

The Fourth Biennial Conference

of the

Institute of Pacific Relations

to be held at
Hangchow, China

from Wednesday, October 21 to
Wednesday, November 4, 1931



Click for Ivison S. Macadam citation

BRITAIN

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Executive Office, **Chatham House**, 10 St. James's Square,
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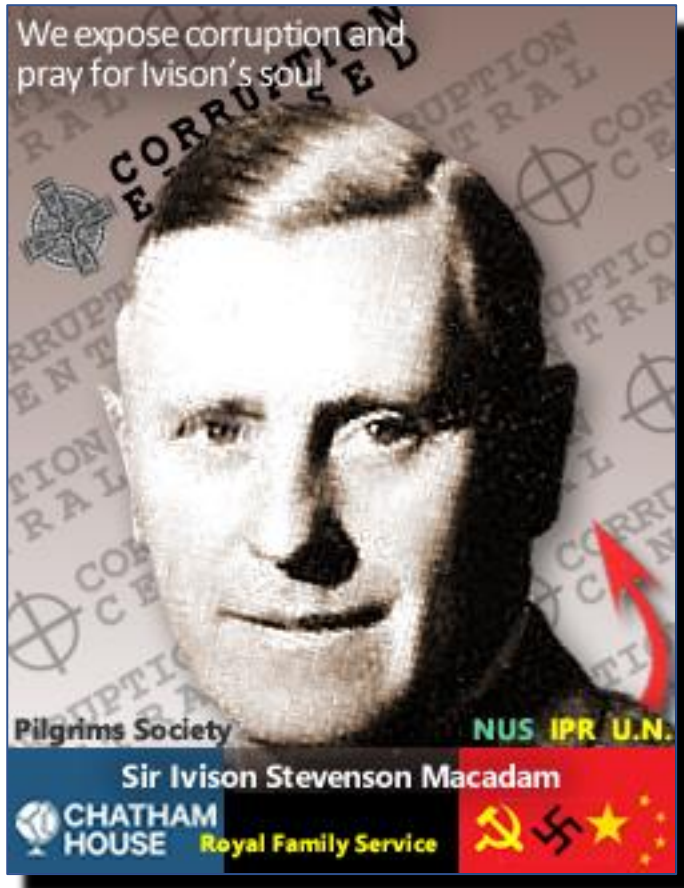
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Arnold J. Toynbee, Britain Shiroshi Nasu, Japan
Norman Mackenzie, Canada W. N. Benson, New Zealand
James T. Shotwell, United States

First Announcement
May 15, 1931
Central Headquarters, -----

[18]

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BRITAIN

Ivison S. Macadam, Honorary Secretary

**Executive Office, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square,
London, S.W.1**



Cable Address: "Areopagus," London

Ivison S. Macadam, Honorary Secretary, British Secretariat / Council British Royal Family Service ([KCVO](#) [Kt](#) [CBE](#) [CStJ](#) [FRSE](#) [FKC](#)); Director-General; editor, [The Round Table](#); first secretary, [Royal Institute of International Affairs aka Chatham House](#); president, [National Union of Students](#); editor, chairman, [Annual Register](#) of World Events; assistant director general, Ministry of Information (1939-41); King's College; married to American Caroline Ladd Macadam (née Corbett), Portland Oregon, father [Elliot R. Corbett, First National Bank of Portland](#), partnered with N.M. Rothschild in the [International Acceptance Bank, Inc.](#) and [The Asia Banking Corporation \(China\)](#) at the founding of the Federal Reserve, in collaboration with [James Willard Maxwell](#), Bill Gates' great grandfather

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The chief purveyors of 20th century British-inspired communism

Charles P. Howland



Council on Foreign Relations;
League of Nations; Yale; Institute
of Pacific Relations (IPR);



Stephen Roberts, Australia

London School of Economics
("London Communist University");
Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR);
Melbourne Univ.; Univ. of Sydney;
Sydney Morning Herald;
Australian Institute of Intern'l
Affairs; **Round Table (Sydney)**
(creator of communism)



