



# HEADWAY

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

FIGURES are very nearly the most elusive things on earth, and figures regarding armaments sometimes seem the most elusive of any. It is necessary, none the less, to say a word in reference to the Budget Debate on the comparative cost of British armaments in 1924 and at the present time. According to Mr. Churchill, "the Navy, the Army, the Air Force, including the Middle East, which was not included in the military estimates for 1924, have yielded savings of over £7,500,000 compared with the year of the Labour Government (1924)." Mr. Churchill later mentioned that the saving on the Middle East within the lifetime of the present Parliament had been £4,250,000 a year. Apart, therefore, from the Middle East there would appear to have been a reduction, comparing the *actual* expenditure of 1924 with the *estimated* expenditure for 1929-30, of £3,250,000, or roughly 3 per cent. It is not quite clear how this figure is reached, and other figures cited by Mr. Snowden in the same debate reduced the apparent reduction almost to vanishing-point. In any case it is necessary to emphasise the fact that the figures quoted for this year represent only estimates, and estimated expenditure is usually exceeded through the voting of supplementary estimates later in the year, but, even apart from that, it is clear that the reduction in expenditure on British armaments has been negligible or actually

non-existent over a five-year period which included the Locarno Agreement, the admission of Germany to the League and the Kellogg Pact. There is, moreover, the further fact, on which Mr. Churchill dwelt with satisfaction, that the cost of living had declined in the period by 18 points at least, which means that more can be bought for the same money now than in 1924. A reference, by the way, was inadvertently made in the last HEADWAY to the "fall in the purchasing power of money." It should, of course, have been to the "fall in the cost of living."

### Pacts and Wars

MR. H. G. WELLS has been delivering an interesting address in Berlin on the subject of world peace. This is a topic on which mankind tends to be divided into two parties, Mr. Wells and the rest, and it should be added that Mr. Wells' views are often a good deal more interesting than the views of the rest. There is a good deal both to agree with and disagree with in this particular address, but one particular passage might form the subject of prolonged reflection on the part of most readers of this journal. "The Kellogg Pact," observed Mr. Wells, "is the means by which the citizens of the United States have relieved their consciences in the matter of world affairs, without the slightest interference with their ordinary way of carrying on in life. By this simple Treaty war,

we are assured, has not been simply outlawed, but abolished in the world. How far this has been achieved can be measured by two very simple addition sums, one giving the war expenditure for 1928 for all nations concerned before the Pact, and the other the estimate for the equivalent expenditure for 1929. That is the real index of the value of this network of peace pacts and agreements." After which rather controversial observation Mr. Wells went on to contend with quite as much theoretical justice, but not quite as lively a sense of realities, that the trouble at the root of the whole business was the fetish of national sovereignty.

### Risks for Peace

SEVERAL London newspapers have commented on the significant fact that the most loudly applauded passage in the election speech delivered by Mr. Lloyd George in the Albert Hall at the end of March consisted of the words: "We took the greatest risks for war that any land ever faced. Let us take some risks for peace." What is important here is not the nature of the speech or the personality of the speaker. Both are, in fact, quite irrelevant. The point to be noted is the appeal and the response it received from an audience which had, as it happened, come to listen primarily to a discourse on quite different questions, particularly unemployment. Some risks for peace must, no doubt, be taken. Absolute and impregnable security is unattainable in this world. It is essentially a case of taking small risks to avert greater ones, and as soon as public opinion is fully ready for the small risk, such as it is, the great risk will, in fact, be averted.

### Eat More Sugar

THE League of Nations can do a great many things, but can it make people eat more sugar? That question was thrashed out last month by a League committee, consisting partly of sugar experts and partly of members of the League's own Economic Committee. As a matter of fact the term "sugar experts" needs to be a little more clearly defined. There are cane sugar experts and beet sugar experts, and their interests are by no means identical. The cane sugar people hail mainly from the West Indies, Cuba and Java, the beet sugar producers are mostly European. Between them they are producing a good deal more sugar than the world wants to consume, at any rate at present prices. That means cut-throat competition and a great deal of instability in the industry. What the League wanted to discover was whether matters could be improved either by increasing consumption or reducing production by some uniform arrangement. One way to increase consumption is to reduce taxes on sugar. That would make it cheaper, and people would, therefore, buy more of it. So far there is not very much room for Government action, and the League after all represents Governments. It seems, however, that the sugar experts at Geneva, apart from their discussions round the table in the League Committee room, got some way in negotiations among themselves in their hotels. The discussions are still going on, and everyone is agreed that it would be a good thing if the industry could be "rationalised," to use the common term.

But it is not clear yet whether the League can take action in the matter. However, it has only seen the cane sugar experts so far. A beet-sugar inquiry comes next.

### Canada's Lead

FAR too little attention has so far been called to the action of the Canadian Government in definitely expressing to the Governments both of Great Britain and of the other self-governing Dominions, its desire to sign the Optional Clause of the Statutes of the Permanent Court. It was agreed at the last Imperial Conference that no Dominion would take this course without discussing the matter with the others, and it is this process of discussion which Canada has now initiated. What is, perhaps, more important still is a statement made by the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, in which, according to the *Toronto Daily Star*, he "revealed the truth that Canada and all the other Dominions, with the exception of Australia, have been ready for years to sign the Optional Clause, which would bind them to abide by the results of the adjudication of The Hague Court." What that means is that instead of the Dominions being an obstacle to Great Britain's signature, Great Britain and, perhaps, Australia, are the obstacles to the Dominions' signature. If, however, the discussions do not produce unanimity on the matter, there is no reason whatever why individual Dominions should not sign alone.

