

P 93

FONDS                      PRIVES  
INTERN. FED. LON SOCIETES PAPERS

N. 1 ASSEMBLY

1924 - 27

BOX: 93

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.  
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CONGRÈS DE LYON - HORAIRE.  
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(Commissions, Bureau et Conseil de l'Union, Assemblée plénière.)  
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(Les Séances auront lieu au Palais Municipal de la Mutualité,  
Place Raspail.)

Vendredi 27 Juin :

9 h 30 et 2 h 30.- Séances des Commissions suivantes :

- 1°/ Commission des Minorités ;
- 2°/ Commission du Désarmement ;
- 3°/ Commission pour l'étude des Questions Economiques ;
- 4°/ Commission pour l'Etude du Statut des Etrangers .

Samedi 28 Juin :

- 9 h 30.- Réunion du Bureau de l'Union ;  
14 h 30.- Réunion du Conseil Général de l'Union ;  
20 h 30.- Réunion publique organisée par l'Association de la  
Paix par le Droit.

Dimanche 29 Juin :

- 10 h 30.- Séance solennelle d'inauguration de l'Assemblée ;  
15 h .- Visite de la Ville : Rendez vous dans la Cour Inté-  
rieure du Palais St Pierre; visite du Musée; Promé-  
nade au Parc de la Tête d'Or; Visite du Palais de  
la Foire Commerciale; Réception par le Comité de la  
Foire Commerciale.  
20 h .- Grand Banquet offert par la Municipalité dans les  
Salons de l'Hôtel de Ville aux délégués des Asso-  
ciations et aux autorités publiques.

Lundi 30 Juin :

- 9 h 30 et 2 h.- Séances des diverses Commissions désignées par  
l'Assemblée.  
17 h.- Réception offerte par la Mission Universitaire Chi-  
noise en Europe dans les locaux de l'Institut Franco-  
Chinois.  
20 h 30.- Meeting public.

Mardi 1<sup>er</sup> Juillet :

- 10 h. et 2 h 30.- Première et deuxième séances de l'Assemblée  
plénière ;  
21 h.- Réception offerte par le Comité Lyonnais de l'Asso-  
ciation Française pour la S.D.N.

Mercredi 2 Juillet :

- 10 h. et 3 h 30.- Troisième et quatrième séances de l'Assemblée  
plénière ;  
14 h.- Visite du Musée des Soiries ;  
20 h 30 Meeting public.

Jeudi 3 Juillet :

Excursion à la Dent du Chat, au Lac du Bourget et à  
Aix-les-Bains (en autocars).- Déjeuner à Aix-les-  
Bains.



DOCTRINA

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" Los extran  
cinco años de residencia y u  
ticamente la ciudadant



DOCTRINA Y FORMULA DEL DR. GARAY

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" Los extranjeros radicados en la Argentina, que tenga cinco años de residencia y una profesión u oficio, adquieren automáticamente la ciudadanía, conservando la nacionalidad de origen"

Esta es la doctrina que patrocina la Asociación Argentina Pro Liga De Las Naciones.

La revolución jurídica, sostenida e iniciada por el jurisconsulto argentino, destruye los principios que las legislaciones establecen, de que para adquirir una ciudadanía es necesario perder previamente la nacionalidad de origen, es decir, suprimir de la ley, el bárbaro atentado a la conciencia humana, de renegar a la patria de origen, si quiere hacer uso de sus derechos en otros países.

El escritor argentino, ha iniciado en este sentido una verdadera revolución, que tiene su espíritu básico, en la esencia misma de los sentimientos humanos que unen a todos los pueblos de la tierra y en las realidades de la vida de esos mismos pueblos, distintas de las viejas preocupaciones del derecho internacional.

La Doctrina Garay, sobre " Ciudadanía Automática de los Extranjeros " se ha convertido ya en un principio orientador de la humanidad nueva, que surge después de la horrorosa catástrofe universal.

Por consiguiente como programa mínimo a la reforma de la Ley de Nacionalización actualmente en vigor, se pide la absoluta abolición de la renuncia a la nacionalidad, al adquirir el nuevo estado cívico; pues entendemos que la nacionalidad y la ciudadanía son dos instituciones distintas, la primera no puede conmutarse; mientras que la segunda a la vez que se otorga puede ser anulada.

*Double Citizenship*

PROPOSITION DE L'ASSOCIATION ARGENTINE.

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*Nowean text*

" Les étrangers habitant dans un pays , qui auraient cinq ans  
" de résidence et une profession ou métier, acquièrent automati-  
" quement la citoyenneté tout en conservant leur nationalité  
" d'origine."

# LA UNION INTERNACIONAL PRO SOCIEDAD DE NACIONES

## Contra la doctrina de Monroe. Un mensaje del marqués de Estella en nombre del Rey. Banquete de la Cooperación europea. El desarme y la Sociedad de Naciones.

### Impresiones acerca de las sesiones de ayer

Dos métodos se nos presentan para relatar lo que ocurre en las sesiones plenarias que se celebran en el palacio de Corrientes. El primero consiste en enumerar sucesivamente todos los oradores que toman la palabra y resumir sus discursos y observaciones. Es, indudablemente, el método más exacto, pero también el más aburrido y hasta puede decirse el menos claro. Se trata a menudo de cuestiones de orden técnico, con las cuales el gran público está poco familiarizado. Por esta razón escogemos el segundo método, el que los franceses llaman método del *résumé raisonné*.

La primera impresión que saca el que asiste a las sesiones de la Unión Internacional es de que numerosos personajes de buena voluntad se han reunido con el fin

de encontrar el camino que más rápida y más seguramente conduce a la paz equitativa y definitiva. Sin embargo, detrás de la buena voluntad innegable aparece en seguida la nacionalidad de los delegados. Mientras se trate de problemas como los del tráfico de drogas nocivas y la trata de mujeres y niños, el acuerdo resulta fácil; pero en cuanto entren en el juego la soberanía de los Estados o los recuerdos de la guerra, aparecen en seguida las dificultades. Es casi natural que el delegado italiano, Sr. Giannini, levante la voz y formule un veto cada vez que el Congreso vaya demasiado lejos desde el punto de vista de la soberanía nacional y trate de imponer una resolución a los Estados soberanos. Por esta razón votó contra el artículo referente al tratamiento de los prisioneros; considera, en efecto, que el régimen penitenciario es un asunto puramente interior.

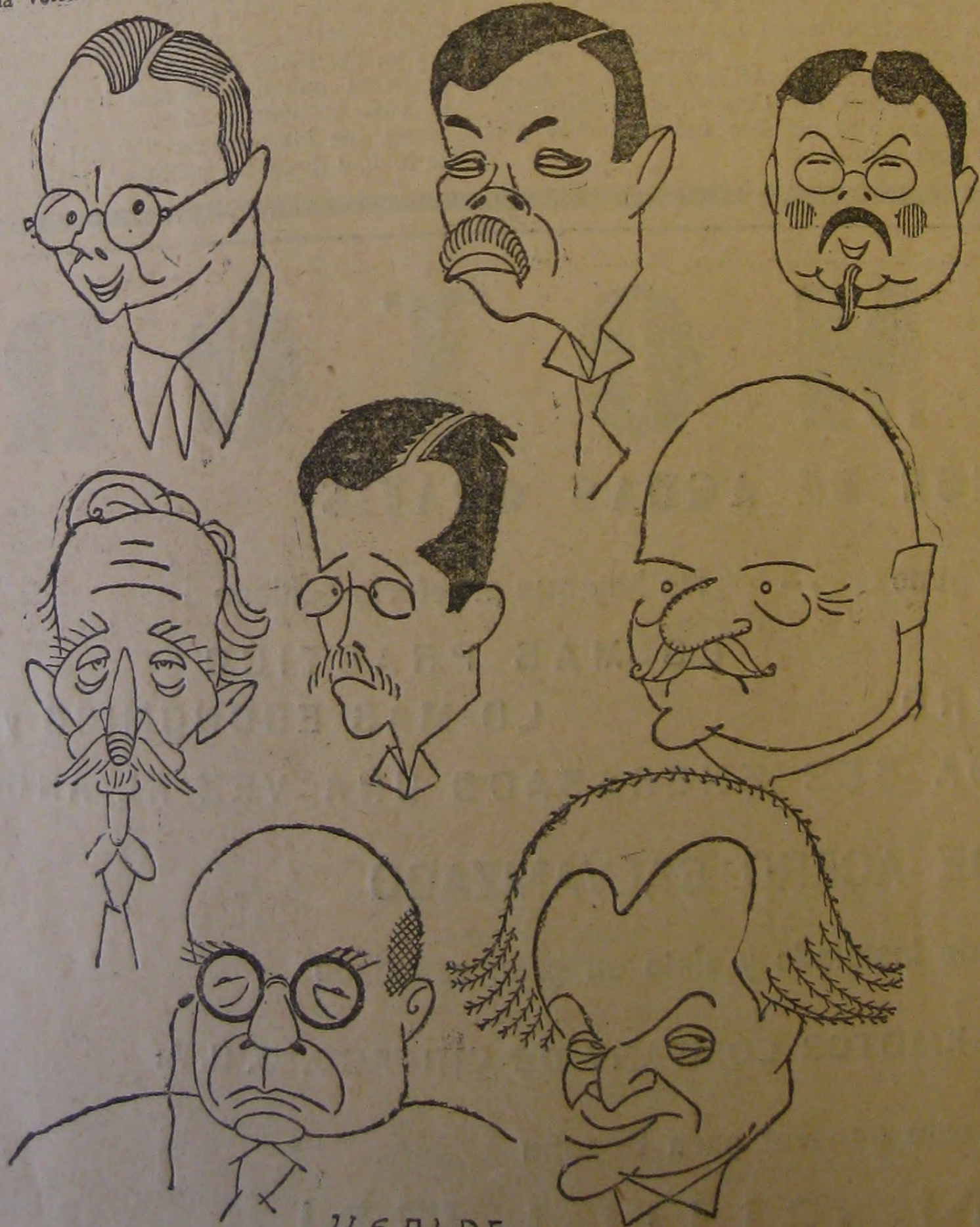
La delegada española, Clara por el contrario, estima que de los prisioneros es un asunto internacional, de modo que Naciones tiene derecho a intervenir en la soberanía de los Estados no al extremo de restablecer, por claridad.

Se comprende que cuando ca de problemas como los armamentos, el arbitraje obligatorio y la modificación de Tratados que resulten incapaces aumenten hasta el punto de convocar el aplazamiento de En efecto, para los vencidos sólo podrá quedar la revisión de los Tratados, los vencedores la paz y bien basarse en los Tratados die negará que Henri de Ceramemente pacifista; sin es francés, y en calidad que los Tratados, por imson la única garantía cional, y su abolición quia. Su punto de vista se justifica fácilmente. comprende que los ale búlgaros tengan de lo una opinión completam dos quieren la paz, per de sentido en boca de

¿Es oportuno hablar que tendrá que obser Naciones cuando se de modificar un Tratado tual no es oportuno", por lo visto, pronuncia que "sí". "Es oportuno ke (belga)—; vivimo calma y debemos ap tituir la violencia por mática equitativa." belga, el ponente Ro tuir el derecho de la del derecho." Como entre vencedores y v nadamente, absoluta belgas observan la r que los ingleses. Tan afirma que ha llega minar el problema de men de los Tratado aunque no es proba sente en el próximo el ilustre jefe de la siempre en la prime de luchar en pro de paz, y estima que l fuerza desarrollará yor estimación adq

La misma dive cuando se habla de los Tratados, apare el momento de la mentos. El barón I tima que la desigual tre la Alemania d resulta a la larga ki (polaco) le co gasta en su Ejércit contra otros tantos presupuesto militar por 100 menos qu

También se pro tra la ocupación compatible con la acuerdos de Locar de la Sociedad d —dice—quiere rec pera que en Españ un ambiente de si la ocupación de Francia la misma mania. Hay que la guerra, no pen tución internacion de los Tratados e

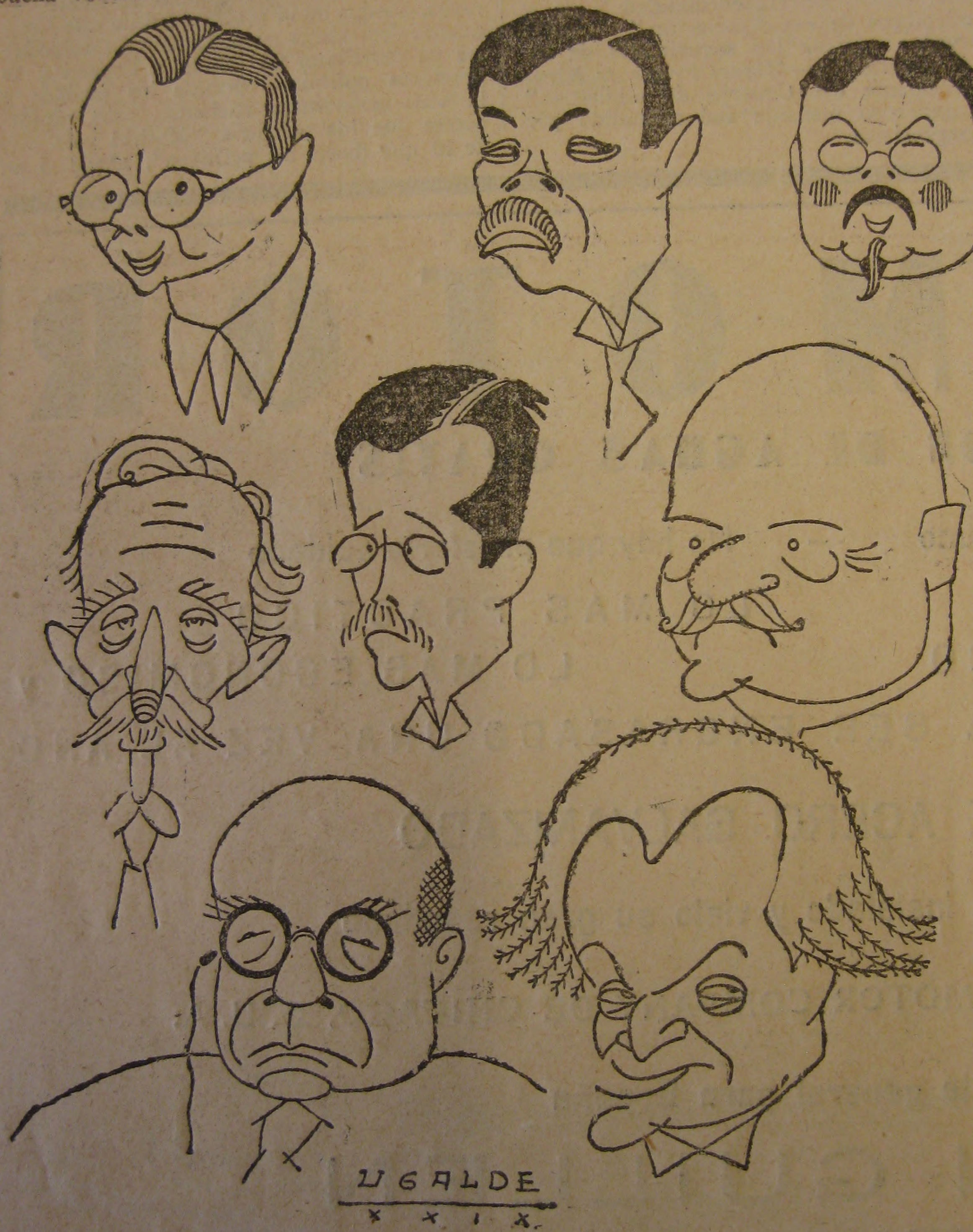


VON RHEIMBABEN. M. SABURO YAMADA, PROFESOR DE LA UNIVERSIDAD IMPERIAL DE TOKIO. STANISLAS STRONSKI, DIPUTADO POLACO. S. E. M. HAUSSEU, ANTIGUO MINISTRO DINAMARQUES. SIR WALTER NAPIER, SU EXCELENCIA GYULA DE PEKAR, ANTIGUO MINISTRO HUNGARO. MR. CHARLES H. STRONG, PRESIDENTE DE LA DELEGACION AMERICANA. M. AMADEO GIANNINI, CONSEJERO DE ESTADO ITALIANO

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VON RHEIMBABEN. M. SABURO YAMADA, PROFESOR DE LA UNIVERSIDAD IMPERIAL DE TOKIO. STANISLAS STRONSKI, DIPUTADO POLACO. S. E. M. HAUSSEU, ANTIGUO MINISTRO DINAMARQUES. SIR WALTER NAPIER. SU EXCELENCIA GYULA DE PEKAR, ANTIGUO MINISTRO HUNGARO. MR. CHARLES H. STRONG, PRESIDENTE DE LA DELEGACION AMERICANA. M. AMADEO GIANNINI, CONSEJERO DE ESTADO ITALIANO

presentes, los jefes  
tados y la paz uni-  
definitiva. Giannini  
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### Cooperación eu-

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presidió la sesión, fe-  
su trabajo, que fué  
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de cada nación.

### Aranjuez

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y los jardines. Co-  
e las fuentes, y el  
y jardines ofrecía  
pinceles de Watteau  
los restaurantes fué  
ngresistas, que, muy  
ursión, regresaron a  
s horas de la noche.

### Sociedad de Na-

y distinguida concu-

reglamento de  
terra.  
Habló de los trabajos de la Sociedad de  
Naciones, para lograr que todos los con-  
flictos internacionales sean sometidos al ar-  
bitraje de la Sociedad de Naciones.  
Ensalzó la labor que en la misma llevan



MONSIEUR HENRI JOUVENEL, EX MINISTRO  
DE INSTRUCCION PUBLICA DE FRANCIA

a cabo España y las naciones hispanoame-  
ricanas, y dijo que es de esperar que, al  
fin, se llegará al acuerdo del desarme; pero  
también al de armar a la Sociedad de Na-

IBERON

### Del Congre

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### Proyecto

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M. M. les Délégués qui ont utilisé, à l'aller,  
les billets à prix réduits sur les Chemins de Fer français  
sont priés de faire apposer le cachet du Congrès  
et la signature du Secrétaire général sur leur titre de  
parcours dans le cadre intitulé : Certificat de Présence.



P.S. Un prolongement de huit jours de la durée de validité de ces titres  
de parcours (expirant le 27 mai à minuit) a été sollicité des  
Chemins de fer français. La réponse sera communiquée dès qu'elle  
sera parvenue au Bureau.





ASSO  
SOC  
LE SI  
Fédération des Associations Polonaises pour la Société des Nations.

Varsovie, le 18. VI. 1928. P

Monsieur le Professeur  
Th. RUYSSSEN  
Secrétaire Général de l'Union Internationale  
à Bruxelles.  
1 Avenue de la Toison d'Or.-

-----  
Monsieur le Professeur.-

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que notre Fédération a fixé  
la liste des délégués au Congrès de la Haye, comme il suit:

M. le Prof. Brnislaw Dembinski, Président de la Délégation,-

M. le Dr. Henryk Löwenherz,-

M. le Député Dr. Zygmunt Gralinski,-

M. le Prof. Dr. Jerzy Fiedorowicz,-

M. Stanislaw Paprocki,-

M. le Dr. Stefan Dembinski,-

M. le député Naumann de l'Association Allemande en Pologne.-

Veillez agréer Monsieur le Professeur, l'expression de nos  
sentiments les plus dévoués.-

Sécrétaire Général.

Deutsche Liga  
für Völkerbund und Völkerverständigung  
in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik.

Prag, am 19.V.23.  
II., Krafauergasse 21

192

Union des Associations pour la S.D.N.,

Bruxelles.

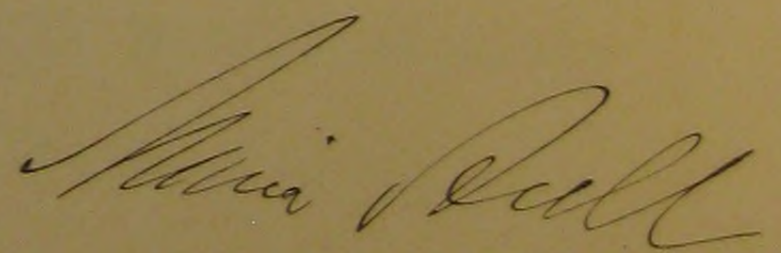
Ich erlaube mir als delegierte unserer Liga  
für den Kongress im Haag 1928

Sen.Dr.Wilhelm MEDINGER, Präsident d.Liga,  
und Prof.Dr.Heinrich RAUCHBERG

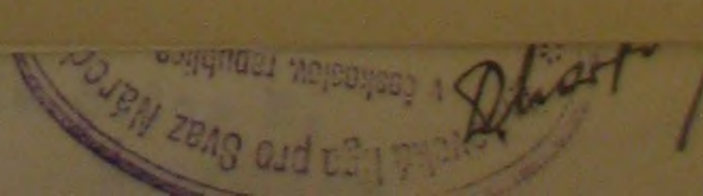
namhaft zu machen. Die Beteiligung Sen.Dr.Medingers  
steht noch nicht fest.

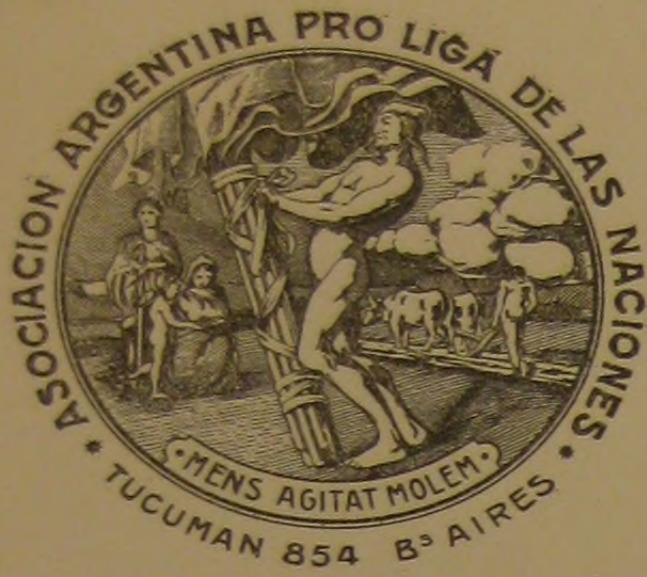
In vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Deutsche Liga für Völkerbund  
und Völkerverständigung  
in der  
Tschechoslow. Republik.



Die Beantwortung des Fragebogens der Erz.Komm.  
liegt bei.





DIRECCION TELEGRAFICA  
"UNIONGENS", BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, Diciembre 9 de 1927.

Al Señor Prof. Th. Ruyssen

Secretario General de la Union Internacional de las  
Asociaciones pro Liga de las Naciones

Bruxelles

Señor Secretario General:

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a Usted a fin de llevar a su conocimiento que el Consejo Directivo de la Asociación Argentina pro Liga de las Naciones, en su sesión de ayer y por unanimidad, ha resuelto solicitar del Señor Secretario General y por su intermedio de la mesa directiva de la Union Internacional de las Asociaciones Pro Liga de las Naciones, que entre los asuntos que se estudiaran en la proxima Asamblea Plenaria de las Asociaciones que tendrá lugar en Junio proximo en La Haya, se incluyan los siguientes de la Asociación Argentina, que responden no solo a un deseo del Consejo Directivo de esta Asociación, sino tambien al voto expresado por sus Asociados.

Los proyectos que nuestra Asociación desea y pide sean incluidos en la orden del dia de dicha Asamblea Plenaria, son los que detallo a continuacion:

1- Necesidad de que la Union Internacional de las Asociaciones pro Liga de las Naciones, designe un Delegado que bajo su patrocinio realice una activa propaganda a base de conferencias en toda la America del Sud a fin de constituir en cada pais una Asociación pro Liga de las Naciones afiliada a la Union Internacional de las Asociaciones con los deberes, derechos y obligaciones que establecen sus Estatutos.

2- Creacion del cuerpo representativo del Secretariado General de la Liga de las Naciones, cuyos miembros asumiran las funciones de representar al Secretariado General de Ginebra ante los Poderes instituidos en cada pais, con el fin de afianzar y defender los principios que sostiene la Liga de las Naciones.

3- Necesidad de la creacion de la moneda internacional orgánica cuya unidad represente el peso y valor de un gramo de oro amonedado.

4- Ventajas que ofrece el emprestito internacional sobre el otorgado por un solo Estado, especialmente en los casos de desarrollo colonial y de colocacion emigratoria.

5- Consideraciones ilustrativas sobre los resultados teoricos practicos que la doctrina de la ciudadania automatica de los tranjeros ha experimentado hasta hoy en la America del Sud.

Esta Asociación piensa con tal motivo designar un Delegado para que la represente en dicha Asamblea, lo que oportunamente informara a esa Secretaría General.

Saluda al señor Secretario General muy atte.

*Asamblea*

*propos*

*moneda*

*ciudadania*

*[Handwritten signature]*

The PAN AMERICAN UNION

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# THE EVOLUTION OF CALENDARS

AND HOW TO IMPROVE THEM



Reprinted from the June, 1922, issue of  
the Bulletin of the Pan American Union



L. S. ROWE . . . . . *Director General*  
FRANCISCO J. YANES . . . . . *Assistant Director*

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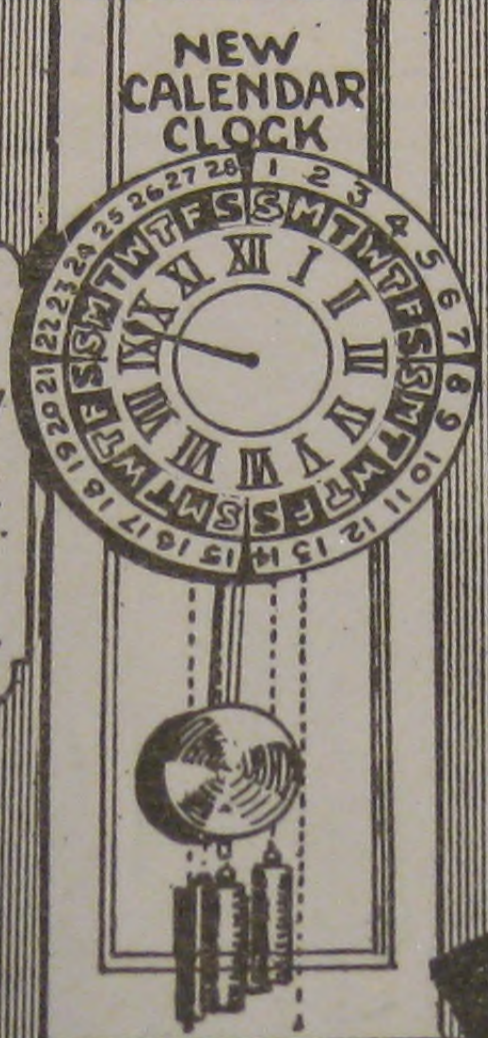
WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1924

**T**HE PAN AMERICAN UNION is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development of commerce, friendly intercourse, good understanding, and the preservation of peace among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon their population. Its affairs are administered by a Director General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. These two executive officers are assisted by a staff of international experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks, and stenographers. The Union publishes a Monthly Bulletin in English, Spanish, and Portuguese, which is a careful record of Pan American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and descriptive pamphlets on various Pan American subjects of practical information. Its library, the Columbus Memorial Library, contains 50,000 volumes, 185,000 index cards, and a large collection of maps. There is also a collection of 25,000 photographs, lantern slides, and negatives. The Union is housed in a beautiful building erected through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie and the contributions of the American Republics.

THE YEARAL AND STANDARD MONTH

1928	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	SOL
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY
FEB.								AUG.
MAR.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	SEPT.
APL.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	OCT.
MAY	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	NOV.
JUNE								DEC.



**QUESTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS**

1. LOCATION OF THE "YEAR-DAY."
2. REMOVAL OF "LEAP-DAY" TO BE A MID-SUMMER HOLIDAY.
3. THE BEST ARRANGMENT TO FIT 52 WEEKS INTO PERMANENT MONTHS.
4. NAME FOR THE NEW MONTH.
5. THE BEST PERMANENT DATE FOR EASTER.
6. THE BEST DATE TO BEGIN THE "YEAR-AL."
7. DRAFT JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE ABOVE INTO LEGISLATIVE FORM FOR ADOPTION BY ALL NATIONS AND REMIT THAT STANDARD BILL TO THEIR RESPECTIVE GOVERNMENTS TO INSERT THEIR NATIONAL HOLIDAYS THEREIN AND TOGETHER MAKE IT LAW FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONS.



NATIONS in CONGRESS will consider the above, to REPLACE MANY imperfect, CHANGING CALENDARS, by ONE FIXED "YEAR"

THE PERFECT MONTH, FEBRUARY, 28 DAYS. APRIL, JUNE, SEPT., NOV., 28+2=30 DAYS. JANUARY, MARCH, MAY, JULY, AUGUST, OCT., DECEMBER, 28+3=31 DAYS.



SEEING THEIR MONEY COMING REGULARLY.

MONEY DEFERRED IRREGULARLY - HARD WAITING.

Unequal Months defer Pay-days and Retard Circulation of Money

OUR CLUMSY CALENDAR of UNEQUAL MONTHS UNFAIRLY WITH-HOLDS the EARNINGS of WORKERS and RETARDS CIRCULATION of MONEY through STOREKEEPERS and MARKETS to FARMERS and OTHERS.

P 95

FONDS

PRIVES

FED. LOW SOCIETES

PAPERS

N. 3 ASSEMBLY

1930 - 38

BOX: 95



Copenhague, 3 Juillet 1938.

LA SITUATION DES JUIFS DANS LE MONDE

(Amendement à la proposition de la Fédération Polonaise,  
présenté par la L.N.U. britannique ).

Considérant que la question Juive a pris les proportions d'un  
problème mondial,

La XXIIe Assemblée

Invite la Société des Nations à convoquer sans délai une  
Conférence internationale en vue de résoudre le problème juif en  
Europe:

- 1°) en assurant un traitement équitable des Juifs dans leurs pays  
respectifs et leur intégration plus complète dans la vie éco-  
nomique de ces pays;
- 2°) en obtenant l'autorisation de l'immigration juive dans les pays  
qui comportent un accroissement de la population;
- 3°) en aidant les Juifs à s'installer dans les territoires qui  
offrent des possibilités de colonisation organisée;
- 4°) en organisant l'assistance financière propre à faciliter ces  
immigrations.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETIES

STANDING COMMITTEE NO. IV  
JURIDICAL AND POLITICAL QUESTIONS

Copenhagen, 3rd July 1938

WORLD SITUATION OF THE JEWS

(Amendment to the resolution of the Polish Society proposed  
by the British League of Nations Union)

Whereas the Jewish position has assumed the propor-  
tions of a world problem,

XXIInd Plenary Congress invites the League of Nations  
to convene without delay an international conference to solve the  
Jewish problem in Europe :

1. By securing fair treatment of Jews in their several countries  
and their fuller integration into the economic life of those  
countries.
2. By obtaining the authorisation of Jewish immigration into  
countries where there is room for increased population.
3. By helping the Jews to settle in any territories offering  
opportunities for organised colonisation.
4. By organising financial assistance to such immigration.