Arnold J. Toynbee, Britain

London School of Economics ("London
Communist University"); Royal Institute of
International Affairs; Institute of Pacific
Relations (IPR); King's College; Balliol
College; British Foreign Office; University
of London; *Manchester Guardian*; *Time*
magazine cover, Mar. 17, 1947 (owned by
Pilgrims Society president Henry Luce;
Adolf Hitler confidante

International Research Committee

Charles P. Howland, Chairman

Stephen Roberts, Australia

D. K. Lieu, China

Arnold J. Toynbee, Britain

Shiroshi Nasu, Japan

Norman Mackenzie, Canada

W. N. Benson, New Zealand

James T. Shotwell, United States

[18]

Norman Mackenzie, Canada



Dalhousie, Harvard, Cambridge, Univ. of
Toronto, Univ. of New Brunswick; Univ. of British
Columbia; Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)

James T. Shotwell, The Inquiry; League of Nations; Commission to Study the
Organization of Peace; Shotwell Commission guidance for **United Nations**; served
Alger Hiss (convicted communist) at S.F. Apr. 1945 UN Conference; U.S.
International Labour Organization (ILO); U.N. Charter; Univ. of Toronto; president,
following **Alger Hiss (convicted communist)**, **Carnegie Endowment for**
International Peace with Nicholas Burray Butler, Columbia Univ. (Pilgrims Society
co-founder); Social Science Council; Columbia Univ.; advocated reinterpreting
history through social and political lenses; Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR)



D.K. Lieu, China



Economist; Peking Univ.; Univ. of
Michigan; Qinghua (**Tsinghua Univ. –**
Facebook technology controller in
China, run by Britain)

Shiroshi Nasu, Japan



Association for International
Collaboration of Farmers

W.N. Benson, New Zealand



Univ. of Sydney, Univ. of Adelaide;
Cambridge; Univ. of Otago; Royal
Society of New Zealand; Geological
Society of London; Royal Society of
New South Wales; Institute of Pacific
Relations (IPR)

This IPR "International
Research Committee" formed
the communist policies that
were used to direct Soviet and
Chinese communism, as shown
by the backgrounds of these
IPR communist insiders.

Anonymous Patriots, Aug. 11, 2021

[James T. Shotwell](#),
International
Research
Committee,
Institute of Pacific
Relations (IPR),
known associate
of convicted IPR
communist Alger
Hiss





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CONTENTS

I Conference Announcement	5
II Organization and Procedure of the Institute.....	6
III Program and Hangchow Agenda.....	7
IV Conference Method	11
V Earlier Sessions	12
VI Research	13
VII Publications	15
VIII Personnel	18
IX Conference Arrangements	20

The Institute of Pacific Relations

1931

I.

CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE fourth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations will convene in Hangchow, China, from October 21 to November 4, 1931. The conference is called by the Pacific Council of the Institute and meets in Hangchow at the invitation of the Chinese National Council, which will act as host.

The period from October 12 to 18 will be devoted to important preliminary business sessions of Institute committees at Hangchow. This will give an opportunity for the biennial meeting of the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute, and for meetings of the international Research Committee and the conference Program Committee.

The members of the conference are selected by the National Councils of the Institute groups and attendance is strictly limited to those so invited. Conference membership is chosen to represent so far as possible a cross-section of the various national interests and points of view. Individuals are selected because of their expert knowledge of the problems to be discussed, for their eminence and influence in national and international circles, and for their capacity to represent the points of view and interests of significant groups of their countrymen.

Hangchow has been chosen as the site for the China conference because of its combined virtues of remoteness and accessibility and its mingled associations of historic charm and beauty and its modern progressive spirit. Situated on peaceful and beautiful West Lake, about one hundred miles west and south of Shanghai, it is at once accessible and yet sufficiently

removed from the political centers and the international settlements to insure an unhurried and untroubled conference atmosphere. Accommodations are expected to center about the two modern hotels, supplemented by several commodious Chinese villas on the lake front. Following the sense of the Kyoto conference, which in its last sessions recommended a material reduction in membership for the next conference, it is expected that national councils will strictly limit the size of their groups at Hangchow, particularly as regards families and guests. This is particularly important owing to the limited accommodations available.

II.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE OF THE INSTITUTE

Interracial

THE Institute of Pacific Relations is a research and conference body, international and interracial in composition, its interests centered in the Pacific area.