### We and They

A COMMON argument on the lips of speakers who defend the non-ratification by Great Britain of the Washington Hours Convention is that if this country ratified the Convention it would carry it out, whereas other countries have not acquired that laudable habit and Britain would, therefore, be placed at a disadvantage. An official inquiry lately carried out at Geneva has an interesting bearing on that point. Each year a Committee of Experts examines for the International Labour Conference measures taken by different States to carry out Conventions they have ratified. This year the Committee examined 223 such reports, and found that in 192 cases out of the 223 the Conventions were being carried out as they should be. In the remaining 31 cases comments of various kinds were called for, and even British Dominions like Australia and Canada have occasionally to be mentioned as not completely fulfilling all requirements. So there may not be so much to choose between us and the foreigners after all.

### Mandate Citizens

ATTENTION has more than once been called in HEADWAY to the conscientiousness normally displayed by the British Government in carrying out the requirements of the League mandates for the various territories Great Britain holds in trust under the mandatory system. That has been illustrated again by the reply given by Mr. Ormsby Gore to Colonel Wedgwood, who recently asked in the House of Commons that the rights of British citizens should be conferred on Palestinian citizens, and Palestinian rights, particularly the right to vote, on British subjects in Palestine. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies made it completely

clear that Palestine was a mandate territory, and not part of the British Empire in the sense that a Dominion or Crown Colony is, and that therefore Palestinian citizens could only acquire British nationality by naturalisation, just as an ordinary foreigner may. Seeing that the theory of an "A" mandate is that the country concerned simply receives administrative advice and assistance from the mandatory pending its acquisition of full independence, it is obviously proper that citizenship of the mandate area and citizenship of the mandatory power should be kept entirely separate. This is as true of Palestine as of other "A" mandates like Syria or Transjordan, even though the day when Palestine may become independent appears to be far distant.

### A New Departure

IT was announced in the middle of last month that Great Britain had ratified the Hides and Bones Convention, concluded last year at Geneva under the auspices of the League. Nothing could well sound duller or more technical than that. But in point of fact the process embodies a highly important principle. For the first time since the war (and there was only one similar example before 1914) it was laid down in the Convention what the maximum duty any State could charge on this particular commodity should be. How, it may be asked, is that possible, seeing how widely currencies differ in different countries? It is possible because the amount has been expressed in gold francs, which form a standard of value translatable into the national currency of any country in the world. The actual amount involved is three gold francs, or in English money about half-a-crown. That, therefore, is the maximum duty which Great Britain can levy, so long as the Convention lasts, on each 100 kilograms (roughly one-and-a-half hundredweight) of bones or hides. When it is said that this is the maximum that Great Britain "can" levy, what is meant, of course, is that Great Britain together with other countries has freely agreed not to levy more than this. That is the regular League method, and, as has been said, the principle of fixing a definite sum (not a percentage of value) as a maximum tariff is both new and highly important as a precedent.

### Opium as Revenue

THE Straits Settlements is in the astonishing position of deriving very nearly 50 per cent. of its whole revenue from an opium monopoly—*i.e.*, from the profits made out of Government sale of opium. Obviously this creates a vested interest of enormous proportions. To cut down opium-smoking would mean reducing the revenue, and involve some other form of taxation, perhaps an income-tax, on the citizens of the Straits Settlements. For that reason most citizens would be likely to oppose the abolition of the opium monopoly. It was consequently decided some few years ago gradually to build up a fund which could be drawn on for purposes of the national revenue as the income from opium grew less, contributions to this fund taking the form of a levy of 10 per cent. annually of the whole revenue (*i.e.*, between one-quarter and one-fifth of the income from opium

each year). The Straits Settlements now desire to abolish the fund and use its proceeds. Fortunately the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, has vetoed this, but he has agreed that payments into the fund may be suspended for the next year or two, as an Opium Conference regarding the whole question of opium-smoking in the Far East is to be held next year. Agreements emerging from this may modify the Straits Settlements situation.

### Slavery Still?

PROBLEMS often arise when nations or individuals are brought into good company in order to educate them up to the standards which the good company regularly observes. This difficulty is inclined to arise in the case of Abyssinia, which was admitted to the League after a little hesitation in 1923, on the express condition that it fell into line with other Members of the League in regard to certain matters, more particularly slavery. Now comes the news, as it has come rather too often before, of further slave raids by Abyssinia into the adjoining territory, particularly the British colony of Kenya. There is not much doubt that the object of these raids was to carry off slaves. This is a grave aspect of the slave traffic, and is obviously far more serious than the mere survival of various forms of domestic slavery which are known not to have been eradicated yet in Abyssinia. It is very necessary that the League should express itself on such a subject, particularly as Abyssinia—quite rightly—turned at once to Geneva when it considered it had a grievance a few years ago over an alleged arrangement between Great Britain and Italy regarding the use of the waters of the greatest Abyssinian lake.

### Why We Are Late

THE coming General Election is responsible, among other things, for the late appearance of this issue of HEADWAY. It is the traditional policy of HEADWAY and of the League of Nations Union to give all political parties at a General Election an opportunity of laying their views regarding the League before League supporters in this country. Statements embodying these views, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, were obtained at a date which made it impossible for HEADWAY to go to press with its usual punctuality. They emphasise once more the encouraging fact that support of the League is a foremost plank in the platform of each of the three political parties in Great Britain. As regards choice between these parties, HEADWAY has no counsel to offer. There are many issues at all elections, and in spite of Lord Cecil's insistence on the importance of peace as the dominating issue to-day, few electors will make that, and that alone, the deciding factor. Whatever weight they may attach to it in relation to other issues, they are perfectly capable of judging for themselves between the statements they will find on a later page.

