jean Hobbs, and is the outcome of an exhaustive investigation of the history of land tenure and land sales in the Territory carried out at the suggestion of Mr. Frank C. Atherton, Treasurer of the Pacific Council of the I.P.R. Besides being a significant historical document, the book throws much light on present-day economic and social organization in Hawaii and on the larger problems of colonial administration in the Pacific.

American Council Annual Meeting. The annual general meeting of the American Council was held at the New York office on December 17. Two reports (on research and on education) had been prepared by the Secretary for submission to the meeting. Copies of these may be had from the New York office upon request. The meeting approved the re-election of the present officers of the Council (listed in I.P.R. NOTES No. 2, p. 1) with the exception of the third and fourth vice-chairmen who may be designated later by the Board of Trustees. Announcement was made that a local group had been formed in Seattle with Mr. George Greenwood as Chairman and Mr. Herbert S. Little as Honorary Secretary. In Portland, Oregon Mr. Don McGraw is to serve as Correspondent for the Council. The meeting concluded with a preliminary discussion on the topic of the Yosemite Conference fifth round table.

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Publications

Recent and Forthcoming Publications

The Japanese Council has announced the publication of a report on one of its major projects in the international research program, on Japanese dependencies and colonial government, carried out by Professor Tadao Yanaihara who is Professor Colonial Administration at Tokyo Imperial University and author of several well known books on Formosa and Manchuria. The present report (in Japanese) is entitled "The South Seas Under Japanese Mandate." The Council is now making arrangements for publishing an English translation.

Another recent book issued under the auspices of the Japanese Council is a Japanese translation of *Land and Labour in China* by Professor R. H. Tawney. The translation was done by Mr. Samitaro Uramatsu and Mr. Tomohiko Ushiba, secretaries in the Japanese Council office.

The Secretariat has just received a copy of an important new book by Mr. A. Kantorovich who was until recently Secretary-General of the U.S.S.R. Council of the I.P.R. It is an exhaustive study of "America in the Struggle for China" (*Amerika v bor'be za Kitai*) published by *Sotsekguz*, Moscow.

The Nankai Institute of Economics recently issued a report by Dr. H. D. Fong under the title *Rural Weaving and the Merchant Employers in a North China District.* This is an outcome of an I.P.R. research project on rural industries in China. A first instalment of the report had previously appeared in the April, 1935, number of the quarterly journal of the Nankai Institute and was briefly reviewed in I.P.R. NOTES (No. 3, p. 39). The complete report is for sale by the Nankai Institute (Tientsin) at $1.00 Chinese currency.

Arrangements are being made by the I.P.R. Secretariat to publish the results of an important piece of statistical research in Japan. This is a collection of index numbers on Japanese agricultural, mineral and industrial production for the last thirty years or so, compiled by the staff of the Economic Research Bureau of Nagoya Commercial College under the direction of Professor Y. Koide.

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The report will be a continuation and enlargement of a study begun some years ago by Dr. E. F. Penrose and published under I.P.R. auspices in 1930 as *Food Supply and Raw Materials in Japan* (University of Chicago Press). The new report will probably appear under the title *Production Trends in Modern Japan.* It will be printed in Japan early in 1936 and arrangements will be made for a separate American edition. The work will include new index numbers of industrial production and labour productivity.

A further report in the series of land utilization studies which form an important part of the I.P.R. international research program has just been issued under the auspices of the New Zealand Council. This is entitled *Agricultural Organization in New Zealand,* by Professor H. Belshaw of Auckland University College and is published by the Melbourne University Press. It is the only comprehensive survey of its kind which has thus far been made in New Zealand, and represents the joint efforts of some thirty specialists whose work has been carefully planned and correlated over a number of years. The book is accordingly not simply a collection of separate essays but presents a coordinated examination of the foundations, methods and problems of farming industries in New Zealand, and of public policy in relation to them.

The Australian Institute of International Affairs is responsible for a recent book entitled *Australia and the Far East* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 7s. 6d.). This report edited by Dr. Ian Clunies Ross is the product of a study group organized by the New South Wales branch of the Australian Institute, and will form part of the Australian documentation at the Yosemite Conference. The contents of the book were described in I.P.R. NOTES (No. 1, p. 55).

A significant new interpretation of Chinese history has just been published by George Allen & Unwin, London, for the American Council of the I.P.R. This is entitled *Key Areas in Chinese Economic History,* by Mr. Chi-ming Chi.

