

PACIFIC

RELATIONS

THE PAN PACIFIC

PAN PACIFIC ASSOCIATION

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CAN THE IDEAL OF DISPASSIONATE DISCUSSION OF NATIONAL ISSUES BE REALISED.

The Institute of Pacific Relations has been put to a supreme test. Its Conference at Hangchow was something more than one calendar month in the future when Japan took a step on Chinese soil which created intense international feeling, and had within it the germs of war. What was to be done about the Conference? Was a voluntary organisation which disclaims connection with governments to be able to prove that in the unofficial sphere, men of intelligence and proved capacity in the nations concerned could discuss their differences? Or were the heats of the undisciplined minds of the nations to reflect themselves also in the intellectuals, to the extent that there would be refusal to meet with representatives of the other nation party to a dispute? Were extraneous factors to play such an important part—the non-understanding mass of the nationals of each group—that their own desires for frank conferring were to be made impossible? The whole question has been an interesting test for the observer seeking to evaluate the claims of a voluntary organisation that the method of conference upon points of vital difference will hold.

The Institute has a tenet that it will not discuss in Round Tables controversial matters in which representatives

of both sides are not able to participate. In the Kyoto Conference of 1929, Russia was officially represented by two observers, who were, however, unable to take part in discussion. When the general subject of Manchuria came up, even though the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute was a recent and still burning question, it was ruled out of the scope of discussion. Soviet representatives could not discuss it: China therefore could not be given the chance to put the Chinese view point. Manchurian discussions confined themselves to South Manchurian issues, in which Chinese and Japanese took part. The convention which was tacitly accepted was not that vital issues could not be discussed, but that they could not be handled except with both parties present and participating.

On the other hand, it is equally a tenet of the Institute that issues are discussed only upon the basis of scientific research. Perhaps in a first discussion, when a matter is first coming before the Institute, it may be discussed with the minimum of previous work having been done upon it. The discussions serve to show the places where more study is needed, and to formulate research projects which will form the basis of more enlightened handling of the subject at future conferences. So it could be

argued that in the present political situation, these immediate issues should not be the subject of discussion: but that they should await the investigation of the independent mind upon them. There would, therefore, be every justification for the exclusion of the particular. But, if the claims of the Institute to dispassionate examination of the underlying causes of dispute have any basis, it would seem that this should be the moment, if there should be any in history at all, when men of intellect of countries of differing point of view should be ready to meet for the discussion of the wide implications of historical and economic factors.

It is understood from newspaper statements that both the China Council and the Japanese Council have at times in the last weeks felt the impossibility, not of the discussion of the immediate Manchurian issue, but of any discussions at all at the same table, so far as the main conference is concerned. The Japanese Council expressed willingness to attend preliminary gatherings if held on neutral, not on Chinese soil. Japan has known that an unreasoning opposition to the holding of any conference on Chinese soil has existed within the party which has a controlling voice in governmental policies. It was to be expected that Japanese delegates might justly fear that this opposition might have a new focus upon their persons, should they venture into Chinese territory. The last thing that the Institute itself, or the China Council could wish, would be to stage a situation which

might have outcome in an "incident." This knowledge may have had a part in the request of the China Council for postponement or cancellation of the Conference. It is to be hoped that the desire to avoid possible incident at the hands of the unthinking public has been the basis of desire for postponement, and not the unwillingness of men of scientific approach to the problems of life, including those of international relations. It would bode ill for the future peace of the world if men who had known and worked for years together in conferences and research aimed at a better understanding each of the others, should refuse to meet in discussion of factual material at a time of international stress.

This article is being written at a time when the fate of the gathering hangs still in the balance: and will appear when the Conference is or is not an accomplished fact. But it challenges the parties concerned to agree to meet, for discussion of the full Conference programme, as at first outlined. The venue of the Conference matters not at all: let it be on neutral ground if it need be. It is chance which drew it to China: it might have been in Honolulu. Let us, however, have proof that men and women have sufficient courage and good faith to meet with those of another nation with whom at the moment there is tension. Let us have demonstration that some transcending of purely national aims and viewpoints can occur.

E. M. H.

THE PAN PACIFIC UNION ITS ORIGIN, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND HOPES

Extracts from a speech given by Mr. Wallace R. Farrington, President of the Pan-Pacific Union, at a recent meeting of the Pan-Pacific Association.

"Adventures in friendship" is a good definition for the Pan-Pacific Union. I gave this as a description of the Institute of Pacific Relations at its first meeting in Honolulu and it seemed to fit.