### The Influence of Geneva

THE following paragraph is from a Sofia message in THE TIMES of April 16: "M. Molloff [Foreign Minister of Bulgaria] announced the impending conclusion of a pact with Roumania for the settlement

of all outstanding questions, the negotiations for which had begun under the happiest auspices between the Bulgarian and Roumanian delegates at Geneva during the last session of the Council of the League of Nations." Little comment is needed. This is one more example, and the latest, of the lengthening list of cases in which two nations, living literally next door to one another, find a visit to the stimulating atmosphere of Geneva indispensable for the settlement of their differences.

### The Cheeseeparers

A NOTE appeared in the last issue of HEADWAY commenting on the unfortunate action of the British Government representative at the last meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation in declining to vote for the draft budget of the I.L.O. for 1930—still, of course, only in the form of estimates, which have to be approved by the League Supervisory Commission, the Fourth Commission of the next Assembly and the Assembly itself—which actually shows a decrease on the 1929 figures and not an increase. This makes the action of the British delegate more inexplicable than ever, the position being that the I.L.O. has succeeded in maintaining its annual budget at virtually a stable figure (though actually as has been stated with a small decrease for 1930) in spite of necessarily expanding activities.

### Public Spirit

ATTENTION deserves to be drawn to a most admirable enterprise recently carried out by the Victoria (Australia) Branch of the League of Nations Union. Taking the view that the exercise of the Mandate for New Guinea involved Australia in certain responsibilities, so far inadequately appreciated, the branch arranged for an intensive study of the whole subject through a series of papers by different authorities, followed by a general report and discussion. The result has now been issued in the form of a book, published by the Melbourne University Press in association with Macmillan. It is of great interest even for readers as far away from New Guinea as we are here. The whole enterprise reflects great credit on the Victoria League of Nations Union, and it might well serve as a model to be copied elsewhere.

### The 48-Hours Week

THERE was an apparent, though not a real, contradiction between two paragraphs in the last issue of HEADWAY referring to the recent discussions by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the question of the Washington Hours Convention. It was stated accurately in one place that only the Swedish Government gave anything like unqualified support to the British demand for revision, and in another that most of the governmental representatives voted with the British delegate. The explanation is that only Sweden spoke definitely in favour of general revision of the Convention, but that on the specific motion that proposals of revision should be studied by a committee, a majority of Governments did support Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland.

### Mr. Hughes and The Hague

THE Permanent Court of International Justice opens its regular session on June 15, and Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, the new American Judge of the Court, will then take his seat for the first time. Mr. Hughes is to pass through England on his way to The Hague, and will be entertained by the Pilgrims, among other bodies. It is to be noted, since some writers on the subject appear to have forgotten the fact, that though Mr. Hughes has been better known in recent years as a politician, he is, in fact, a distinguished jurist, and sat for six years on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court.

### Empire and League

THE fact that the celebration of the General Election takes place on May 30 need not entirely obscure the fact that the celebration of Empire Day takes place on May 24. The old and foolish idea that there was anything antagonistic between the British Empire and the League of Nations is fortunately pretty well exploded by this time, but the identity of interest and aim between the two is still not as fully appreciated as it might be. An attractive four-page leaflet on this aspect of the subject has just been produced by the League of Nations Union and will be particularly useful to any to whom it falls to give an address to school children on Empire Day.

### A Friend in Need

THE sudden death of Lord Revelstoke at Paris, where he had been presiding over the most important of the sub-committees of the Reparations Conference, touches the work of the League of Nations in this country more closely than has generally been realised. In November, 1919, when the work of educating the people of Great Britain in a knowledge of the League's aims—even before there was any actual League history to impart—was beginning, it was Lord Revelstoke who, at a critical moment in the fortunes of the nascent League of Nations Union, enabled the foundations of the work of to-day to be laid by forwarding a cheque of £5,000 in the name of himself and the fellow-directors of Baring Brothers. It should be added that this was philanthropy based on belief, for Lord Revelstoke, after first declaring himself unable to assist, sent a cheque of the value mentioned after the claims of the League of Nations Union had been put convincingly before him.

### The League and the Tropics

IT is not by an accident that HEADWAY this month contains two articles bearing on the League's Mandate system, and in particular on the means by which the League endeavours to carry out its responsibilities towards the inhabitants of the territories under what are known as C Mandates, these being, as a rule, the least civilised of all, and therefore the most in danger from the abuses which the introduction of a civilisation good in itself often brings in its train. The complexity of this task, and consequently the difficulties which face the League in its endeavour to carry out that task faithfully, can only be appreciated if some attempt is made to visualise the conditions under which such undeveloped peoples live. Hence the two articles which appear in this issue.

## HOW TO VOTE

### LORD CECIL'S ADVICE TO THOSE IN DOUBT

*Before the next issue of HEADWAY appears most of its readers will have had to cast their votes for some Parliamentary Candidate or other. Some may be quite certain already whom to vote for. Others may still be doubtful—and it is the doubtful voter who turns elections. So far as voters concerned for the League of Nations are in question there is no one whose advice they will value higher than Lord Cecil's. In the statement here printed (which has since been circulated to the daily Press) Lord Cecil indicates clearly, not indeed whom to vote for, but on what principle to vote.*

YOU ask for my advice as to how you are to vote at this Election.

The natural reply would be to advise you to vote for the candidate of my party, since our constitution as it now exists is based on the party system.

That is what I should have said in normal times.