The American Council has also sponsored the publication of a new study by Mr. J. F. Normano entitled *Japanese Economic Penetration of Latin America.* It is to be issued shortly by the University of North Carolina Press.

The Secretariat has just received the first of the two data papers which the Netherlands-Netherlands India Council is to submit to the Yosemite Conference, *Economic Relations of Netherlands India with Other Far Eastern Countries,* by Mr. E. D. van Walree, Presi-

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dent of the Pacific Institute at Amsterdam. A limited number of copies have been distributed to the National Coucils. Extra copies can be procured from the Netherlands-Netherlands India Council at fl. 0.75 each.

The quarterly review, *Tikii Okean* (Pacific Ocean), issued by the Institute of World Politics and World Economics of the Communist Academy in Moscow, has contained a number of important articles on subjects of interest to I.P.R. members. The following contributions have appeared in recent numbers: "The Anglo-Japanese Struggle for World Markets by F. Utley (No 2, 1934); "Extracts from the Report Made by the Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Seventh Great Hural" (No. 1, 1935); "Lines of Expansion of Japanese Imperialism" by Yota (No. 2, 1935); "What is Happening in Siam" by A. Ivin (No. 2, 1935); "German-Japanese Relations" by I. Lemin (No. 1, 1935); "The Breakdown of the London Naval Conversations and the Naval Policy of the Powers" by L. Ivanov (No. 1, 1935); "The Origin of the Doctrine of the 'Open Door' in China" by N. Terentiev (No. 2, 1934); "Japanese Expansion in Indonesia, Malay States and the Philippines" by A. Halperin (No. 1, 1934). The quarterly has also carried interesting reviews of *Pacific Affairs* and *Empire in the East.*

Arrangements are now being made by the Secretariat for the publication of a collected volume of monographs on *Legal Status of Aliens in Pacific Countries.* The editing of the separate papers, most of them submitted at the Shanghai Conference of the I.P.R. in 1931, has been in the hands of Professor Norman Mackenzie of the University of Toronto. The book will appear under the auspices of the I.P.R. Secretariat.

The Stanford University Press has published a study by Professor Eliot G. Mears entitled *Maritime Trade of the Western United States* (Price $4.00). The American Council of the I.P.R. has been closely associated with this study, and published advance reports on it in the form of conference data papers, one for the Kyoto Conference in 1929 and another for the Banff Conference. The same publisher will be responsible for the American editions of two new I.P.R. books, *Trade and Trade Barriers in the Pacific* and *Commodity Control in the Pacific Area.*

An interesting monograph on agrarian problems in Kwangtung

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Province by Mr. Chen Han-seng, member of the research committee of the China Institute, has been translated for publication under the joint auspices of the China Institute and Lingnan University. The English title will probably be *The Agrarian Crisis in Southernmost China.* Negotiations are now in progress to decide whether the book will be published in China or the United States. The original field investigation was made by Mr. Chen under the auspices of the Sun Yat-sen Institute. The report of Mr. Chen's I.P.R. research project on "Standards of Living in Tobacco Producing Regions of China" is now being compiled and translated by his chief assistant, working in the office of the China Institute.

The three-volume report of the large I.P.R. research project on "Land Utilization, Population and Food Consumption in China" under the direction of Professor J. Lossing Buck of the University of Nanking is shortly to be sent to the press. It is to be published in China by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai, and should appear about April, 1936. The Secretariat is now making arrangements for an American, and possibly also an English, edition.

The food Research Institute at Stanford University has just issued as one of its regular *Wheat Studies* an important new study entitled "Japanese Self-Sufficiency in Wheat." It is written by Dr. C. L. Alsberg, International Research Chairman of the I.P.R. partly on the basis of information collected by him before and after the I.P.R. Research Conference held in Tokyo last April. The report deals not only with wheat but with the larger agricultural problems of modern Japan, and thus makes a significant contribution to the I.P.R. researches on land utilization of which Dr. Alsberg is the coordinator. A limited number of copies will be sent to National Councils by the Secretariat.

A further report in the I.P.R. studies of land utilization has been published in Seoul, Korea. The translation of the title (the book is in the Korean language) is *Rural Economy in Korea* by Dr. Hoon K. Lee of Union Christian College. It is a somewhat condensed version of the larger English report prepared for the I.P.R. The Secretariat has now made arrangements for this report to be published in China under the editorial supervision of Mr. Bruno Lasker. It will thus appear about the same time and in the same general format as Professor Buck's parallel report.