The Pan-Pacific Union is working along the same lines, though in a less scientifically exacting manner. In fact the Pan-Pacific Union is in a large measure responsible for the Institute of Pacific Relations. The Pan-Pacific Union is directly responsible for the Pan-Pacific Scientific Conference called to meet in Honolulu in August of 1920. The delegates formed a permanent independent organization. The second meeting was in Sydney, Australia, in July of 1923; the third in Tokyo, November of 1926; the fourth in Java in 1929. This science conference is a living factor in the study of Pacific peoples.

Out of the first Pan-Pacific food conservation conference held in Honolulu, August 1924, came the International Sugar Technologists Association. This group of scientists associated with industry is an active force in agricultural research today. Also from this food conference sprang the Pan-Pacific Research Institution that has been the centre of weekly science dinner meetings held since 1924. The old Castle home in Manoa used as the headquarters is available to visiting scientists. From this operates a junior science council, which like all such bodies has its days of rising and falling enthusiasm, but it is always an organization "in being" as navy men say, available for broader development.

The Pan-Pacific education conference held in August 1921, under the auspices of the Union, finds a fruition of its purposes in the meeting of the World Federation of Educational Associations,

to be held in Honolulu next August. The service rendered by the Union in this case was to put the Pacific in the map of World Educational Conferences, hitherto centered around the Atlantic.

The Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference called by the Union in November of 1922 might well be credited with being the forerunner of the National Foreign Trade Conference session, to be held in Honolulu May 4, 5, and 6 of 1932. It was at the suggestion of Director Ford that, while in the office of governor, I attended the National Foreign Trade Conference at Charleston, S.C., and extended an invitation for that body to meet in Honolulu. The Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu has repeated that invitation from year to year until finally it has been accepted.

A Pan-Pacific Fisheries Conference was held in 1925.

The Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Reclamation and Recreation, called by President Coolidge under authority of an act of Congress, was a direct result of the activities of the Pan-Pacific Union. While governor, I had the honour and privilege of presenting the plan to President Coolidge, Secretary Hubert Work of the interior department, and the foreign relations committees of Congress. The preliminary work developed many interesting incidents and angles that would be a story in itself. The conference was a success.

Women of the Pacific came into the picture in August of 1928, when the first Pan-Pacific Women's Conference was held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. This resulted in a second women's conference, held in Honolulu in 1930, and a permanent independent organization was started on its way for future usefulness.

The first Pan-Pacific Surgical Conference held in August of 1929, under the auspices of the Union, resulted in the Pan-Pacific Surgical Association that plans to have its next meeting in Honolulu in April of 1932.

This sketch of what has been done is the most effective picture that can be given of what the Pan-Pacific Union is. In the record of history it will be "only remembered by what it has done," to speak in the terms of a gospel hymn.

Practically speaking, the Pan-Pacific Union is largely Alexander Hume Ford, who came on a trans-Pacific liner one day, liked the place, because fired with a religious zeal for the opportunity for a great "Hands Around the Pacific" movement centered in Hawaii, and has remained to make his dream come true. Some people do not like his technique. Some cannot work with him. There are plenty left who can.

The secret of the general success of the movement as indicated by its continued life is that Mr. Ford is recognised as having brought forth a real idea. Add to that his willingness, indeed his joy, in working for the glory of achievement, his utter indifference to any thought of personal financial gain. It is a case of a man wedded to a cause. That cause is probably best expressed in the last paragraph of the statement of "Chief Aims and Objects of the Pan-Pacific Union—"To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship; to aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and through them, spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of interracial cooperation."

The United States Congress, through Mr. Ford's influence with the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, appropriated \$9,000 toward the first scientific conference.

The territory of Hawaii has regularly appropriated not less than \$15,000 each

biennium to the Pan-Pacific Union. Leading citizens and corporations of Hawaii subscribe each year toward financing the organisation. At times they increased the amounts as needed for special conferences and entertainment of the delegates.

With the exception of the fisheries conference that had a small group, the attendance of delegates has run from 125 to 207, this not including the families.

The Pan-Pacific Union has no claim on the delegates as to what they say or what they do, after it has served its purpose of getting together for purposes of general discussion representative men and women from as many nations and races of the Pacific as possible.

To my mind, the greatest value of the Pan-Pacific Union is its service as a sounding board of group, racial, national desires, difficulties, complaints, and high ambitions. The delegates are not hedged about by any representation that hampers them from saying what they think. You may consider their remarks wise or otherwise. In the exchange of general discussion, there is reflected for the information and sober thought of all, a large number of spotlights on what the other fellow is thinking about and how he reaches his conclusions.