LA QUESTION JUIVE DANS LE MONDE  
(Projet de Résolution présenté par la Fédération  
Polonaise pour la S.D.N.)  
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Considérant que la question juive concerne une nation dispersée sur tout le globe; que, pour des raisons historiques et économiques, elle ne saurait être résolue par une seule nation, surtout dans les pays surpeuplés et dans ceux où les Juifs forment un important pourcentage; enfin que c'est une question internationale au premier chef;

Considérant que la question juive est avant tout une question européenne, tant à cause du nombre des Juifs en Europe, du haut pourcentage de ceux-ci dans certain pays européens, qu'à cause des forts mouvements antijuifs qui s'y produisent;

Considérant que le nombre excessif des Juifs dans certains pays européens, particulièrement en Pologne et dans les pays voisins, est le résultat des pogroms et des massacres effectués du XI<sup>e</sup> au XV<sup>e</sup> siècles en Occident contre la malheureuse nation juive et du libéral accueil que la Pologne a fait à ses exilés;

Considérant que la présence d'un nombre excessif de Juifs en Pologne et dans les pays voisins a eu pour effet de créer dans ces Etats des conditions anormales, comme la main-mise sur les villes, l'accaparement de l'industrie, du commerce et des métiers par les Juifs qui y constituent l'élément étranger, tout cela allant de pair avec l'impossibilité de réformer la structure professionnelle des Juifs, par suite du manque de capitaux et de terres libres;

Considérant que cette situation détermine dans ces pays des conflits entre les Juifs et les autochtones, qui s'efforcent de préserver l'indépendance économique et le caractère national de leurs villes, et que ces conflits aboutissent souvent à des troubles antijuifs;

Considérant que les éléments ultra-nationalistes exploitent cet état de choses comme mot d'ordre en vue de créer un régime totalitaire; que, par suite, il importe, dans l'intérêt même de la démocratie et de la paix, que la question juive soit, en Europe, résolue au plus vite et d'une façon humaine et juste;

Considérant que le seul moyen digne des nations civilisées en Europe est de réparer les torts commis jadis envers le peuple juif, en l'aidant à fonder un propre Etat soit en Palestine soit sur un autre territoire et en ouvrant à l'émigration juive les frontières de tous les pays, surtout de ceux possédant un faible pourcentage de Juifs,

La XXII<sup>e</sup> Assemblée invite la Société des Nations à convoquer sans délai une conférence internationale aux fins de résoudre la question juive en Europe :

- 1<sup>o</sup> en obtenant l'autorisation d'immigration des Juifs de la part des pays possédant un très faible pourcentage de Juifs;
- 2<sup>o</sup> en organisant une aide financière en vue de l'émigration des Juifs des pays où ils constituent, en raison de leur sur-nombre, une lourde charge pour l'économie nationale, dans de nouveaux lieux de résidence;
- 3<sup>o</sup> en aidant les Juifs à créer un Etat juif soit en Palestine, soit dans tout autre territoire pouvant convenir à l'établissement en masse des Juifs.

LE PROBLÈME JUIF DANS LE MONDE.

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Résolution adoptée par la XXII<sup>e</sup> Assemblée  
Copenhague, juillet 1938.

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La XXII<sup>e</sup> Assemblée,

Considérant les souffrances, vexations ou menaces auxquelles se trouvent exposés les Juifs dans quelques pays d'Europe;

Consciente de la contradiction dans laquelle versent ceux qui dénoncent le pourcentage anormalement élevé des éléments juifs dans le commerce ou les professions libérales, sans tenir compte du fait que dans d'autres emplois cette participation est nulle ou anormalement faible;

Profondément convaincue néanmoins de la nécessité d'une action internationale pour porter remède aux difficultés propres surtout à certains pays surpeuplés où les Juifs forment un contingent important de la population et pour faciliter ainsi à ces pays le maintien du principe universel d'égalité de droits entre tous leurs ressortissants sans distinction de race, de langue ou de religion,

Invite la Société des Nations à convoquer sans délai une Conférence Internationale en vue de résoudre le problème juif en Europe, étant entendu:

- 1°) qu'à ladite conférence seraient invités les Etats prêts à collaborer en s'inspirant des principes rappelés ci-dessus, ainsi que la "Jewish Agency", généralement considérée comme un porte-parole autorisé des populations juives dans le monde;
  - 2°) qu'elle aurait pour objet, d'une part, de fournir aux Etats surpeuplés une assistance financière pour l'équipement de leur territoire en vue d'y faire vivre une population plus nombreuse, d'autre part, d'aider les Juifs à créer et à développer un Etat national en Palestine, à favoriser l'immigration d'une partie d'entre eux dans les pays susceptibles de supporter un accroissement de population ou de faciliter leur établissement dans les territoires peu habités qui offrent des possibilités de colonisation.
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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

Février 1936

LES NOUVELLES LOIS ALLEMANDES CONCERNANT LE STATUT DES JUIFS

Texte présenté par le Comité de Rédaction constitué par la  
Commission des questions juridiques et politiques.

Genève, 23 Février 1936

L'Union Internationale des Associations pour la S.D.N.

Rappelant la résolution adoptée par la XIXe Assemblée à  
Bruxelles concernant la situation des Juifs en Allemagne;

*aggravées* Constatant que les mesures visées ci-dessus, condamnées par  
l'Assemblée de Bruxelles, n'ont pas été abrogées, mais singulière-  
ment ~~élargies~~ par les deux lois adoptées à Nuremberg, le 15 Septembre  
1935, relatives a) aux citoyens allemands et b) à la protection du  
sang allemand et de l'honneur allemand;

Considérant que la législation et le traitement relatifs aux  
non-Aryens et, en général, les interventions pratiquées par le Gouver-  
nement allemand dans le domaine de la religion et de la pensée heur-  
tent profondément les principes de justice généralement acceptés,  
tels qu'ils sont exprimés notamment dans les Traités de minorités  
dont le bénéfice a été réclamé et obtenu au profit des Minorités  
allemandes,

Qu'une telle législation et une telle politique sont pour  
les autres Etats une cause sérieuse de trouble, notamment par les  
conflits de loi relatifs au mariage et par l'afflux des réfugiés,

Attire l'attention du Gouvernement allemand sur l'obstacle  
sérieux qui résulte de cette situation pour la reprise de la coopé-  
ration internationale et exprime le vœu que la prochaine Assemblée  
ait l'occasion d'examiner les diverses mesures que la situation  
comporte. *de la S.D.N.*

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

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CONSEIL GÉNÉRAL.

Session de Londres, lundi 14 février 1938

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ORDRE DU JOUR

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- 1) Procès-verbal de la dernière session ( Genève, 12 septembre 37)  
Bulletin 1937, IV-V, p. 244-255)
- 2) Renouvellement partiel du Bureau  
Election du Président pour les années 1938-39  
Election de quatre vice-Présidents, en remplacement  
de MM. Schnee (Allemagne) et Emile Borel (France),  
de M. Djuvara ( Roumanie), démissionnaire et de  
Mlle. Hesselgren (Suède), démissionnaire  
Election du Trésorier et des Vérificateurs des Comptes
- 3) Comptes de l'exercice 1937 - Rapport provisoire du Bureau
- 4) Budget de l'exercice 1938
- 5) Rapport du Comité chargé de l'étude de l'invitation de  
l'Association Chinoise
- 6) Actualités politiques:
  - a) L'Extrême Orient -Orient (proposition de la L.N.U. brit.)
  - b) Le Problème des Réfugiés (idem)
  - c) Les Affaires d'Espagne (Proposition de la Fédération  
française)
  - d) Participation éventuelle de l'Union à la Campagne  
d'Assistance à la Chine et de Boycottage contre le  
Japon
- 7) Inscription d'une question concernant les minorités juives  
à l'ordre du jour de la Commission juridique et politique  
(proposition de la Fédération polonaise)
- 8) Conférence Internationale d'Educateurs -21-25 avril 1938  
(proposition de la L.N.U. britannique)
- 9) Second Congrès Mondial de la Jeunesse ( Foughkeepsie, Etats-  
Unis, 16-24 août 1937)
- 10 ) Projet de Manifeste (Proposition de la L.N.U. britannique)
- 11) Fixation de la date de la XXIIe Assemblée (Copenhague)
- 12) Imprévu.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA  
SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

Conseil  
Février 1938.  
CONSEIL GENERAL  
Session de Londres, 14 Février, 1938.

UN MANIFESTE DE PAIX

Projet présenté par la League of Nations  
Union britannique.

L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ  
DES NATIONS adresse le Manifeste suivant à tous les  
peuples du monde attachés à la paix.

L'Union se compose d'Associations libres spéciale-  
ment préoccupées de répandre la connaissance de la  
Société des Nations et d'appuyer les principes et les  
méthodes de celle-ci. Elle existe depuis 1919; son  
Secrétariat est à Genève, siège de la Société des  
Nations elle-même. Les Associations affiliées à cette  
Union existent dans trente-deux pays différents. Des  
délégués de ces Associations se rencontrent annuellement  
en un vaste Congrès International et l'Union a, en outre,  
un Conseil, qui se réunit à d'autres moments.

Le Conseil de l'Union, frappé du danger qui

MENACE LE MONDE DE GLISSER VERS LA GUERRE

en s'écartant des méthodes de la Société des Nations,  
a résolu d'adresser

UN APPEL A LA GRANDE MASSE DES PEUPLES

de tous les pays, membres ou non de la Société des Nations  
en les invitant à se mettre en mouvement tandis qu'il est  
encore temps et d'user de toute leur influence et de tout  
leur pouvoir en vue d'écarter la possibilité d'une guerre  
générale et d'obliger les Gouvernements de leurs pays à  
s'unir en vue de

L'ORGANISATION EFFECTIVE DU MONDE PAR LA PAIX  
ET LA JUSTICE.

Peuples de tous les pays, c'est sur vos épaules  
que retombent le lourd fardeau et les rigueurs de la  
guerre ainsi que la préparation de la guerre. Ce sont  
vos existences, les existences de vos camarades, de vos  
enfants, de vos petits-enfants qui sont menacées par  
l'ombre sinistre de la guerre. C'est vous dont le  
chemin est hanté par la crainte de la guerre. C'est  
vous qui avez à supporter le poids des impôts et des  
restrictions commerciales nécessitées par l'accumulation  
des armements, et les politiques nationalistes qui dictent  
la suspicion et la peur. C'est vous qui souffrez de la  
perte de cette prospérité plus grande et de ce niveau de  
vie plus élevé dont vous pourriez jouir si des moyens  
appropriés étaient prévus en vue de régler les relations  
internationales sur la base de la paix et de la justice.  
C'est vous qui êtes contraints de tuer vos frères.

Le Conseil vous demande de graver dans vos esprits les principes proclamés dans les

TROIS GRANDES DECLARATIONS

suivantes qui résument les conditions fondamentales d'une paix durable.

La première est

LE PACTE BRIAND-KELLOGG

signé en 1928 par les Gouvernements de la presque totalité des Etats du monde civilisé. Les signataires de ce pacte

- (1) "déclarent solennellement, au nom de leurs peuples respectifs, qu'ils condamnent le recours à la guerre pour le règlement des différends internationaux, et y renoncent en tant qu'instrument de politique nationale dans leurs relations mutuelles,
- (2) "reconnaissent que le règlement ou la solution de tous les différends ou conflits, de quelque nature ou de quelque origine qu'ils puissent être et qui pourront surgir entre eux, ne devront jamais être recherchés que par des moyens pacifiques".

Ces formules brèves, claires et simples énoncent un principe fondamental; elles constituent la loi universelle qui lie ou devrait lier la conscience et l'activité de tous les Gouvernements qui ont souscrit à ce Pacte.

La seconde déclaration est constituée par le crédo du

RASSEMBLEMENT UNIVERSEL POUR LA PAIX

dont voici les quatre articles:

- (1) Inviolabilité des obligations résultant des Traités.
- (2) Réduction et limitation des armements par accord international et suppression des profits résultant de la production et du commerce des armes.
- (3) Renforcement de la Société des Nations pour prévenir et arrêter les guerres par l'organisation de la sécurité collective et de l'assistance mutuelle.
- (4) Etablissement, dans le cadre de la Société des Nations, d'un mécanisme efficace pour remédier aux situations internationales susceptibles de provoquer la guerre.

Le Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix a déjà rencontré un appui très général et a réussi rapidement à faire accepter ces articles par de vastes organisations et des Associations s'étendant à toutes les classes et à toutes les catégories de personnes dans les différents pays du monde.

La troisième déclaration se trouve dans  
LE DISCOURS DU PRÉSIDENT ROOSEVELT  
prononcé à Chicago le 5 octobre 1937. Le Président  
disait:

"Sans aucun doute, les 90 pour cent qui désirent  
vivre en paix sous le régime du droit et en  
accord avec les conceptions morales qui ont été  
admises d'une manière presque universelle pendant  
des siècles, peuvent et doivent trouver quelque  
moyen de faire prévaloir leur volonté.

"La conscience morale du monde doit s'éveiller à la  
nécessité primordiale de faire honneur au  
caractère sacré des traités, de respecter les  
droits et les libertés des autres et de mettre  
fin aux actes d'agression internationale."

Le Conseil de l'Union vous demande de prendre à  
cœur des trois Déclarations et de les accepter comme  
définissant l'objet propre, le plus essentiel de tous,  
de la politique nationale, aussi bien pour votre pays  
que pour tous les autres.

L'acceptation intégrale et franche de ces principes  
par les grandes masses populaires donnerait une couleur  
nouvelle et ouvrirait des perspectives fécondes aux  
relations internationales; elle devrait entraîner  
immédiatement la résolution de mettre fin aux violations  
criminelles et cruelles de ces principes, telles qu'on  
les voit pratiquer aujourd'hui par

L'AGRESSION DU JAPON CONTRE LA CHINE

Cette acceptation devrait entraîner, dans tous les pays,  
un ralliement général

EN FAVEUR DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

instrument spécialement désigné pour mettre en applica-  
tion ces principes, et fortifier

LES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

qui travaillent dans leurs pays respectifs en vue de  
répandre ces principes et de maintenir l'autorité de  
la Société des Nations.

La Société des Nations n'est pas universelle;  
mais si les peuples de tous les pays apportaient à  
celle-ci leur appui ferme et enthousiaste, ce défaut  
d'universalité serait promptement réparé.

La Société des Nations a été fondée il y a moins  
de vingt années et elle n'est pas encore pourvue de  
moyens suffisants pour toutes les tâches que l'on  
attend d'elle; mais si tous les peuples étudiaient  
son activité et ses méthodes d'action, son objet et  
ses besoins, s'ils insistaient sur le développement  
progressif des pouvoirs de la Société, ces défauts  
seraient promptement réparés.

LONS  
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Nov. 1938

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- 4 -

En conséquence, le Conseil vous adresse l'appel suivant:

RALLIEZ-VOUS AROUND DE LA SOCIETE DES NATIONS!

ADHEREZ A L'ASSOCIATION POUR LA SOCIETE DES NATIONS  
DE VOTRE PAYS

PARTICIPEZ A L'ACTIVITE DE CETTE ASSOCIATION EN  
ETUDIANT ET EN DISCUTANT DES PROBLEMES DONT LA  
SOLUTION DEPEND DE LA S.D.N.

et faites en sorte que les principes énoncés ci-dessus ne soient jamais privés de votre appui; poursuivez

LE DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA SOCIETE DES NATIONS EN TANT  
QU'INSTRUMENT EFFECTIF DE JUSTICE ET DE PAIX INTER-  
NATIONALES!

Enfin, le Conseil vous demande de ne pas perdre un instant de vue la criminelle agression du Japon contre la Chine, soit que celle-ci soit appréciée du point de vue de la Société des Nations ou d'un point de vue moral plus général. Apportez votre concours à l'effort commun qui devrait être entrepris par l'organe de la Société des Nations en vue de

SAUVER LA CHINE

des griffes du Japon.

Signé au nom de l'Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations, à l'initiative du Conseil de cette Union, à sa réunion de le  
Février 1938.

Président

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS POUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

QUATRIÈME COMMISSION PERMANENTE

QUESTIONS JURIDIQUES ET POLITIQUES.

Procès-verbal de la Session de Londres, 14 février 1938.

La Commission des questions juridiques et politiques a siégé à Londres, le lundi 14 février, 1938, à 16 heures. Elle a élu comme Président, M. Rolin, qu'a assisté le Secrétaire Général.

Etaient présents:

Belgique	MM. Prof. Henri ROLIN Mme. KERSTEN
Chine	LIU KAI
Danemark	KRISTIANSEN BERG
Espagne	José XIRAU D.P. ROSSELLO
Etats-Unis	Prof. Pitman POTTER
France	Prof. Emile BOREL Mme. MALATERRE SELLIER H. de MONBRISON Prof. J. PRUDHOMMEAUX et Madame Jean DUPUY
Grande-Bretagne	Lord LYTTON Lady GLADSTONE Col. CAZALET Philip BAKER
Géorgie	K. CHAVICHVILY
Hongrie	de POKA PIVNY
Palestine	Dr. GOLDMANN Dr. PERLZWEIG
Pays-Bas	van ZWET van RAALTE
Pologne	Dr. J. DEBSKI Dr. W. LYPACEVICZ
Suisse	Ernst SPUEHLER
Tchécoslovaquie : Ass. nationale	Dr. PROHAZKA Dr. Alex KUNOSI Marie WOLFOVA
	Ass. allemande Prince CLARY und Aldringen
	Ass. Hongroise Député Geza de SZULLO
Turquie	Ahmed Ihsan TOKGOZ Prof. Cemil BILSEL
The New Commonwealth	HENDERSON Horsfall CARTER
Rassemblement Universel pour la PAIX:	M. Gabriel CUDENET
Observateurs:	
Secrétariat de la S.D.N.	M. José PLA
Bureau International Travail	: M. Georges THELIN
Congrès Mondial de la Jeunesse:	Miss SHIELDS-COLLINS

XIV<sup>e</sup> ASSEMBLÉE PLÉNIÈRE

Genève, Juin 1930

E D U C A T I O N

8.06  
4<sup>e</sup> séance plénière  
Dimanche, après-midi

( Le rapport général a été confié à Mme. la Comtesse DOHNA sur la proposition de M. Gwilym DAVIES. )

I. ACTION DES GOUVERNEMENTS EN MATIÈRE D'ÉDUCATION

L'Union invite les Associations pour la S.D.N. à examiner la possibilité de soumettre à toutes les autorités compétentes des soins d'une délégation, les parties de la résolution ci-dessous qui peuvent être appliquées dans leurs pays respectifs.

"Considérant que la délégation du Gouvernement de

à l'Assemblée de la S.D.N. en 1927, a voté une résolution approuvant les Recommandations du sous-Comité sur la question de savoir " Comment faire connaître la S.D.N. et développer l'esprit de Coopération Internationale", notamment:

" La Recommandation n° 19 invitant les Gouvernements à convoquer une Conférence nationale destinée à "adapter ces recommandations générales aux besoins particuliers" du pays et à "assurer une collaboration harmonieuse entre les autorités administratives, les maîtres et les Associations privées", et la Recommandation 7 invitant les autorités compétentes à "encourager l'étude de ce sujet dans les écoles de toutes sortes" par les méthodes suivantes:

"a) en donnant des facilités aux maîtres en vue d'assister aux cours d'enseignement donnés à Genève et ailleurs;

"b) en fournissant: 1. aux bibliothèques de maîtres des publications donnant des informations sur la S.D.N. et 2. aux bibliothèques scolaires et aux sections des bibliothèques publiques destinées à la jeunesse, des publications sur la S.D.N. appropriées à la jeunesse,

"Considérant en outre que la délégation du Gouvernement de... en 1929, a voté une résolution félicitant le Secrétaire Général pour la publication faite, avec l'aide d'experts qualifiés, d'un manuel pour les maîtres, intitulé "Les Fins et l'Organisation de la S.D.N." et l'invitant à "prendre toutes les mesures pour fournir aux Gouvernements intéressés autant d'exemplaires qu'ils pourront en désirer de cette brochure et au corps enseignant les traductions nécessaires".

" L'Association pour la S.D.N. de ....

"a) Félicite cordialement le Gouvernement pour l'attitude adoptée par ses délégations aux Assemblées de la S.D.N. en 1927 et 1929;

"b) A l'honneur de lui offrir toute la collaboration dont elle est capable pour la mise en pratique des résolutions ainsi approuvées par le Gouvernement;

"c) Demande instamment aux Gouvernements:

"(i) De convoquer en 1930 la Conférence nationale des autorités administratives, des maîtres et des Associations privées recommandée ci dessus.

"(ii) de donner toutes les facilités possibles ( administratives et financières, permettant aux maîtres et aux étudiants des écoles normales: 1) de suivre les cours des Universités, autres cours appropriés et les Ecoles d'été ayant à leur programme les Relations Internationales, et 2) d'être présents à Genève pendant une partie de la session de l'Assemblée de la S.D.N.

- (iii) a) de faciliter à tous les maîtres l'acquisition du Manuel publié par la Société des Nations "les Fins et l'Organisation de la S.D.N." ou une traduction de cet ouvrage approuvée par le Secrétaire Général; de s'entendre avec le Secrétaire général dans le cas où cette traduction serait jugée nécessaire;
- b) de répandre également les "Recommandations du sous-Comité des Experts", ainsi que le "Recueil pédagogique" semestriel publié par la S.D.N.

## II. L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA S.D.N. A LA JEUNESSE - SESSION PROCHAINE DU COMITE D'EXPERTS ( 1930 ) ET PROJET DE CONVOCATION D'UNE CONFERENCE PEDAGOGIQUE A GENEVE, EN 1931.

### A.

L'Assemblée,

Enregistre avec satisfaction la décision de la Xe Assemblée de la S.D.N., approuvant la convocation, en 1930, du sous-Comité des Experts pour l'enseignement à la jeunesse des fins de la S.D.N.,

Elle serait reconnaissante au sous-Comité de faire savoir si les mesures prises pour rendre le manuel "Fins et Organisation de la Société des Nations" accessible à tous les maîtres, répondent au but proposé.

### B.

L'Assemblée,

En vue de rendre l'enseignement des fins et de l'organisation de la Société des Nations à la jeunesse aussi efficace que possible, demande que la Société des Nations, avec l'aide du sous-Comité des Experts, étudie l'opportunité qu'il pourrait y avoir de convoquer en 1931, si possible, une Conférence mondiale d'Educateurs et d'Administrateurs d'écoles, organisée sur le modèle de la Conférence Economique mondiale, en vue d'examiner l'étude et l'enseignement de l'organisation de la paix par le moyen de la Société des Nations, et de préparer un rapport à ce sujet,

Propose que le programme de la Conférence projetée en faveur de l'Education Mondiale comprenne entre autres sujets:

- 1°) La coopération internationale des maîtres de l'enseignement;
- 2°) La question de l'âge minimum de la scolarité
- 3°) Modifications à apporter aux programmes pour développer l'esprit international de la jeunesse.

### C.

La XIVe Assemblée plénière,

En considération de l'importance particulière qu'attache l'Union et les Associations affiliées au développement de l'oeuvre et des recommandations du sous-Comité des Experts, demande au Secrétariat de l'Union de solliciter le sous-Comité des Experts de faire bon accueil à une députation de l'Union comprenant M. le Prof. Pierre Bovet, Rvd. Gwilym Davies, Mme. la Comtesse Dohna, à laquelle se joindra le Prof. Th. Ruyssen, à sa prochaine session qui commencera le 3 Juillet, en vue d'une application plus complète de leurs Recommandations par le moyen des Associations pour la Société des Nations et avec la proposition de tenir une Conférence Mondiale de l'Education avec des suggestions pour le programme et les questions qui s'y réfèrent.

Donne au Secrétariat de l'Union le mandat de se procurer, d'accord avec le Président de la Commission permanente d'Education, de la part des éducateurs de marque appartenant aux Associations affiliées, des propositions pour l'enrichissement du programme ci-dessus, en vue de la Conférence proposée pour l'Education Mondiale et de les soumettre au sous-Comité des Experts, sous réserve de l'approbation des Présidents de l'Union et de la Commission permanente d'Education.

III. PROJET DE MANIFESTATION DE L'UNION A GENEVE, en SEPTEMBRE 1930

L'Assemblée demande au Secrétariat de l'Union de rechercher s'il serait possible et utile d'organiser à Genève, pendant l'Assemblée de la S.D.N., en 1930, et de préférence à la fin de la première semaine de cette Assemblée, une manifestation au cours de laquelle des pédagogues réputés attireraient l'attention sur la nécessité et sur les meilleures méthodes de l'éducation internationale et appuieraient la convocation de la Conférence mentionnée ci-dessus (Résolution II).

IV. LIMITE D'AGE MINIMUM DE LA SCOLARITE.

( Une résolution sur cette question a été présentée par la Commission pour le B.I.T. et les questions économiques et sociales).

V. BOURSES DE VOYAGE A GENEVE POUR LES MAITRES D'ECOLES.

Considérant que pour arriver jusqu'à la jeunesse, il importe d'atteindre d'abord les maîtres,

Considérant comme extrêmement désirable d'intéresser les maîtres à la Société des Nations,

Aperçoit un moyen approprié de réaliser cette fin dans l'attribution aux maîtres de bourses analogues à celles qui sont déjà attribuées aux élèves.

En conséquence,

L'Assemblée propose que le Secrétariat de l'Union soit invité à considérer les meilleurs moyens pour aider les maîtres, dans les écoles de toutes catégories, à visiter Genève, ou à prendre part à une Ecole d'Eté, ou à étudier l'oeuvre de la Société des Nations pendant l'Assemblée de la S.D.N.

VI. ENSEIGNEMENT VISUEL DE LA GEOGRAPHIE.

Considérant que pour appuyer l'enseignement de la géographie, la plupart des écoles sont dépourvues de matériel propre à l'enseignement par l'aspect (illustrations, diapositives, films), et que ce matériel n'existe même pas toujours dans le commerce,

En Conséquence,

La XIVe Assemblée propose que l'Union internationale des Associations pour la S.D.N. établisse par l'intermédiaire des Associations nationales un répertoire de ce qui existe déjà, pour échanger le matériel approprié à cet enseignement par l'aspect.

XIV<sup>e</sup> ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

Lundi, 9 Juin

QUESTIONS POLITIQUES ET JURIDIQUES

I. APPLICATION DE L'ART. 19 DU PACTE ( Rapporteur: M. Henri ROLIN)

L'Assemblée,

Considérant que les auteurs du Pacte ont estimé à bon droit indispensable pour le maintien de la paix que soit facilitée l'ouverture de négociations relatives à la modification des traités devenus inapplicables, ou à la réglementation des situations internationales qui menaceraient la paix du monde,

Soulignant que l'interdiction récente du recours à la guerre impose à la Société des Nations d'envisager la possibilité de donner application à l'art. 19 du Pacte;

Reconnaissant en même temps l'importance des conditions auxquelles le Pacte a subordonné une procédure qui comporte en elle-même un certain péril et qui doit demeurer exceptionnelle, et ayant, en conséquence, dès 1927, mis l'art. 19 à l'étude de ses Commissions et de l'Assemblée de Madrid de 1929,

Constata avec satisfaction que la question de l'application de l'art. 19 du Pacte a fait l'objet d'une étude et d'une résolution adoptée par la Xe Assemblée de la Société des Nations,

II. LE MANDAT PALESTINIEN ( Rapporteur: M. John Eppstein)

L'Assemblée,

Considérant que le Pacte de la S.D.N. et le Mandat affirment que le bien-être et le développement des habitants de la Palestine constituent une mission sacrée de civilisation, et que le Mandat reconnaît les liens historiques du peuple juif avec la Palestine et rend la puissance mandataire responsable de l'institution, "dans le pays d'un Etat de choses politique, administratif et économique, susceptible d'assurer l'établissement du Foyer National pour le peuple juif", étant bien entendu que rien ne sera fait qui puisse porter préjudice aux droits civils et religieux des communautés non-juives en Palestine";

Constata avec satisfaction que le représentant de la puissance mandataire a déclaré, au cours de la séance de la Commission permanente des Mandats du 4 Juin 1930, que toutes les obligations du mandat peuvent et doivent être conciliées;

Accueille avec satisfaction la nomination par le Conseil de la S.D.N. d'une Commission impartiale chargée de régler la question du Mur des Lamentations;

Rappelle l'engagement pris par la puissance mandataire que "tout en veillant à ce qu'il ne soit pas porté atteinte aux droits et à la situation des autres parties de la population, l'Administration de la Palestine facilitera l'immigration juive dans des conditions convenables et, de concert avec l'organisme juif, encouragera l'établissement inter-sif des Juifs sur la terre du pays, y compris les domaines de l'Etat et les terres incultes inutilisées pour les services publics;

Déplore l'attaque du mois d'août 1929 dirigée contre la population juive de la Palestine et les excès qui s'ensuivirent;

1930

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Union internationale des Associations pour la société des Nations

XIVe ASSEMBLEE PLENIERE

Lundi, 9 Juin

QUESTIONS POLITIQUES ET JURIDIQUES

I. APPLICATION DE L'ART. 19 DU PACTE ( Rapporteur: M. Henri ROLIN)

L'Assemblée,

Considérant que les auteurs du Pacte ont estimé à bon droit indispensable pour le maintien de la paix que soit facilitée l'ouverture de négociations relatives à la modification des traités devenus inapplicables, ou à la réglementation des situations internationales qui menaceraient la paix du monde,

Soulignant que l'interdiction récente du recours à la guerre impose à la Société des Nations d'envisager la possibilité de donner application à l'art. 19 du Pacte;

Reconnaissant en même temps l'importance des conditions auxquelles le Pacte a subordonné une procédure qui comporte en elle-même un certain péril et qui doit demeurer exceptionnelle, et ayant, en conséquence, dès 1927, mis l'art. 19 à l'étude de ses Commissions et de l'Assemblée de Madrid de 1929,

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II. LE MANDAT PALESTINIEN ( Rapporteur: M. John Eppstein)

L'Assemblée,

Considérant que le Pacte de la S.D.N. et le Mandat affirment que le bien-être et le développement des habitants de la Palestine constituent une mission sacrée de civilisation, et que le Mandat reconnaît les liens historiques du peuple juif avec la Palestine et rend la puissance mandataire responsable de l'institution, "dans le pays d'un Etat de choses politique, administratif et économique, susceptible d'assurer l'établissement du Foyer National pour le peuple juif", étant bien entendu que rien ne sera fait qui puisse porter préjudice aux droits civils et religieux des communautés non-juives en Palestine";

Constata avec satisfaction que le représentant de la puissance mandataire a déclaré, au cours de la séance de la Commission permanente des Mandats du 4 Juin 1930, que toutes les obligations du mandat peuvent et doivent être conciliées;

Accueille avec satisfaction la nomination par le Conseil de la S.D.N. d'une Commission impartiale chargée de régler la question du Mur des Lamentations;

Rappelle l'engagement pris par la puissance mandataire que "tout en veillant à ce qu'il ne soit pas porté atteinte aux droits et à la situation des autres parties de la population, l'Administration de la Palestine facilitera l'immigration juive dans des conditions convenables et, de concert avec l'organisme juif, encouragera l'établissement inter-sif des Juifs sur la terre du pays, y compris les domaines de l'Etat et les terres incultes inutilisées pour les services publics;

Déplore l'attaque du mois d'août 1929 dirigée contre la population juive de la Palestine et les excès qui s'ensuivirent;

Ad

24

Ad avec abstention 12 Sept

Commission

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Condamne toute tentative d'obtenir par la violence un changement quelconque soit dans la politique du mandat soit dans les méthodes d'administration;

Et demande aux dirigeants de toutes les communautés en Palestine et à la Société des Nations, d'exercer toute leur influence en vue d'améliorer les relations entre les différentes sections de la population, afin que le noble idéal du Mandat palestinien puisse être réalisé.

III. TRAITEMENT DES PRISONNIERS ( Rapporteur: M. John EPPSTEIN)

L'Assemblée,

Constata avec satisfaction que le Conseil de la Société des Nations a prié l'Assemblée d'inscrire à son ordre du jour la question de l'amélioration de l'administration pénale,

Elle exprime le ferme espoir que l'Assemblée demandera au Conseil de constituer une Commission pour étudier cette question, en liaison avec la Commission Internationale des Prisons, en vue d'élaborer une convention internationale, sur les conditions qui doivent être observées dans tous les pays civilisés en ce qui concerne le traitement des personnes arrêtées ou emprisonnées, y compris les conditions du travail dans les prisons.