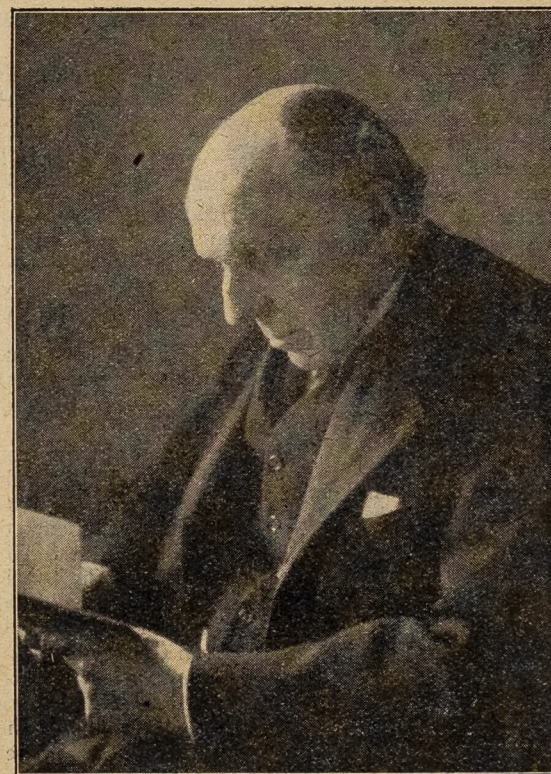
But the times are not normal. As I see the situation the country, nay, civilisation itself, is still threatened with an overwhelming catastrophe. If there is another war like the last, there is no ascertainable limit to the disasters which may ensue. There was not a great margin between us and destruction in 1918 when the Armistice was signed. Had the war gone on for another year or two it is doubtful if the economic system of the country would have survived in spite of victory. Even as it is, the fact that we have more than a million unemployed shows how heavily we suffered. That is the material damage; the moral and religious injury to us and to the world was perhaps as great and infinitely more lamentable.

In other nations which bore the full brunt of the war, men are as anxious for the future as they are or ought to be here. To me, then, the question which immeasurably transcends in importance all ordinary political issues is: Can we erect trustworthy barriers against war before it is too late? We have not unlimited time to accomplish the necessary work. If it is not done before the recollection of the realities of war has faded, it will not be done at all. A vigorous and progressive Peace policy is literally vital to every one of us.

Therefore, my counsel is, disregarding all party ties, to vote only for candidates who can be trusted to stand for such a policy. In some cases the choice

may not be easy. Perhaps the following indications may help. The personality of the candidates should count for much. Where one of them has rendered personal service to the cause of peace, that would give him a strong claim.

He may have been prominent in the activities of the League of Nations Union, he may have preached peace in Parliament, on the platform and in the Press; he may even have worked at Geneva in the organs of the League. But in many constituencies so much may be said for none—or all—of the candidates. In that case the political programme of each of them should be studied. Do they accept without reserve the Memorandum of Policy issued by the League of Nations Union? Are they whole-heartedly in favour of International Arbitration and Disarmament? Will they energetically support the League itself and the International Labour Office, and resist any attempt to hinder their usefulness by



The latest portrait of Lord Cecil

cutting off their supplies? Will they show the same conviction and devotion in the cause of peace as our fellow-countrymen did in confronting war?

Finally, if all the candidates pass these tests equally, electors must consider and compare the programmes of the parties to which they belong and the records, professions and personalities of their leaders.

It is on these principles that I recommend you to cast your vote, remembering that war is equally the enemy of stability and of progress, and that without peace the objects and ideals of Conservatism, of Labour and of Liberalism are alike unattainable.

\* Printed on back page of this issue.

## THE MONTH IN BRIEF

## U.S.A. AND GENEVA—FORGED NOTES—DISARMAMENT

FROM many points of view the most interesting international event that has taken place since the last issue of HEADWAY went to press is the sinking of the Canadian schooner "I'm Alone" by the United States revenue authorities somewhere in the Gulf of Mexico on March 22. The facts are detailed and discussed in another column. The most important features of the case are the intricate questions of international law involved, the fact that the whole controversy is being handled at Washington by the Canadian Minister and not by the British Ambassador, and the restraint shown on both sides of the Atlantic by the public and the Press, who realise that the incident, which in the old days might almost have caused a war, will be quietly disposed of in due course by some form of arbitration.

About the same time the United States was concerned in a quite different and apparently unimportant incident which has escaped general notice but deserves attention, at least in League circles. That was the ratification by the United States of the League of Nations Slavery Convention drafted in 1926, this being the first League Convention the American Senate has ever approved. This is one more step towards fuller recognition of the League by the United States, and it may be contrasted with the action taken in 1925, when an American representative at the League Conference on the Traffic in Arms insisted that ratifications of the Convention then drafted should not be deposited with the League Secretariat, as that might cause difficulties at Washington. Now the American Government has, on its own initiative, quietly ratified a League Convention in the drafting of which no American delegate took part, and has duly forwarded its ratification to Geneva.

A large number of technical committees and sub-committees have been meeting at Geneva and elsewhere, among them may be mentioned the Economic Committee and the special sub-committee of that body dealing with the sugar problem, a sub-committee of the Health Committee on the ray treatment of cancer, the Communications and Transit Committee, which discussed among other matters the question referred to it by the Council of communications between Poland and Lithuania.

A full Conference met at Geneva to consider a draft convention on the forgery of bank notes and the counterfeiting of currency generally. This arose originally out of the scandal of a year or two ago, when notes of the Bank of France were forged on a large scale in Hungary, as a result of which the French Government proposed international action for the suppression of such crimes. At last month's Geneva Conference, the President, M. Posposil, of the Bank of Czechoslovakia, mentioned that forged notes to the value of some £200,000 were seized in different countries every year, and no doubt that only represents a proportion of the notes which get into circulation and pass notice.

While this article was actually awaiting the printer the newspapers reported large seizures of forged English banknotes at Nice.

The British Government ratified the League Convention on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions, being not only the first Great Power, but actually the first State to do so. This action, incidentally, makes it impossible to advocate, as some politicians have done, the exclusion from Great Britain of goods produced by sweated industries abroad.