The Pan-Pacific Union has attained sufficient individuality for each American President, from President Wilson to President Hoover, to allow his name to be used as an honorary officer. This is also true of premiers of Pacific countries, commonwealths and dominions, the presidents of China, Central and South American nations, and the king of Siam.

The Pan-Pacific Union has come to be thought of as synonymous with a desire to keep human affairs level in the Pacific. To do that each must know what the other fellow wants done. It might be defined as a name given to an organisation of volunteers who are willing to serve in making adjustments

where there may be and usually are points of friction between peoples of the Pacific.

I am often amused when some of my friends ask whether the Pan-Pacific Union is not a pacifist organisation. Some extreme pacifists have attended conferences called under its auspices.

Whenever we get to the point where we are afraid or too prejudiced to listen to what the other fellow, be he pacifist or militarist, has to say, it may then be urged with truth that the blood of courageous pioneers once coursing in our veins has turned to water, and our mental processes have congealed in a block of solid ivory.

If "adventures in friendship" sounds too unguarded, for it is true that in every adventure one has to be on guard against being taken unawares and thus become the victim of treachery, let us say "adventures in common sense."

To live on friendly terms with one's neighbours is good common sense. To be picking a row all the time with these neighbours is too silly for words.

Religion is the one topic that has been avoided. The germ from which the Institute of Pacific Relations started was a talk among Pan-Pacific men of a Pan-Pacific Young Men's Christian Association conference. Then with characteristic liberality, the Y.M.C.A. men thought others ought to come in. This presented the danger of stirring up more antagonisms than friendships in what might become a contest rather than a conference of religious faiths. The value of conferences was again demonstrated in the conclusion to start off on an independent basis with studies and exchanges of opinion on the order of an institute that includes culture, science, business, politics, racial characteristics and prejudices, things related to food, shelter and clothing, barter and trade, bearing on human social relationships. Thus is left to the individual the way in which he shall serve his God.

At this point ministers of the gospel come in. Before reaching this point, there is enough to occupy the undivided attention of the Pan-Pacific Union, give it plenty to do, and then have a lot of unfinished left-over for good measure.

Too many professors and too few producers is one of the shortcomings of our day and generation. In the years that I have observed the Pan-Pacific Union, it may be summarised as an energetic advance into the Pacific to produce good will or know the reason why such a venture is impossible. Since the days of the earliest pioneers, such a movement has been a most attractive and inspiring adventure.

In the terms of "in times of peace prepare for war," the Pan-Pacific Union has been of some service in sponsoring international conferences during the piping times of prosperity. An increased number of people know something of the personal, racial and national ideals that must be tested to the limit in more critical days of depression or disaster.

Generally speaking all peoples like to be healthy minded in their dealings one with the other. They are like a finished job that gives an indescribable sense of satisfaction to the ones doing it and the ones who get the benefit of the result.

Emerson Fosdick says we live for the fun of it, and to those getting the most out of life, it is fun. Bobby Jones found fun in hard work, joy in clicking just right like a well-oiled, smooth running, non-grating machine. I think there is no argument, that there is a lot of fun and good business in studying people, study freed from the superiority complex. And there can be no doubt of the mental, moral and material gains for all when they click just right like a well-oiled, smooth running, non-grating machine.

Many say it cannot be done. They have been saying that since history has run. Even the famous saying of Stephen

Decatur, "My country, right or wrong, my country" was an outburst of his violent opposition to a policy that would expand the area and responsibility of the United States beyond the limit of the original 13 colonies.

I believe in the expression of intense loyalty to country, but if our fellow countryman had followed his general policy we would now be a nation hugging

("The Pan-Pacific Association, Shanghai, is not a branch of the Pan-Pacific Union of Honolulu, though it has affiliation with it. The purpose of the Union is to assist persons living in all Pacific countries to better understand each other. The purpose of the Pan-Pacific Association is to bring about closer relations between the people of China and the people of all countries bordering on the Pacific." Ed.)

PAN-PACIFIC HOPES

The following constitute excerpts from the address given by Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, at the "Good Roads" Banquet on September 17.

"I hope to see Pacific governments take over the Pan-Pacific Union and administer it as the American Republics have taken over the Pan-American Union and conduct its affairs. When the Pan-Pacific Union was formed with Woodrow Wilson as its Chief, it was Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, his bitterest enemy, who secured from Congress a preliminary appropriation for the Pan-Pacific Union of \$9,000 gold, with the expressed hope on the floor of the Senate that the appropriation would grow larger with each session of Congress. He believed that an effective league of nations must have its beginning in the Pacific where the traditions have ever been those of peace.—China followed with her appropriation, as did Australia, Siam and other Pacific countries and the work of calling the Conferences of the Pan-Pacific Union began with Honolulu as the center of activity because of its central position

the Atlantic coast and watching other nations grow.