Unofficial

The constitution states the purpose of the organization as being "to study the conditions of the Pacific peoples with a view to the improvement of their mutual relations." In pursuance of this purpose the Institute enjoys the advantages of unhampered scientific inquiry, co-operatively undertaken, and of discussions unrestricted by official attitudes or diplomatic considerations. It is an organization of peoples, not of governments, and is concerned with the discovery of basic facts concerning the Pacific area, and with the interpretation of those facts through the frank exchange of racial and national points of view.

International
Central
Organization

The international organization of the Institute consists of:

a. A governing body known as the Pacific Council, composed of one representative each, appointed from the affiliated national councils in the various countries of the Pacific.

b. A Permanent Central Secretariat located at Honolulu, Hawaii, composed of a General Secretary and an association of the heads of the several departments of Research, Conference, and Information; together with an Advisory Committee interracial in character.

c. An International Research Committee and an International Finance Committee, composed respectively of appointees from the research and finance committees of the various national councils.

National organization consists of a series of autonomous groups generally known as Councils of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Autonomous
National
Groups

The functions of the Institute combine:

a. The stimulation of research into Pacific problems, initiated by the International Research Committee and carried out through the national research committees in co-operation with other existing research institutions.

Research

b. The interchange of information and the publication of studies and research findings as bases for the consideration and discussion of Pacific problems.

Information

c. The application of the conference method to the consideration of these problems through the biennial convening of groups selected by the various national councils with a view to the presentation of technical and expert information and of racial and national points of view.

Conference

III.

PROGRAM AND AGENDA

THE program of the Institute is continuous over a term of years, and falls into three natural divisions, those of (a) research, (b) information, and (c) discussion. This program has originated out of the political, economic and cultural pressure of the diverse populations of the Pacific area one upon the other.

Political
Economic
Cultural

Particular care is taken to keep the agenda of the biennial conferences flexible, in order to accommodate the inclusion of unforeseen issues and to reflect as accurately and as fully as possible the color and temper of the cross-section of thinking represented at the conference. Preliminary agenda plans are in all cases the result of prolonged exchange of opinion between the Central Secretariat and the national groups. The actual program is built from day to day as the conference progresses.

Flexible
Program

Opinion
Cross-section

In this development a balance between political, economic and cultural subjects is sought.

A preliminary conference on agenda for the 1931 Institute sessions was held in New York at the end of 1930, with representatives of the several national groups present and acting for those groups. As a result of their deliberations, which were based upon the written or otherwise expressed wishes of the National Councils in question, a tentative agenda was recommended to the General Secretary as a guide for interim preparations. The International Program Committee (the personnel of which may be seen on page 19) will meet in China from October 12 to 18 in advance of the plenary conference. The details of round-table sessions, as well as the possible inclusion of important issues which may later arise, will be left to the program committee meetings during the above-mentioned days. The agenda recommendations as they now stand are outlined below. It is expected that the first two topics indicated by Roman numerals will form the subject matter of the major round-tables, while the remaining topics may be left to smaller and more technical groups, either for immediate consideration or for recommendations as to a procedure for more detailed study.

I. International Economic Relations in the Pacific

A. China's Economic Development.

1. The Economic Resources of China: Agricultural, mineral, power.
2. The Labor Supply of China: Supply and efficiency of factory labor; Labor organization; Conditions of labor.
3. Industrialization.
4. Foreign Investments.
5. Banking, Currency and Public Finance.
6. Foreign Trade.
7. Transportation.

B. Trade Relations of the Pacific.

1. Status of Aliens.
2. The Tariff Situation in the Pacific.

3. Pacific Shipping Developments.

(The above topics are to be considered with special reference to the current depression.)

II. ~~China's Foreign Relations~~

1. Status of Aliens.
2. Property Rights.
3. Settlements and Concessions: Discussion of Judge Feetham's report; Policy of rendition.
4. Responsibility for Aliens.
5. Emigration (Condition and Laws).
6. Control of Coastal and River Navigation.
7. Recent Diplomatic Relations.