The Committees on Child Welfare and the Traffic in Women have also been in session, but the most important event at Geneva has been the sitting of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, which opened on April 15. The President, M. Loudon, of Holland, held out little hope of important progress being achieved at that sitting in view of the failure of the Great Powers to reach agreement among themselves on naval and other questions, but a number of secondary matters were discussed, notably the Russian proposal for a sweeping measure of reduction of armaments within the space of four years.

## COMING EVENTS

MAY 6.—Economic Consultative Committee, Geneva.

MAY 19.—International Federation of League of Nations Societies. Madrid.

MAY 30.—International Labour Conference, Geneva.

JUNE 10.—League Council Meeting. Madrid.

JUNE 17.—Permanent Mandates Commission, Geneva.

## A MINORITIES JEST

THERE is not usually very much humour about minority questions, but quite a bright little joke in that particular field has just been brought off in France.

A member of the staff of the paper *Action Francaise*, recalling no doubt another historic jest of the same kind, lately wrote in the name of the oppressed minority of Poldevia to ten members of the French Chamber, calling attention to the terrible sufferings of this oppressed race, and begging for the political support of the Deputies in question. The letter was signed Lynecezi Stantoff, on behalf of the Poldevian Committee of Defence.

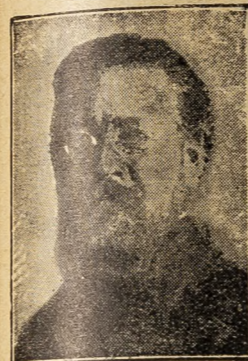
Even the injunction, "Read *L'Inexistantoff*," did not lead the innocent readers of the letter to divine that the name of the alleged writer was pronounced in the same way as the name of the alleged paper, or that Poldevia itself was quite as non-existent as the journal which professed to chronicle its sufferings. At any rate, four of the Deputies replied, expressing their profound sympathy with the oppressed race. M. Chouffet, Member for Villefranche, for example, wrote: "I am with you heart and soul in your noble task. Nothing to my mind is finer than the self-sacrifice of those who devote themselves to delivering their brothers from servitude, and it is deplorable to discover that in this twentieth century we must still speak of slavery."

Other Members replied in like vein, and those who refrained from doing so were brought up to scratch by a second letter. Among these were M. Courent, of Lot-et-Garonne, who wrote, "Allow me to associate myself with this protest, and to express the hope that a day will dawn when the rights of the weak and the oppressed will at last be respected. To the Poldevians, unhappy victims of an oppression which belongs to past centuries and to your Committee of Defence I express my deepest sympathy."

One single Member, a little more cautious than his colleagues, wrote to ask for copies of the *L'Inexistantoff*, and various other documents concerning the mythical Poldevians. On balance, the jest was distinctly successful.

LABOUR IN THE EAST  
M. ALBERT THOMAS ON CHINA AND JAPAN

THE recent visit of the Director of the International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas, to various Asiatic countries resulted in a singularly interesting report, which was submitted to the last meeting of the Governing Body of the Labour Office.



M. Albert Thomas

It is, unfortunately, much too long to be reproduced here, but certain of the more interesting passages at any rate can be reproduced. M. Thomas, travelling by way of Russia and the Trans-Siberian Railway, spent some weeks in China and a rather shorter period in Japan, and in addition visited the Dutch Indies and Indo-China. His observations on Russia are carefully qualified by the warning that he was there too short

a time to gather anything more than fleeting impressions. Incidentally, the return to that country must have been of peculiar interest, for M. Thomas was last there on a special mission on behalf of the French Government in 1917, in the time of the Kerensky régime, after Tsarism had fallen and before Bolshevism had become established. So far as contact with Geneva goes, M. Thomas found the Soviet authorities entirely ready to co-operate in the matter of the exchange of statistics on various subjects, the Commissars of Labour and of Public Health pronouncing themselves quite definitely in this sense.

## The Toil of the Child

But Russia, after all, was simply taken en route. The main objectives of the visit to Asia were Nanking and Tokio, and there can be no question that M. Thomas' stay in China in particular has been extremely fruitful. The new Government at Nanking was just getting on its feet. The contrasts between old and new were arresting. M. Thomas "saw the night-shifts going to work in cotton-mills at Hankow, a long procession of women and, as was noted with regret, of children, many of them under 14. At Shanghai small children of six and seven were seen working in the damp atmosphere of silk-weaving mills, their working-day being eleven hours with one hour's break." Yet at the same time the new Government had drafted, on paper, a code of factory legislation, going far beyond the point which many Western countries felt able to reach. M. Thomas, indeed, felt it necessary to suggest that it would be better in the end to begin rather more slowly and emphasise certain particular principles, for example, abolition of the employment of children, abolition of night-work for women, workmen's compensation for accidents, which would provoke little opposition, and which are, in fact, the basis of all intelligent labour legislation.

## Bringing Geneva Nearer

Here, as in Russia, indeed much more than in Russia, the idea of closer contact with Geneva was warmly welcomed. The Chinese Government was strongly in favour of the creation of a local office of the I.L.O. such as exists in Paris, London, Tokio and elsewhere. M. Thomas, in fact, proposed this at the last meeting of the Governing Body and the suggestion was warmly approved. Another result of the contact he established was that the Chinese Government became convinced

of the desirability of sending a strong Chinese delegation to the International Labour Conference in May.