They have been saying it cannot be done, every year, to every new sign of progress. And men have gone forth to high adventure and achieved.

Why then, may we not expect and indeed anticipate increasing measures of success for the Pan-Pacific Union, when our objectives are the ideals visualized in an adventure in friendliness.

in the Pacific. But has not the time now come to hold these friendly Conferences in other Pacific lands, demonstrating to them that there are many questions on which all are in perfect agreement and vast projects for our mutual advancement we can jointly promote and carry forward? Among the objects set forth in the Charter of the Pan-Pacific Union not the least important are the following:—

(1) To bring together from time to time, in friendly conference, leaders in all lines of thought and action in the Pacific area, that they may become better acquainted; to assist in pointing them toward cooperative effort for the advancement of those interests that are common of all the peoples.

(2) To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly commercial contact and relationship. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and, through them, spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of interracial cooperation.

I hope to see a great national Pan-Pacific Association born here in China that will help to bind the Great Republic together. May we hope that Shanghai will continue its great organization as the Pan-Pacific Club of Shanghai leading example to those Pan-Pacific Clubs now in the process of organization throughout China from Harbin in the North to Hongkong in the South.

"Throughout the Pacific Pan-Pacific Club houses are springing up, many of them having accommodations for visiting students and educators. In Honolulu there is a guest house for scientists of Pacific lands, where they may remain as long as they desire. Many scientists and educators now tour the Pacific. They are usually entertained at Honolulu and some times at Tokyo. Why should not the Pan-Pacific body here, through a Science Committee, have them meet leading scientists and educators of this region. One of the things I wish to suggest to the Pan-Pacific Association is the setting up of Science, Educational and Entertainment Committees.

I hope to see the Aloha or Hawaiian Club in Shanghai, with its hundred members, the Filipino Association here, with its three hundred members, and other kindred racial Clubs, parts of a greater Pan Pacific Club of Shanghai. Then we may have such a Pan Pacific Club house here as we have in Honolulu, where some forty Racial and Civic Clubs make the Pan-Pacific Clubhouse of Honolulu their home. My hope is that there may be evolve.

(1) A Pan-Pacific Union, International and official, controlled by the governments of the Pacific: an organization that would call and conduct all official Pan Pacific gatherings.

(2) A Pan-Pacific Association, National, in every Pacific land, unofficial, supported voluntarily by the people, but cooperating with the Union.

(3) Pan-Pacific Clubs in every large city to bring together men and women of all races resident therein.

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A PAN-PACIFIC STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, recently in Shanghai, and a speaker at the Association's "Good Roads" Banquet, is now interested in the promotion of an association which shall link together students of various countries for the pursuit of their common interests. An inaugural meeting of students of Hanshin (Osaka and Kobe) in a Pan-Pacific Students Body was held on September 25, 1931. Mr. Ford supplies the following as the aims of the new grouping which he hopes will be formed in China:

The main objects of the Pan-Pacific Students Body of China will be:

To bring together in friendly gatherings the English Speaking Students of all our Colleges and Universities, men and women.

To preserve, first an unbounded loyalty to China and her traditions, and to participate in the creation of a true patriotism of the Pacific.

To promote and aid in the sending of English Speaking Debating Teams to other Pacific countries and to assist in the welcoming and entertaining of university teams visiting China.

To assist in sending Chinese Students to American and other foreign universities and in bringing about the creation of an English Speaking University of China to which Americans and other students may be invited to coeducation classes with English Speaking Chinese students.

To bring about friendly contacts between students of all races attending educational institutions in China by the medium of English Speaking gatherings and friendly group visits as well as through athletic contests.

To participate in meetings designed to make students more familiar with col-

loquial spoken English and to hold meetings at which outstanding scholars of China and other countries be invited as lecturers.

To study in a friendly manner the racial problems of the Pacific and to participate in intellectual cooperation among all students, especially those in Pacific countries.

To promote Oratorical Debates and Prize Essay Contests on patriotic and Pacific subjects, the great men and events of our ocean especially.

To participate in the calling of a Pan-Pacific Students Conference to convene in China or elsewhere and in the work of the Pan-Pacific union.

To aid in the promotion of visual education through Education Films descriptive of life and activities, especially those of students, in the Pacific lands.

To enter into correspondence with students throughout the Pacific area and to ask their aid in exchanging photographs or pictures of interest.

To prepare members who can think in English to act as guides and companions to visitors.

To invite in conference with the directors and members of the Pan-Pacific Students Body, English speaking professors, foreign and Chinese, from each of the universities and colleges in China, these to act as a participating and active advisory board with power to veto.