The Royal Institute has notified the Secretariat that a report of Professor T. E. Gregory's study for the I.P.R. on "The Concept of

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the Standard of Living in Economic Theory" will probably appear about the middle of 1936 in time for the International Research Committee meetings at the Yosemite Conference.

In response to requests from members of several National Councils, the Secretariat is planning to issue a small book giving a review of the purposes and organization of the Institute of Pacific Relations and of its accomplishments during the first decade of its existence. The volume is intended to be something more than a formal report and should be of interest to the general reader. The general work of editing and securing contributions from individuals who may be asked to write sections of the book has been entrusted to Mr. Galen M. Fisher. Final plans will be announced later, but at present it is hoped that a preliminary mimeographed or proof edition can be issued before the Yosemite Conference and a final edition after comment has been received from members at the conference.

The American Council's fortnightly bulletin, *Far Eastern Survey,* now has a circulation of about 1,300 copies. A recent report shows that about 330 copies go to business men, 150 to newspaper men, 140 to libraries, 360 to people in the academic world and 260 to persons connected with official or public bodies. Recent articles have been:

Basic Transport Facilities in Siberia (by Harriet Moore).
The Anti-Communist Campaign in China (by Frederick V. Field).
Export Control in Japan (by Wm. W. Lockwood and M. Matsuo).
Australian Trade in the Great Depression (by Karl L. Anderson).
Japanese-Soviet Friction (by Kathleen Barnes).
Philippine Copra and Coconut Oil (by Lloyd P. Rice).
Floods and Flood Prevention in China (by Edward T. Lockwood).
Sugar, A Commodity in Chaos (by Miriam S. Farley).
Manchuria as Japan's Economic Life-line (by John R. Stewart).
China's Monetary Dilemma (by Leonard T. K. Wu).
North China in a Japanese Economic Bloc (by Russell G. Shiman).

New Chatham House Publications

New Books. The following are among the recent publications of Chatham House which are of interest to the I.P.R.:

Survey of International Affairs, 1934. By Arnold J. Toynbee. Assisted by V. M. Boulter. Oxford University Press. 700 pp. Price 28s. The volume contains as usual a complete record of events in the Far East during the year under review.

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DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1934. Edited by John Wheeler-Bennett. Assisted by Stephen Heald. Oxford University Press. 546 pp. Price 25s. The book includes the documents relating to the entry of the U.S.S.R. into the League of Nations; the entry of the U.S.A. into the International Labour Organisation; the Disarmament Conference; the Eastern Pact; the Franco-Soviet Pact; War Debts; the Monetary Policy of the U.S.A. in respect of gold and silver; the Financial Policy of Countries forming the Gold bloc; the Independence of the Philippine Islands; Japanese relations with the U.S.A.; and Policy in the Far East, and Naval Armaments, together with explanatory notes and a chronology of bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements.

BRITISH YEAR BOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1935. Oxford University Press. 240 pp. Price 16s. The volume includes articles on The Retroactive Effect of the Recognition of States and Governments (J. Mervin Jones); The Effect of Withdrawal from the League upon a Mandate (Quincy Wright); The Relation between Membership of the League of Nations and Membership of the International Labour Office (C. W. Jenks); The League of Nations and Refugees (Norman Bentwich); The Members of the League of Nations (Manley O. Hudson).

GEOGRAPHIC DISARMAMENT. A Study of the Demilitarization of National Frontiers. By Major-General J. H. Marshall-Cornwall. Oxford University Press. 230 pp. Price 12s. 6d. General Marshall-Cornwall deals with neutral territories and "buffer" states in Europe, Asia and the American Continent and the working of post-War conventions for the establishment of demilitarized zones, particularly in relation to disarmament problems.

THE FUTURE OF MONETARY POLICY. A Report by a Chatham House Study Group. Oxford University Press. 219 pp. Price 10s. 6d. This is the second report of the group which prepared *Monetary Policy and the Depression* (1933. 7s. 6d.). It sets out the group's conclusions on questions of policy, both short and long term, and discusses in detail such questions as the powers and limitations of the financial machine, the special problems of Great Britain, the meaning of purchasing power parity, the future of long term lending, the Bank for International Settlements and the outlook for gold.

UNEMPLOYMENT. An International Problem. A Report by a Chatham House Study Group. Oxford University Press. 500 pp. Price 25s. The report falls into three parts: the first describes the employment and unemployment situations before and during the depression, and discusses the available material for assessing the extent of the unemployment problem in individual countries and in the world at large; the second part describes the background against which the unemployment problem is set—the temporary circumstances of the depression, and the more permanent changes in the general economic structure (including the changed and changing international distribution of industry) which affect various aspects of employment; the third part examines the measures taken by governments to pro-

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vide employment and to relieve unemployment, an attempt being made to distinguish between purely emergency measures and those which may permanently affect social, economic and political life.