Speaking rather more generally, M. Thomas gained the impression that the importance and authority of the new Nationalist Government are not realised as they should be. The Government represented only one political party, the Kuomintang, which rests on Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen's three principles, which can be roughly described as self-determination, democracy and social welfare. The third of these provides a solid basis for that co-operation between the Kuomintang and the International Labour Organisation which M. Thomas was so anxious to see developed. There is, of course, much spade-work to be done. Trade union organisation is in a primitive stage, except in one or two centres like Canton and Shanghai, where the Unions have succeeded in establishing the principle of fixed wages, compensation for accidents and schools for their children, the latter financed sometimes by the employers, sometimes jointly, and with teachers appointed by the workers.

## Old and New in Japan

Japan, is, of course, in a different and much more advanced phase of industrial development, though there, too, interesting contrasts were disclosed between the old and the new. Though the Government has not ratified the Convention on the Abolition of Night-Work for Women it is, in fact, to be abolished as from July of this year in all factories employing more than ten persons.

Where the old appears to dominate the new is in the perpetuation of what is known as the "family system" in industry. The term is loosely employed, but represents an attractive and rather paternal attitude on the part of the employer—though the system is easily capable of abuse. For example, "the Director saw a certain number of small workshops at Tokio, at Kyoto and Osaka in which the old customs still persist, and the master works, eats and lives with the members of his family, his journeymen and his apprentices. According to Japanese tradition, the idea of the family is a very wide one. Frequently all the inhabitants of a village are regarded as forming a family. The Director saw large commercial houses in Osaka where as many as 100 or 150 apprentices lived in the shop itself, sleeping on mats placed among the counters and the goods. This again is claimed to be an application of the family system, the apprentices being entrusted to the management as to the head of the family."

In other respects the contrast between East and West has to be emphasised. For example, "the hundreds of young girls who come, principally from rural districts, to work in the cotton-spinning and weaving mills, generally for about three or four years, and then return to their country homes when they have amassed a small sum of money for their dowry, do not constitute a proletariat which can in all respects be compared with the permanent women workers of the great European centres."

One of the great problems of the East is to make itself felt in Europe. In this aim the I.L.O. can clearly play an important part, and there can be no question of the value in that connection of M. Thomas' visit to China and Japan.

The award of the Cecil Prize of £100 has just been made in respect of the year 1928. The winner was Mr. C. W. Jenks (Caius College, Cambridge), the subject being "How Far can International Arbitration (in the widest sense of the word) be made a complete Substitute for War."

## THE ARMED PEACE

### NEW GENEVA ENDEAVOURS AT REDUCTION

DISARMAMENT is once more under discussion at Geneva as these lines are being written. The full story, therefore, of the meeting of the League's Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference cannot be told in this issue of HEADWAY. Only the opening phases can be dealt with here, and the tale must be completed next month.



Mr. Hugh Gibson

What, however, seems certain to remain the dominating incident of the sittings can already be recorded. That, of course, is the striking speech made by the United States delegate, Mr. Hugh Gibson, who put forward definitely, in the name of President Hoover, new proposals for a naval disarmament agreement. These proposals he linked closely with the Kellogg Pact, declaring that "If we are honest, if our solemn promise in the Pact means anything, there is no justification for the condition of a war-taxed peace. Great armaments are but the relic of another age, but they will remain a necessary relic until the present deadlock is broken, and that can be accomplished only by the decision of the Powers possessing the greatest armaments to initiate measures of reduction."

Then came the definite American offer: "We are willing to agree to any reduction, however drastic, of naval tonnage which leaves no type of war vessel unrestricted." (This is, of course, a reference to the so-called Anglo-French compromise, under which small cruisers and small submarines were not to be limited at all.) Mr. Gibson's declaration was warmly welcomed on behalf of Great Britain by Lord Cushendun, and his expressions of appreciation have since been repeated by Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Baldwin.

Another incident of importance was the declaration, both by Mr. Gibson and Lord Cushendun, that they accepted, though with reluctance, the French thesis that trained reserves, i.e., men who have passed through the conscription system, should be left out of account in estimating the strength of armies. A full estimate of the work achieved by the Preparatory Commission will appear in the next issue of HEADWAY.

Meanwhile, a notable contribution to the study of the whole disarmament question has been made by Señor de Madariaga in a book entitled simply "Disarmament"\* (a rather unfortunate assumption of the title of Professor Baker's well-known work), which appeared on the day the Preparatory Commission's sittings opened. Señor Madariaga was, of course, for many years Director of the Disarmament Section of the League of Nations Secretariat, and he is consequently entirely familiar with every move made in this field since the days of the old Temporary Mixed Commission. It is, therefore, all the more to his credit that he has

avoided the temptation of dealing merely with technicalities, and has very rightly and very suggestively discussed disarmament as part of a larger movement involving the creation of what the writer terms a world-community, living and thinking and working as a world-community ought to live and think and work.

Opinions may differ as to the order in which certain steps which everyone recognises as necessary should be taken. There are many, for example, who hold that disarmament should be tackled forthwith by the direct method, as the Preparatory Commission is at this moment endeavouring to do. Professor Madariaga, while he would not contest this opinion or do anything to impede the present endeavours of Geneva, clearly holds the view that disarmament can only be carried to the point of effective achievement as part of a larger process involving the general acceptance of complete machinery for the peaceful settlement of every kind of international dispute, and ultimately in case of need, of collective action by the whole community for the preservation of the world order thus created.

This is clearly the right way to study the problem, and it is worth while to set it out briefly in Señor Madariaga's own words:—

(1) Disarmament is a world problem. It can only be solved by the world as the world organised in a community.

(2) This World-Community must possess a Court with compulsory jurisdiction on all questions of a judicial character.

(3) The World-Community must possess a political organisation with powers:—

(a) to seek the solution of disputes of a non-judicial character by all possible means,

(b) to deal with threat of war and war,

(c) if necessary to lead the world in any action, moral or even physical, against law-breaking nations.