III. Food and Population

IV. *The Dependent Peoples of the Pacific Islands: Their Economic, Social and Political Problems*

1. The distribution of the Pacific Islands among the various States and its bearing upon trade interests, economic development, migration, missions, and other cultural activities and the rights of native peoples. The "mandate" experiment in the Pacific area.
2. Comparative methods of administration, utilization of native systems, preparation for self-government.
3. The extent of depopulation and race mixture, problems of medical administration. The effects of immigration, either of white traders and planters or of Chinese and Japanese and Indian traders and laborers.

4. The potential economic resources of the islands, the conflict between native land-tenures and communal organization and the world's need of tropical products. The relation of these undeveloped areas to the population problems of China, Japan, and India. The problems of native labor.
5. Education, missions, administrative systems and economic development in relation to the native culture and social organizations.

V. Cultural and Social Relations

The technical round-tables for the formulation of subjects of future study, based upon papers submitted and circulated in advance with reference to:

1. Problems in the field of history and comparative culture;
2. Problems in the field of public health.

VI. Migration and Race Problems

1. Status and treatment of resident aliens in Pacific countries.
2. Biological and sociological aspects of race problems, with special reference to: Continental Asiatic migrations, northerly and southerly; Migrations to Pacific Islands; Migrations to Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States.
3. Restriction policies, new phases and developments, possible further improvements.

VII. Labor Problems and the Standard of Living

1. Elements in the modern conception of the standard of living.

2. Attitudes towards the standard of living in Pacific countries.
3. The measurement of different national standards of living.
4. The importance of these differences in national policies such as: Tariffs, immigration restriction, foreign investments, international labor legislation.

IV.

CONFERENCE METHOD

AS DEVELOPED through the three biennial conferences of the Institute already held, the policy of group discussion has been in some of its features unique. Founded on the central principle of frank, free, unofficial exchange, the Institute has endeavored to gather together around one conference table the utmost variety of knowledge and belief.

Frank
Discussion

The conference members are not delegates, nor are they officially representative of any class, interest, creed, or political unit. They are "representative" only in so far as, either individually or collectively, they may be able to express the racial, national, or otherwise typical opinion of the people from amongst whom they come.

Cross-
Sectional
Membership

Just as the conference personnel is never like-minded in its composition, so the conference method is not limited to the consideration of aspects of harmony and points of common agreement. An attempt is made to face those problems which are potentially the most dangerous to the peace of the area—those points most obviously generative of friction, those qualities of mind and temperament most diverse and at variance among the several Pacific peoples.

Vital
Topics

Previous conferences have employed the round-table plan of group discussion as their central scheme. The work of these intimate study groups has been supplemented by sessions of the conference as a whole for general discussion and expert lectures. No "solutions" or recommendations are reached or even sought, as the purpose of the conference is merely to bring facts into the open.

Round-
Tables

No
Resolutions

The distribution and consideration of preliminary study syllabi and data papers precedes discussion. Such studies represent the preparation made by the various national councils in the interim years between conferences, and are carried on in line with the general trend of the larger research program. The data papers, together with the summaries of round-table discussions in the published conference report, constitute the major output of the Institute at the biennial periods.

V.

EARLIER SESSIONS

Honolulu
1925

Experimental

THE Institute's first conference, frankly experimental in character, took place in Honolulu in the month of July, 1925. It represented an effort on the part of unofficial individuals from several countries around the Pacific to consider together some of the major problems of the area—problems stemming from the close cultural contacts, political relationships and economic rivalries which have arisen in the Pacific. It was believed that if difficulties could be brought out into the open and examined with entire frankness by men and women of different racial or national backgrounds, much that was obscure could be made clear and misunderstandings might tend to resolve themselves. The groups participating at this first conference were China, Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Korea. The measure of success was such that it was decided to effect permanent organization. The Honolulu Secretariat was established and appointments to the first Pacific Council were made in October, 1925.

Honolulu
1927

The second biennial conference was held in Honolulu, July, 1927. Attendance was more widely representative, including the presence of a British group. The established character which the Institute had assumed made possible a more thorough preparation and documentation for this conference, as well as the inauguration of a comprehensive program of Pacific research and a more carefully co-ordinated program of discussion.