LABOUR IN AGRICULTURE: AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY. By Lady Howard. Oxford University Press. 375 pp. Price 18s. Lady Howard was on the staff of the International Labour Office from 1921-1935 and was for nine years Chief of the Agricultural Service there. The book draws attention to the major labour problems which are common to agriculture in all countries and upon which study is needed. It surveys the presents position of agricultural wage-paid labour and examines the effects of the divorce between agriculture and industry which has been taking place since the Industrial Revolution and the disadvantages which have thereby accrued to agricultural communities. Finally, consideration is given to the effects on agricultural labour of unchecked commercial competition between nations, and proposals are briefly outlined for furthering government and international action to deal with the situation.

Information Department Papers. Three Papers having immediate bearing upon the present international situation were issued by the Information Department of Chatham House during the summer as follows:

THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF ITALY. (Information Department Paper No. 15.) Second and revised edition. Oxford University Press. Price 2s.

ABYSSINIA AND ITALY. (Information Department Paper No. 16.) Third revised and enlarged edition, published by Chatham House. Price 2s. (Nearly 12,000 copies sold to date.) American edition, published by the New York Branch of the Oxford University Press, price 75c.

SANCTIONS. (Information Department Paper No. 17.) Second revised and enlarged edition. Published by Chatham House. Price 2s.

Summaries of Leading Articles in the Chinese Press. These translations continue to be issued by Chatham House at fortnightly intervals. Sir Herbert Goffe gave up the work of preparing them in April, 1935, and was succeeded first by the Rev. E. R. Hughes, Reader in Chinese Religion and Philosophy in Oxford University, and since July 1, 1935, by Mr. E. W. Mead of the University of Manchester.

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News and Notes

The following changes have been made in the officers of National Councils since the last issue of this bulletin. Mr. Bruce Turner, assistant at the General Assembly Library, Wellington, has succeeded Mrs. D. H. MacIntosh as Honorary Secretary of the New Zealand I.P.R. Professor H. Belshaw of Auckland University College has succeeded Professor W. N. Benson as New Zealand member of the International Research Committee. Professor Belshaw is shortly to visit the United States on a traveling Fellowship for the study of agricultural research in that country. In the U.S.S.R. Council, Mr. G. N. Voitinsky has succeeded Mr. A. J. Kantorovich as Secretary-General.

The annual meeting of the New Zealand Branch of the I.P.R. was held at Wellington on September 11th. Sir James Allen was re-elected as President. The Vice Presidents are Sir William Hunt, Mr. W. H. Cocker and Mr. J. E. Strachan. Since the recent election two leading members of the New Zealand I.P.R. have been appointed to important government posts. Mr. Walter Nash is Minister of Finance and Customs, while Mr. W. E. Barnard is Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. Roger Levy, Secretary-General of the *Comité d'Etude des Problèmes du Pacifique* in Paris has informed the Secretariat that a report on "The Consequences of Japan's Economic Development on the French Empire" has been undertaken by the Pacific subcommittee of the recently established *Centre d'Etudes de Politique Etrangère,* the rapporteur of the study group being M. Levy himself. He states that the report will be pertinent to the Yosemite Conference program and can be presented if necessary. The new *Centre* is closely connected with the University of Paris and with several learned societies interested in international affairs. Its program is very similar to that of the Royal Institute in London, and plans are being worked out for closer cooperation between the two bodies. M. Etienne Dennery, who attended the Banff Conference of the I.P.R. is one of the two secretaries of the *Centre.*

Secretary-General's Visits to National Councils. As mentioned in the last issue of this bulletin, the Secretary-General was in Japan

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from April 4 to April 14. Besides attending the research conference, Mr. Carter held a number of important consultations with members of the Japanese Council, discussing in detail the fundamental purposes of the I.P.R., possible lines of extension and development, the improvement of its conferences and publications, and the organization and functions of the Secretariat. He also had meetings with officers of the Society for International Cultural Relations and with a number of officials and private individuals interested in the I.P.R., including Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Count Makino, Baron Shidehara and Foreign Minister Hirota.

From June 18 to July 5 Mr. Carter visited the three branches of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane. The main object of his visit was to secure a wider public interest in, and support for, the newly-formed Australian Institute.