To accept as its guide of conduct for its members, the Athenian oath of civic loyalty, to which every member is expected to pledge himself.

'We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, or university by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We

will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the City's Laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all things we transmit to this our city not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.'

A "Good Will Tour" of Chinese students to Japan was undertaken last summer by students and members of faculty of Cheesoo University, Tsinan. The initiative was taken by Mr. S.

Laughtenschlager, of the staff of the University. The experience was a most revealing one, and a new understanding for Japanese students developed in the minds of the Chinese students who went. It is understood that as a result of the visit, a "Cheesoo Chapter" of the "Pan-Pacific Students Clubs of the Orient" has been organized. It has taken the initiative in sending the aims of the Clubs to other institutions in China. Any student who may be interested may communicate with Mr. Alexander Hume Ford in care of Mr. George Fitch, Foreign Y.M.C.A. Bubbling Well Road.

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PACIFIC PERSONALITIES

Among the delegates from Australia to the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations is Miss Muriel Swain. B. Ec., for many years Editor of the Industrial Gazette in the Department of Labour and Industry in New South Wales. She is a valued member of a delegation which is due to discuss, among other topics, International Economic Relations in the Pacific. She attended the First Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in Honolulu in 1928, making outstanding contribution.

Ex-Governor Farrington of the Territory of Hawaii is a member of the

American delegation to the Conference. He is President of the Pan-Pacific Union, of which Mr. Alexander Hume Ford is Director.

Miss Mary Catton, director of Hospital Social Service in Honolulu, and member of both the first and second Conferences of the Institute of Pacific Relations will shortly come to China, en route round the world. A member of one of the old families of the Islands, she has made an important contribution to the problems of adjustment of "second generation Orientals" in that Territory.

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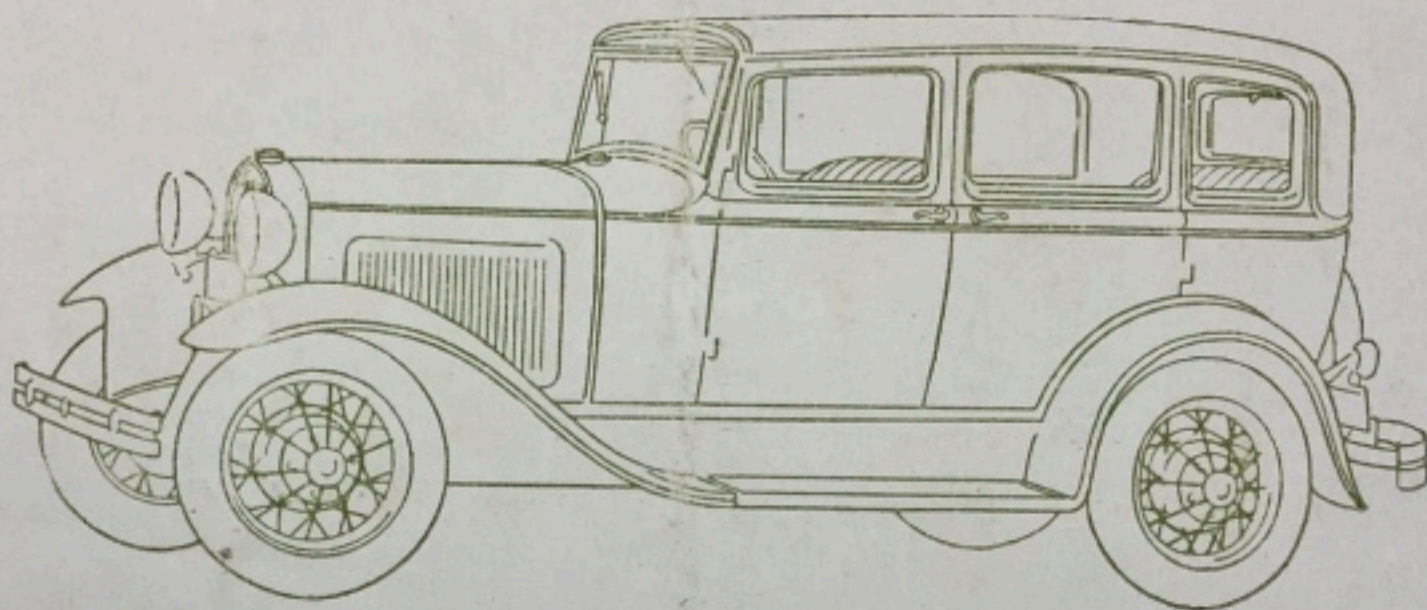
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