IV. TRAITE DES FEMMES ET DES ENFANTS. (Rapporteur: Admiral Drury Lowe)

Vivement frappée par la certitude acquise par la Société des Nations que le trafic international des femmes et des enfants est étroitement lié à l'activité des proxénètes, et considérant:

a) Que, dans beaucoup de cas, il est impossible d'établir le délit du recrutement lors même que les victimes du trafic des femmes et des enfants exercent la profession de prostituées sous la dépendance d'un homme ou d'une femme;

b) qu'il est cependant fréquemment possible de prendre des mesures contre ces personnes dans leur rôle de proxénètes, en raison du fait que l'on peut établir la certitude présumée qu'ils vivent ouvertement, entièrement ou en partie, des gains immoraux d'une femme,

c) Une pareille action contre les proxénètes des deux sexes constitue la méthode la plus pratique de rendre le trafic infructueux et pourrait en conséquence en diminuer l'étendue, et qu'elle est d'autant plus pratique lorsqu'elle ne se complique pas d'autres délits, par exemple celui du recrutement, qu'il est préférable d'examiner séparément.

L'Assemblée prie les Associations affiliées à l'Union de vouloir bien examiner la situation dans leurs propres pays et, le cas échéant d'insister auprès de leurs Gouvernements respectifs en vue de l'adoption d'une législation nouvelle ou d'une modification de la législation existante afin:

- 1°) d'assurer la prompte arrestation des personnes qui vivent ouvertement, entièrement ou en partie, des gains immoraux de la femme;
- 2°) d'infliger des pénalités proportionnées au caractère dangereux des manoeuvres nationales ou internationales de ces personnes;
- 3°) d'appliquer des mesures répressives spéciales en cas de récidive.



V. TRAFIC DES DROGUES NUISIBLES ( Rapporteur Lt.Col. SPAIGHT) *Nouveau*

*a suppli*  
Prenant acte avec la plus grande satisfaction des progrès réalisés par la Xe Assemblée de la Société des Nations grâce à l'acceptation unanime du principe de la limitation, par voie d'accord international, du trafic des drogues, visée aux §§ B, C. et G. de l'art. 4 de la Convention de Genève,

Exprimant la conviction qu'une telle limitation de la production préconisée depuis longtemps par le Comité Consultatif pour le trafic de l'opium et autres drogues nuisibles, par le Conseil et par l'Assemblée, est le principal remède capable d'entraver le trafic illicite international des stupéfiants, et peut être obtenu au moyen d'un accord international à la prochaine Conférence sur la limitation de la production.

Prend note avec la plus grande satisfaction de la convocation d'une Conférence pour la limitation par voie d'accord international, de la production des dérivés de l'opium et de la cocaïne, et en vue d'aider la S.D.N. dans sa lutte contre le trafic des stupéfiants, et, plus particulièrement, en vue d'aider la Conférence sur la limitation de la production à accomplir efficacement sa tâche;

Demande aux Gouvernements d'accepter les principes suivants:

- (1) de faire connaître à l'avance, pour une période déterminée, la quantité dont ils ont besoin des produits dérivés de l'opium et de la feuille de coca et qui sont déjà visés ou qui pourraient à l'avenir tomber sous la convention de La Haye ou la Convention de Genève.
- (2) d'indiquer les pays auprès desquels ils se fourniront en ces produits.
- (3) de prendre les mesures les plus énergiques afin de donner effet à toutes les obligations internationales visant la suppression de l'abus de l'opium ainsi que des autres stupéfiants nuisibles.

VI. CODIFICATION DU DROIT INTERNATIONAL ( Rapporteur: Mme. Bakker van Bosse). *99*

*a suppli*  
L'Assemblée,

Constatant à son grand regret que la première conférence pour la codification du droit international, tenue à La Haye, n'a produit aucun résultat de réelle importance.

Estimant que cette carence doit, d'une part, s'attribuer à l'habitude qu'ont certains Etats membres de la Société des Nations de ne pas envisager suffisamment lorsque la Société des Nations leur soumet des questions préparatoires, si effectivement les problèmes qui leur sont proposés, sont susceptibles de solution.

Et de l'autre, au fait que certains Etats membres de la Société des Nations commencent par prendre vis-à-vis des différents projets de réforme, une attitude des plus libérales, qu'ensuite ils abandonnent entièrement dès qu'ils se trouvent placés devant des propositions concrètes.

Constata ce symptôme avec regret et exprime l'espérance que ce symptôme se modifiera en un sens favorable dans un avenir prochain.

Est d'avis que l'oeuvre de codification ne peut être en aucune façon interrompue et doit au contraire être énergiquement poursuivie

Exprime le voeu que la Société des Nations met à profit en vue de la prochaine Conférence l'expérience qu'elle vient de faire et, que, étant donné les leçons que fournit la Conférence qui vient d'avoir lieu, elle s'attache sans délai à préparer de la façon la plus efficace la Codification du Droit International.

VII. RATIFICATION DES CONVENTIONS INTERNATIONALES (Rapporteur M. Prof. Wehberg)

*adopté*  
L'Assemblée,

Considère comme un devoir des Gouvernements de faire tous les efforts en vue de la ratification des conventions qui ont été signées par leurs représentants dans le cadre des travaux de la Société des Nations, sinon de faire connaître à l'Assemblée de la S.D.N. les raisons qui leur paraissent s'opposer à cette ratification. *h0*

VIII. CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL ET DE REMUNERATION DES FONCTIONNAIRES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS ( Rapporteur M. Watson)

L'Assemblée,

Demande à la Commission des Treize et à l'Assemblée de la Société des Nations, d'établir aussitôt que possible, un règlement convenable pour les conditions de travail et de ~~rémunération~~ des fonctionnaires du Secrétariat, du Bureau International du Travail et de la Cour permanente de Justice Internationale. *hh*

*← peut-être*

# BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DE LA PAIX

FONDÉ EN 1892 PAR LE CONGRÈS UNIVERSEL DE LA PAIX A ROME  
GRAND PRIX A L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE PARIS 1900 — LAURÉAT DU PRIX NOBEL EN 1910

Chèques et virements postaux I. 595

TÉLÉPHONE STAND 0288

GENÈVE, le .....

RUE CHARLES-BONNET, 8

Genève  
Février  
1937

L'UNION ET LE CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA JEUNESSE

(Projet d'amendement présenté par le Dr. Garnett  
à la proposition du Secrétariat).

Le Bureau de l'Union, réuni à Genève, le 7 février 1937,

Approuve les observations présentées par les Commissions permanentes de l'Union:

- n° I Education et jeunesse
  - n° II Minorités Nationales
  - n° III O.I.T. Questions Economiques et Sociales
  - n° IV Questions Juridiques et Politiques
- des rapports et  
au sujet de la résolution du Congrès Mondial de la Jeunesse dans  
leurs domaines respectifs;

Enregistre avec satisfaction l'appui donné par le Congrès de Jeunesse au programme général de l'Union et des Associations qui lui sont affiliées; il accueille dans un sentiment de cordiale réciprocité le désir du Congrès de voir s'établir une collaboration aussi étroite que possible en vue de la réalisation de ce programme sur le terrain national et sur le terrain international;

Décide d'inviter un représentant du Comité du Congrès Mondial de la Jeunesse à assister à chaque session des Commissions permanentes de l'Union ( Education- Minorités Nationales - O.I.T. questions économiques et sociales - Questions juridiques et politiques);

Demande aux Associations pour la S.D.N. -en vue de réaliser sans délai une collaboration en ce qui concerne l'organisation et le programme- de donner une suite aussi complète que possible à la recommandation du Conseil du 4 octobre ( Bulletin 1936, n° V. p. 221, et, notamment:

- I. de discuter avec leurs groupes de jeunesse et -s'il en existe- avec le Comité National de Liaison recommandé par le Conseil, les recommandations faites par le Congrès et les observations que l'Union pourrait présenter à leur sujet, afin de réaliser une action commune sur le terrain national;
2. de faire connaître par écrit, au Secrétariat de l'Union, d'ici au 15 avril, les résultats de ces discussions, afin que le Secrétariat soit en mesure de présenter un rapport à la XXIe. Assemblée plénière;
3. a) de faire figurer parmi les délégués qui les représenteront à la XXIe Assemblée des membres de leurs groupes de jeunesse, et d'inviter d'autres membres des Comités nationaux de liaison à se joindre à la délégation à titre d'observateurs;
- b) de s'efforcer d'inclure dans les groupes qu'elles enverront aux Ecoles d'Eté organisées en 1937 à Genève par l'Union ou par d'autres organisations, des membres de leurs groupes de jeunesse; de s'assurer l'appui des Gouvernements, des municipalités, des organisations professionnelles et autres en vue de l'allocation de bourses de voyage et de séjour à Genève; et de faire connaître, d'ici au 15 avril, les résultats de leurs démarches.

**CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA JEUNESSE**  
**WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS -- WELTJUGENDKONGRESS**

GENÈVE, 31 Août - 7 Septembre 1936

*Secrétariat :*

UNION INTERNATIONALE  
DES ASSOCIATIONS  
POUR LA  
SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION  
OF  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
SOCIETIES

46, route de Ferney  
GENÈVE

Adresse télégraphique:  
„Wilsonia, Genève“

Téléphone 27.535



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS  
POUR LA  
**SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS**

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SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL :  
**PROFESSEUR TH. RUYSSSEN**

SECRÉTAIRES ADJOINTS :  
**CAPTAIN LOTHIAN SMALL M. A.**  
**Baron ALBERT von BODMAN**

CORRESPONDANT A GENÈVE :  
**M. von MEISTER**

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL :  
**RUE JUSTE-LIPSE, 41, BRUXELLES**

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ADRESSE TÉLÉGR. :  
**WILSONIA BRUXELLES**

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TÉLÉPHONE 33.15.00

CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA JEUNESSE  
WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS -- WELTJUGENDKONGRESS

GENÈVE, 31 Août - 7 Septembre 1936  
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*Vice-Présidents*

**Union Internationale des Associations pour  
la Société des Nations**

**International Federation of League  
of Nations Societies**

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**XXII<sup>e</sup> Assemblée Plénière  
XXII<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Congress**

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Copenhagen, 5—10 Juillet 1938

**LISTE DES DÉLÉGUÉS  
LIST OF DELEGATES**



## Présidence d'Honneur.

- M. Th. Stauning, Président du Conseil des Ministres.  
Le Docteur P. Munch, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères.  
M. Bertel Dahlgaard, Ministre de l'Intérieur.  
M. Jørgen Jørgensen, Ministre de l'Instruction Publique.  
M. Hans Rasmussen, Président de la Chambre des  
Députés.  
M. Viggo Christensen, Président de la Ville de Copen-  
hague.  
M. Johan Bülow, Préfet de la Ville de Copenhague.  
Le Docteur C. E. Bloch, Professeur, Rector magnificus  
de l'Université de Copenhague.  
M. Axel Rosendal, Evêque.

\*

## Comité d'Organisation.

- M. Jesper Simonsen, Juge à la Cour Suprême, Pré-  
sident de la Dansk Freds- og Folkeforbundsforening.  
M. C. Th. Zahle, Président du Sénat, ancien Président  
du Conseil des Ministres, Vice-Président de la Dansk  
Freds- og Folkeforbundsforening.  
M. G. Sparring-Petersen, Pasteur, Trésorier de la  
Dansk Freds- og Folkeforbundsforening.  
M. Ingvard Nielsen, Directeur d'école, Secrétaire Gé-  
néral de la Dansk Freds- og Folkeforbundsforening.

\*

## MEMBRES AFFILIES.

AFRIQUE DU SUD  
M. H. Altmann.

SOUTH-AFRICA

BELGIQUE  
Prof. Henri Rolin Sénateur, Président de l'Union Belge.  
M. Henri Cochaux, Secrétaire Général de l'Union Belge.  
Prof. J. van Overbeke, Trésorier de l'Union Belge.  
M. Huybrechts. Secrétaire de l'Union Belge.

BELGIUM

CANADA  
Miss Constance Hayward.  
Mr. Dawes.  
Mrs. Plumptre.  
Mr. James A. Gibson.

CANADA

CHINE  
Prof. Chien Tuan-Sheng, Chef de la Délégation.  
Dr. Sie Kou-Kang.  
M. Stonelake Y. P. Young.  
M. Liu Chieh.

CHINA

DANEMARK  
M. Jesper Simonsen, Juge à la Cour Suprême, Président de la Dansk Freds- og Folkeforbundsforening.  
M. Holger Andersen, Sénateur.  
M. Axel Broch, Directeur d'école.  
M. Evald Christensen, Pasteur.  
Dr. Rud. Christiani, Ingénieur.  
M. Georg Cohn, Dr. en Droit, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères.  
M. C. R. Ege, Avocat.  
Prof. Aage Friis, Docteur en philosophie.  
M. Uffe Grosen, Directeur de haute école populaire.  
M. Andr. Th. Grønberg, Ecrivain.  
M. Hartvig Frisch, Lecteur, député.  
M. H. Hedtoft Hansen, Député.  
Mlle. Else Jensen, Institutrice communale.  
M. F. C. Kaalund-Jørgensen, Inspecteur-conseil de l'Enseignement secondaire de l'État.  
M. Erling Kristiansen, étudiant ès sciences politiques.  
M. Holger Kristiansen, Rédacteur.  
M. Ingvard Nielsen, Directeur d'école, Secrétaire Général de la Dansk Freds- og Folkeforbundsforening.  
M. K. Joh. Nilsson, Instituteur.  
M. Holger Petersen, Instituteur communal.  
M. Axel Pille, Rédacteur.  
M. G. Sparring-Petersen, Pasteur.  
M. Vald. Sørensen, Directeur d'école.

DENMARK

## ESPAGNE

## SPAIN

(Association catalane)

— Prof. José Xirau Palau, Président de l'Association espagnole.

M. Rubio Tuduri, Président de l'Association catalane.

## ESTONIE

## ESTHONIA

— Prof. Ants Piip, ancien Président du Conseil des Ministres, Président de l'Association estonienne.

M. Karl Zirkel, Secrétaire Général de l'Association estonienne.

## ETATS-UNIS

## UNITED-STATES

M. Henry Atkinson.

— M. Clark M. Eichelberger, Directeur national de l'Association américaine.

M. Charles Marburg.

## FINLANDE

## FINLAND

— Prof. Felix Iversen.

Mme. Felix Iversen.

## FRANCE

## FRANCE

M. Emile Borel, Membre de l'Institut, ancien Ministre, Président de la Fédération Française des Associations pour la S.D.N. (Président de la Délégation Française).

Mme. G. Malaterre Sellier, Vice-Présidente de l'Association Française pour la S.D.N., déléguée de la France à la S.D.N. (Vice-Présidente de la Délégation).

Comte Clauzel, Ambassadeur de France.

M. J. Prudhommeaux, Agrégé de l'Université, Dr. ès Lettres, Secrétaire Général de la Fédération Française des Associations pour la S.D.N. (Secrétaire de la Délégation).

M. Jean Dupuy, Avocat à la Cour de Paris, Secrétaire général adjoint de l'Association Française et de la Fédération Française des Associations pour la S.D.N. (Secrétaire adjoint de la Délégation).

M. René Cassin, Professeur agrégé à la Faculté de Droit de Paris, Président honoraire de l'Union. Fédérale des Anciens Combattants.

M. Georges Scelle, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université de Paris.

M. Paul Bastid, Député, ancien Ministre, Professeur agrégé des Facultés de Droit.

M. Maxence Bibié, Député, ancien Ministre, Vice-Président de la Commission des Affaires Etrangères de la Chambre des Députés.

M. Jules Rais, Secrétaire Général du Comité Français de Coopération Européenne.

M. Hubert de Monbrison, Délégué général de l'Al-  
liance Universelle pour la Paix par les Eglises.  
Mme. Eliane Brault, Secrétaire générale du Comité  
National de la Protection de l'Enfance.

Accompagnant la délégation:

Mme. Jean Dupuy.  
Mme. Max. Bibié.

## GREAT-BRITAIN

### GRANDE-BRETAGNE

Sir Arthur Haworth, Bt.  
Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl, M. P.  
Mr. P. J. Noel Baker, M. P.  
Mr. L. J. Barnes, M. C.  
Miss M. Gale.  
Captain V. A. Cazalet, M. C. M. P.  
Mr. David Crawford.  
The Rev. Gwilym Davies.  
Mrs. Edgar Dugdale.  
Mr. J. P. Early.  
Mr. F. E. Figures.  
Mr. G. T. Hankin.  
Prof. C. E. M. Joad.  
Mr. C. A. Macartney.  
Mr. Nowell C. Smith.

Accompagnant la délégation:

Mrs. L. J. Barnes.  
Miss C. L. Bold.  
Miss C. E. Carter.  
Mrs. D. Crawford.  
Miss Joad.  
Mrs. C. A. Macartney.

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PRESS SERVICE



BUREAU

SITUATION FINANCIERE 1938-1939  
-----

Si l'on envisage la situation financière de l'Union au point de vue des disponibilités liquides, ~~il existe~~ cette situation apparaît comme assez satisfaisante en ce qui concerne l'année 1938. En effet, au 1er janvier de cette année, l'encaisse (comptes en banque à Genève et à Berne, chèques-postaux et petite caisse) s'élevait en chiffres ronds à Fr 21.800

Il est à noter toutefois que la majeure partie de cet actif est constituée par la 5e annuité de la donation de Lord Cecil payée en décembre 1937 et que cette donation est arrivée à expiration.

A cet encaisse se sont ajoutées au cours du premier semestre 1938 diverses ressources extraordinaires, savoir:

Arrières de 2 années de la cotisation de l'Association allemande, soit, en chiffres ronds Fr.	9.070
Arrière d'un an de la cotisation de l'Association américaine	2.170
Don du Dr Marburg	2.170
Don de Mrs Carnegie	4.350
Don de la Dotation Carnegie (Ecole d'Ete)	<del>---</del>
	<del>---</del>
Total	18.560

Ces recettes extraordinaires compensent largement la perte résultant pour l'Union de la démission de trois Associations importantes, celles d'Allemagne, d'Italie et du Japon s'élevant à un total d'environ 9.800 fr. A vrai dire, d'après la lettre des statuts, ces cotisations sont encore dues pour l'année 1938. Mais l'Association italienne a déjà fait savoir qu'elle n'acquitterait pas même son arriéré de 1937 et il est peu probable que l'Allemagne et le Japon, démissionnaires depuis le début de l'année, observent strictement la lettre des statuts.

On peut donc prévoir que la trésorerie de l'année 1938 bouclera avec un actif en caisse; toutefois cet actif sera inférieur à celui du 1er janvier 1938, la donation de Lord Cecil étant arrivée à expiration.

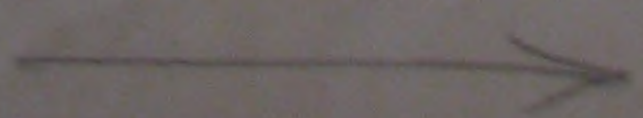
En revanche, la situation pour l'année 1939 se présente, autant qu'on peut le prévoir, comme nettement et même gravement déficitaire. La disparition des cotisations allemande, italienne et japonaise réduira le montant qu'on peut normalement espérer des autres cotisations à environ FR. 24.000

Les autres ressources certaines sont:

Sous-locations	2.600
Intérêts	<del>2.250</del>
	2.250
<i>Total</i>	28.850

Si le budget des dépenses demeure, comme il l'est aujourd'hui de ~~l'ordre de~~ Fr 57.600 le déficit théorique sera d'environ 28.750 déficit qui, en deux années épuiserait entièrement le capital de l'Union

*projet*





STATUE DE LA JUSTICE  
Œuvre de M<sup>lle</sup> Maurion  
dans la Salle de la Paix  
et de la Justice du Pavillon  
de la Société à l'Exposition  
mondiale de New - York.

# Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations

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# R2176

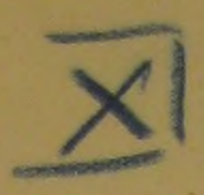


## League Of Nations - Archives 1928-1932

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	From	To
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[Communiqué aux Membres  
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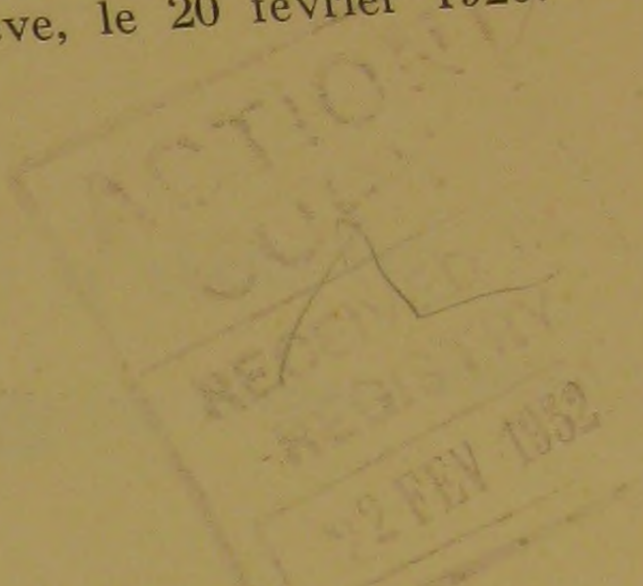


N° officiel : **C. 49.** 1929. VI.  
[C.P.M.834.]

Genève, le 20 février 1929.

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

**CONSTITUTION DE L'IRAK**  
**(STATUT ORGANIQUE).**



*Note du Secrétaire général.*

Le Secrétaire général a communiqué au Conseil, le 23 août 1924 (document C.412.1924. VI, C.P.M.166)<sup>1</sup>, une lettre du Gouvernement britannique transmettant une traduction du Statut organique de l'Irak voté par l'Assemblée constituante de l'Irak, le 10 juillet 1924.

Par une lettre du 28 novembre 1928, le Gouvernement britannique a transmis le document suivant: *The 'Iraq Constitution, March 21st, 1925*, publié récemment par le Gouvernement de l'Irak. Le Gouvernement britannique relève, dans sa susdite lettre, que la publication de document en question a été rendue nécessaire par la découverte de différences importantes entre le texte arabe de la loi organique, votée par l'Assemblée constituante en juillet 1924, et la traduction anglaise qui fut communiquée au Secrétariat en 1924. Le Gouvernement britannique ajoute que ce nouveau texte tient compte des modifications introduites par le « Organic Law Amendment Law, 1925 »<sup>2</sup>, qu'il a été approuvé par le Gouvernement de l'Irak et qu'il se substitue à toutes les traductions du Statut organique publiées jusqu'ici.

Le Secrétaire général a l'honneur de communiquer au Conseil le texte, reproduit ci-après, du document transmis par le Gouvernement britannique le 28 novembre 1928.

# R2176



## League Of Nations - Archives 1928-1932

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EXTRAIT DU PROCES-VERBAL DE LA <sup>5<sup>me</sup></sup> SEANCE  
SEANCE DE LA 70<sup>me</sup> SESSION DU CONSEIL, TENUE  
LE 1<sup>er</sup> février 1933.

116  
4/39494  
39494

- d) *Pétition de l'« Association scolaire polonaise catholique » de Haute-Silésie, en date du 7 avril 1932, concernant l'enseignement professionnel et complémentaire de la minorité polonaise en Haute-Silésie allemande.*

M. NAGAOKA soumet le rapport suivant <sup>1</sup>:

« Par sa résolution du 13 octobre 1932, le Conseil m'avait autorisé à obtenir l'avis d'un Comité de trois juristes, à désigner par le président, sur la question de savoir si, conformément aux dispositions de la Convention de Genève relative à la Haute-Silésie, les autorités ont le droit d'exiger que les élèves des écoles minoritaires privées complémentaires et professionnelles créées en vertu de l'article 115 de ladite Convention fréquentent en même temps les écoles publiques jusqu'à ce que l'enseignement donné dans les écoles privées ait été déclaré suffisant par les autorités compétentes. L'avis émis par le Comité, composé de MM. Bourquin, Ferrari dalle Spade et Max Huber, est annexé au présent rapport.

« Je me rallie, pour ma part, à la manière de voir qu'exprime cet avis et je crois pouvoir proposer son adoption par le Conseil. Mes collègues tiendront sans doute à remercier, avec moi, les jurisconsultes qui ont bien voulu nous prêter leur concours à cette occasion. »

#### Appendice.

##### « AVIS DU COMITÉ DE JURISTES.

« La question de principe soulevée par la résolution du Conseil, en date du 13 octobre 1932, est de savoir si les élèves minoritaires des cours privés visés à l'article 115 de la Convention relative à la Haute-Silésie sont dispensés de l'obligation de fréquenter les écoles publiques correspondantes pendant la période précédant la déclaration des autorités scolaires de l'Etat quant à la suffisance de l'enseignement assuré par lesdits cours privés.

« Cette question n'est pas directement tranchée par un texte de la Convention.

« Concernant l'enseignement professionnel et complémentaire, on n'y trouve qu'une disposition spéciale, l'article 115, qui figure au chapitre IV du titre II. Or, l'article 115, sous le rapport envisagé, se borne à consacrer deux principes: d'une part, les membres des minorités doivent, dans certaines

<sup>1</sup> Document C.85.1933.I

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conditions, être dispensés de fréquenter l'école publique; d'autre part, l'Etat peut exiger que ledit enseignement professionnel et complémentaire privé soit suffisant.

« A défaut de dispositions précises, il faut viser à interpréter la Convention d'une manière assurant le respect de ces deux principes. A cet effet, il y a lieu de s'inspirer des règles énoncées à la première section du chapitre IV prérappelé, laquelle traite, d'une manière générale, de l'enseignement privé. Il convient également de tenir compte des conditions particulières à l'enseignement professionnel et complémentaire.

« Sur la base de ces données, les soussignés se sont trouvés amenés à formuler les considérations ci-après:

« Si, lorsqu'elle existe, l'obligation de fréquenter les écoles publiques envisagées n'était pas levée, les élèves qui y sont soumis se trouveraient pratiquement dans l'impossibilité de suivre les cours privés pendant la période d'essai. Dans la généralité des cas, ces cours qui sont fréquentés, dans une large proportion, par les minoritaires astreints à suivre les écoles publiques, ne pourraient donc pas être tenus ou même organisés, tout au moins dans des conditions normales.

« Or, cette conséquence serait incompatible avec le droit assuré aux ressortissants minoritaires d'être dispensés de l'enseignement public, quand ils fréquentent des écoles ou des cours privés qui assurent un enseignement suffisant.

« Pour rendre possible l'exercice normal de ce droit, les autorités scolaires de l'Etat doivent, par conséquent, s'abstenir d'exiger, dans l'hypothèse envisagée, la fréquentation des établissements publics avant qu'elles aient statué définitivement sur le point de savoir si l'enseignement privé correspondant suffit ou non. D'autre part, les membres de la minorité ne peuvent prétendre être dispensés de l'enseignement public par le seul fait de suivre un cours privé, alors que l'autorité scolaire n'a pas préalablement reconnu, du moins provisoirement, sur la base des programmes et autres conditions fixées d'avance, que ce cours peut assurer un enseignement suffisant. Cette reconnaissance provisoire entraîne dispense provisoire de suivre l'école publique. Dans l'hypothèse où la loi impose une autorisation et où la reconnaissance provisoire se justifie, cette dernière doit intervenir en même temps que l'autorisation.

« Il ne serait pas contraire à la Convention qu'avant de se prononcer d'une manière définitive sur la suffisance de l'enseignement, l'Etat exerce, par rapport à celui-ci, un contrôle d'une certaine durée. Si, cette expérience ayant été faite, l'autorité compétente est amenée à constater l'insuffisance de l'enseignement, elle n'a pas l'obligation de considérer comme liquidée, au point de vue de la prestation scolaire, la période qui aurait été consacrée à la fréquentation des cours privés, objet de sa constatation. D'où l'intérêt qui s'attache à ce que le temps d'essai soit écourté dans toute la mesure conciliable avec une constatation sérieuse.

« Par contre, une fois déclaré suffisant, l'établissement privé jouit d'une présomption, qui ne peut prendre fin que par une déclaration en sens contraire, dont les effets se limitent nécessairement à l'avenir.

(Signé) M. BOURQUIN,  
FERRARI DALLE SPADE,  
Max HUBER. »

Le comte RACZYŃSKI remercie les membres du Comité de juristes pour le travail si complet qu'ils ont fourni et pour l'objectivité parfaite avec laquelle ils ont examiné la question que le Conseil leur a posée.

L'avis des juristes, dont le rapporteur vient de donner lecture, traite d'une question d'interprétation de l'article 115 de la Convention de Genève et notamment de la question de savoir si les autorités ont le droit d'exiger que les élèves des écoles minoritaires privées, complémentaires et professionnelles, créées en vertu de l'article 115, fréquentent en même temps les écoles publiques jusqu'à ce que l'enseignement donné dans les écoles privées ait été déclaré suffisant par les autorités compétentes.

Cette question, comme le sait le Conseil, a été soulevée par l'Association scolaire polonaise catholique de Haute-Silésie dans sa pétition du 7 avril 1932, d'après laquelle les dispositions de l'article 115 étaient appliquées par les autorités allemandes au détriment de la minorité polonaise.

En se ralliant à l'avis des trois éminents juristes, le comte Raczyński exprime l'espoir que l'interprétation qu'ils ont bien voulu présenter ne donnera pas lieu, à l'avenir, à des plaintes de la minorité polonaise en ce qui concerne l'application des droits de surveillance des autorités du Reich sur l'enseignement privé.

M. VON KELLER accepte le rapport et remercie également les membres du Comité de juristes, tout en faisant ressortir avec une satisfaction particulière, que les interprétations juridiques données dans l'avis des experts sont en complète harmonie avec celles du Gouvernement allemand.

Pour répondre aux remarques du représentant de la Pologne, M. von Keller fait observer que le Gouvernement allemand a toujours eu l'habitude d'exécuter dans la pratique tout avis juridique, selon son texte et son esprit, une fois qu'il avait consenti expressément, au sein du Conseil, à sa mise en vigueur. Le Gouvernement allemand procédera aussi de même dans le cas actuel, cela va sans dire. M. von Keller est à même de dissiper toute crainte que le représentant de la Pologne pourrait avoir à ce sujet.

Le comte RACZYŃSKI prend acte avec satisfaction des assurances formelles données par le représentant de l'Allemagne au sujet de l'application de la décision.

*Les conclusions du rapport sont adoptées.*



13/26040/1106

4-30-3

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December 28, 1931

Sir Eric Drummond,  
Secretary-General,  
League of Nations,  
Geneva, Switzerland

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My dear Sir Eric:

I know that you must be called upon for a great many letters of greeting but I, nevertheless, am going to impose upon you by asking you for one more. The ninth annual meeting of the League of Nations Association of the United States comes the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth of January. It would please us very much if you would be willing to send a word of greeting to the Convention. It should be addressed to Mr. George Wickersham, in care of this office.

Naturally, we are all following with the keenest interest and

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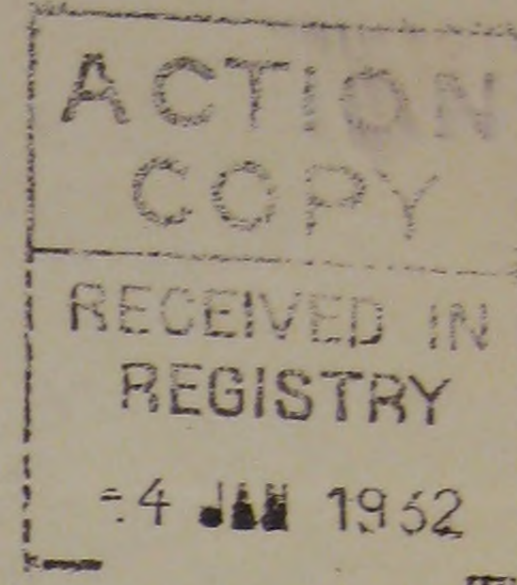
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December 28, 1931

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Mrs. JOSEPHA WHITNEY

My dear Sir Eric:

I know that you must be called upon for a great many letters of greeting but I, nevertheless, am going to impose upon you by asking you for one more. The ninth annual meeting of the League of Nations Association of the United States comes the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth of January. It would please us very much if you would be willing to send a word of greeting to the Convention. It should be addressed to Mr. George Wickersham, in care of this office.