Preparation for the third conference in October of 1929 was both more extensive and more intensive. The Institute was well launched upon its program of fundamental research, the initial phases of which gave direction to the agenda and greater solidity to the discussions, while preparatory publications provided an excellent study basis. Attendance included observers' groups from the League of Nations and the International Labor Office as in 1927, and was widened to embrace observers from Russia, France, The Netherlands, and Mexico, who attended with a view to the later formation of participating groups in those countries or their Pacific colonies. The Conference marked a departure from precedent, it being held outside the more or less central and neutral territory of Hawaii, on this occasion invading the Orient, which held the center of the discussion. Kyoto, the great cultural center of Japan, was chosen as the conference site.

Kyoto
1929

During the Kyoto conference the China group addressed an invitation to the Pacific Council to hold the 1931 conference in China in order that the realistic atmosphere lent to the discussions by the sessions in Japan might be still further extended. It is to be in no sense a specialized conference, however, because of its location in China. The cross-sectional type of membership is expected to be in general the same as at Kyoto, with the exception that a group from the U.S.S.R. is expected to be in attendance, word having been received of the formation of a Pacific Study Group in Moscow under the leadership of the Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for participation in the I.P.R. conference.

Hangchow
1931

VI.

RESEARCH

IN THE FIELD of research the problems chosen by the Institute for investigation arise mainly out of those biennial conference discussions which reveal areas of friction where expert study seems desirable. The International Research Committee is charged with the duty of exploring such problems so that investigations may be undertaken with the object of gather-

ing adequate material for fruitful discussions at ensuing conferences, and of bringing important and often long-observed bodies of fact into the light of world comprehension.

Under the broad term of research are included not only special studies designed to collect data for immediate discussion, but long-term investigations into fundamental problems which might seem at first glance to be of a domestic rather than an international character and too restricted or technical for the Institute's purposes. Such technical and fundamental problems are found, however, to have international implications strictly within the Institute's range, and to condition and help explain national attitudes as well as international political situations.

Mutual
Undertakings

This persistent stimulation of research into Pacific problems, as initiated by the International Research Committee, is carried out through the national research committees in co-operation with other already existing research institutions in the countries concerned. These studies are always mutual undertakings, being often at the suggestion and always with the agreement of the group within whose national borders the investigation is to take place, and being usually a collaboration of international scholars under the leadership of an individual or institution native to the place.

Inter-
nationally
Financed

The Institute's program of international research has from the beginning been financed chiefly by grants from research foundations committed to the advancement of scientific knowledge or international understanding. Sums for the prosecution of individual projects are allocated by the International Research Committee from this fund to the National Councils having charge of those projects, and these sums are in general practice matched by an equal amount raised in the country concerned. Thus the research program maintains its international character and its mutuality of endeavor in the field of finance as well as in that of scholarship.

Long-term international research projects and shorter studies which have been authorized by the International Research Committee and which are completed or now under way, cover such subjects as:

Land utilization in China, Korea, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand; Immigration into Malaya and Manchuria; Political and economic aspects of the Manchurian Question; Trend of agricultural consumption in eastern Asia; International economic and financial relations of China; Western influences in modern Japan; Trade situation in Great Britain; Changing rural social life in Japan; Chinese social and agrarian problems; Government of Pacific dependencies; Japanese industrial development; Industrialization in Shanghai, Tientsin, etc.; Studies in Australian affairs; Geography of China; Comparative study of boycotts; International economic position of Japan; etc.

VII.

PUBLICATIONS

AS A PART of its program of investigation, conference preparation and record, the Institute sponsors a series of periodical and occasional publications, reports, scientific monographs, and other volumes. The following is a list of such publications as are available in volume form; pamphlets and mimeographed material are not here listed. There is also, tentatively planned or already in course of preparation for the 1931 conference, a series of data papers which will be listed at a later date.

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

Pacific Affairs: a monthly journal of the Pacific area, with informative articles, translations and reprinted opinion, surveys of current trends, Pacific book reviews, citations to source material, and a department of Institute news. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year. Editorial address, Honolulu, T. H., P. O. Box 1561.

Institute of Pacific Relations—Honolulu Session, 1925; I.P.R., Honolulu; being a summary of the first conference.