In Queensland and New South Wales all the members of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Royal Institute of International Affairs have united their activities in the new organization—the Australian Institute of International Affairs—in order to make one strong society in each State. In Victoria this has not yet been completely achieved, but it is hoped that the new plan in New South Wales and Queensland will be so successful that the organizations in Victoria will find a way of pooling their resources and integrating their membership. The three organizations involved which are already cooperating and are considering further joint activity are the Victorian branch of the I.P.R., the Victoria A.I.I.A. and the Austral-asiatic Department of the Bureau of Social and International Affairs in Melbourne. The purposes of the I.P.R. and the Austral-asiatic Department are almost identical. The leaders of both these organizations are fully aware of the desirability of building up a single strong society for the specialized study of Australia's relations with Asia.

In the three cities Mr. Carter conferred with the leaders of the Australian Institute regarding their own program and its relation to the research and educational activities of the I.P.R. At meetings of the three branches Mr. Carter spoke of the work of the I.P.R. in other countries against the background of the general economic and political situation in the Pacific. In each city numerous public addresses, press interviews and radio broadcasts were arranged as

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well as interviews with university and school authorities, business and newspaper men, government officials, and trade union officials. Mr. Carter stressed the importance of a more thorough study of Australia's relations with the other countries of the Pacific, particularly with the Soviet Union, Netherlands India, China and Japan. He spoke of impressions gained in his recent visit to the Far East and urged that the Australian Institute should make every effort to work with the schools, universities, business, the press and other groups in the community to organize research and popular study of those problems of Australia that affect or are affected by her position as a Pacific Power.

The arrangements made by the officers of the Institute in each of the three Australian States were remarkably efficient and did much to prepare the way for fuller cooperation between Australian students, businessmen and publicists and members of the I.P.R. in other countries. After Mr. Carter's return to the United States he submitted to the Australian Institute a printed memorandum embodying a number of impressions gained on his visit and some suggestions on future lines of development for the Australian Institute. Letters from the officers of the three branches of the Institute indicate that the visit aroused genuine public interest and did much to assist the local groups.

During his stay in New Zealand from July 8 to July 27 Mr. Carter's efforts were directed toward aiding the leaders of the New Zealand I.P.R. in securing a wider and more representative interest in their work by enlisting the participation of more members of business, banking, newspaper and other non-academic groups. Arrangements were made for him to visit Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Oamaru, Invercargill, Napier and Hastings. In addition to meetings with members of the I.P.R., Mr. Carter talked with groups of businessmen, secondary school teachers, university lecturers and editorial writers regarding the work of the I.P.R. and the possibilities of using more materials on Far Eastern and Pacific questions in existing school and university courses and in the press. Four radio broadcasts, several public meetings and press interviews were also arranged at which Mr. Carter spoke on the general economic and political situation in the Pacific and the significance for New Zealand of recent developments in the Far East and the U.S.S.R.

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With the leaders of the New Zealand I.P.R. Mr. Carter discussed the future development of its research and educational program, the strenthening of its financial resources and administrative staff, and the possibilities of cooperation with universities, schools, libraries and other organizations in broadening and coordinating the study of Pacific problems. The admirable arrangements made by the Chairman of the New Zealand I.P.R., Sir James Allen, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. A. D. McIntosh and the Chairman and Secretaries of all the Branches gave Mr. Carter and the members of his party exceptional opportunities for studying New Zealand's place in the Pacific. Before he left Mr. Carter, at the suggestion of several I.P.R. members, submitted to the Council a printed memorandum similar to that prepared for the Australian Institute.

After three months in eastern United States Mr. Carter left New York on November 20 to visit groups of I.P.R. members in Seattle and Portland. He then proceeded to Vancouver and has since visited and spoken before local groups of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in Edmondton, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal. In several cities conferences were arranged with vocational groups consisting of bankers, editors, university authorities, grain merchants, trade union leaders and secondary school teachers, usually on the subject of Canada's interests in the Pacific area. Mr. Carter returned to New York on December 15.

Staff Notes. Mr. Richard L. Pyke, formerly on the staff of Chatham House, has joined the I.P.R. Secretariat as an assistant to the Secretary-General to take charge of work on conference preparation and on I.P.R. publications. He has accompanied the Secretary-General on part of his present visit to groups of the Canadian Institute. Mr. W. L. Holland, the Research Secretary, returned to the United States last September and will have his headquarters at the New York office until the Yosemite Conference.

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