Naturally, we are all following with the keenest interest and anxiety the progress of the League in the Manchurian crisis, and I think I am safe in saying that among the general public here there is a feeling that the League has conducted itself very well. People realize that a problem like this is not going to be solved in a week and are more patient than I expected. Naturally, this is very encouraging to those of us who are supporting the League's work.

We had a most interesting luncheon recently at which five men took the part of the principal members of the Council in reading excerpts from the verbatim records of the meetings of October twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth. In order to make it clear just which delegate was speaking, we had to have the Secretary-General announce which one it was, so Howard Huston was representing you! More than two hundred people at the luncheon were keenly interested in what the delegates actually said at the meetings of the Council, and I suspect that the affair will be repeated many times in this country.

With cordial best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

Philip C. Nash  
Director

PCN:KC

Ninth Annual Convention, Philadelphia, January 14th, 15th and 16th, 1932.

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# The League of Nations Association, Inc.

National Headquarters:

6 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone CAledonia 5-0250

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March 9th, 1931.

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14

Sir Eric Drummond,  
Secretary-General,  
The League of Nations,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Sir Eric:

I am instructed by the Board of Directors of the League of Nations Association to send you copies of resolutions adopted at the Annual Convention of the League of Nations Association of the United States in Chicago, January 22nd to 24th, 1931.

It is with the very greatest personal pleasure that I send these resolutions herewith, as an acknowledgment on our part of the effectiveness of the work of the League and its stability in the civilization of the future.

Yours very respectfully,

*Philip C. Nash*

Philip C. Nash,  
Director.

R.3299

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**INFORMATION**

REGISTRY NO

13

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correspondence w. the League of Nations Association, Inc.

New York.

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March 9th, 1931.

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## RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the  
 1931 Annual Convention  
 LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION, INC.  
 .....

RESOLVED: That this Association hereby declares that the past eleven years have conclusively proved that universal international cooperation for peace is practicable only through the existing League of Nations, and that this Association hereby emphatically reaffirms its objective, namely, the membership of the United States in the League of Nations, and

RESOLVED: further, that this Association should focus its work more directly upon the attainment of that result.

RESOLVED: That this Association expresses its gratification over the continued development of the League of Nations and particularly over the fact that the movement for disarmament under the initiative and direction of the League has been advanced through the adoption by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the draft treaty on which the deliberations of the General Disarmament Conference will be based, and urges the United States government to cooperate in the fulfilment of the program laid down by that Commission.

Clark M. Eichelberger  
Editor

J. William Terry  
Managing Editor

13 / 10041 / 1106

# League of Nations Chronicle

Mid-West Publication League of Nations Association

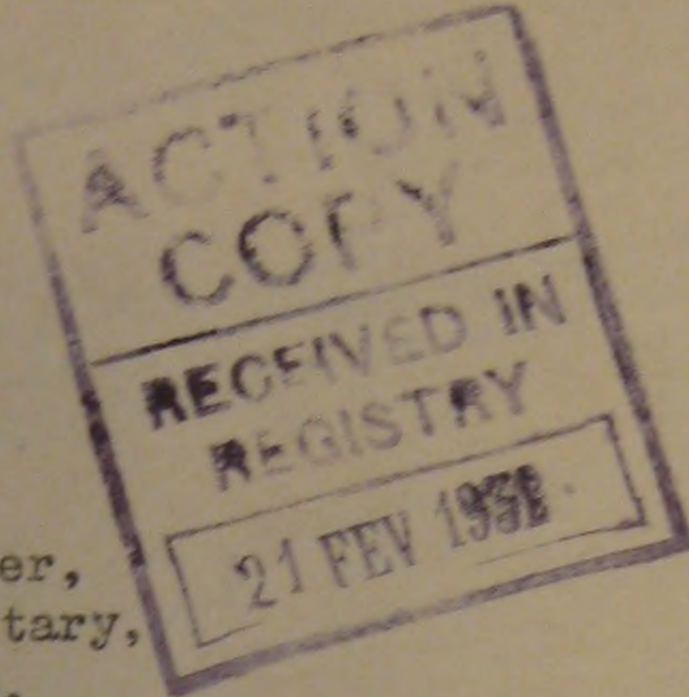
105 West Monroe Street

Telephone  
State 1760

CHICAGO

January 30, 1931.

Cable Address  
Chronicle



Mr. Arthur Sweetser,  
Information Secretary,  
League of Nations,  
Geneva, Switzerland.

Dear Mr. Sweetser:-

Enclosed is a copy of the Secretary-General's Greetings to the Chicago Convention, as we had them printed and distributed at convention meetings. You will have seen the form in which the greetings were printed on page one of the December CHRONICLE. I also wrote a release for the larger dailies. I am not quite sure how extensively it was used. The Washington Post---almost as bitter an enemy as the Chicago Tribune---used the release, carrying most of the S.G.'s statement under a top-head. The Chicago Tribune took no notice.

We have not yet recovered from the convention. I think it was a success in every way. The audience was much larger than ever before, there was a strong list of speakers and some really worth-while leaders were here for the full three days. The publicity was good throughout the country and not at all bad in Chicago, considering the situation here.

Cordially yours,

*J. William Terry*

J. William Terry,  
Managing Editor

JWT-K

*Will write you in a few days  
about agricultural publications*

*Terry*



# LEAGUE OF NATIONS CHRONICLE

Issued monthly by  
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Clark M. Eichelberger  
Editor

J. William Terry  
Managing Editor

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Fifty Cents a Year  
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VOL. 3

December, 1930

No. 12

## SENDS GREETINGS TO L. N. A.



SIR ERIC DRUMMOND, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who, complying with a request of the managing editor of the CHRONICLE, wrote a special message to the American I. N. A. for its annual meeting, to be held in Chicago.

## SECRETARY-GENERAL'S MESSAGE TO AMERICAN L. N. A.

Geneva,  
November 18, 1930.

My dear Dr. Terry:

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the League of Nations Association in Chicago in January, to which you asked me to send a message of greeting, is another encouraging illustration of the progress which the ideal of world peace and cooperation is making in practically all coun-

tries of the world. Indeed, I think I do not exaggerate in saying that one of the surprises of the first decade of the League of Nations has been the rapidity with which the ideals of the League have permeated throughout world public opinion.

It is now clear that the League is not a matter of governments only; on the contrary, its main strength must be drawn from the fundamental sources of political power. One such element of power is to be found in meetings such as yours which are constantly taking place from one end of the world to the other, in Asia and Africa as well as in Europe and the Americas.

Such expressions of interest, in themselves a new manifestation of world consciousness, have, during the past ten years, brought out the fact that there are roughly five broad currents of feeling towards the League sweeping with varying force throughout public opinion in the different countries.

First and most aggressive, are those who seem to think the League incapable of any good thing: a small group existing in all countries and suffering from the belief that the human race must be abandoned as hopeless. Second, is a contrary group with the more kindly emotions who in their enthusiasm for the ideals of the League seem to forget that it is, after all, a human mechanism at the threshold of its creation and either lose all critical sense in regard to it, or criticize it for not performing the miracles which they would generously welcome. Third, is another large group of the merely indifferent, who, because the League seems far off and deals with complicated matters several times removed, carelessly think it is no affair of theirs and forget that nearly the whole world was cast into the war and ten million men killed because of events which to many seemed no less remote than do the problems with which the League has to deal today. Fourth, is a group of the benevolently distant, who, while realizing in theory the importance for each individual of the satisfactory conduct of international relations, and perhaps even in their hearts friendly to the League, raise no hand to help, but pass by in silence.

This interplay of contradictory forces reacting on world public opinion creates the necessity for the fifth type of thought to furnish a firm, informed, courageous and accurate leadership to those who are trying to find, in the complex field of international affairs, the general direction in which progress lies. The great agencies of public enlightenment now so active in nearly all countries have shown that the inveterate enemy is numerically weak and is everywhere fighting a losing battle; that the over-emotional supporter will gladly accept guidance to a return to realities; that the indifferent can be aroused to a sense of their own personal part in world peace and cooperation; and that even the silent friend can be shown that the world will not progress by inaction. While the different countries are struggling for agreement at Geneva, as they are at this moment on disarmament, these great agencies can make their own essential contribution to the groundwork of world peace and to the time when war shall have become a relic of barbarism. A meeting such as yours appears from Geneva as another of these encouraging gatherings which on all continents are gradually kindling the flame of a new world interdependence and cooperation in place of world strife. I am,

Yours very truly,

ERIC DRUMMOND.

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# LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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*to whom all communications should be addressed*

*Telegrams:*  
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*In reply please quote*



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21 JUL 1932

My dear Sir Eric Drummond,

Last year you thought it unlikely that you would be in Geneva during the meetings of our Junior Summer School from July 29th to August 8th, but in view of the fact that the Disarmament Conference has continued its sessions so far into the summer I am venturing to write to you again about this.

The School, as you will remember, consists of boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and nineteen from the upper forms of Public and Secondary Schools in England and Scotland. This year we shall number nearly 150, and the Headmaster of Rugby will be with us in charge of the Boys' Hostel. I need hardly say that if you would consent to receive the members of the School on their first morning in Geneva (Saturday, July 30th) that is a privilege which none of them would easily forget.

You have been good enough to express a personal interest in the three previous Junior Schools and each year have very kindly said that you would like to see these boys and girls if you happened to be in Geneva at the time, so I know you will receive my suggestion sympathetically. If, however, it is quite impossible for you to meet the School I wonder whether you would be so kind as to invite Herr Dufour-Feronce to receive us in your place?

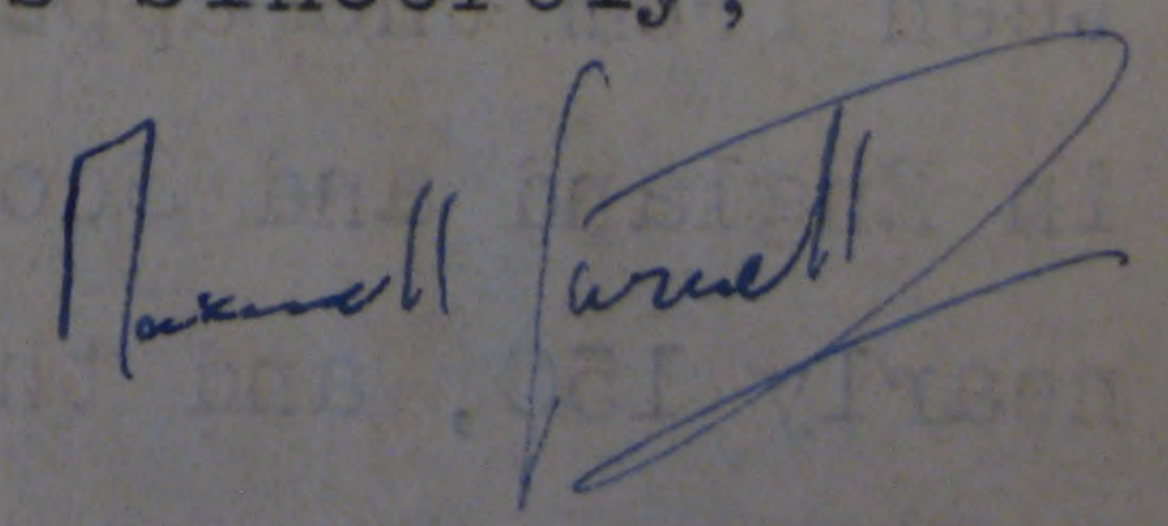
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Mr. Walters was doubtful how far it would be possible for the Junior School to hold its meetings in the Secretariat this year because of the need for reserving accommodation for the Disarmament Conference, but I hope that if the Conference has adjourned before we arrive in Geneva we shall again have the privilege of meeting, as we have done for three years, in the Council Chamber. I am writing to Mr. Walters about this.

Yours sincerely,



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GENEVE, le 6 juin 1932.

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Monsieur le Directeur,

Si la lettre que vous avez adressée au Secrétariat le 9 mars 1932 n'a pas été suivie d'une réponse utile à une des nombreuses associations d'éducation qui tiennent leurs assises ou organisent des cours à Genève pendant l'été, et que j'ai espéré, en vous en accusant réception pouvoir vous informer que j'avais été à même d'en faire état.

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Comme ce n'a pas été le cas jusqu'à maintenant, je suis chargé de vous remercier d'avoir bien voulu nous signaler que le Conservatoire de Musique était disponible soit au mois de juillet, soit au mois d'août, ce dont note a été prise.

erions

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Louis-H. MUNIER  
Adj. au Chef des Services Intérieurs.

Monsieur Henri GAGNEBIN,  
Directeur du Conservatoire  
de MUSIQUE,  
GENEVE.

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C O P Y.

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**28 DEC. 1931.**

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

15, Grosvenor Crescent,

London, S.W.1.

23rd December, 1931.

My dear Sir Eric Drummond,

I am sorry that you were not in Geneva this summer during the meeting of our Junior Summer School. To me it was an exhilarating experience to meet so many intelligent boys and girls so enthusiastic to learn more about the League and international affairs, and you may be interested to see the brief account contained in the Report which I enclose.

We are now making our plans for a fourth Junior School, and I hope we shall once more have the privilege of meeting in the Secretariat buildings. Unless the rate of exchange make such an extension altogether impossible we hope to hold a ten days' School next year, and I shall be most grateful if you will let me know provisionally whether it would be possible for the School to hold its morning and afternoon sessions in the Secretariat during the ten days beginning July 29th.

May I take this opportunity to thank you for your courtesy in allowing the Geneva Institute and our own Junior Summer School to meet once more in the Secretariat this year and add my thanks for the great help which so many members of the Secretariat gave to us during these two weeks in Geneva?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) MAXWELL GARNETT.

CWJ/VS.

Voir suite:

No. 1

O.K.

THE  
MONTHLY SUMMARY  
OF THE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

VOL. VIII, No. 12.

JANUARY 15TH, 1929.

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DES TRAVAUX DE LA  
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Vol. VIII. N° 8.

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ET LA DOCTRINE DE MONROË

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*Abonnement* : 5. » (argent suisse).

Toutes les communications relatives au *Résumé Mensuel* doivent être adressées  
à la *Section d'Information, Société des Nations, à Genève.*



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DES NATIONS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INFORMATION

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2321

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NOTE ON THE MONTHLY SUMMARY.

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The Monthly Summary was first issued in April 1921 in response to constant demands from the press and public of the greater part of the world for regular information on the work of the League of Nations.

These demands had previously been met by sending out special articles to a long list of Journalists, newspapers, etc. - a system which had not only proved expensive, but had failed to present a bird's eye view of the League's activity as a whole.

During the first year of its existence - 1921 - the Monthly Summary was published in six languages - French, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese - the last by a photographic process. The average length of each number was 21 pages (this included a special supplement on the League's activity up to April 1921 and an Assembly double number). The total number of copies printed rose from 5015 in April to 12,315 in December, mainly because of the demands of the League of Nations Associations,

In 1922 the first attempt was made to put the Monthly Summary on sale. A circular was inserted in the last number of 1921, informing readers of the proposed change, and about 500 responded by sending in one year's subscription.

At the same time, English, French and Spanish editions were transferred from Geneva to Vienna, where the German edition was already being printed. The Italian edition continued to be printed in Rome. The Japanese edition was suppressed so as not to duplicate the work of the Japanese Association for the League of Nations, which had undertaken to publish in its bulletin the principal articles of the Monthly Summary. The result of the move from Geneva to Vienna was to reduce the cost of printing by 30%.

During the same year the printing order rose to over 19,000 copies, as a result of the increase of the free distribution (mainly to associations) and the demands of the sales agents, over 2,000 copies being specially printed for the latter purpose. The average length of the number increased to 30 pages. There were two special supplements, one on the work of the League up to 1922, the other on the financial reconstruction of Austria.

In 1923, the Austrian exchange having risen, printing estimates were sought in other countries. This resulted in the French, Spanish and English editions being transferred to Nancy (Berger-Levrault). The Italian edition continued to be printed in Rome; the Spanish edition was removed shortly after to Cartagena, thence to Madrid, and, subsequently, back to Nancy, where it has since remained. The German edition was left in Vienna.

In July of the same year, an arrangement was made with the Czech Foreign Ministry for a Czech edition of the Monthly Summary to be published in Prague, the translation being done under the auspices of the Czech Foreign Ministry and the cost of printing being divided between the Ministry and the Information Section.

The total number of copies printed, in all languages, rose to 25,000. There was a special supplement on the progress made in the Austrian reconstruction work.

-----

Since the end of 1923 the situation has remained more or less stable. In 1924 an arrangement was made with the Hungarian review "Kelet Nepe" for a Hungarian edition of the Monthly Summary to be printed as a supplement to its monthly issue. This arrangement, in which the Information Section co-operated to the amount of 300 frs. a month remained in force for one year.

The free mailing lists were thoroughly revised in 1925, a considerable number of names being deleted. This operation, which it is proposed to repeat from time to time, resulted in the total number of copies printed gradually falling to 20,600, at which figure it has remained. This number is divided as follows among the different editions (see also cost in brackets);

English .....	8000	copies	(Frs. 9,653)
French .....	4500	"	( " 6,242)
German .....	2600	"	( " 12,150)
Italian .....	1600	"	( " 5,811)
Spanish .....	1500	"	( " 6,683)
Czech .....	1200	"	( " 3,038)
Total .....			20,600 copies (Frs. 43,577)

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26,200

At the request of the Financial Section special supplements were published on the financial reconstruction of Hungary, the settlement of Greek refugees, the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, and the Locarno Agreements. The system of special supplements, however, has to some extent been abandoned owing to the publication of pamphlets on the various aspects of the League's work. On the other hand, an arrangement has been made with the Library, by which the Information Section publishes as a supplement to the January number of the Monthly Summary a bibliographical list of the books on the League received in the League Library during the past year. The first of these lists appeared in February 1926 and contained the titles of the works received in the Library from 1920 to 1925; the second appeared in January 1927.

It has become a regular custom to publish in the January number of the Summary a list of the members of the various League Commissions and Organisations, and in the September number ~~XXXX~~ the text of the Assembly resolutions.

About 300-400 copies are distributed to the various Governments, and a recent statement in the House of Commons would seem to indicate that the Summary is largely used for reference by members of the Government.

As regards sales, the English edition of the Monthly Summary has for about three years been self-supporting, 2,500 copies being sold each month. The total number of copies sold of all editions is 3,000. The sale of French copies must be about 300. For the other editions there is hardly any question of a sale. (Spanish 11, German 36).

The situation is somewhat complicated by the free distribution to the various associations. The British L.N.U., for instance, receives 1,750 copies free of charge. The German edition is printed almost entirely for the German, Austrian, Czech and Swiss associations.

According to expert estimate (Constable), the value of a page of advertisements in the Monthly Summary is about Frs. 300. Four pages on an average are published in each number and are entirely devoted to League publications. The yearly advertisement value of the Summary for the Sales Department is therefore about Frs. 14,400. + No!

Financial position of the Monthly Summary.

If the total advertisement value (Frs. 14,400) be added to the sales returns (Frs. 10,000: 3000 subscriptions at Frs. 5.- with 30% for commission) and then compared with the total cost of printing, it will be seen that the Summary more than half pays for its cost of production.

Some urgent questions.

There are a considerable number of complaints with regard to the mailing of the Monthly Summary from Nancy. These complaints concern in general modifications in addresses already on the lists, which, although duly indicated, are carried out either with considerable delay or not at all. This is mainly due to the printers' very unpractical system of classification which will have to be changed, as soon as our revised lists are ready.

Another question which may have to be considered are the cover and perhaps the form of the Summary - whether it is possible to make it more attractive looking. The insertion in the various editions of a page of "Notes" on the lines already adopted in the Spanish edition; and the printing of the English edition in England (in order to have better proof-reading and less delay in the distribution).

April 27th, 1927.

F. R. H.

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Jeahan 31/1

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# MONTHLY SUMMARY

OF THE

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

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January.

1929 No. 1.

*This Summary is published on the responsibility of the International Labour Office, to which all observations or requests for information as to its contents should be addressed. It is published for general information, and is not an official record.*

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2320

DIE TÄTIGKEIT

DES

VÖLKERBUNDES

IM MÄRZ 1926

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Band VI

Nr. 3

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ACTE Le 17 septembre 1932.  
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Cher Monsieur,

avez bien voulu

R 3298

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Various correspondence with the

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AUSTRALIAN  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION  
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BRANCH

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REGISTRY  
- JUL - 1930

ANNUAL REPORT  
1930

OFFICERS, 1930-31.

Patron:

His Excellency the Governor (Brig.-General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.)

Vice-Patron:

The Hon. the Chief Justice (Sir George J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G.)

President:

Professor Sir W. Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc.  
(Vice-Chancellor of the University of Adelaide)

Vice-Presidents:

Mr. W. J. Adey (Director of Education)  
The Hon. R. L. Butler, M.P.  
The Rev. Julian Bickersteth, M.A.M.C.  
Mr. F. W. Birrell, M.P.  
Hon. Sir Langdon Bonython, K.C.M.G.  
Sir Wallace Bruce, Kt.  
Mrs. C. W. Burnard (President of the W.C.T.U.)  
Prof. W. L. Campbell, B.A., B.E.  
Mr. A. E. Clarkson  
Rev. Dr. Davidson  
Mrs. Frank Fisher  
Hon. Sir David Gordon, Kt., M.L.C.  
The Premier, Hon. L. L. Hill, M.P.  
Dr. Gertrude Halley  
Prof. W. R. Hancock, B.A.

Rev. Principal Kiek, M.A., B.D.  
Sir Edward Lucas  
Prof. L. G. Melville, B.Ec., F.I.A.  
Mrs. C. R. Morris  
Mrs. J. Carlile McDonnell  
Sir Henry Newland, K.B., M.S.  
Mr. W. E. Rogers, Auditor-General  
Mr. T. E. Barr Smith  
Most Rev. Dr. Spence (Archbishop of Adelaide)  
Prof. McKellar Stewart, M.D. Phil.  
The Right Rev. Dr. Thomas (Bishop of Adelaide)  
Mr. J. Howard Vaughan, LL.B.  
Prof. J. R. Wilton, M.A., D.Sc.  
Rev. Dr. G. H. Wright, M.A.  
Mr. J. F. Ward, M.A. (Headmaster of Prince Alfred College)

Executive Committee:

Chairman—Mr. D. A. Murdoch

Rev. H. Wallace Bird  
Mrs. Robert Crompton  
Mr. N. Seymour Fry  
Mr. C. F. Fryer  
Mrs. C. F. Fryer  
Miss Hilda George, B.A.  
Mr. S. W. Jeffries, LL.B.  
Rev. Principal Kiek, M.A., B.D.  
Mrs. C. R. Morris  
Mrs. J. Carlile McDonnell  
Prof. L. G. Melville, B.Ec., F.I.A.

Miss Margaret Mann, B.A.  
Mr. P. H. Nicholls  
Mr. G. E. Pritchard  
Rev. L. C. Parkin, M.A., B.D.  
Mr. Percy Pryder  
Mr. Leslie Smith  
Miss A. L. Tomkinson  
Mr. J. Howard Vaughan, LL.B.  
Miss Mollie Wilson  
Mr. George Wheeldon

Hon. Treasurer:

Mr. W. E. Rogers (Auditor-General)

Hon. Minute Secretary:

Miss Mollie Wilson

Hon. Librarian:

Miss A. L. Tomkinson

Acting Secretary:

Miss Constance Berry

## OBJECTS:

### OBJECT I.

To ensure the whole-hearted acceptance by the people of the League of Nations as the guardian of international right, the organ of international co-operation, the final arbiter in international differences and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the peace of the world.

### OBJECT II.

To foster mutual understanding, goodwill and habits of co-operation and fair dealing between the peoples of the different countries.

### OBJECT. III.

To advocate the full development of the League of Nations as a world organisation: to guarantee the freedom of nations; to act as trustee and guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories; to maintain international order; and, finally, to liberate mankind from the curse of war.

# Australian League of Nations Union

South Australian Branch.

## ANNUAL REPORT

APRIL, 1930.

During the whole of the period covered by this Report, the Branch has continued to make most encouraging progress, and the volume of effective work accomplished, the membership and the financial support received, showed a gratifying increase. The growth of our membership and income since the establishment of the Branch is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Membership.	Income, £.
1920 ..	190 ..	—
1921 ..	280 ..	—
1922 ..	720 ..	—
1923 ..	1,720 ..	226
1924 ..	2,100 ..	183
1925 ..	2,540 ..	177
1926 ..	3,050 ..	301
1927 ..	4,210 ..	533
1928 ..	4,469 ..	589
1929 ..	4,694 ..	740

The activities of the Branch, widening in their scope each year, call for an increasing outlay. The importance and urgency of our work lead us to hope that the support received during the coming year will enable us to maintain our past rate of expansion.

### LUNCHEON MEETINGS.

The weekly luncheon meetings have been an important part of our activities. During the year the short addresses given were instructive and of much interest, and were excellently reported by the Press each week. The average attendance was 39. It is thought that this part of the work of the Branch should be more widely known; with this end in view, the Executive Committee has decided to hold the meetings in a more central position and to have them

acti  
re  
for

important Conventions still remain unratified. On March 11th, 1930, a cable was sent to the Australian representative at the Naval Conference to the following effect:—

“This Union wishes Conference success. Australia anxious for substantial reduction of present heavy armaments burden.”

The fate of the Naval Conference is still undecided.

#### FEDERATION.

The Branch has kept in close touch with Branches of the Union in other States, and a draft Constitution for the Federation of the Australian League of Nations Unions has been nearly completed. We hope that the first meeting of the Federated Union will be held this year. As a result of Federation, the Unions should be able to take more effective action in matters of International importance, and will be entitled to representation at the International Conferences of the League of Nations Unions. The Federated Union, too, should be able to assist the Branches in giving publicity to the work of the League.

#### STAFF.

With the generous assistance of Mr. W. C. Hooper, we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. B. Anderson as Organising Secretary from July 10th, 1929. Unfortunately he was unable to continue with us after October, and we were compelled to accept his resignation with regret. Since then the Acting Secretary, Miss C. I. Berry, has performed the whole of the secretarial duties with the assistance of voluntary help from members of the Executive. In this connection Mr. D. A. Murdoch has rendered valuable help, particularly with the collection of subscriptions.

#### FINANCE.

The small debit balance with which we began the year has now been converted into a substantial credit balance, after allowing for all outstanding liabilities. This very satisfactory position has been largely due to the financial assistance received from the Pageant. As was to be expected, the business depression has led to some falling off in subscriptions latterly, but we hope that this will not mean any curtailment in our activities.

L. G. MELVILLE,  
Chairman of Executive.

CONSTANCE I. BERRY,  
Acting Secretary.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, S.A. BRANCH.**  
**Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Period from April 1st, 1929, to March 31st, 1930.**

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
	£	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank, April 1st, 1929	369	0	6
" Cash in Hand	7	6	0
" Subscriptions	21	1	4
" Corporate Members	5	17	0
" Sales of Literature	200	0	0
" Donations	14	14	0
" Proceeds of Pageant Prizes	16	7	0
" Contributions towards Branches	4	13	9
" Collections	6	10	0
" Contributions towards Financial Secretary's Salary	6	10	0
" Sundries, Repayments, etc.	6	10	0
" Rent as Part Tenant	43	1	6
" Bridge Evening	0	6	6
" American Tea (Balance)	701	17	7
	<u>701</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>7</u>
By Advertising	47	14	5
" Cables, Postages and Petties, Telegrams—	8	11	10
P./Cash	34	0	0
P./Dpt.	13	14	5
" General Expenses	25	0	0
" Pageant Initial Expenses	4	15	0
" Repayment A/c. Subs.	144	0	0
" Salaries	80	19	3
" Headways	1	0	6
" Subs. Remitted to London	8	17	6
" Literature of Loans	80	0	0
" Repayment of Fees	2	2	0
" Affiliation and Stationery	39	12	8
" Printing and Stationery	52	0	0
" Rent	9	5	4
" Furnishing and Equipment	41	9	0
" Prizes	9	16	7
" Bridge Evening	0	9	1
" Interest and Bank Charge	561	8	0
" Balance in Savings Bank, March 31, 1930	223	1	0
" Balance in Com. Bank, March 31, 1930	19	4	3
	<u>£803</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>

W. E. ROGERS, Hon. Treasurer.  
A. E. CRAKER, Hon. Auditor.

April 5th, 1930.



R 3298

1928 - 1932

Classification : 13

Séries

Dossiers

1001

to

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25000

ARCHIVES  
1928-1932

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CLASSEMENT.

INFORMATION

REGISTRY N°

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Expéditeur:

Sujet:

Correspondence with Italian League of Nations Society.

Date:

Transmis à

Date

Transmis à

Date

Transmis à

Date

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ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA  
PER LA SOCIETÀ DELLE NAZIONI

ROMA - ~~X89, VIA NAZIONALE~~ - ROMA

Via Lucrezio Caro, 67  
Roma, li

8/11 1930

(a. IX.)

Monsieur,

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REGISTRY

JEC NOV 1950

J'empresse de Vous communi-  
quer la nouvelle adresse de l'Association  
Italienne pour la S.d. N. à Rome:

"Via Lucrezio Caro, 67"

1  
2  
Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de  
mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Le Secrétaire Général

Manlio Minozzi

Dr. Manlio Minozzi

R 3298

1928 - 1932

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Séries

Dossiers

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to

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JACKET 1

ARCHIVES

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R 3298

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CLASSEMENT. INFORMATION

REGISTRY N°

13

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Expéditeur:

Sujet:

Various correspondence with the Argentine League of Nations Association

Date:

Transmis à Referred to

Date

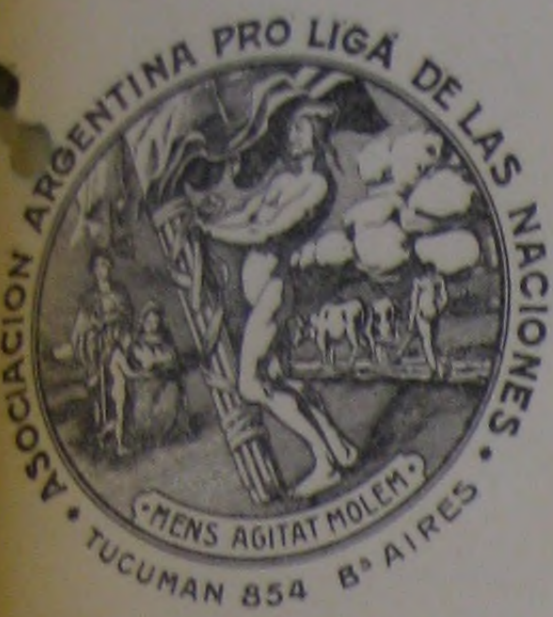
Transmis à Referred to

Date

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Date

For previous circulation re with		Mr. <del>Rodriguez</del>	17.1.29	Mr. <del>Rodriguez</del>	12.8.29
Mr. Daniels (64)	13.7.28	<del>Mr. Information</del>	4.3.29	M. Comert	14.8.29
Mr. Noguera	22.8.28	M. Vieffer	13.10.29	M. Comert	17.8.29
Mr. <del>Information</del>	29.8.28	M. Garcia Balacios	14.3.29	M. Archa	21.8.29
Information 94	17.10.28	Capt. Walters	14/2/29	M. Rodriguez	22.8.29
Mr. Walters	7.10.29	Legal 93	16.3.29	Dr. Salter	23.8.29
M. Rodriguez	18.10.28	Information 94	31.5.29	Mr. <del>Rodriguez</del>	25.8.29
Mr. Walters	28.12.28	Dr. Salter (64)	3.6.29	Registry	29/10/29
Mr. Rodriguez	29.12.28	Information 94	15.6.29	Dossier précédent } No.	
Political 94	2.1.1929	Mr. Welsh	7.6.29	Dossier suivant } No. 1631.	
Information 94	5.1.29	Info 94	8.29	Dossiers connexes	
M. Vieffer	8.1.29	Mr. <del>Rodriguez</del>			
Information 94	16.1.29	Information 94	2.10.29		
Mr. Walters (64)	17.1.29	Desarrangement	2.10.29		
		Registry	8.10.29		



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Buenos Aires, Enero 5 de 1928.