Problems of the Pacific; edited by Dr. J. B. Condliffe, Research Secretary of the Institute; published by the University of Chicago Press; being the proceedings of the 1927 con-

ference at Honolulu, a compilation in 600 pages of the round-table discussions, addresses, and general procedure, together with principal data papers. Price \$3.00.

Problems of the Pacific 1929; edited by Dr. J. B. Condliffe; published by the University of Chicago Press; being the proceedings of the 1929 conference at Kyoto, a compilation of 700 pages of round-table discussions, selected data papers, etc. Price \$5.00.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

The following are publications which have been stimulated through the National Councils of the Institute:

1927

China and Foreign Powers—An Historical Review of their Relations; by Sir Frederick Whyte; Oxford University Press, 1927. Revised edition, 1928.

Oriental Exclusion; by R. D. McKenzie; American Council, I.P.R., New York; reprinted by the University of Chicago Press, 1928.

Pacific Problems—Proceedings of the 1927 Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in Japanese; Japan Council, I.P.R., Tokyo, 1927.

Problems of the Pacific—Proceedings of the 1927 Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in Chinese; China Council, I.P.R., Shanghai, 1927.

Resident Orientals on the American Pacific Coast; by Eliot G. Mears; American Council, I.P.R., New York; reprinted by the University of Chicago Press, 1928.

San Min Chu I—The Three Principles of the People; by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, translated by F. W. Price; L. T. Chen, editor; Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1927.

Studies in Chinese Industry and Finance; by D. K. Lieu; Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1927.

1928

Australian Mandate for New Guinea, The; F. W. Eggleston, editor; Melbourne University Press, in association with Macmillan, Melbourne, 1928.

The Changing Maori; by F. M. Keesing; Maori Ethnological Board, Wellington, 1928.

China and World Peace—Studies in Chinese International Relations; by Mingchien J. Bau; Fleming H. Revell Co., New York, 1928.

Peopling of Australia, The—A Symposium; Wood and Phillips, editors; Melbourne University Press, in association with Macmillan, Melbourne, 1928.

Studies in Australian Affairs—A Symposium; Campbell, Mills, Portus, editors; Melbourne University Press, in association with Macmillan, 1928.

1929

China and Japan in Our Museums; by Benjamin March; American Council, I.P.R., New York, 1929; reprinted by the University of Chicago Press, 1930.

China and Japan in Our University Curricula; Edward C. Carter, editor; American Council, I.P.R., New York, 1929; reprinted by the University of Chicago Press, 1930.

Diplomatic Events in Manchuria; by Sir Harold Parlett; Oxford University Press, London; Humphrey Milford, 1929.

International Relations of Manchuria; by C. Walter Young; University of Chicago Press, 1929.

New Zealand Affairs—A Symposium; Allen, Benson, Nash, Scholefield, editors; L. M. Isitt, Ltd., Christchurch, N. Z., 1929.

Pacific Area—An International Survey; by George H. Blakeslee; World Peace Foundation, Boston, 1929.

Status of Shanghai, The; by C. L. Hsia; Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai, 1929.

1930

Agricultural and Mineral Production in Japan; by E. F. Penrose; University of Chicago Press, 1930.

Chinese Farm Economy; by J. Lossing Buck; University of Chicago Press, 1930.

Filipino Immigration; by Bruno Lasker; University of Chicago Press, 1930.

VIII.

PERSONNEL

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Persia Campbell, Australia E. J. Tarr, Canada
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IX.