(4) The World-Community must possess a technical organisation which will gradually bring under the world control the study and solution of a growing number of problems which are taking on a world-wide scope.

This is, of course, a mere summary of conclusions. To appreciate their value and the soundness on otherwise of the reasoning on which they rest, it is necessary to study Professor Madariaga's work as a whole, and to study it with unremitting diligence. There have been other intensive studies of disarmament on its technical side, notably Professor Baker's, but Señor Madariaga is the first competent writer to examine the problem scientifically in what may be termed its geographical setting in the field of international relations as a whole. It is only thus that the problem can be seen in the right proportions and the right perspective.



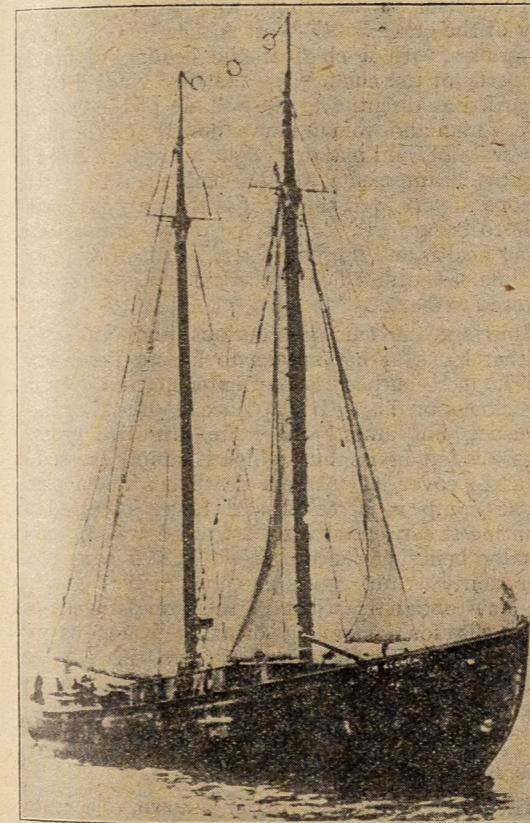
Lord Cushendun

## CANADA AND THE "I'M ALONE"

### PEACEFUL PROFESSIONS PUT TO THE PROOF

TWO nations have rarely handled an awkward question more admirably than Canada and the United States have done and are doing in the case of the Canadian ship "I'm Alone," sunk at sea by shots from an American revenue cutter at the end of March.

The story of the "I'm Alone" is an involved and interesting one. To sum it up very briefly, she was engaged in the act, illegal under American law, of running liquor ashore, or rather, was bringing it close inshore, where it could be taken in by small boats, off the coast of Louisiana, not far from the port of New Orleans. The captain maintained that he was immune from interference, as he was far enough from the shore to be outside American jurisdiction, and when he was called on to heave-to he refused, and escaped from the first revenue-cutter that fired on him.



The "I'm Alone"

This happened on a Tuesday, but on the Thursday he was found by another revenue-cutter 200 miles from land, and, still refusing to heave-to, saw his ship sink under him, he and his crew being saved by the American boat, with the exception of one man—who happened to be of French nationality—who died after rescue.

#### A Chance for Hot Tempers

It is easy to imagine how national feeling in three countries, Canada, the United States and Great Britain, might have been worked up over an incident like this. Fortunately we are living in days when the principle of the peaceful settlement of all disputes counts for something, and all parties concerned in this matter have kept their heads admirably.

From the legal point of view all kinds of interesting questions arise. What are American territorial waters for purpose of prohibition enforcement? Great Britain

has agreed by a special treaty that a British ship may be searched for liquor, and if necessary seized, not only within the ordinary three-mile limit, but within such a distance from the shore as the suspected ship could steam in an hour. It is claimed that the "I'm Alone" could steam fourteen miles an hour. Is that correct? It is claimed by her captain that when first challenged she was 14½ miles off shore. Is that correct? If, moreover, a ship can be searched or seized within this particular distance, does it follow that a pursuit can be begun anywhere in the same zone? And if this is granted can it be claimed that the recognised doctrine of "hot pursuit" is represented by a chase which was begun by one ship on a Tuesday evening and completed by another one on the Thursday.



Mr. Mackenzie King

#### Cool Heads on Both Sides

These are not matters which in themselves greatly concern readers of HEADWAY. What does concern them all is that everyone has taken it for granted from the first that the whole matter will be satisfactorily cleared up, probably through some process of arbitration, the precise nature of which has not yet been defined at the moment this article is being written. No doubt the circumstances are particularly favourable, for between no two nations is serious friction more unthinkable than between Canada and the United States. But the restraint and good sense shown by these two Governments is not beyond the capacity of any other nation in any continent. Moreover, one or two good examples of this kind go far towards creating good habits.

Meanwhile, attention may be directed to a striking paragraph occurring in an article just contributed by the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, who represented his country at the last meeting of the League Assembly, to Canadian nation. "The United States," writes the Prime Minister, "is our nearest neighbour, our only neighbour on the continent of North America. France is our nearest neighbour, our oldest neighbour, on the continent of Europe. Japan is our nearest neighbour on the continent of Asia. We hold immediate relations, and relations ever increasing in importance, with each of these countries. On the world scale our country's position is that of centre of a sort of world amphitheatre. Surrounded as we are on three sides by Great Powers, our frontiers are completely exposed. In friendship and goodwill more than in aught else lies our security."

This last sentence is as true of every nation on earth as it is of Canada.

The Terramare Office, Wilhelmstrasse 23, Berlin, has issued a useful brochure giving particulars of musical festivals, vacation course, camps, sports, festivals, and so forth in different parts of Europe during the spring and summer of 1929. Copies can be obtained on application to the Terramare Office at the address mentioned, free of charge, on receipt of postage at the rate of 2½d. a copy. (Foreign postage coupons are obtainable at any Post Office.)