A S. E. Sir Eric Drummond

Secretario General de la Liga de las Naciones  
Geneve

De mi mayor consideración:

Esta Asociación Argentina pro Liga de las Naciones, a fin de cumplimentar el vot o expresado por el Congreso Internacional de las Asociaciones celebrado en el mes de Mayo del año p.p. en Berlin, en lo que se refiere a obtener de los Gobiernos que ordenen a los Maestros de las Escuelas instruyan a los niños sobre los altos principios de paz y de concordia humanas que constituye la obra de la Liga de las Naciones, ha remitido en la fecha la nota cuya copia adjunto a la presente a los Gobiernos de las siguientes Republicas: Chile, Uruguay, Brasil, Paraguay, Peru, Bolivia, Guatemala, Ecuador, Honduras, Venezuela, Mexico, Colombia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Santo Domingo, San Salvador.

Saluda a Usted con todo respeto

*[Handwritten signature]*  
p. Secretario General

*[Handwritten signature]*  
Presidente

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JACKET N° 2

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1933-1940

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INFORMATION

REGISTRY No

13 17374 3243

International Federation of League of Nations Associations.

19<sup>th</sup> Plenary Assembly, Brussels, 9-13 June, 1935.

Transmis à Referred to	Date	Transmis à Referred to	Date	Transmis à Referred to	Date
I Central Sec	22.6.35	Mr. Wattersay	27.7.35	Central Sec	24.4.36
M. de Lincerate	28.6.35	M. & G. G. G.	25.7.35	Central Sec	21.6.36
M. Abraham	29.6.35	M. R. R.	27.7.35	M. Pilotti (rep.)	9.8.37
M. Walters	29.6.35	M. R. R.	27.7.35		
Legal Sec	4.7.35	M. G. G.	27.7.35		
M. Pelt (seen)	6.7.35	M. Rosenberg	31.7.35		
D. Raychman	6.7.35	M. G. G.	6.8.35		
M. Catastini	8.7.35	Publication Dept	8.8.35		
M. Haas	16.7.35	M. G. G.	22.8.35		
M. Agnides	17.7.35	Publications Dept	2.9.35	Dossier précédent } No. 16725	
M. Pelt	17.7.35	M. Pelt	6.9.35	Dossier suivant } No. 10213	
M. Jacklin	18.7.35	Registry	6.9.35	Dossiers connexes :	
M. L. L.	19.7.35	Central Sec	7.9.35	See also :	
M. Stoppani	20.7.35	M. Pilotti rep.	2.6.37		
M. Pelt	22.7.35	Seen by Information			



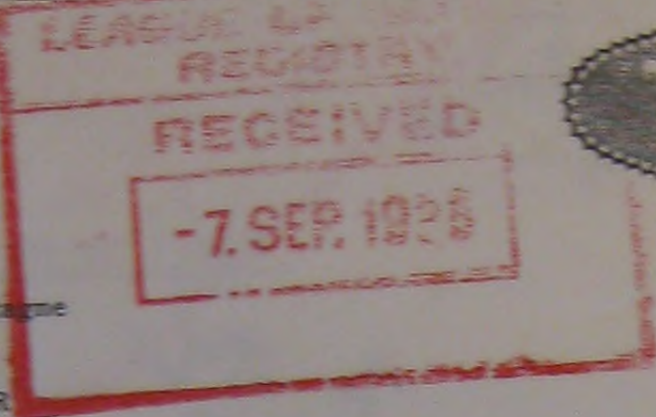
BUREAU 1935

President  
S. E. Prof. AMEDEO GIANNINI  
Italie

Vice-Présidents  
S. E. Gouverneur a. D. D. SCHNEE  
Allemagne  
S. E. Dr. C. Th. DUMBA  
Autriche  
Prof. HENRI ROLIN  
Belgique  
M. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK  
Etats-Unis  
Prof. EMILE BOREL  
France  
Vicomtesse GLADSTONE  
Grande-Bretagne  
M<sup>me</sup> BAKKER van BOSSE  
Pays-Bas  
D<sup>r</sup> WILHELM von MEDINGER  
Tchécoslovaquie  
S. E. Prof. VASSA YOVANOVITCH  
Yougoslavie

Anciens Présidents  
S. E. Comte BERNSTORFF  
Allemagne  
Tr. Hon. Vicomte CECIL K. C.  
Grande-Bretagne  
Tr. Hon. Lord DICKINSON K. B. E.  
Grande-Bretagne  
D<sup>r</sup> J. LIMBURG  
Pays-Bas  
Prof. D<sup>r</sup> DEMBINSKI  
Pologne  
Colonel ROGER DOLLFUS  
Suisse

# Union Internationale des Associations pour la Société des Nations



III  
R

Trésorier honoraire  
M. HENRI LA FONTAINE  
Belgique  
Trésorier  
D<sup>r</sup> WERNER HUEGI  
Suisse  
Vérificateur des comptes  
Tr. Hon. Lord DAVIES  
Grande-Bretagne  
Juge JESPER SIMONSEN  
Danemark

### SECRETARIAT

Prof. TH. RUYSSSEN  
Secrétaire général  
LOTHIAN SMALL  
Baron ALBERT von BODMAN

46, route de Ferney  
**GENÈVE**

Adresse télégraphique :  
• Wilsonia, Genève •  
Téléphone 21.535

le 6 Septembre 1935

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

A la veille de la prochaine Assemblée de la Société des Nations, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir demander au Président de l'Assemblée de consentir à recevoir, selon une tradition à laquelle nous sommes très attachés, une délégation de notre Union, qui lui présenterait quelques unes des résolutions adoptées lors de notre dernière Assemblée générale, qui a eu lieu à Bruxelles, en juin dernier.

Nous avons l'intention de demander également au Président de vouloir bien, comme de coutume, autoriser l'insertion, dans le Journal de l'Assemblée, des résolutions de l'Assemblée de notre Union susceptibles d'intéresser les délégués.

Je vous serais reconnaissant de me faire savoir le plus tôt possible le jour, l'heure et le lieu auxquels le Président de l'Assemblée voudra bien recevoir notre délégation.

J'ignore encore si le Président actuel de notre Union, S.E. M. le Prof. Giannini, sera en mesure de se rendre à Genève pour présider la délégation. Au cas où il en serait empêché, je présume qu'il demanderait au Dr. Limburg, délégué des Pays-Bas et ancien Président de notre Union, de vouloir bien présider la délégation.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, l'expression de mes sentiments très distingués et dévoués.

*Th. Ruyssen*  
Secrétaire Général.

*Le Président de l'Assemblée a reçu la délégation de l'U. N. des Pays-Bas le samedi 14 Sept.*  
*V. Pastuhov*

157 57374 / 3245 in

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UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ASSOCIATIONS  
POUR LA

# SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

ADRESSE TÉLÉGR. :  
WILSONIA BRUXELLES

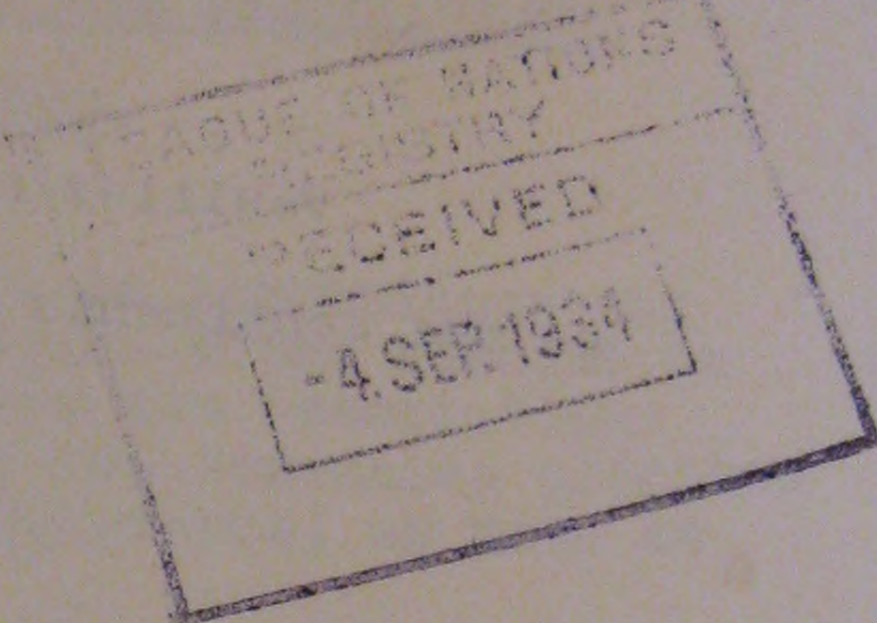
SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL :  
RUE JUSTE LIPSE, 41, BRUXELLES

TÉLÉPHONE 83.15.00 27.535

SECRETARE GÉNÉRAL :  
FESSEUR TH. RUYSSSEN  
SECRETAIRES ADJOINTS :  
TAIN LOTHIAN SMALL M. A.  
RON ALBERT VON BODMAN

Genève, le 3 Septembre 34  
46, route de Ferney

Monsieur Avenol  
Secrétaire Général  
Société des Nations  
Genève.



Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

L'Assemblée annuelle de la Société des Nations étant déjà prochaine, je prends la liberté de recourir à votre bienveillance pour obtenir du Président de cette Assemblée qu'il veuille bien recevoir, selon une tradition à laquelle nous attachons le plus grand prix, une délégation de notre Union, qui remettrait entre ses mains le texte des résolutions adoptées par notre dernière Assemblée de Folkestone.

Nous comptons, selon la même tradition, prier le Président de cette Assemblée d'autoriser l'insertion, dans le Journal de l'Assemblée, des principales résolutions adoptées par notre Union.

Désireux de faire connaître le plus tôt possible aux membres de l'Assemblée les résolutions les plus susceptibles de les intéresser, nous serions heureux que notre délégation fût reçue dans le plus bref délai possible. Nous nous tenons à l'entière disposition du Président de l'Assemblée pour le jour et l'heure qu'il voudra bien nous désigner.

T.S.V.P.

V

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13/22427/1744

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, MYSORE

(STARTED ON 2ND AUGUST, 1934)

(S. INDIA)

*President :*

N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

*Vice-President :*

M. A. Sreenivasan, Esq., B.A.

*The Executive Committee :*

- F. C. Devaraj Urs, Esq.
- Sri Nagamma, M.A., L.T.
- Dr. A. N. Narasimhia, M.A., L.T., Ph.D. (London).
- J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A. (Oxon), J.P.
- Dr. M. Siddhalingaiya, M.A., B.T., Ph.D. (Columbia).
- Miss L. M. Stone.
- V. Subrahmanya Iyer, Esq., B.A.
- Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.
- Rev. W. E. Tomlinson.
- A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

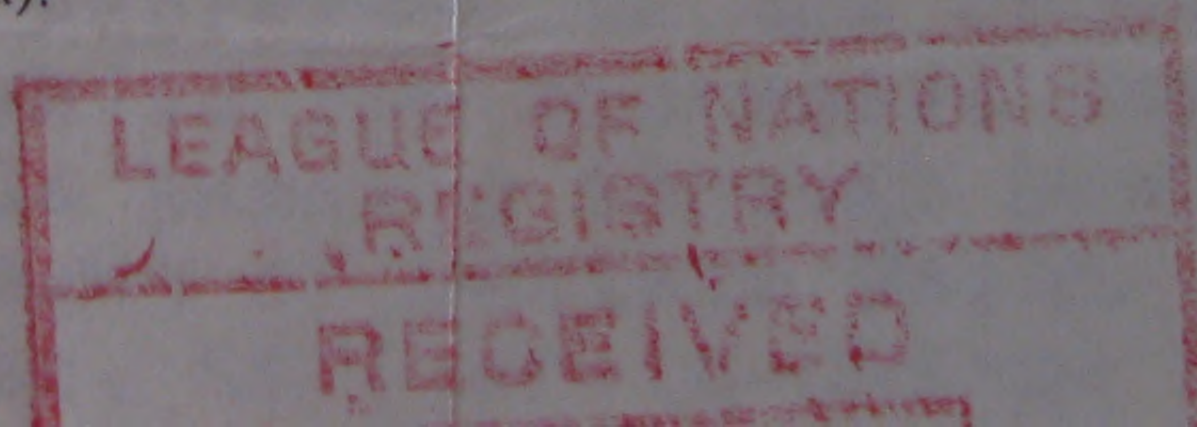


*Secretary :*

Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.Hist.S.

*to whom all communications should be addressed.*

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*Joint Secretary :*

13 / 22427 / 1244

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, MYSORE

(STARTED ON 2ND AUGUST, 1934)

(S. INDIA)

V1

*President :*

N. S. Subba Rao, Esq., M.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

*Vice-President :*

M. A. Sreenivasan, Esq., B.A.

*The Executive Committee :*

F. C. Devaraj Urs, Esq.  
Sri Nagamma, M.A., L.T.  
Dr. A. N. Narasimhia, M.A., L.T., Ph.D. (London).  
J. C. Rollo, Esq., M.A. (Oxon), J.P.  
Dr. M. Siddhalingaiya, M.A., B.T., Ph.D. (Columbia).  
Miss L. M. Stone.  
V. Subrahmanya Iyer, Esq., B.A.  
Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I.  
Rev. W. E. Tomlinson.  
A. R. Wadia, Esq., B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

*Int Secretary :*

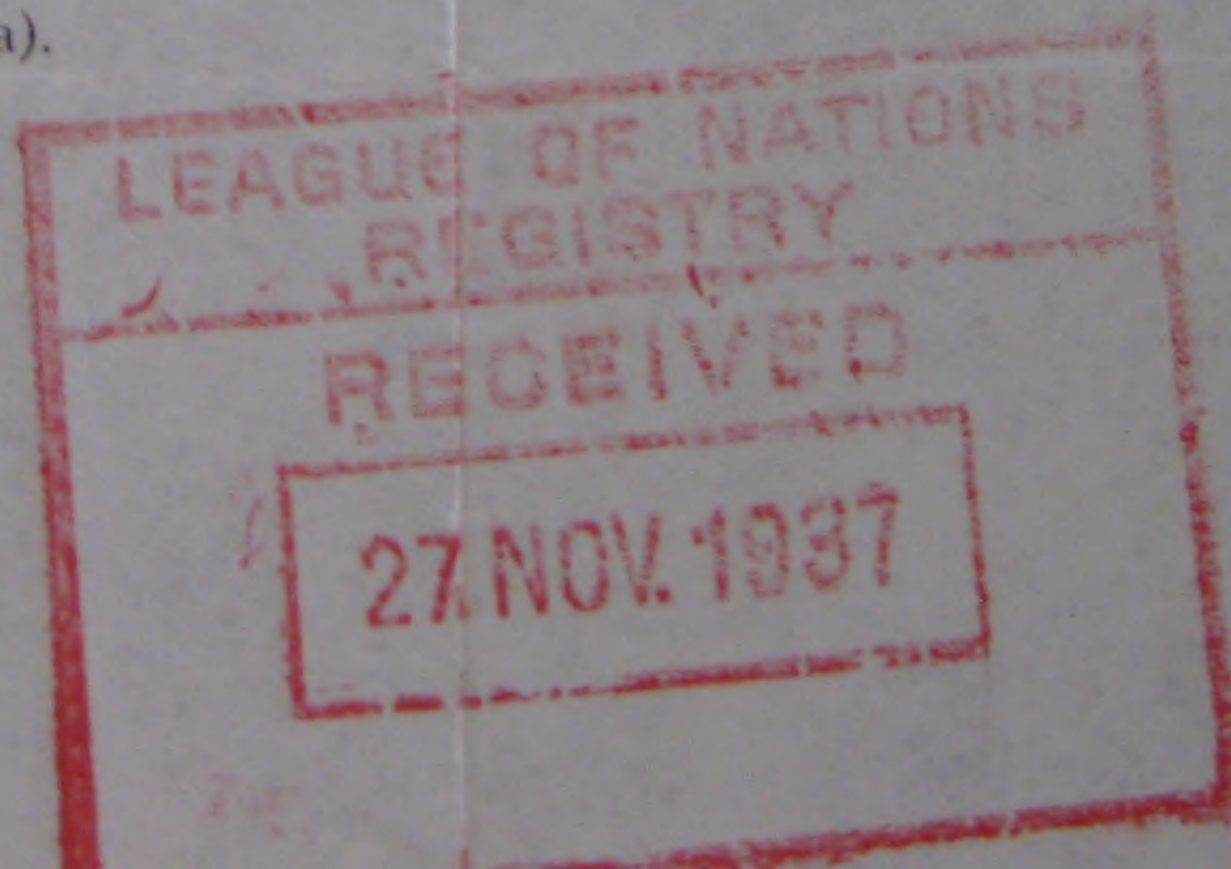
N. Srinivasa Murthi, Esq., B.A.

*Secretary :*

Dr. K. N. V. Sastri, M.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.R.Hist.S.

*to whom all communications should be addressed.*

K



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TELEPHONE: 23561.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
(INDIAN BUREAU)  
IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUILDING  
ESPLANADE ROAD  
BOMBAY, 1.

TELEGRAMS: LIGNATIONS

No. 2670/36.

December 15, 1936.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
REGISTRY  
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Dear Mr. Pelt,

Further to my letter No. 2495/36, dated  
December 4th, 1936, I have now consulted Sir Cowasji Jehangir,

regarding

13/15137/174  
Registered No. B 3449.  
"And the nations shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks".

# SWORDS AND PLOWSHARES

LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
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FEB 1935

AN INDIAN REVIEW OF MAN'S STRUGGLE TO OUTLAW WAR,  
TO ORGANISE PEACE

*Contributions to SWORDS AND PLOWSHARES are invited on problems relating to the abolition of warfare and to the releasing of funds for social reconstruction. The opinions expressed in contributed articles are not necessarily endorsed by the paper.*

Vol. I. No. I.

FEBRUARY, 1935

Journal of the Bombay  
Presidency League of  
Nations Union

Price 4 As.

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वे अपनी तलवारें पीटकर हल के फाल  
और अपने भालों को हंसिया बनाएंगे.

وہ اپنی تلواریں توڑ کر پہالین اور  
اپنے بہالوں کو ہنسویے بنا ڈالینگے اور  
قوم پر قوم تلوار نہ چلائینگے اور پھر کبھی  
جنگ نہ سیکھینگے یسعیاہ ۲:۲—

अने तेथे। येतानी तश्वारेने दीपीने डेशे।  
अने येताना लालायेनां धारियां अनावसे.

ते आपल्या तरवारी मोडून त्यांचे फाल  
करतील, आपल्या भाल्यांच्या कोयत्या करतील.

## Summary of Events.

**Dec. 5th.**—League Council decides to place the question of Yugoslavia's charges against Hungary on the agenda for immediate discussion.

Iraq complains to League of Persian aggression.

**Dec. 6th.**—In League Council M. Eckhardt, Hungarian delegate, refutes M. Yevtitch's charges; Dr. Benes delivers strong indictment of Hungary.

**Dec. 7th.**—Paraguay seizes five Bolivian ports. Hungary protests to Belgrade against expulsions of Hungarians from Yugoslavia.

**Dec. 10th.**—Conflicting reports of hostilities between Abyssinia and Italy.

Bolivia unconditionally accepts League proposals.

**Dec. 11th.**—Britain announces decision not to pay December instalment of war debt to America. League Council unanimously adopts draft resolution dealing with Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute.

**Dec. 12th.**—110 Abyssinians reported to have been killed in a collision on December 5th between Abyssinian and Italian forces.

**Dec. 13th.**—London naval talks adjourned.

**Dec. 16th.**—Italy denies Abyssinian charge of aggression.

**Dec. 21st.**—The Gran Chaco Advisory Committee decides to submit British complaint regarding arms embargo violations to League.

**Dec. 28th.**—Japan and Turkey agree to exchange raw cotton for cotton yarn.

**Dec. 29th.**—As sequel to dispute on question of responsibility for assassination of late King Alexander, League Secretary-General invites members to suggest measures for the suppression of terrorism.

Japan denounces Washington Naval Treaty.

**Jan. 1st, 1935.**—Abyssinia asks for arbitration.

**Jan. 7th.**—League Mandates Commission requests details from Japan about the expenditure incurred in the equipment of ports in certain Pacific Islands.

France and Italy sign Rome Pact.

**Jan. 9th.**—American Senate votes in favour of adherence to Hague court.

Italy announces desire for amicable end to the Italo-Abyssinian frontier question.

**Jan. 11th.**—Little Entente decides to collaborate with all interested powers to put in practice the principles of the Rome Pact.

**Jan. 15th.**—Saar polls in favour of return to Germany.

## SWORDS—OR PLOWSHARES?

### Swords and the Saar.

THE plebiscite is over, and the Saar goes to Germany, as most people expected it would. Far more important, for the world at large, than the result itself is the way in which it was registered and the new system which made it possible. For the first time in history a dispute between two nations about territory has been settled in the only really satisfactory way possible—by the free vote of the people living in it, sanctioned, organised, facilitated, protected and finally endorsed by decision of the bulk of humanity as represented in the Council of the Nations. Happy result! Happy omen for 1935! And what has made it possible? The League, and only the League. But for the League the right of the Saarlanders to choose their own destiny would have been denied by the might of France or Germany—whichever proved the stronger. There would have been a show, if not the use, of many, many swords, leaving behind it a further legacy of injustice, fear, hatred, and lust for revenge. The weaker nation, brooding over its defeat, actual or diplomatic, would immediately have set about strengthening itself to renew the conflict. And so it would have gone on endlessly—cut and thrust, cut and thrust....

Not that the sword has not played its part in this happy consummation. The difference is this—it was the sword, not of combatants, but of the judge, put into his hands by the people themselves, that justice might prevail. Like the policeman's baton, the fact of its existence was in itself sufficient to maintain order. On polling day, says a *Reuter* message, neither troops nor police were in evidence. Yet but for the presence of that small International Force, tucked away in the background, who knows that holocaust of blood the world might not have witnessed! "The idea of collective security is impracticable," Mr. Baldwin is reported to have said recently. Hardly are the

words out of his mouth than the idea receives its first tremendous vindication!

### The Gran Chaco Tragedy.

WHY, asks the plain man, cannot that same idea be made effective to put an end to the ruinous and tragic warfare which is still, after years of fruitless intervention and negotiation eating away the resources, human and material, of two great South American republics—Bolivia and Paraguay? Just as France and Germany were, but, it is hoped, no longer are, at loggerheads over the Saar, so are these two states at loggerheads over the territory that lies between them—the Gran Chaco. The world at large knows little of the ferocity with which this war is being waged, armed and inflamed by the makers of armaments. There are no doubt great legal and diplomatic difficulties in the way of a settlement. But are they greater than those that existed in the Saar? It is not the difficulties, one suspects, as much as the distance which separates Europe from the battlefield, and the relative unimportance of the struggle in its general repercussions on the European situation, that prevent this problem from being tackled with the same energy and 'idealism' as were brought to bear on the Saar dispute. Surely this is a short-sighted, feckless attitude of mind. Bolivia has accepted the League proposals for a settlement. Paraguay has rejected them. As long as the authority of the League is thus flouted with impunity so long will it prove difficult for the League to prevent acts of aggression. If it cannot deal successfully with comparatively small disputes, such as this of the Gran Chaco, what will it do when faced with much larger issues? A League success in South America, just because this continent is so far removed from the hub of international politics, would mark a tremendous step forward in the organisation of peace.

## "Hungary is Pleased."

"PERFECTLY satisfied" was the way in which the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry expressed itself at the adoption of the League resolution settling the dispute with Hungary arising out of the assassination of the late King Alexander. A Belgrade message reported that the Hungarian press was likewise "pleased." And the world in general drew a breath of surprised relief that this new "storm in the Balkans" had blown over so quickly and so harmlessly. Up to the last moment pessimists were gloomily drawing a parallel with a similar incident that plunged the world into war twenty-one years ago. France behind Yugoslavia, Germany behind Hungary, Britain hesitant. Was history to repeat itself? Twenty-one years ago there was no League; to-day there is. Cynics may say that, League or no League, had the nations wanted war, had they been prepared for war, there would certainly have *been* war. That is not quite true. How often has it happened that nations dreading the very thought of having to fight have nevertheless found themselves pushed to it because there was no other way of having a grievance redressed, or of maintaining the national honour unsullied? Then, on the other hand, the idea of collective security, if still a long way from being accepted in all its implications, is sufficiently 'in the air' to make any nation, however anxious or well-prepared for war, think twice before overriding all considerations of morality and reason. That idea was born with the League and is an integral part of League ideology. It is not without reason, therefore, that the successful handling of this crisis was on all sides considered, very definitely, 'one up' for the League.

## A. B. C. of Disarmament.

HOW fatuous, how futile, read the reports of the London Naval talks which were adjourned *sine die* at the end of the old year. All this juggling with words, all this manœuvring for place—what do they signify? How is it possible for naval disarmament to succeed when general disarmament has so ignominiously failed? Are they not both founded on a fundamental misconception, wilful or otherwise? At school we were taught that you cannot equate apples with elephants. Is it any easier to equate submarines with cruisers, 'capital' ships with aircraft carriers, howitzers with machine guns, tanks with poison gas? As long as any one nation feels that it may be called upon to protect itself against any one aggressor or combination of aggressors, so long will every nation insist upon the 'maximum' powers of self-defence. One might as well expect the rival bandit gangs of Chicago, meeting in conference, to decide upon a limitation of lethal weapons. Nations, like citizens, will have to feel themselves absolutely secure before they consent to yield up the right to carry arms. What can give them that feeling of security? Only the knowledge that if attacked they will immediately be succoured by all other powers, and the aggressor or aggressors be brought to book. The need to define the aggressor and to work out a speedy and

effective means of applying concerted pressure on would-be disturbers of the peace is immeasurably more important and useful than a futile search for a chimerical arms parity or balance of power. 'Peace through Disarmament' can only be a false and misleading cry. "Disarmament through Collective Security" is alone in the realm of practical politics.

## Friends Again.

FRANCE and Italy are once more, apparently, firm friends. By the terms of the Rome Pact, Italy has increased her African possessions, as she had long set her heart upon doing; while France is assured, how far no one can tell, that Austria will never become part of a greater and more powerful Nazi Germany. But where is the "gain for peace," as the pact has been proclaimed in the British press? Until the other interested parties, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania, join in, as they have been invited to do, the pact will remain a purely private arrangement smacking suspiciously of the system of alliances and counter-alliances which not only did not prevent war in 1914 but which was mainly instrumental in bringing it about. There seems good reason, in the light of post-war history, for fear that Germany, for one, will be in no great hurry to sign a document she may one day feel obliged to regard as a 'scrap of paper.' The concrete concessions included in the bargain may at the moment be thought to give the Pact an importance far outweighing the vague affirmations of the will to peace embodied in such pacts as those of Geneva and Locarno, but unless, as has been said, it becomes an eight-power, and not a two-power, pact, it must for ever remain in the category of those Balance of Power treaties from the manifest dangers of which Geneva and Locarno were designed to release humanity.

## Peace-time Catastrophes.

TWO grim reminders of the horrors of war have been provided this month in the shape of the Karachi military manœuvres disaster and the Ichalkaranji riots. In the first 15 soldiers were killed outright, mown down by a swooping plane that failed to rise, and 13 injured; in the second 11 persons were shot dead and some 35 injured.

We are not concerned here with causes and the fixing of blame. We only remark how on each occasion, when the news appeared in print, a wave of sorrow and sympathy with the victims swept over the country. Yet the number of casualties was really *so* small. What if the machine guns mounted on the plane had been firing real bullets; what if the riots had gone on, day after day, week after week, month after month, not in Ajra alone but throughout the length and breadth of the land. Then, we suppose, the news of a few thousand dead in the course of a day's fighting would be considered worth only a few lines in the papers, and they too would go unnoticed. So does war brutalise man and blind him to the sanctity of human life!



# ROUND INDIA WITH THE LEAGUE IDEA

## Sowing the Seeds of World Citizenship

### BOMBAY

The Bombay Presidency League of Nations Union was started in April 1932 with twenty members on its rolls. Its chief aim is to popularise the ideals for which the League of Nations stands and to focus public opinion on international topics. This has been possible through the medium of the press and the platform.

As a permanent programme, the Union has conducted monthly meetings at which important subjects are discussed. Early this year a debating club was started which has proved a great success. Students from all colleges in the city have taken keen interest in these debates.

At the annual general meeting held in May, 1934, Sir Cowasji Jehangir was elected President of the Union, Mr. W. E. R. Gurney, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Miss J. M. Cursetjee, Treasurer, Mr. M. Venkateswaran, Honorary Secretary and Prof. V. G. Rao, Messrs. F. H. Vallibhoj, J. Antony, J. L. Joshi, A. Myers, P. M. George and D. R. Joshi, members of the Committee.

At the second meeting of the Executive Committee held in October the following sub-committees were formed under Rule 35 of the by-laws:—

1. *Finance*.—MISS CURSETJEE (*Chairman and Treasurer*), MR. VENKATESWARAN and PROF. RAO.
2. *Bulletin*.—MR. MYERS (*Chairman and Editor*), MR. GURNEY and MR. VENKATESWARAN.
3. *Programme and Publicity*.—MR. D. R. JOSHI, MR. GEORGE and MR. VALLIBHOJ.
4. *Education*.—PROF. RAO, MR. VENKATESWARAN and MISS RUSTOMJI.
5. *Religious Co-operation*.—MR. GURNEY (*Chairman*), PROF. RAO and MR. MYERS.

At a subsequent meeting it was decided to publish a monthly magazine, the cost of which was guaranteed by a member for one year. Good work has been done by the sub-committee for religious co-operation, as a result of which a very considerable increase of members is expected within the next few months.

The local newspapers have fully co-operated with us in carrying on our programme. They have given wide publicity to our work by always announcing our programme through their columns, as also by reporting the speeches and discussions at these meetings. It may be of interest to note that on two occasions the "Times of India" has commented on the proceedings in its leader-columns.

### DELHI

The first serious effort to form an Indian League of Nations Society was made at Delhi in 1924. Prior to this there were a few dozen people in India who were members of the English League of Nations Union. Some of

these had banded themselves together to form small branch societies, but there was no interbranch organisation. In 1924 The Indian League of Nations Union came into being with the following objects:—

(a) To popularise and extend in British India and the Indian States the ideals for which the League of Nations stands;

(b) To educate public opinion in India as to the objects of the League of Nations, to create an organisation in India to further those objects and to demonstrate to the public the advantages which accrue to India by reason of its membership of the League;

(c) To co-ordinate the work of those local organisations already established in India with the same objects and to promote the establishment of other organisations as branches of the Union.

A Central Committee was set up, consisting in the first place of:—

His Highness the Maharaja-dhiraj, Maharajah of Bikaner, President; the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das, Bar-at-Law, Chairman; the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.C.; Sir John Thompson, K.C. I.E.; Mr. L. Graham, (now Sir Lancelot), C.I.E.; Colonel Bhola Nauth, I.M.S. (Retd.); Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E.; Mr. J. Coatman; Mr. P. Mukherji; Mr. U. N. Sen, Secretary; the Hon'ble Sir Henry Moncrieff-Smith, Kt., Treasurer. Shortly after its foundation the Society published an appeal for funds to the public, of which the following is an extract:

"It is desired to popularise and extend in India the ideals for which the League of Nations stands. At present a number of local branches of League of Nations Union are in existence in this country, having been formed by the enthusiasm and devotion of private persons and maintained by them, sometimes in the face of great difficulties. These branches have for the time being been affiliated to the British League of Nations Union. It is desirable that they should be affiliated to an Indian League of Nations Union. In order to establish such an Indian League of Nations Union, to co-ordinate the activities of all these branches, to increase their number, to supply them with suitable literature, and, generally, to further in India the progress of the work of the League of Nations, a strong representative Central Committee was formed at Simla last summer with His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner as President.