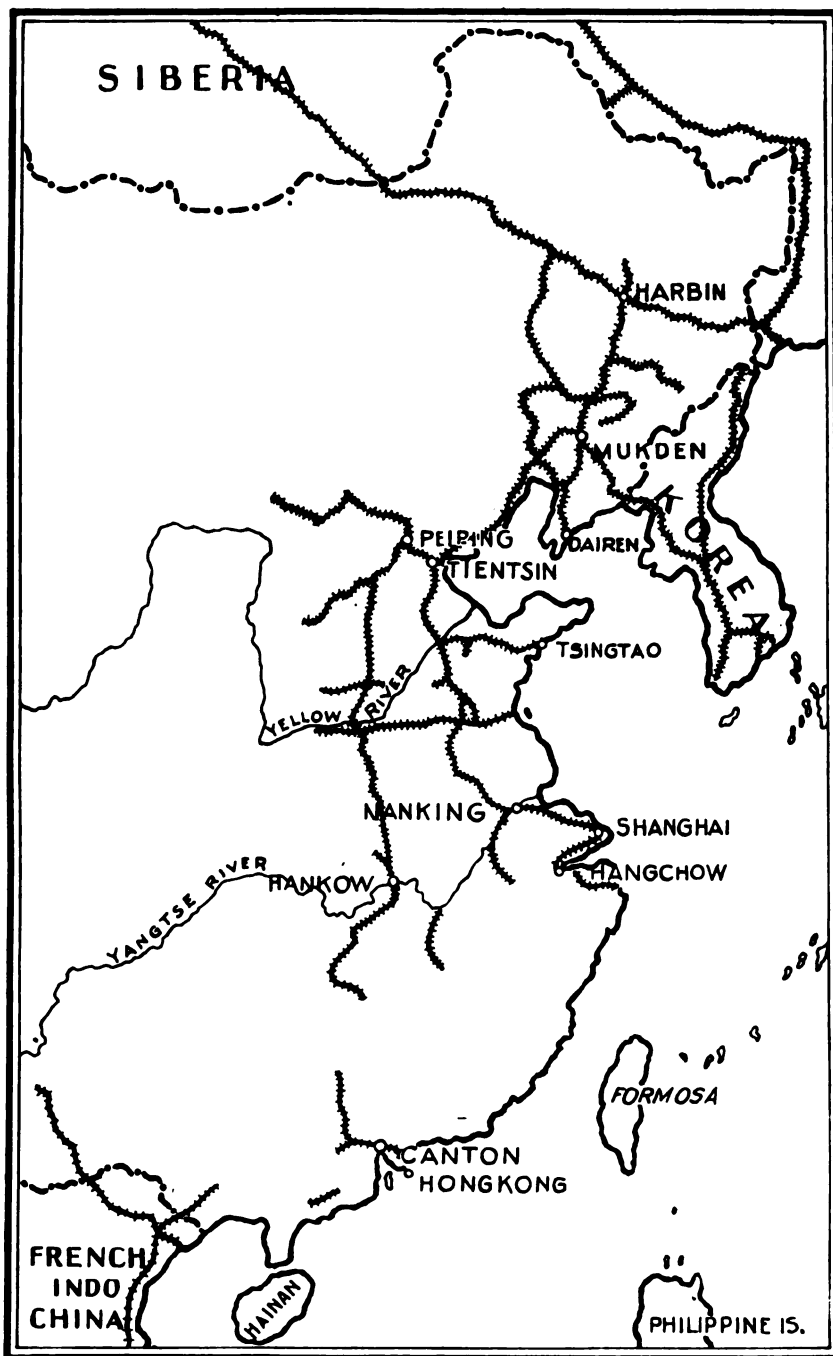
CONFERENCE ARRANGEMENTS

IT IS URGED that the national secretaries communicate as early as is practicable with the China preparation committee, giving details covering the arrival dates, numbers, and requirements of their groups while in China. All arrangements for hotel accommodations at Hangchow must be made through the China committee.

October and November in Hangchow are likely to be mild, neither very cold nor very warm. It is advised that in the matter of clothing the men should come prepared with light-weight suits and light overcoats, and that the women will find warm wraps useful for morning and evening wear. Ultra-formal apparel is not essential.

The two hotels are equipped with modern facilities and a certain number of the rooms have private baths attached. The Chinese villas offer Chinese-style accommodations, comfortable and electric-lighted but without running water. Several of these picturesque homes are situated on islands in the lake, within easy distance of the hotels and conference quarters on the lake shore. The Wistaria and Bamboo Pavilions are expected to be used for conference sessions, and international and national headquarters. This entire conference site is concentrated within convenient confines on the beautiful lakeshore.

The Chinese government has granted railway passes to conference members, and these passes will await travelers at ports of entry, those ports being Mukden for Manchuria, Tientsin for the North, and Shanghai for the South.



OUTLINE MAP OF THE EASTERN SECTION OF CHINA SHOWING HANG-
CHOW IN RELATION TO OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES AND
RAILWAY NETWORK

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