"Apart from the great benefits to this country which must arise from increasing knowledge and participation in the manifold activities—intellectual, economic, industrial, mediatory, social



Maharaja of Bikaner.  
(President, League of Nations Union,  
founded in Delhi in 1924.)

and other—of the League of Nations, a vast impetus will be given to the whole movement towards international co-operation and friendship which is represented by the League, if only the ideals of the latter can be properly presented to large sections of the people of India and by them adopted and cherished. It is in the belief that the League of Nations, and the supreme objects of world peace and world co-operation for which it strives, will be so adopted and cherished in this country, that this appeal is made.

“Donations and subscriptions may be sent to Mr. U. N. Sen, Honorary Secretary, 4, Underhill Lane, Civil Lines, Delhi.”

(Signed) GANTA SINGH,  
(Maharaja of Bikaner).  
S. R. DAS.  
BASIL P. BLACKETT.  
U. N. SEN.  
J. C. CHATTERJEE.

This excellent appeal met with very little response and the Indian League of Nations Union as such never really functioned. The present policy is to try and found independent Societies in each of the Provinces and in each of the larger Indian States, each with a complete constitution of its own. It is hoped ultimately that the various provincial Societies will then be able to form a Federation, whereby representatives of each of them will be able to meet once or twice a year to settle matters of all-India interest.

## KARACHI

The Karachi Branch of the League of Nations Union was inaugurated on January 7, 1934, with the assistance of Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-Charge of the Indian Bureau of the League of Nations, Bombay.

Since then the Union, which has 40 members, has been meeting every month to discuss problems connected with international peace and co-operation. Some of the subjects discussed were, “Disarmament,” “The World’s Children,” “War and What Teachers Can Do to Prevent It,” “Human Society and World Peace,” “Renunciation of War,” and “Education and International Understanding.”

The Union has carried on publicity work in the form of lectures in the local schools and of periodical articles to the local press. It has also assisted in the publication of several pamphlets on “War and Peace,” “Goodwill,” and “an International Police Force”—the cost of publication having been very kindly borne by one of the members of the Union.

The Union is supplied with “Foreign Affairs,” “No-Frontier News,” “Headway,” and “Unity,” which keep members in touch with the trend of world affairs.

Communications may be addressed to the Joint Secretaries, Messrs. G. Mallick and P. M. Kewsleamani, at Sera Kunj, Rambaugh Road, Karachi.

## BENGAL

Joint Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. N. C. Roy and P. C. Mallik, 99, Bakul Bagan Road, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

## PUNJAB

Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. L. Anand, Law College, Lahore.

## UNITED PROVINCES

Hon. Secretary: Dr. V. S. Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES

Hon. Secretary: Mr. M. D. Sham, c/o The Servants of India Society, Nagpur.

## MYSORE

This Union was started in August with a simple constitution and a few rules. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, and Mr. A. R. Wadia, University Professor of Philosophy, were elected as President and Vice-President respectively. Viscount Cecil sent a message at the moment of inauguration, which was published in the press in South India, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran gave many practical suggestions in the programme of our work.

The inaugural address was delivered by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore. About the same time, the University students held a debate on the League and listened to a lecture on “India and World Peace” by Mr. Venkateswaran. The Mysore University also arranged for extension lectures at Bangalore and Mysore on the League. All this, coming in the space of one week, produced a deep impression. It has

been suggested that this event should be commemorated in the future by placing it permanently on the Union calendar as “League Week.”

A lecture in Kanada on the I.L.O. (with lantern slides) was arranged by the Mysore Dasra Industrial Exhibition Committee in the last week of October.

The last lecture of the year will be delivered by Mr. V. L. D’Souza, Professor of Economics in the University, on “Economic Foundations of World Peace,” in the first week of February.

Communications may be addressed to the Hon. Secy. Mr. K. V. Sastri, Mysore University, Mysore.

## MASULIPATAM

The Andhra League of Nations Union was inaugurated at Bezwada on July 7. Dr. V. S. Ram of Lucknow University, Honorary Secretary of the United Provinces, L.N.W. presided. The aims and objects of the Union were described by the convener, Mr. Lanka Sathyam, M.A., who said that the headquarters of the Union would be established at Masulipatam for the time being. A message of congratulation was received from Mr. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-Charge of the Bombay League of Nations Bureau, who also sent League literature and the bye-laws of the Bombay Union.

(Please turn to page 9.)

### LOCAL REPORTS.

The Editor will be glad to receive reports and programmes of peace movement activities for insertion in “Swords and Plowshares,” not later than the 15th of each month. No report has yet been received, though invited, from Bengal, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces, though societies, as far as is known, do exist there. The names and addresses of secretaries in these areas are given on this page for the convenience of members and prospective members of the Indian League of Nations Union.

A classer  
C. Go By

# Pursuit of Peace in Other Countries

## Mr. John Simon Helps Ceylon Society

Mr. W. Stanley Anderton, Secretary of the League of Nations Society for Ceylon, in a letter says:—

This society has recently organised two good public meetings in Ceylon. One was in the general health resort of the island in the central hill country, where we mustered 80—90. The other was in Colombo, the capital, where we addressed 150—200. In each case we had a very representative platform Buddhist, Hindu, Mahomedan, Anglican, Catholic, Methodist—and passed a general resolution of faith in the League as an instrument of co-operation and peace, and of support of government League policy.

As a result of the Colombo meeting a new Branch of our Society was formed, which I think will do good propaganda work. We were fortunate in finding for this meeting, an excellent speaker and advocate of the League in the person of Mr. John Simon, son of Sir John, who will be a great asset for the Colombo Branch.

While the ultra-nationalists of Ceylon still demur at supporting the League, there are large numbers of people, of all races and religions, who support it, and we get very representative platforms quite easily; the press also is wholly favourable, so that the success of the Society is quite proportionate to the amount of energy we can put into the work. We are addressing the schools and colleges and using the newspapers for purposes of propaganda. Just now we have a series of short informative articles about the co-operative activities of the League appearing in the leading paper, to give our members the material for addresses, sermons, etc. We are not doing any study group work; I hope that this will be going very shortly. Our membership is 100.

## CHINA'S LOYALTY

Recalling China's consistent support of the League in the past, an editorial in the "*Chung Hua Jih Pao*" observes that despite the failure of the League to carry out its resolutions in the Manchurian controversy, adopted by 13 votes against 1 and 42 votes against 1 respectively, (the sole dissentient vote in either case being registered by Japan) as well as the recommendations of the Lytton Report, China however remains a loyal member of the League.

### READERS' VIEWS.

There is in this country, we believe, a considerable amount of feeling about the League, and India's place in it, which has hitherto remained unexpressed for want of a popular forum. Whether you are 'for' or 'against' we shall be glad to know *why*, and to publish your views, as far as space permits, as a basis for discussion.

Criticism of this paper, as regards both content and make-up, and suggestions for its improvement, will also be warmly welcomed and seriously considered.

## FRANCE ORGANISES PEACE BALLOT

The French League of Nations Association has decided to organise a "Consultation populaire" along the lines of the National Declaration which is at present being held in Great Britain.

The referendum started immediately after the Saar plebiscite was taken and it is being organised by the French Association for the League of Nations and by the Ex-Servicemen's Association which includes 950,000 members. The questions will be simple and precise and the French people will be asked to give their opinion on the League of Nations, to demand that it should be strengthened and that it should be given the means to enforce its decisions.

The organisers of the referendum hope to secure at least a million answers. The expenses are estimated at about 15,000 francs, of which 7,500 have already been voted by the French League of Nations Association.

## Arms and Munitions

The French Federation of League of Nations Societies are also starting a campaign to urge the French Government to institute an enquiry into the private manufacture of and trade in arms and munitions. They propose that this enquiry should take the form of a Parliamentary Enquiry, that is to say, an enquiry made by Members of the Chamber of Deputies without the direct participation of Government. The Commission of Enquiry, however, would have certain judicial powers enabling it to compel witnesses to answer questions. It is anticipated that there will be considerable difficulty in getting this enquiry set up "because the armament firms are in our country complete masters of the press and have enormous power."

## Massachusetts Referendum Favours League

Recently a total of 217,421 Massachusetts voters answered the question: Should the United States join the League of Nations? Sixty-two per cent. replied Yes.

According to the "League of Nations Chronicle" the results of the referendum "strongly support the belief that the League of Nations has ceased to be a political issue in the United States."

## EDUCATION IN NEW ZEALAND

At the Annual Meeting of the Dominion Council of the New Zealand League of Nations Union held towards the end of 1934, it was decided that the education boards should be approached with a view to allowing, with the permission of headmasters, representatives of the League of Nations Union to enter the schools and address scholars. It was also agreed that the Dominion Council should be asked to formulate a scheme suitable for adoption by all branches for organised intellectual co-operation with the various youth movements in order to stimulate interest in the League of Nations and thereby infuse new blood into the efforts of the League of Nations Union.

## PEN versus SWORD

### Challenge to Death.

Symposium, with foreword by VISCOUNT CECIL. Constable & Co., Ltd. 5s.

The failure of the widespread hatred of war to translate itself into effective action has been largely due to the inability of men and women to understand, or their unwillingness to accept, the issues involved in the changes necessary for its abolition. For this reason the most urgent task of peace propaganda is to secure recognition of the simple but disputed fact that certain policies lead to peace while others provoke war, and that the two can never be reconciled. I can think of no book more likely to perform this work than *Challenge to Death*, which is a collection of essays by sixteen distinguished pacifists determined, so Lord Cecil tells in his foreword, to combat the "menace to peace which has grown so alarmingly in recent months." It is impossible adequately to appreciate the wisdom, knowledge and scope of this book in a short review. I can but urge everyone to buy and read for himself. He will be amply rewarded by finding therein a clarification and exposition of nearly all the issues about which a proper understanding is essential.

The doctrine of isolation is exposed by Gerald Barry, who points out that its adoption would result in a lower standard of living and intensified nationalism, while Vernon Bartlett, in an irrefutable chapter, deals with the fallacious doctrine of peace-by-national-strength. G. E. G. Catlin takes the view that the real causes of war are those psychological factors which find their fullest expression in the sovereign State, and Ivor Brown shows clearly that the Fascist theory of the State is a powerful menace to peace. The question of the private manufacture of armaments is put in a proper perspective by Winifred Holtby (who points out that the Merchants of Death are not evil, bloated creatures bathing in blood, but men and women like ourselves, caught in a vicious and intolerable system), while the brilliant chapter by Professor Baker on the urgent need for an International Air Police Force is a mine of information and ought to prove invaluable to those who, like myself, have hitherto found great difficulty in answering the technical objections raised by those opposed to the idea.

Of the many other excellent contributions I have not space to write, but through them all runs the same refrain—a plea, not for complete pacifism or complete disarmament, but for the abolition of the present anarchy in favour of a system of collective security whereby all nations shall combine in face of an aggressor. And if any one doubts the desirability of such a step, let him read this book and he will be convinced of its wisdom and necessity.

R. ARGLES.

### The Disarmament Deadlock.

By J. W. WHEELER-BENNETT. (G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 15s.)

Unquestionably Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's "The Disarmament Deadlock" is the ablest book to date on the Disarmament Conference. The technical side of the business is handled in quite enough detail to be of real use to expert or ordinary reader. One thing emerges clearly, that *technically* disarmament by agreement is possible. The peoples want it, the experts show it can be done, but there are political obstacles in the way which the Government have not yet been inspired to remove.

These political obstacles take up much of the book and it may be said at once that Mr. Wheeler-Bennett moves with masterly and authoritative ease through the mazes of European politics (though he seems to

attach insufficient weight to the disastrous effect on the Disarmament Conference of Japan's aggression in Manchuria). A dominant motif of post-war history in Europe has been Germany's demand for equality as a Great Power.

Mr. Wheeler-Bennett's book indeed might have been called "The Struggle for Equality—with Interludes." Versailles forced Germany into inequality, and though the Allies promised to remedy this they have not kept their word. Germany's entry into the League gave her no equality of defence, and from the first day to the last of the Conference equality has been her platform. Yet it was never granted—except in principle. When Hitler came into power the German tone and German methods changed, and though the justice of the German case remained, these changes had unfortunate psychological effects on many Governments. As a result the Conference has broken down and Germany, outside the League, is steadily *re-arming up* to equality.

What is to be done? Either States must regularise Germany's re-armament, and minimise the risk by insisting on international control of armaments. Or they will drift into an uncontrolled armaments race such as wrecked the world in 1914. For the moment it looks as if most of the Great Powers are doing the latter, to the slogan: "Get ye armaments, for thereon hang all the law and the profits."

M. F.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of this little Magazine is not now, nor is it ever likely to be, very large. Such an avowal, you may think, is a queer way to set about "selling space." But we have nothing to hide; we are anxious only to cover the costs of production and distribution; and in asking for your help, or, if you like, your subsidy, in the form of an advertisement, we would ask you to bear in mind the following:—

- (1) Our readers, though not great in number, are of necessity and always will be people who have ideas and ideals, people who know how to discriminate between good and bad.
- (2) They will, we are sure, respond all the more readily to advertisers who, in thus giving a practical demonstration of their willingness to make what may, at first sight, appear to be an 'uneconomic' investment in the cause of Peace, prove that they have sufficient faith in the basic soundness of their enterprises not to desire an opportunity to make profits out of War.
- (3) If you hate and fear war, as every business man in these days must, you will, by advertising in our columns, indirectly be helping us to help those who are organising themselves to help you to avoid it. (See Page 6)

For rates please apply to the Business Manager, "Swords and Plowshares," c/o Times of India Press, Bombay, or ask to have a representative (honorary) call on you.

WHOEVER YOU ARE

WHATEVER YOU ARE

WHEREVER YOU ARE

*YOU MUST be interested in the preservation of peace. Interest is useless without organization. Organisation needs time and money. If you are prepared to give either you are invited to join the Indian League of Nations Union. (For names and addresses of provincial secretaries other than in Bombay, see pages 12 and 13.)*

# THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD,  
FORT, BOMBAY.

## OBJECTS

- (1) To secure the whole-hearted acceptance by the people of British India and of Indian States and of all people within the Indian Empire of the League of Nations as a guardian of international right, the organ of international co-operation, the final arbiter in international differences, and the supreme instrument for removing injustices which may threaten the peace of the world.
- (2) To foster mutual understanding, goodwill, and habits of co-operation and fair dealing, between the peoples of different countries.
- (3) To advocate the full development of the League of Nations so as to bring about such a world organisation as will guarantee the freedom of nations, act as trustee and guardian of backward races and undeveloped territories, maintain international order, and finally liberate mankind from war and the effects of war.

## ORGANIZATION

The Society works particularly in the Bombay Presidency. Societies with similar objects exist in Calcutta, Madras Presidency, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow, Karachi, Mysore and Nagpur (see pages 12 and 13). There are similar Societies in about 46 other countries. That in Great Britain has nearly 10 lakhs of members. Most of these societies send delegates to an Annual International Conference which seeks to remedy the defects in the existing League of Nations. The Society helps members to get an accurate idea of the problems and difficulties of the League by publishing and disseminating to its members accurate information in the form of pamphlets and magazines, by holding debates and lectures, by organising study circles and by maintaining a lending library.

## MEMBERSHIP

Annual subscriptions are:—

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## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP FORM

\*We/I am in general agreement with the objects of the Indian League of Nations Union and desire to become a

Foundation	} Member.
Registered	
Ordinary	
Corporate	

We, I enclose a subscription of Rs.

Signed .....  
(Mr., Mrs., Miss, Title or Rank)

Address in Full .....

Date .....

premises, and where high Government Officials are L.O.N. Union Committee members, there would be - theoretically - no difficulty whatsoever in receiving the Government of India's sanction to allow our Officer-in-Charge of the Bombay Bureau to act as Honorary Secretary of the proposed Federation of the L.O.N.Unions.

But in this case a number of other factors have got to be taken into account. Mr.Gurney and other Members of the L.O.N.Union in Bombay may be perfectly sincere in asking the co-operation of our Officer-in-Charge in running the proposed Federation; but I wonder if they have consulted some of the professors, teachers, and others who are really interested in the work of the L.O.N.Union, but who, unfortunately are at present outside the Union due to the treatment they have so far received from Mr.Venkateswaran.

When I was in Bombay I had ample opportunity of hearing the views of a number of able educationists and publicists regarding our present Officer-in-Charge; they were none too favourable. As a matter of fact, it was then pointed out to me that Mr.Venkateswaran was trying his very best to become the Honorary Secretary of the proposed all-India Federation of the L.O.N.Unions - for the purpose of dictating its policy, and of turning away a number of people whom he did not personally like and also for the purpose of getting the opportunity of travelling all over India (on so-called official business) and to have the chance of visiting Europe every second year. At that time my acquaintances in Bombay told me that the League Secretariat would receive in the near future at least two letters in support of Mr.Venkateswaran's policy - one from Mr.Gurney and the other from Sir Abdul Quadir. Now I notice that their conjectures are correct. Mr.Gurney's letter is here and Sir Abdul Quadir has spoken through Dr.Maxwell Garnett.

Had the Bombay Bureau been under a more energetic, fair-minded and reliable person, there would have been perhaps no great difficulty in acceding to Mr.Gurney's request; but as the things now stand, to accept Mr.Gurney's suggestions would mean crippling the growth of the L.O.N. Unions in India and giving Mr.Venkateswaran greater opportunity for avoiding his routine work.

Incidentally, I may mention here that a large number of university professors, teachers, Y.M.C.A. workers would willingly lend their services to promote the activities of the L.O.N.Unions. Have these people been approached? The Y.M.C.A. in Calcutta and Lahore offer every facility to the L.O.N.Unions. In the former city, the Union may use one of the rooms in the South Calcutta Y.M.C.A rent-free. In Bombay, the Y.M.C.A., the University, the Scout Organisation, and similar bodies would, I believe, gladly offer hospitality to the proposed Central Offices of the Federation of the L.O.N.Unions.

Another word: Has not Mr.Gurney been manoeuvred by Mr.Venkateswaran to write this letter? I did get ~~the~~ the opportunity of visiting some of the L.O.N.Unions in India, and I can frankly tell you that there would be a split in the L.O.N.Unions in India if the Bombay L.O.N.Union tries

OFFICE OF NATIONAL  
REGISTRY  
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-9 FEB 1935

to make its headquarters the centre of the proposed Federation of the L.O.N.Unions in India. Bombay is neither the political nor the cultural capital of India. The mere fact that our Office is located there does not entitle Bombay to be the headquarters of the L.O.N.Union Federation. The Government of India has given an office to the Delhi L.O.N.Union in its Secretariat. Why cannot Delhi (or Calcutta or Allahabad) be selected as the centre of the proposed Federation?

For your information I can tell you what is behind all this demand for Mr.Venkateswaran's help for organising the work of the L.O.N.Union. But I would prefer to do so verbally. One thing you may be certain: As soon as the Bombay Union hears that the Geneva Headquarters have acceded to Mr.Gurney's request, it would (i.e. Mr.Venkateswara Hon.Secretary of the Bombay Union) inform the other Unions that the League of Nations desires that the Federation should be under the control of Mr.Venkateswaran and from now on ~~they~~ will have no right to criticise the way the Bombay Office is functioning! Naturally, the Calcutta Union and the Lahore Union will announce that they do not want to form a part of the proposed Federation. Similar troubles will rise over the Delhi Union. The inevitable development would be to appeal to the Federation of the League of Nations Union to request the organisations in Calcutta, Lahore, and Delhi not to use the term "League of Nations Unions" and so on.. The whole affair will end in bickerings and creation of bad blood.

In the present state of affairs, it would be of no great help to hasten the formation of the Federation of the League of Nations Unions in India. If the Unions in India decide to move in that direction that is another thing, but now the Bombay Union is going to stampede the rest into this process.

*Sudhin. N. Ghose*

Sudhin. N. Ghose  
Information Section

8/1/35

13/25996/17

13/25996/174

**SOUTH AFRICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION**  
**SUID-AFRIKAANSE VOLKEBONDSUNIE.**

Mrs M. Y. Rotbungh

SECRETARY-GENERAL  
SEKRETARIS-GENERAAL

DR. S. F. N. GIE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
TELEGRAFIESE ADRES

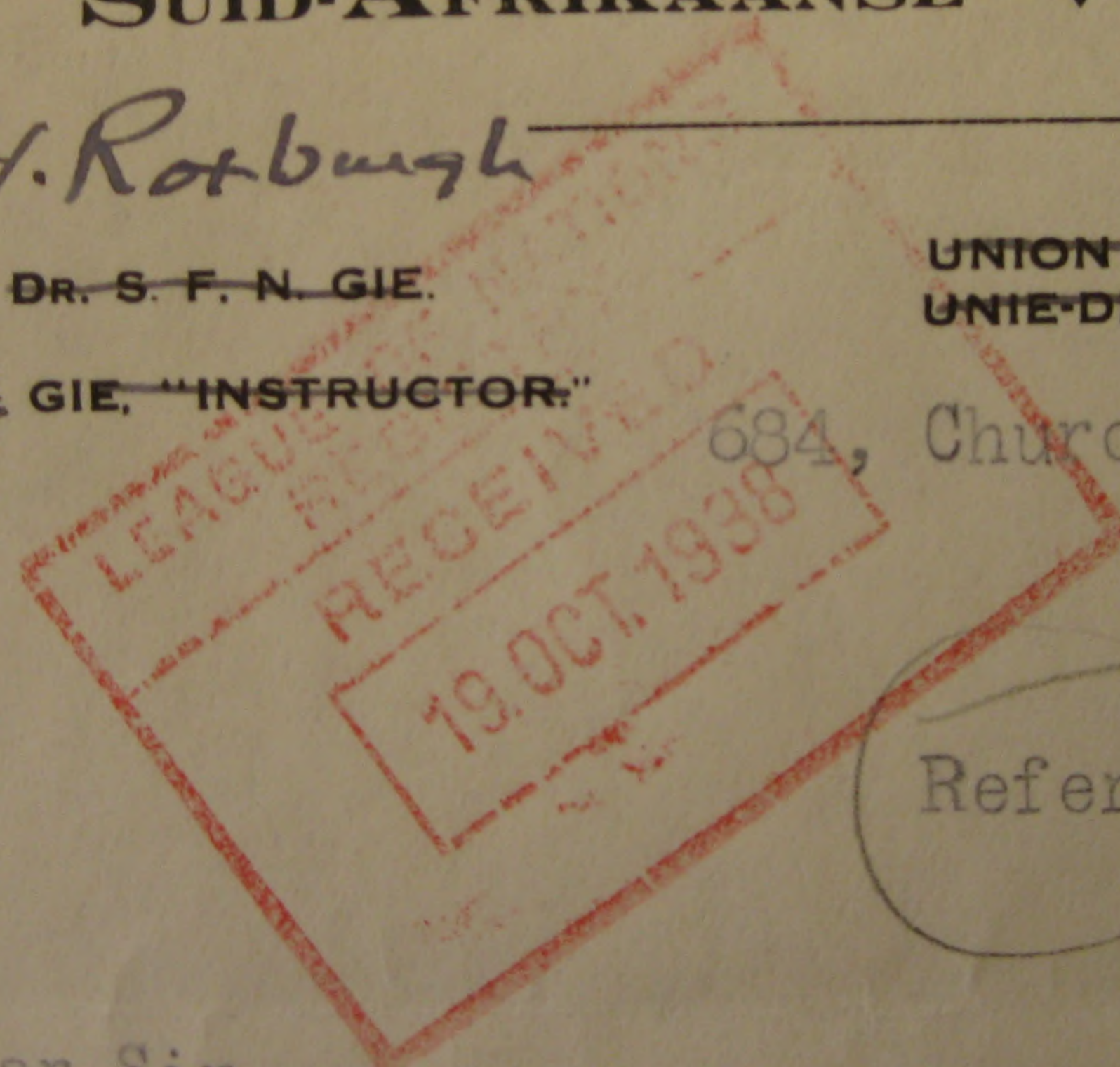
GIE, "INSTRUCTOR:"

~~UNION DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,~~  
~~UNIE-DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS.~~

~~UNION BUILDING~~  
~~UNIEGEBOU,~~

684, Church Street,

PRETORIA, 12th. October



Reference: No: 13/33780/677

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of 27th. Jun  
I have to report that the supply of publications sent



*Correspondance*

INFORMATION

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

REGISTRY No

13

3689

1944

XIV

744

13/39654/1944

VÖLKERBUNDSVEREINIGUNG ZÜRICH

Vu par H. Vigier le 7.2.1945.

XV ✓

*Einladung*

zum öffentlichen Vortrag

LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
REGISTRY

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# Völkerbundsvereinigung Zürich



VII  
A

## Einladung

auf Mittwoch, den 19. Mai 1943, um 20 Uhr,  
in der «Waag», Münsterhof, Zürich 1

## Vortrag

von Dr. Fritz Wartenweiler

### «Neues Leben für den Völkerbund»

Es steht ein genussreicher Abend bevor in der Arbeit für ein  
hehres Ziel.

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Adresse:

Postfach F. W. Fraumünster

Telephon 34951

Postcheck-Konto VIII 13479

Monsieur F. Wenger,  
Bezirksvereinigung Zürich  
für den Völkerbund,  
Talstrasse, 35,  
Zürich.

# AUSTRALIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

## VICTORIAN BRANCH



8th FLOOR KURRAJONG HOUSE,  
177 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C I.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS  
REGISTRY

RECEIVED

-2 MAY 1935

Mr. H. R. Cummings,  
League of Nations Office  
Northumberland Avenue  
LONDON. ENGLAND.

Dear Mr. Cummings,

In my letter to you of 31st January

13 / 13188 / 1744

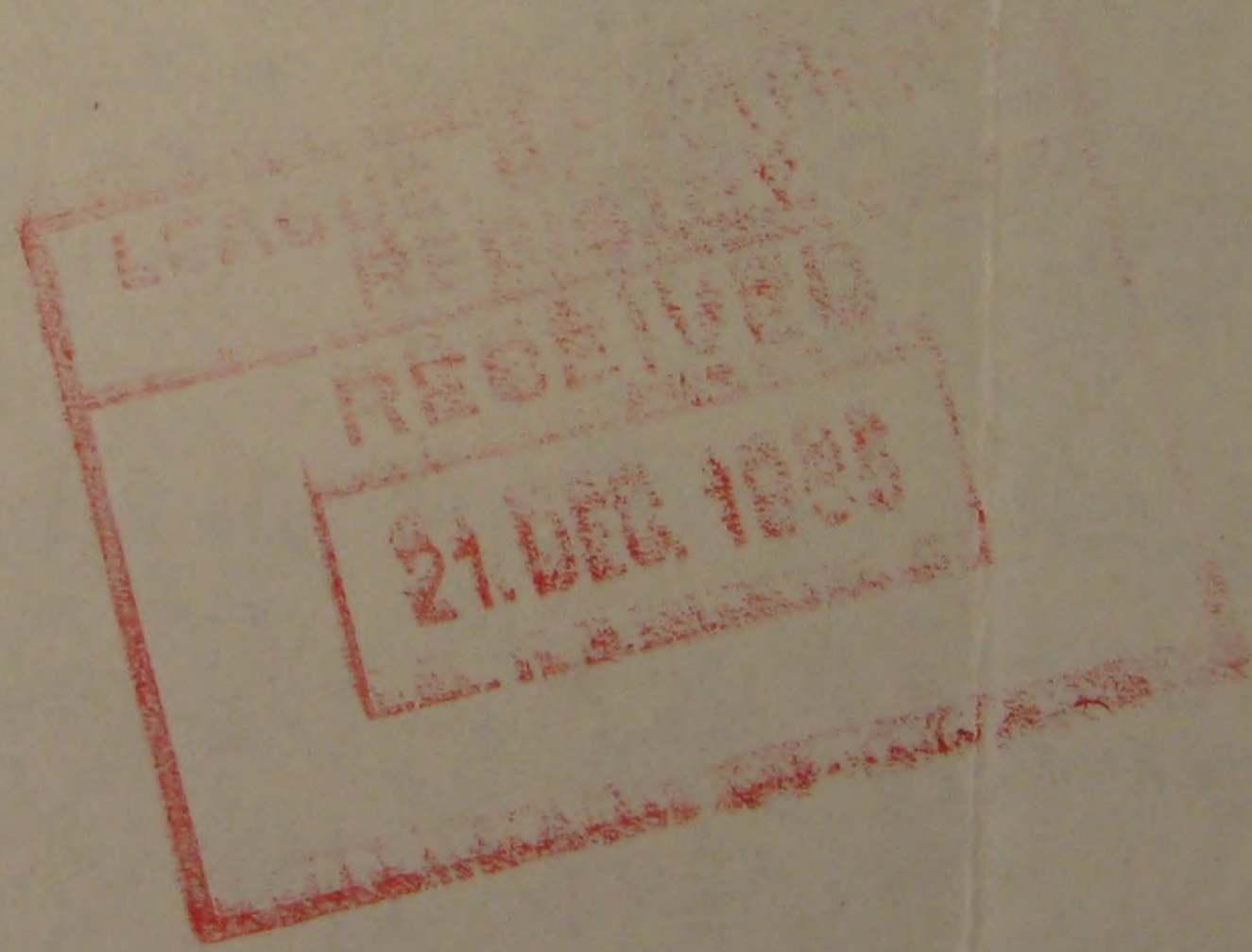
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Cable Address: "AUSLONU," Sydney



14 CASTLEREAGH STREET  
SYDNEY

14th November, 1935.



The Director,  
Information Section,  
League of Nations,  
G E N E V A.

Dear Sir,

*President:*

Hon. Sir Littleton Groom,  
K.C.M.G., K.C., M.H.R.

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Mr. Raymond G. Watt

Telephone: BW 6918



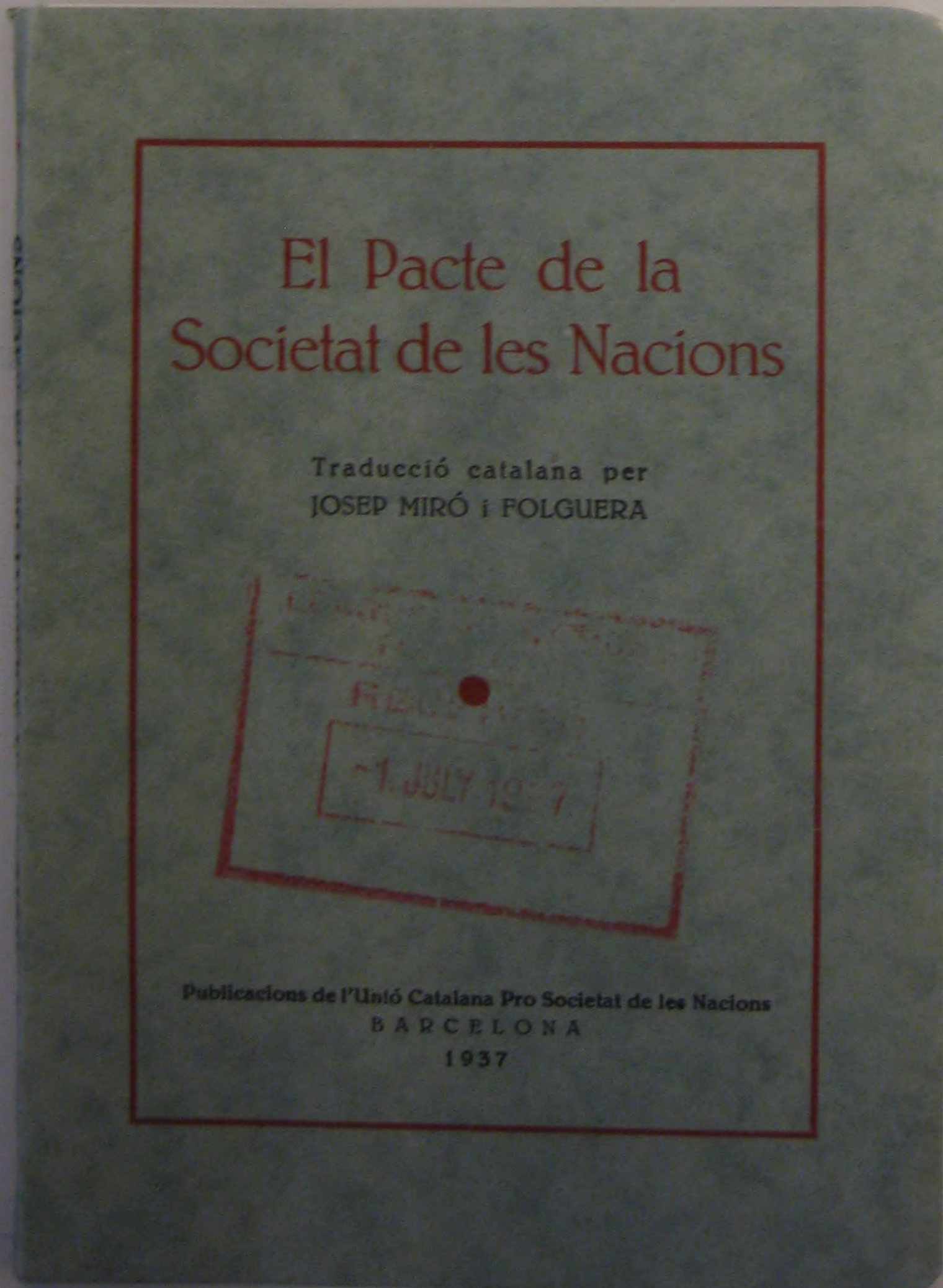
Jun 24, 1937.

k

Messieurs:

Nous sommes heureux de vous remettre ci-joint un exemplaire de notre édition catalane du texte du Pacte de la Société des Nations.

Veillez accepter, Messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération très distinguée



UN EXEMPLAR DE NOTRE

13/23091/1744

II

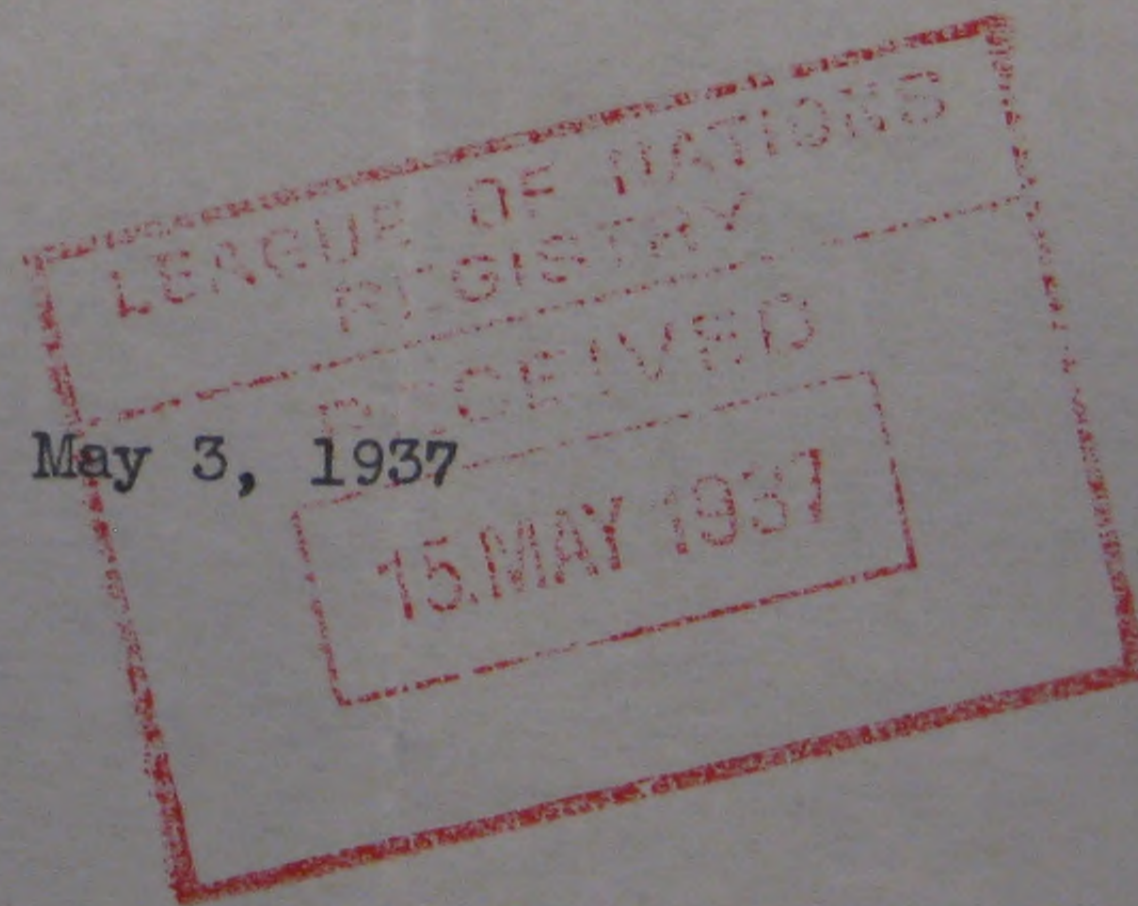
# LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION

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MID-WEST OFFICE: 75 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS \* TELEPHONE RANDOLPH 0674



Mr. F. T. Friis  
Mandate Section  
League of Nations Secretariat  
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Mr. Friis:

At the suggestion of your colleague, Mr. Gerig, who has been spending a few days with us, we are writing you for a copy of your Mandates and Missions.

Mr. Gerig suggested that we would find it of great value in...

TELEPHONE: DOUGLAS 3385.

13/ 22924/1244

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The Very Reverend JOHN WHITE, D.D., LL.D.

136 Wellington Street,

GLASGOW, C.2, 8th May, 1936.

Adrien Pelt, Esq.,  
Director,  
Information Section,  
League of Nations,  
GENEVA.

Dear Mr. Pelt,

# LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

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such a great question, but if  
something could be done, we should  
win to our side many thousands



13/21835/1744

HEALING JUNIOR BRANCH ..... of the ..... LEAGUE of NATIONS UNION

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No. 49, Uxb  
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1/4th Dec

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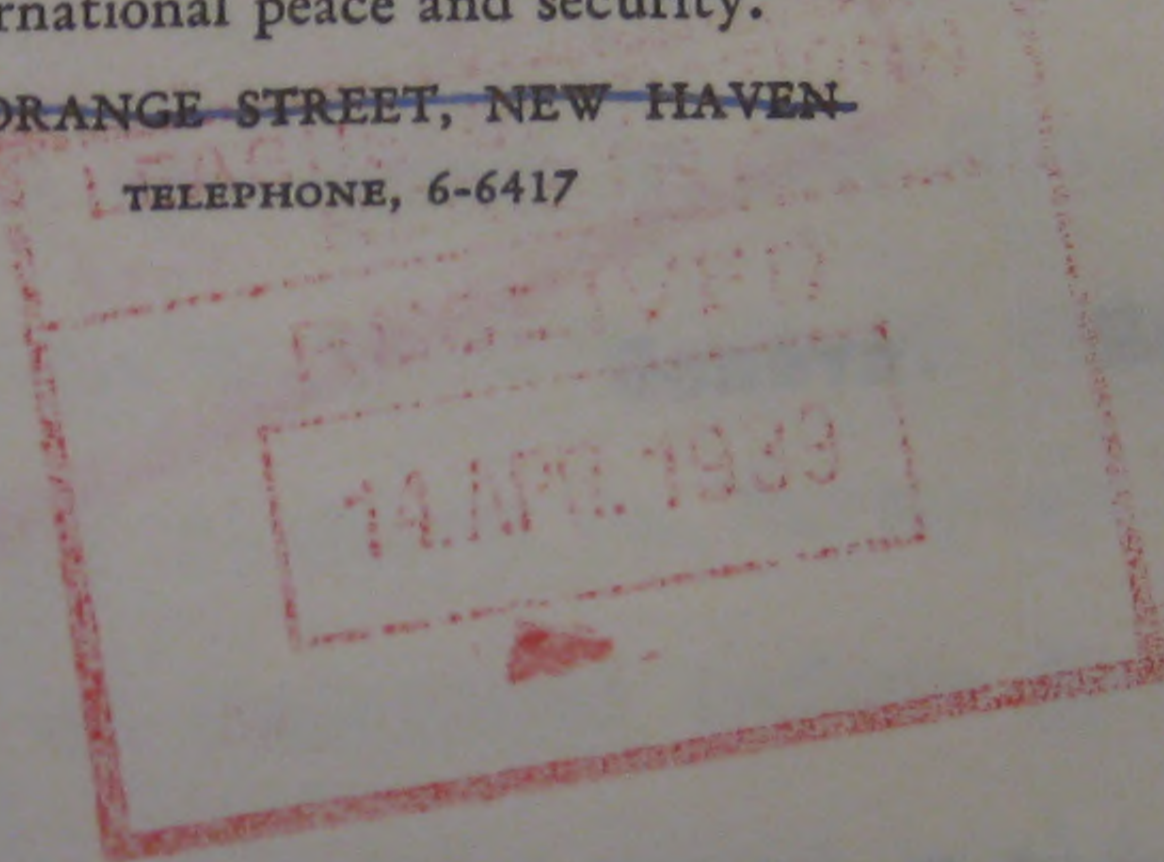
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Box 373

Waterbury, Conn.

April 4, 1939.

The Secretary General  
League of Nations  
Geneva, Switzerland

Re: No. 13/37410/1744

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you very much for your letter of March 16th. which contained exactly the information which I needed. If you do not object I shall take the liberty of publishing this information in my report.

137 9192/1744

VLC

# NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FEDERAL COUNCIL LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

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SATURDAYS 9.30 A.M. 1.0 P.M.

39A, PARK ROW,  
NOTTINGHAM,  
England.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION  
RECEIVED  
July 13th, 1937.  
15 JULY 1937

The Secretary-General,  
The League of Nations,  
Geneva,  
Switzerland.

Dear Sir,

In a communication dated June 30th the Director of

"I trust that the people of this country will realise the urgent importance of doing all in their power to assist the League of Nations Union in the greatest Crusade of all—the Crusade for World Peace."—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES."

13  
9192

# NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FEDERAL COUNCIL LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

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MR. J. H. B. BROWN, ESQ., J.P.

TELEPHONE NOTTINGHAM 44242

39A. PARK ROW.  
NOTTINGHAM.

January 24th.1934.

Director,  
Information Section,  
League of Nations,  
Geneva,  
Switzerland.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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13

1744

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# The League of Nations Association, Inc.

National Headquarters:  
6 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Telephone CAledonia 5-0250  
Cable "Leagonat"

January 25, 1933.

My dear Sir Eric:

I was instructed by the Tenth Annual Convention of the League of Nations Association at St. Louis to thank you for your message and to convey to you the greetings of the Convention.

As a matter of fact, we were very much pleased with the St. Louis meeting. The aggregate attendance at the sessions was about four thousand, although of course there was some duplication. Most of these were local people from St. Louis, and it really built up a great public interest in the League through that part of the country.

The Association felt more keenly than ever its privilege of sending greetings to you because of the fact that you are so soon to retire. However, it is the feeling here that under your direction the League has become a vital and effective organization for the betterment of the world, and we are deeply grateful to you for bringing this about.

Yours very truly,

*Philip C. Nash*

Philip C. Nash,  
Director.

Sir Eric Drummond  
Secretary-General  
League of Nations  
Geneva, Switzerland

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7 FEB 1933

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION  
PETITION

*We, Citizens of the United States,*

Anxious to avoid war and organize peace in which prosperity can thrive,

Believing that the collective system of the world community which includes the Kellogg-Briand Pact (Pact of Paris) to which the United States is a party, and the League of Nations, can best prevent war,

Mindful of the fact that the United States is participating in many activities of the League of Nations,

Aware that without the privilege of membership in the League the United States is placed at a disadvantage, and the moral integrity of the world community is weakened,

*Urge that the United States reinforce the League's contribution to peace by stating the terms under which full membership would be possible; and by appointing in the meantime an official diplomatic representative to the League of Nations to participate in its deliberations.*

SIGNED BY

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....


Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

Mail to

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSOCIATION  
INCORPORATED

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y. 

The League of Nations  
Signature Campaign

*The Campaign*

The League of Nations Association, in co-operation with other national organizations, is engaged in an aggressive campaign to secure signatures to the following petition:

*We, Citizens of the United States,*

*Anxious to avoid war and organize peace in which prosperity can thrive,*

*Believing that the collective system of the world community which includes the Kellogg-Briand Pact (Pact of Paris) to which the United States is a party, and the League of Nations, can best prevent war,*

*Mindful of the fact that the United States is participating in many activities of the League of Nations,*

*Aware that without the privilege of membership in the League the United States is placed at a disadvantage, and the moral integrity of the world community is weakened,*

*"Urge that the United States reinforce the League's contribution to peace by stating the terms under which full membership would be possible; and by appointing in the meantime an official diplomatic representative to the League of Nations to participate in its deliberations."*

Signed .....

Address .....

31 OCT 1919

## LEAGUE of NATIONS ASSOCIATION

### Regional Offices

MID-WEST: Paul K. Walp, Executive Secretary  
203 South Dearborn Street, Chicago,  
(For: Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska,  
North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin)

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"The purpose of the League of Nations Association is the cultivation of such public opinion as will influence the Government of the United States to cooperate to the fullest extent practicable in the activities of the League of Nations, and to enter the League of Nations at the earliest possible date."

National Headquarters:  
8 West 40th St., New York, N. Y.



# League of Nations Association

THE League of Nations Association is an American organization of men and women convinced that for our own national well-being and for that of the world community the United States should become a member of the League of Nations, which stands for international co-operation and law, as opposed to war.

The League of Nations Association has no endowment; its activities are maintained by membership fees and contributions. The Association has a membership of over 10,000; it has branches and regional offices throughout the United States.

The Association publishes the League of Nations Chronicle, a monthly newspaper of international affairs.

Education is a continuous emphasis of the Association. The Association's Educational Committee, under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Clarkson Miller since 1925, has been firm in the belief that accurate information and real understanding of the League of Nations is the only proper basis for our attitude toward it. To this end the Committee's staff has specialized in preparing reference, study and program material on the League suited to the use of various ages and many types of organized groups. The Association has for eight years conducted student contests on the League, the first prize being a trip to Europe; it promotes model League assemblies in colleges and high schools.

In view of the increasing public opinion in this country favoring international cooperation, the League of Nations Association is conducting a Signature Campaign to learn where the thinking people of the United States stand on this question of the relation of the United States to the League of Nations, and later at an appropriate time will present this petition and these facts to our Government.

The Honorable Newton D. Baker in signing the petition stated: "This petition does not seek to coerce the action of our Government. We sign to let the administration know that it can rely upon the united support of millions of Americans when it finds the opportunity to associate America with those who are seeking to coordinate the modern peace machinery."

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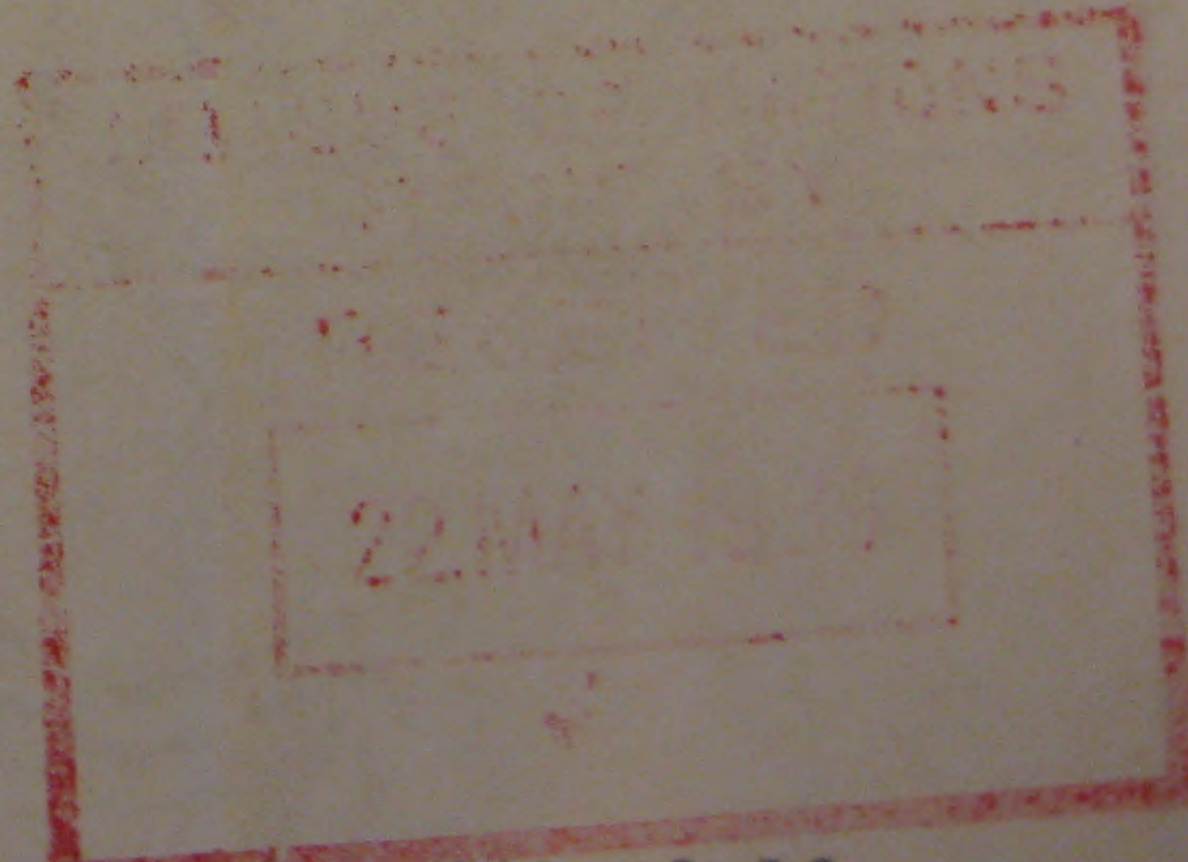
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7th April 1939

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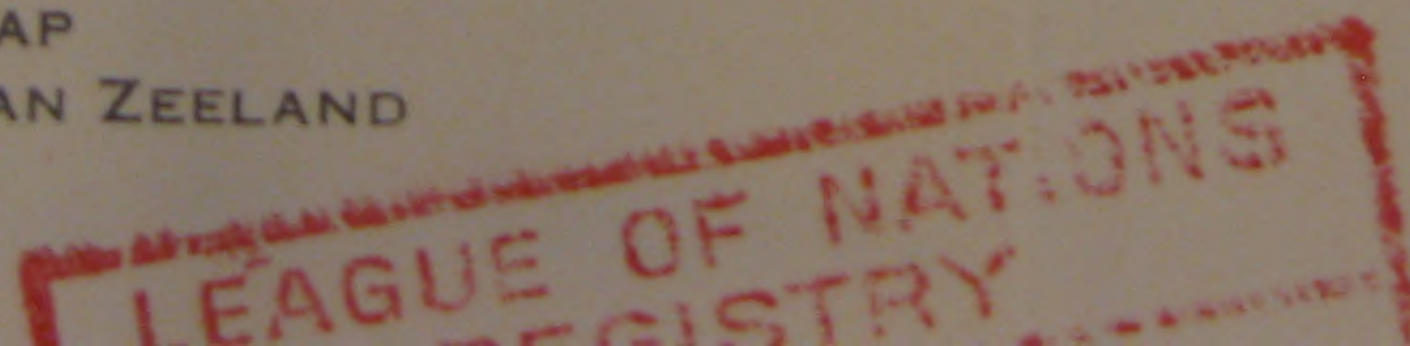
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28-febrero-1934

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Muy señor mio y de mi mas alta consideración:

En mi poder su carta del 22 y la anterior de su secretar como tambien los folletos.

En la reunión celebrada unos de estos dias por nuestro Consejo de Gobierno en el despacho Rectoral de la Universidad, tomó el acuerdo de agradecer a V. y a la S.D.N. su interes

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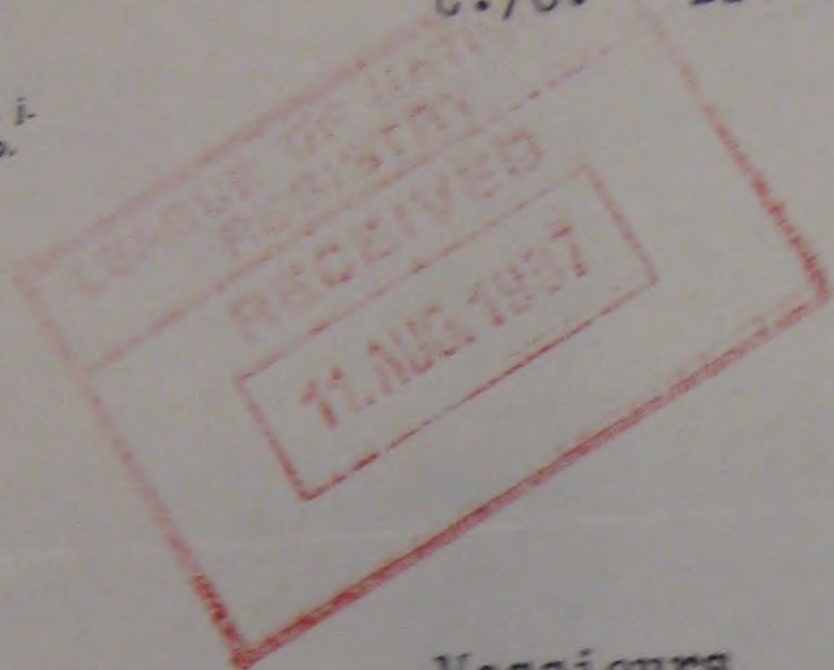
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Messieurs,

nous nous permettons de vous demander de bien vouloir nous envoyer le matériel d'information concernant la question des conséquences politiques du réarmement. Cette question sera traitée au cours du XIVe Congrès de la Federation Universitaire Internationale pour la S. des N., qui aura lieu le 30 août à Budapest. Une délégation officielle de notre groupement prend part à ce Congrès et va présenter un rapport sur cette question.

Veuillez agréer, Messieurs, avec nos remerciements anticipés, l'expression de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Dr. V. Škora /  
Tchécoslovaquie  
Prague I. Pránská  
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Cumann Saotharac Cómhála na hAiriún  
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of July 23rd.

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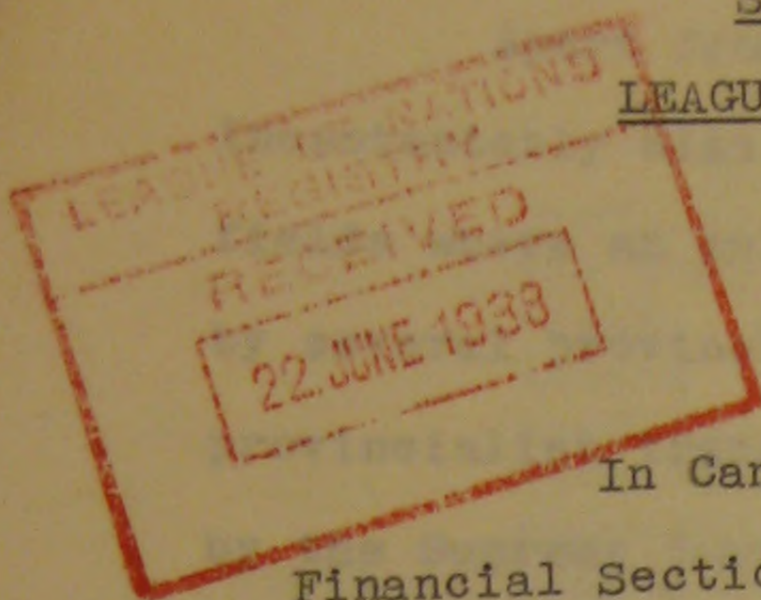
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THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

SIXTEENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE  
LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA

OTTAWA, MAY 22ND/24TH, 1938.



In Canada I obtained documentation for the Financial Section on housing and for the Transit Section on road traffic questions.

While on leave I spoke twice in New York, four times in Montreal and three times in Westmount (Que.) on the Transit Organisation and/or the organisation of the League Secretariat. I declined two invitations to give public addresses in Montreal on the international political situation. In all, I spent eight days in New York, five in Washington, two in Virginia, 5 weeks in or near Montreal and three days in Ottawa.

As a matter of convenience, several important Canadian associations met in Ottawa in the latter part of May, notably, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (affiliated to Chatham House, London), the Canadian Historical Association, the Canadian Political Science Association, the League of Nations Society and the Royal Society of Canada. These meetings were held almost within a stone's throw of Parliament which was in the midst of a particularly difficult and controversial session.

Before describing my mission, as such, I shall refer briefly to some current factors which are not without influence on Canada's attitude to the League. I do not suggest that any one of them is of decisive importance in

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determining Canada's foreign policy. This policy has not changed fundamentally in the past 18 years.

Apart from much impending legislation which is incontestably within Dominion jurisdiction, there are certain fields where an enlargement of federal authority is challenged by several provincial governments. In recent years the provincialist trend of certain constitutional interpretations by the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London has given wide scope to provincial authority over the ill-defined area known in the British North America Act (1867) as "property and civil rights".

Of great interest to the League system (and, in this case, more particularly to the International Labour Organisation), and involving the power of Canada to give effect to treaty obligations assumed by the Dominion, was the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered in January 1937. It declared that three Acts of the Dominion Parliament to implement three draft conventions of the International Labour Organisation were ultra vires of Parliament.

One might add that certain commercial and financial interests in Canada do not look favourably upon an extension of Dominion jurisdiction in social legislation, and, therefore, they tend to support provincial claims.

When I was in Canada, the Royal Commission to determine the future constitutional and financial relationship between the Dominion and provincial governments was still receiving briefs from public and private bodies.\*

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\*For footnote, see page 3.

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(footnote to page 2)

"Mr. Hepburn [Hon. M.F. Hepburn, Prime Minister of Ontario] pronounced decisively for the complete maintenance of existing Provincial rights, and asserted that his Government did not intend to bargain away the functions with which they had been charged. He attacked the cases submitted by the Prairie Provinces, and said that equality between the different Provinces was impossible of achievement. Because living standards as well as general economic conditions varied so widely it was advisable for the Provinces to administer their own social services.

"He urged financial rearrangement to widen the field of Provincial taxation, and claimed that the Provinces should have the prior right to collect their income, with the Federal Government only stepping in when the Provinces' needs were satisfied. While his Ministry had promised to co-operate in the Federal scheme of unemployment insurance, he now felt that this matter had better be left to the Provinces, since the Western grain growers had begun their drive for crop insurance. He suggested that when codes covering social services were required they would be better arranged by compacts with the Provinces than by Federal legislation."

London "TIMES", May 4th, 1938.

The attitude of Hon. Maurice Duplessis, Prime Minister of Quebec, to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations is somewhat similar.

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Responsible persons throughout Canada are becoming more fully conscious of the necessity for national unity in face of the critical situation abroad and increasing provincialism at home. (1)

It would, however, be a mistake to over-emphasise the effect of decentralising and divisive forces within the nation. In August 1937, the Federal Government disallowed three Acts of the Social Credit Government of Alberta. Early this year the Supreme Court of Canada, in declaring unconstitutional three Bills of the Alberta Legislature, upheld the validity of the Dominion power of disallowance and that of the Lieutenant-Governor of any province to "reserve" provincial legislation. One of these Bills provided for a severe censorship of the Press in Alberta.

The Alberta Legislature by five enactments of last session applied the principle of debt cancellation on a drastic scale, undermining the security on which thousands of mortgages are based, and effectively depriving creditors of their rights in the Courts. It must be conceded that the problem of debt in Alberta is undeniably one of great urgency. I understand that federal disallowance of these last-mentioned Acts had not been exercised before the decisive defeat of Social Credit in the Saskatchewan provincial elections of last week. (2) This defeat should tend to weaken the Aberhart Government of Alberta, and strengthen the forces working for national unity.

(1) At the recent meeting of the National Federation of Liberal Women, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, intimated that the Liberal Government would eventually seek re-election on an appeal for national unity. "The Liberal Party is asking every man and woman in Canada: 'Are you a Canadian?'" "Montreal Daily Star", May 21st, 1938.

(2) Two of these Acts have just been disallowed by the Dominion Government. "The Times", June 16th, 1938.

The "Union Nationale"<sup>(1)</sup> Government in the overwhelmingly Catholic and French-speaking Province of Quebec (one-third of the population of Canada is of French origin) has brought about a good deal of new legislation, including the "Padlock" Act which is in force. The Dominion Government has been petitioned by various bodies to disallow this extraordinary measure, unique in the British Commonwealth. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the Quebec Government has pronounced clerical rather than embryo fascist tendencies.<sup>(2)</sup> In view of the "non-co-operative" attitude of the present Quebec Government, and the strength of the Catholic Church, it is not certain that the "Padlock" Act will be disallowed. The Act (Annex 1) contains no definition of "communism or bolshevism", and I have been told by many well informed English and French Canadians that it is aimed primarily at the rising anti-clerical or liberal tendencies among French-speaking citizens of Quebec.

Although the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, and several members of his Cabinet, had in the past attended certain meetings held under the League of Nations Society's auspices and at least one National Conference, no Minister or high Government official came to the Conference this year.

- 
- (1) The "Union Nationale" in mind is one of French-speaking citizens in Quebec.
- (2) The education of Catholics in this Province is entirely in the hands of the Church; civil marriage does not exist; the Church controls Catholic trade unions, and has much political and social influence.

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Sir Francis Floud, the British High Commissioner, attended the opening meeting and the annual dinner. (1)

While in Ottawa, I called on Dr. O.D. Skelton, the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, with whom I did not discuss the political situation, except in very general terms, as I have long been familiar with his "isolationist" point of view, which I have good reason to believe he has not modified in the past two years. He was personally very friendly.

At the National Conference representatives of French-speaking Canada were conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of M. Paul Martin, M.P. who, it may be mentioned, represents a parliamentary constituency in Ontario, a predominantly English speaking province. There may have been a handful of French speaking citizens at the public meetings of the National Conference. (2)

I was seated next to M. Martin at the annual dinner. I had been aware that although a member of Mr. King's Party, he was critical of the latter's foreign policy. M. Martin openly disapproves of the influence of the <sup>present</sup> Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in the formulation and execution of policy. I doubt if the former has yet won a substantial following, but he is young, vigorous and a keen supporter of the League. Two and a half years ago he was mentioned as a possible Parliamentary Under-Secretary for External Affairs. This post has not been established. The office of Secretary of State for External Affairs has

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(1) The High Commissioner is the representative in Canada of the United Kingdom Government, while the Governor-General represents the King.

(2) About one-third of the population of Ottawa is of French origin, while Hull, in the Province of Quebec on the opposite side of the Ottawa River, is overwhelmingly French.



1744

always been attached to that of Prime Minister. This situation, of course, gives added significance to the post of Permanent Under-Secretary.

The mass meeting held on Sunday evening May 22nd, was well attended both by delegates of the Conference and by local supporters of the Society. In fact, the hall was filled to overflowing. Greetings from the United States were conveyed by Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association, New York, who gave a brief, striking address entitled "The Canadian/American Drive for World Law and Order". I conveyed greetings from the League of Nations. (Annex 2.) A message was read from Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, member of the Swedish Senate and Professor of Political Economy, Stockholm, who was not able to be present at the Sunday evening meeting (Annex 3).

Mr. W. Arnold-Forster, member of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union, read a long, impressive message from Viscount Cecil, President of the League of Nations Union and President, International Peace Campaign (Annex 4), before his own remarkable and impassioned address, "The Alternative to Anarchy". (Annex 5). It is quite possible that members of the Government refrained, in advance, from attending the Conference because they suspected the nature of the messages from Lord Cecil and Mr. Arnold-Forster, whose views are shared by the National Secretary of the Society. It may be mentioned that Mr. Arnold-Forster, in public addresses given in Montreal after the Conference, criticised the Canadian Prime Minister's "anti-sanctions" speech on foreign affairs delivered in Parliament on May 24th.<sup>(1)</sup>

(1) "The Gazette", Montreal, (May 26th, 1938), in an editorial somewhat ironically entitled "Yes, We have no foreign policy", declared that Mr. King "has expressed a purely negative policy, a lack of policy, an attitude of isolationism which compares unfavourably <sup>even</sup> with that of the United States". "The Gazette" has never been a supporter of the League.

Conference drawn from various parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific (Programme, Annual Report etc., Annex 6).

At the opening of the "working" session on May 23rd, the Hon. Cairine Wilson, who was appointed to the Senate by Mr. King ~~and is~~ <sup>as</sup> the <sup>first</sup> ~~only~~ woman member of the Upper House, declared in her presidential address that the Anglo-Italian Agreement "marks the abandonment by the Government of Great Britain of the whole conception of collective settlement of world affairs...."

Like so many North American meetings the women easily outnumbered the men. However, apart from the President, Senator Wilson, and Miss Elizabeth MacCallum and Miss Constance Hayward of the Society's staff, I believe it is fair to state that few women took a particularly active part in the proceedings. I did not think that the well informed, "intellectual" element, either among the men or the women, was very pronounced. However, the discussions in the round tables were quite good, and the many preliminary drafts were shaped, perhaps a little hurriedly, into the resolutions, many of which have excellent features, to be found in Annex 7. The account of the discussion before the adoption of the resolutions published in the "Ottawa Citizen", May 25th (Annex 8) is of definite interest as indicating the views of delegates on certain national ("Padlock" Act, etc.) and international questions.

At the morning session of May 24th, I addressed the Conference on the Communications and Transit Organisation. While I did not feel called upon to inspire or draft any of the resolutions adopted by the Conference I corrected a

number of factual errors in the process of drafting.

The resolutions adopted included the following:

" THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE requests the National Secretary to express by letter its thanks for the valuable contributions made to the work of the Conference by Dr. L.C. Tombs, representative of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Geneva; Professor Gunnar Myrdal, of Stockholm; Mr. W. Arnold-Forster, of Great Britain; and Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger and Mr. Arthur D. Reeve, of the United States. The Society feels deeply indebted to these visitors for the interest they have taken in our work and particularly for the spirit of co-operation with their respective bodies which their presence here denotes. "

It is difficult to assess the value and influence of the League of Nations Society in Canada. Under the devoted direction of the National Secretary, Mr. R.B. Inch, it is certainly doing useful educational work by instructing Canadians in problems of international organisation. For example, I believe it contributed materially in the preliminary stages leading to the recent establishment of the Canadian Council on Nutrition. Above all, the League of Nations Society recognises the necessity of the re-establishment of the League's authority.

*L.B. Tombs*

While in New York I met Dr. F.G. Boudreau, now Director of the Milbank Memorial Fund. He is a member of the National Board of Directors of the League of Nations Association, and, occupying a significant post in the social sciences, he continues to be devoted to the League.

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After I addressed the League of Nations Association in New York on the Transit Organisation (Dr. Boudreau was present) a number of questions and suggestions were put to me. It was suggested that there should be more broadcasts and in a greater number of languages from "Radio-Nations" on the League's technical work, and additional popular publications on these aspects of the League.

I might add that a number of Americans with whom I had discussions in New York and Washington were definitely interested in the development of the Transit Organisation and in the League generally. I have in mind such persons as the Hon. Edward P. Warner, former Vice-Chairman of the Federal Aviation Commission; Professor Knudson, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute (he has recently published a book on the League, specially designed for use in the Southern States); the Hon. Denis Mulligan, Director of Air Commerce; and Dr. J.P. Chamberlain, Professor of Public Law, Columbia University, who is a member of President Roosevelt's new refugees committee (Professor Chamberlain's University course, entitled "international organisation", includes an examination of the Transit Organisation); and perhaps most of all, and understandably so, Mr. Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association.

*L.B. Tombs*

RECEIVED  
22 JUNE 1938

M. METTERNICH.

Would you be so kind as to send the accompanying report on my mission to Canada to the Central Section?

L.B. Tombs

W. H. Dawson  
Secretary General

21/VI/38

Metternich

June 18th, 1938.

Seen S.L. 28/6

Seen

4/8/38

ANNEX 6

13/34257/1744

League of Nations Society in Canada

National Executive Committee

# ANNUAL REPORT

1937 - 1938



*Presented to the*

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE

CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA, MAY 23, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA  
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1937-38

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INTRODUCTION.

The last National Conference was held following an intensive re-examination of the functions and policies of the Society by the previous Executive and the circulation of a questionnaire on policy and programme to the entire membership. The resolutions which the Conference adopted set out the general principles which have guided the present Executive throughout the past year and laid down a militant programme designed to rebuild public confidence in the League and create a better world citizenship.

*Directions on Policy.*

In the field of policy covering public questions the resolutions directed us to support the Covenant substantially as it stands and to oppose policies which would impair collective security or reduce the League to a "consultative body." The Conference repudiated the suggestion that a collective system was impracticable and declared its belief that "war can be averted and a stable peace maintained if the members of the League will now make plain their determination to fulfill their obligations under the Covenant," these obligations to include:

1. Measures for the prevention of, and resistance to aggression;
2. The establishment within the framework of the League of Nations of effective machinery to remove or "prevent the creation of those conditions which give rise to war." (Collective Action, p. 148.)

The necessity was emphasized of "implementing Canada's obligations under the Covenant as an essential basis for effective participation in a world system of collective security." (C.A., p. 147.)

In the interest of social justice and the improvement of the conditions of labour the Government was urged:

1. "To take part in any effort to achieve international cooperation in the economic field"; (C.A., p. 150.)
2. "To obtain full competence to ratify and implement conventions of the International Labour Organization." (C.A., p. 116.)
3. "To take prompt and vigorous measures to remove disabilities relating to the treaty-making powers resulting from recent decisions of the Privy Council." (C.A., p. 116.)

The government was also urged to establish a "National Institute of Nutrition" and undertake dietary surveys and other projects in the field of nutrition urgently required.

Subjects recommended for study during the year included "Canada's relations with other states of the Western Hemisphere and with the Pan-American Union" and "The Possibility of Increased Participation by Canadians in the Organization for International Intellectual Cooperation."

### *Directions on Organization and Administration.*

On the subject of organization and administration recommendations included:

- a. continuation of a vigorous drive for the mobilization of additional organizations—national, regional and local, and their coordination in a unified national effort;
- b. establishment of additional branch offices;
- c. further development of the International Affairs Literature Service;
- d. the proclamation of one week in each year as a national Peace Action Week;
- e. the appointment of additional national staff "including a French language regional secretary attached to the National Office";
- f. exploration of the possibilities of close cooperation between the Society in Canada and the National Peace Conference in the United States;
- g. extension of the Junior Branches programme including printing of *The Crusader*;
- h. extension of the Society's News Sheet;
- i. exploration of the possibilities of increased work among the student bodies of Canadian Universities and Colleges.

### *Highlights of the Year.*

The following is the report on action taken. Highlights of the year included:

1. Establishment of the principle that all available resources and personnel prepared to support a peace-through-the-League-of-Nations programme should be mobilized within one single unified movement, and that the Society should be the instrument of action.
2. Establishment of the National Conference as a major national deliberating body in the field of world order, security and justice and strengthening of the National Executive Committee.
3. Participation in a continental peace programme linking Canadian and United States organizations.



4. Inauguration of a special drive to enlist Canadian business in support of a peace-through-the-League-of-Nations programme.
5. Organization of a greatly extended national Peace Action Week programme.
6. Inauguration of a special programme of cooperation with teachers and Departments of Education to encourage wider instruction on current world events.
7. Establishment of a third branch office.
8. Special cooperation with Members of Parliament.
9. Publication in printed form for the first time of *The Crusader*, organ of the Junior Branches, and organization of the Junior Branches programme on a national basis.
10. Cooperation in the establishment of a National Nutrition Council and the appointment of a representative of the Society to membership on the Council.
11. Preparation and submission of a brief to the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.
12. Increase in the sale of literature by 20%, the total receipts being \$5,034.45.
13. An increase in the number of corporate members from 282 to 345.

### NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The success of the last Conference was itself a direction to do all that was possible to make the present Conference even more successful, representative and useful as a national deliberating body. Attendance at the last Conference was the highest in the history of the Society, 139 participants being registered. Thirteen national organizations were represented and there were delegates from all the principal districts of Canada, including Vancouver in the West and Sydney in the East.

To develop the National Conference further as the supreme governing body of a determined and united movement, preparations for the present Conference were begun in September last, and by November it was possible to announce the first tentative programme, including special guest speakers. The Official Call to the Conference was issued in January and arrangements were made for our field secretary in the Maritime Provinces to make a tour in March, April and May of Quebec and Ontario in the interest of the general programme of the Society but particularly in the interests of local preparations for the Conference. The Conference was thus brought to the attention of many hundreds of organizations in all parts of Canada. It and Peace Action Week were concentrated upon as the two major public projects of the year.

The report shows a very creditable record of work accomplished during the past year, but the Executive feel that this would have been impossible but for the untiring devotion of the staff at the National Office. Members of the Society who live at a distance from Ottawa, or those who have not been in close touch with the National Office, can have but a slight idea of the intense application necessary to obtain these results.

The National Secretary has laboured long hours, with great courage and unquenchable zeal, and Miss Elizabeth Gowling has served with no thought of self, for her work as Secretary of the Education Committee as well as that in connection with the Junior Branches has been performed after office hours. Miss Elizabeth MacCallum, as you have learned, is doing a splendid piece of work with the Literature and Information Service, where she is ably assisted by Miss Anne Seymour. Miss Bertha Edwards has an exceedingly difficult post, for she must endeavour to balance a budget with very inadequate resources, while Miss Marjorie Robinson is doing excellent work in connection with membership rolls, general mailing and general office assistance. Miss Constance Hayward, our International Affairs Lecturer and first Field Secretary, has been indefatigable, and the number of meetings addressed, and the distances covered during the past twelve months must have imposed a great physical and mental strain, particularly under present conditions.

The Society owes a debt of gratitude to a number of volunteer workers who assisted in the office during the year,—notably members of the Ottawa May Court Club, the Ottawa University Women's Club, the Municipal Chapter of the I.O.D.E. and the National Health League.

A problem which presented itself during the year was the relationship of full-time branch officers to the National staff. Establishment of these offices was made possible through the retention by the branches concerned of a portion of the national budget quota of membership fee contributions. The implication of national control therefore exists. In the larger centres where branch offices are desirable the national programme needs the services of competent officers at the disposal of the National Executive or staff. Of necessity the number of full-time workers available under either national or local auspices will always be small and all available personnel should therefore be placed at the disposal of both local and national programmes to the extent that this is possible. Another consideration is the desirability of having all trained personnel available for transfer or promotion in the general interests of the Society.

## FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP.

At the beginning of 1937 the former Executive began a search for a chairman of a new committee which would attempt to place the finances of the Society on a sound basis. Dr. H. M. Tory, a past President, undertook the task, and following the last Conference Major Clifford Sifton of Toronto, Brigadier-General Alex Ross of Yorkton, Honourable H. H.

Horseley of Ottawa, A. A. Crawley of Ottawa, and H. J. McNulty of Ottawa, were appointed to assist him.

Dr. Tory visited Halifax, Moncton, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton in the course of his duties and assisted with a local effort in Ottawa.

Illness of several months and a later prolonged absence from Canada handicapped Dr. Tory in his efforts.

Major Sifton began the organization of a drive to mobilize national business houses in support of the Society, preparing for this purpose a memorandum which was published in the May issue of the News Sheet. More than twenty-five executives of banks and insurance companies were interviewed.

Major Sifton also aided in the work in Hamilton.

General Ross interviewed prospective aides in Winnipeg.

The financial position of the Society at the end of the year was, however, and in spite of the effort made, highly precarious.

The detailed audited financial statement is given in Appendix One.

For the year the total disbursements were \$21,939.76 and the total receipts were only \$17,659.39.

At the end of the year, liabilities exceeded assets by \$4,376.50 as compared with a surplus of assets over liabilities of \$3,242.00 at the end of 1936-1937, and \$4,342.00 on December 31, 1935.

Our financial position therefore threatens the very existence of the Society.

The number of individual members in good standing on March 31, was 3,120, as compared with 3,200 in 1937, 3,740 in 1936, and 3,080 on December 31, 1934. The number of corporate members in good standing on March 31, was 345, as compared with 282 in 1937, 342 in 1936, 165 in 1934, and 118 in 1933.

### *Analysis of Membership Revenue.*

The failure of the Society to meet the financial problem is eloquently illustrated by the following analysis of the Society's membership fee contributions accruing to the National Budget during the year:

Annapolis Royal	\$ 10.00	East Pictou	19.50
Arnprior	30.00	Edmonton	88.50
Belleville	2.00	Fort William	6.00
Brandon	59.00	Fredericton	21.38
Brantford	35.00	Glace Bay	18.00
Brockville	2.00	Guelph	13.00
Calgary	63.00	Haileybury	33.75
Carleton Place	7.00	Halifax	401.30
Campbellton	34.50	Hamilton (b)	163.50
Charlottetown	21.00	Kingston	165.00

National Executive Committee

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Kirkland Lake .....	25.00	Renfrew .....	4.00
Kitchener-Waterloo .....	2.00	Rossland .....	6.00
Lennoxville .....	12.00	Sackville .....	25.00
Lethbridge .....	59.25	St. Thomas .....	1.00
Liverpool .....	36.00	Sarnia .....	1.00
London .....	310.00	Saskatoon .....	63.80
Moncton .....	300.75	Sydney .....	92.81
Montreal (c) (b) .....	823.60	Shawinigan Falls .....	11.00
Moose Jaw .....	9.00	Sherbrooke .....	1.00
Nanaimo .....	2.00	Smiths Falls .....	18.00
Newcastle .....	18.75	Stratford .....	6.00
New Glasgow .....	16.75	Toronto (c) (b) .....	443.50
Ottawa (c) (a) .....	2,071.00	Truro .....	12.00
Oshawa .....	14.00	Vancouver .....	185.50
Owen Sound .....	11.00	Victoria .....	233.62
Paris .....	12.00	Welland .....	2.00
Port Arthur .....	11.00	Windsor .....	7.00
Portage La Prairie .....	50.00	Winnipeg .....	438.63
Quebec .....	50.00	Woodstock .....	2.00
Regina .....	104.75	Yarmouth .....	22.00

(a) All funds collected in Ottawa were paid direct to the national budget. Certain services were performed by the national staff for the Ottawa branch, representing a money value of possibly \$200.00.

(b) In these centres branch offices were maintained by special arrangement with the National Executive Committee whereby they retained a higher percentage of membership fee contributions for this purpose.

(c) Contributions of national organizations and business houses are included in the figures given for these places.

The total of all membership fee payments during the year (for both local and national budgets) was \$14,264.34 as compared with \$13,467.10 in 1936-37, \$8,420.56 in 1935 and \$7,628.69 in 1934 and \$5,161.29 in 1923. In other words our members have more than doubled their contributions to the Society as a whole since 1933.

The total of membership fee revenue accruing to the National Budget was as follows during the year and five preceding years:

1937-1938 .....	\$8,119.35
1936-1937 .....	9,296.29
1935 .....	7,464.14
1934 .....	6,739.75
1933 .....	4,588.12
1932 .....	6,850.10

The contributions from the Maritime Provinces reflect the Society's special Maritime project and the work there of Miss Hayward and Dr. Tory, but the fact that Moncton and Halifax contributed nearly as much

as some centres of much larger population refutes the claim that money cannot be raised for the Society. The Maritime experiment also illustrates the importance of personal contact in raising funds. Another consideration is that no special drive from which the national budget benefitted was made either in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg or Vancouver during the fiscal year.

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The total membership revenue for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during the year, including both the national and local budget quotas was \$1,563.18, as compared with \$1,100.51 in 1936-37 (the first year of Miss Hayward's appointment); \$583.36 in the calendar year 1935 and \$385.70 in 1934.

Against the increase in the Maritimes should be charged, of course, the cost of the Maritime Project.

A suggestion for consideration is the extension of the National Finance Committee to provide through its members regional finance organizers to work in cooperation with branch finance committees.

Another suggestion is the assignment of specific quotas to the different centres.

*Analysis of Expenditures.*

The total expended on salaries for 1937-1938 was \$10,234.93, as compared with the following expenditures in previous years:

1936-1937 .....	\$8,645.00
1935 .....	8,093.81
1934 (including Honoraria) .....	10,915.56
1933 .....	6,910.25
1932 .....	6,910.25

Since 1935, two additional persons have been added to the National staff, and during part of this year under review, a stenographer assistant was engaged temporarily.

The total paid on printing for 1937-1938, was \$2,559.90, as compared with the following expenditures in previous years:

1936-1937 .....	\$2,000.00
1935 .....	3,091.28
1934 .....	3,226.06
1933 .....	867.08
1932 .....	1,997.29

**BUDGET FOR 1938-1939.**

The following is recommended to the Conference as the budget for 1938-1939:

Salaries .....	\$ 10,247.00
Rentals .....	1,104.00
Printing .....	3,700.00

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Postage .....	800.00
National Conference .....	100.00
Travelling Expenses .....	850.00
Stationery .....	900.00
Supplies .....	150.00
Telegrams .....	200.00
Telephone .....	150.00
Transfer Express .....	200.00
International Federation .....	500.00
Janitor Service .....	120.00
Auditor .....	150.00
Miscellaneous .....	153.00
Deficit 1937-1938 .....	4,376.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 23,700.00
	<hr/>

### OBITUARY.

One who was often with us is not at the Conference today and is greatly missed. We incorporate in this report the tribute to Sir Robert Borden, our first President, which at our request Mr. J. W. Dafoe wrote in June last:

The members of the League of Nations Society in Canada, as represented by the Executive Committee of the Society, associate themselves with all the people of Canada in their expression of grief at the death of Sir Robert Borden and of their profound appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by him to the state.

Those services as they were related to Canadian public affairs—as a distinguished member of parliament; as Prime Minister; as a principal in the recasting of the constitutional relations of the British nations, thus becoming one of the founders of the British Commonwealth; as the great war minister of Canada; as Canada's representative at conferences of world-wide significance; as "elder statesman" exercising in his retirement a wide and beneficent influence—are adequately recorded in the memorials of his time.

It is for us, as members of the League of Nations Society in Canada, specially to record our appreciation of his services to the League and his devotion to the principles enshrined in the Covenant, associating ourselves with the tribute rendered him in this respect by his former colleague, the Chief Justice of Ontario. One of his motives, said Chief Justice Rowell, was "faith in the collective system, as exemplified through the League of Nations, as the best means of preserving peace. His unfailing support of the principles of the League, notwithstanding the difficulties it faces and the setbacks it has received, was an inspiration to all those who knew him."

As a member of the Peace Conference, Sir Robert Borden was one of the founders of the League; as the records show, he familiar-

ized himself with the obligations involved in membership in the League; at his instance Canada accepted these obligations and joined the League; and thereafter he never flagged in his support of the League cause.

This Society is one of his lasting memorials; he was instrumental in its foundation; for many years he was its president; always he was its friend, its supporter, and its advocate. We recall with pride the consideration and regard shown him by all members of the League in 1930 when he represented Canada in the Assembly; and the gravity and searching seriousness with which he called upon the League members to live up to their solemn pledges of membership. Through the disasters of the succeeding years he remained faithful in his trust and unshaken in his faith.

The memory of his life—his nobility of character, the selflessness of his aims, the splendour of his achievements, his loyalty to his principles "obeying at eve the voice obeyed at prime"—will be a permanent possession of the Canadian people; and to the members of this Society it is an inspiration and a call to go forward, strong in the faith he avowed, to serve the purposes which were dear to him.

#### CONCLUSION.

We have created in the Society an instrument of great potential power given the will and determination of our membership. We have a more extensive united front for peace now in existence within the Society than at any other time and we have laid the foundations of a broadly based educational and propaganda effort. We have a first-class opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of democratic action.

Our function may be defined as being, on one side, to attack as directly and as vigorously as possible, and immediately, the problem of war in all its aspects, including the race in armaments, the threat of bankruptcy arising from the race in armaments, the threat of a collapse of our present form of society arising from the same cause, actual war and fear of war—and on the other side, the problem of building an effective world organization for law, justice and security.

We are a citizens' organization to promote an ordered and organized world community.

May it be possible to work out at this Conference a programme which we shall each feel called upon to defend, work for and strive for.

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*National Executive Committee*

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APPENDIX ONE.  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED MARCH 31, 1938.  
RECEIPTS.

Memberships:			
General—Received direct by National Office.....			\$ 3,497.01
Received from Branches:			
Alberta:		\$ 29.00	
Calgary .....		101.10	
Edmonton .....		23.75	
Lethbridge .....		-----	\$ 153.85
British Columbia:		\$ 127.50	
Vancouver .....		159.62	
Victoria .....		-----	287.12
Manitoba:		\$ 15.00	
Brandon .....		13.63	
Winnipeg .....		-----	28.63
New Brunswick:		\$ 17.25	
Campbellton .....		1.88	
Fredericton .....		366.50	
Moncton .....		18.50	
Newcastle .....		-----	404.13
Nova Scotia:		\$ 2.25	
East Pictou .....		331.55	
Halifax .....		25.50	
Glace Bay .....		9.75	
New Glasgow .....		81.56	
Sydney .....		12.00	
Truro .....		-----	462.61
Ontario:			
Fort William .....		\$ 3.00	
Haileybury .....		33.75	
Hamilton .....		100.00	
Kingston .....		125.63	
London .....		298.00	
Niagara Falls .....		2.05	
Ottawa .....		2,071.00	
St. Catharines .....		3.00	
Toronto .....		-----	2,636.43
Quebec:			
Montreal .....		\$ 527.32	
Quebec .....		3.00	
-----		-----	530.32
Saskatchewan:			
Moose Jaw .....		\$ 5.00	
Regina .....		68.25	
Saskatoon .....		46.00	
-----		-----	119.25
		-----	4,622.34
			\$ 8,119.35
Dominion Government, Dept of External Affairs:			
Grant for 1937-38 .....		\$ 2,328.75	
270 League Summary, English edition .....		540.00	
105 League Summary, French edition .....		131.25	
Sale of Literature—Total .....		-----	3,000.00
Annual and National Peace Action Week Dinners.....			4,441.90
Lecturer—for Annual Conference—Contributions .....			491.29
Junior Badges and Crusaders .....			15.00
Sale of 12,500 Dominion Government Bonds for .....		\$ 13,528.13	18.60
Interest to date .....		144.12	
-----		-----	13,672.25
Donation .....			10.00
Interest from Dominion of Canada Bonds .....			391.00
-----			-----
Balance at March 31, 1937:			\$ 30,159.39
Cash in Bank .....		\$ 345.91	
Cash on hand .....		6.34	
-----		-----	352.25



## DISBURSEMENTS.

Literature:		
General .....	\$ 1,395.39	
League of Nations and I.L.O. publications .....	979.34	
		\$ 2,374.73
Printing .....		2,559.90
Travelling Expenses:		
General .....		397.65
Miss Constance Hayward (Maritime Regional Secretary)		
Salary .....	\$ 1,200.00	
Travelling Expenses .....	506.62	
		1,706.62
E. C. Young (Stenographic Reports) .....		178.75
Professor Fenwick: Honorarium .....	\$ 50.00	
Expense Account .....	43.50	
		93.50
Rent and Light .....		981.00
Janitor Service .....		160.00
A. Crawley and Company—Auditing .....		160.00
Dinners and Luncheons .....		477.00
Interest and Bank Exchange:		
Interest on Bank Loan and Overdraft .....	\$ 211.64	
Exchange on cheques .....	55.79	
		267.43
Membership Fees:		
League of Nations Association, New York .....	\$ 2.00	
International Federation of League of Nations Societies .....	664.99	
		666.99
Overhead Expenses:		
Salaries—Staff .....	\$ 9,034.93	
Postage .....	1,226.06	
Stationery and Supplies .....	823.88	
General Expenses .....	114.90	
Telegrams .....	271.23	
Telephone .....	190.46	
Transfer, Railway and Express .....	194.73	
Canadian Press Clipping Service .....	60.00	
		\$ 11,916.19
Accommodation Loan—Bank of Montreal .....		8,500.00
		\$ 30,439.76
Balance at March 31, 1938:		
Cash in Bank .....	\$ 71.57	
Cash on hand .....	.31	
		71.88
		\$ 30,511.64

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
INCOME.

Memberships reported by Branches .....	\$ 10,767.33	
Less: Amount retained by Branches .....	6,299.40	
	\$ 4,467.93	
Direct Memberships .....		3,497.01
Dominion Government Grant .....		3,000.00
Literature Sales .....	4,441.90	
Less: Cost of Sales (including postage and express charges) .....	3,376.08	
		1,065.82
Profit on Sale of Securities .....		1,028.13
Interest on Securities .....		302.12
Luncheons .....		491.29
Junior Branches .....		18.60
Lecturer Contributions .....		15.00
Donation .....		10.00
		\$ 13,895.90
		6,827.01
Net Loss per year to Surplus and Deficit Account.....		\$ 20,722.91

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries .....	\$ 10,234.93
Printing, Stationery and Office Supplies .....	4,537.95
Travelling Expenses .....	1,405.77
Rent, Light and Janitor Service .....	1,141.00
Postage and Excise Stamps .....	826.06
Membership Fees in the International Federation of the League of Nations Society .....	590.24
General Expenses .....	482.20
Luncheons .....	477.00
Telephone and Telegraph .....	461.69
Interest and Exchange .....	267.43
Express and Transfer Charges .....	74.54
Monthly Summary of the League of Nations .....	224.10
	\$ 20,722.91

SURPLUS AND DEFICIT ACCOUNT.

Net Loss for year ended March 31, 1938 .....	\$ 6,827.01
Account due by Branch at March 31, 1937 written off.....	791.17
	\$ 7,618.18
Less: At credit, March 31, 1937 .....	3,241.68
Balance at Debit, March 31, 1938 .....	\$ 4,376.50

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AT MARCH 31, 1938.

## ASSETS.

<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Cash in Bank .....	\$	71.57	
Cash on Hand .....		.31	
			\$ 71.88
<b>Due by Branches:</b>			
Windsor .....	\$	153.75	
Hamilton .....		72.46	
Victoria .....		19.50	
			245.71
Accounts Receivable for Literature Sold .....			419.71
Dominion of Canada 4½% Bonds .....			300.00
Stock of Literature on hand .....			726.78
			\$ 1,764.08
<b>Capital Assets:</b>			
Furniture and Fixtures .....			275.00
<b>Surplus and Deficit Account:</b>			
Balance at Debit .....			4,376.50
			\$ 6,415.58

## LIABILITIES.

<b>Current Liabilities:</b>			
<b>Accounts Payable:</b>			
Literature—League of Nations and International Labour Organization .....	\$	1,514.43	
General .....		1,152.10	
			\$ 2,666.53
Printing .....			2,256.28
Office Supplies .....			273.90
Travelling Expenses .....			408.00
Membership Fees in the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies .....			326.00
Sundries .....			29.81
			\$ 5,960.52
Due to Branches .....			205.06
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts .....			250.00
			\$ 6,415.58

**CERTIFICATE:**—We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of The League of Nations Society in Canada for the year ended March 31, 1938, have verified the receipts from the investments, and have examined the vouchers covering the disbursements all of which we have found in order. The securities have been verified by letter from the depository.

Ottawa, May 18, 1938.

A. A. CRAWLEY & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants,  
William S. Pirie, C.A.

OFFICIAL CALL

to the 1938 Session of

**CANADA'S PEACE PARLIAMENT**

being the

**Sixteenth National Conference**

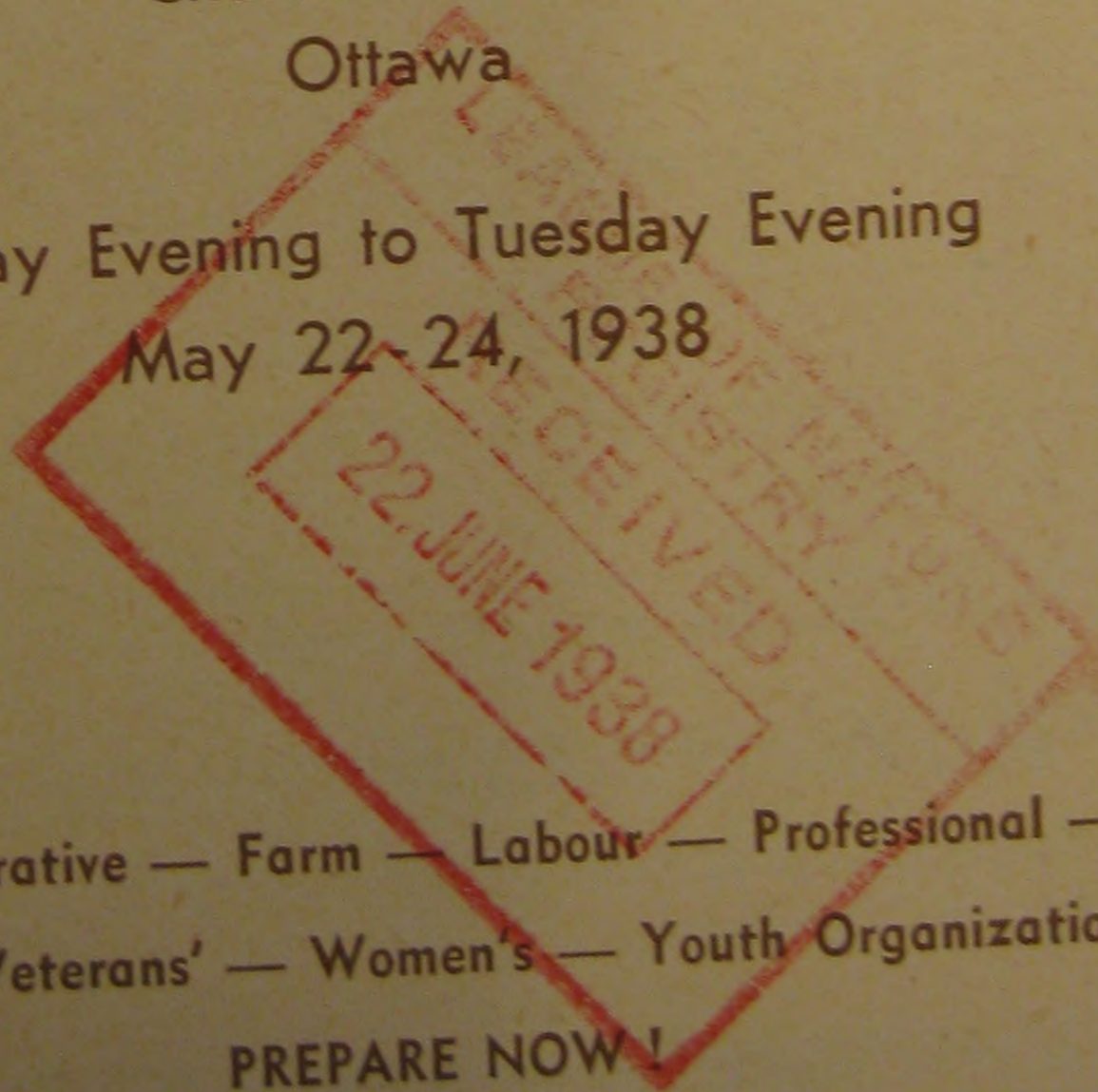
of the

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIETY IN CANADA**

—A Federation of Organizations and an Association of Individuals  
Advancing a Complete World Peace Programme—

Chateau Laurier  
Ottawa

Sunday Evening to Tuesday Evening  
May 22-24, 1938



Church — Cooperative — Farm — Labour — Professional — Service  
Trade — Veterans' — Women's — Youth Organizations  
**PREPARE NOW!**

If your organization is not a corporate member have it become one and plan to participate. Inaugurate discussions and study immediately. Help to have every centre of population in Canada represented. See that the peace issue is resolved in favour of world law and justice.

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