## ONGANGAS AND GENEVA PEOPLES THE LEAGUE IS TRUSTEE FOR

REFERENCE is made in another column of this issue to a valuable piece of work carried out by the Victoria League of Nations Union in the form of an intensive study of the Mandate area of New Guinea, administered by the Australian Government. Another undertaking, similar in some respects but quite different in others, may be put to the credit of the Government of the Union of South Africa, whose representative laid before the Mandates Commission at its last meeting a book specially prepared for that purpose, giving an extraordinarily interesting account of the various native tribes inhabiting the Mandate area of South-West Africa.

The book consists of five sections, dealing respectively with the Ovambo, the Bushman, the Herero, the Nama and the Berg Damara, each section being written by a special authority on the subject. The purpose of the book was to give the Mandates Commission some idea of the kind of material with which South Africa as Mandatory for the territory has to deal, and in this it has conspicuously succeeded.



It is impossible to do more here than append a few quotations indicating the standard of civilisation to which the South-West African natives have attained. Among the Ovambo, for example, the witch doctor, or Onganga, is a highly important person, and one passage from the chapter on this tribe gives an encouraging indication of his methods. "When he has discovered the seat of the ailment he makes small incisions with a knife into the skin around it and sucks the wounds vigorously. Before commencing this operation the Onganga generally fills his mouth with pieces of bone, stones, metal and even dead lizards. These are spat out one by one during the sucking process—sure evidence to the patient that they have been extracted from his body. If this treatment does not give relief a bunch of green leaves is made into a brush, in the centre of which a variety of insects, lizards, feathers, pieces of horn, etc., are concealed by the Onganga. After dipping the brush into water he proceeds to brush down the whole body, particularly the affected parts, and with each movement causes an insect or lizard or some other object to fall out. These objects are supposed to have been brushed out of the body of the patient. When all such measures fail to give relief the patient is simply left to the tender mercies of Kalunga, who prevails over all spirits good or bad."

The Berg Damara is described as having been untouched by civilisation. He often sleeps without any covering in the open fields. His villages are small and each of them, of course, has somewhere in the centre the holy fire which is never allowed to go out. The Damara, till recently, wore nothing but a narrow skin belt with a short skin apron before and behind, together

with a small skin bag hanging from a strap over the shoulder and containing such necessities of life as a knife, an awl, a pipe carved from a hollow bone, flint and tinder, etc. Now, however, European clothing is generally prevalent. The hunter's equipment consists of bow and arrows and quiver made of leather, and an iron spear. But side by side with these some at least of the women nowadays possess sewing machines and the musical tastes of the family are occasionally satisfied by a gramophone. The Damara's deity is named Gamab, who was apparently a god of water, perhaps of clouds and fountains. The soul at death leaves the body and passes out through the door of the house on the way to its home in Gamab's village.

### The Undying Fire

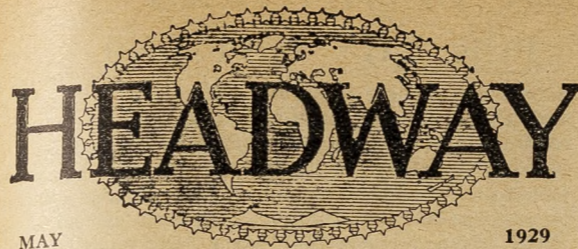
The Bushmen are on the whole more primitive than any of the other South-West African tribes. They live in groups with a chief at the head. All fire is the property of the chief. The first fire kindled by him is regarded as essential to the welfare of the community. Every man and woman knows how to use the fire-sticks but will not, and may not, light a fire with them in the werft (encampment), as fire-making is a matter of serious import, and the chief is the only person who is able to bring forth from it the magic properties which bring health and happiness and ward off evil and misfortune. The first fire kindled in a new camp is never allowed to die out.

Marriage customs are curious and "a son-in-law neither looks at nor speaks to his mother-in-law, nor will he mention her name or enter her hut even in case of sickness or during her absence." Burial of the dead is usual, but among the more primitive groups the corpse is left in its hut, which is simply pressed down so as to cover it. After a death has taken place the whole camp is deserted and never occupied again. Hunting is carried on with bows and arrows, the latter usually being poisoned. Stone knives were used till as recently as fifty years ago, but modern implements are now obtainable, just in the same way as ostrich egg-shells for conveying drinking water have been superseded by buckets and paraffin tins. A kind of sugar beer is drunk, usually with unfortunate results. The tribe is highly musical and natives express high appreciation of such melody as a harmonium can produce.

### The Home of the Soul

The Herero tribe is better known, owing to the warfare waged against it by the Germans when they were in possession of South-West Africa. Their religious faith is interesting. "They believe in the existence of a soul in every individual and act accordingly. This soul lives even when the body is overtaken by death. Then it leaves the body. The locality of the soul is not exactly fixed, but many assume its locality is in the blood, while others think it is in the spinal cord and comes forth in the form of a worm after death. . . . When a villain dies his back-bone is chopped to pieces with an axe before interment and his corpse is tied into a bundle by means of leather straps. Then the soul, the worm localised in the back-bone, is so injured that a resurrection in the form of a ghost is impossible."

These quotations could be extended indefinitely, but enough has, perhaps, been said to show how rich a store-house of information on native customs, superstitions and beliefs the Administrator of South-West Africa has laid before the members of the Mandates Commission.



## HEART AND HEAD

HEADWAY has no special advice to offer to its readers regarding their votes at the General Election. All that needs to be said on that subject has been said on an earlier page with the authority of Lord Cecil behind it. We go all the way with Lord Cecil and have no desire to go further. HEADWAY readers belong to all political parties, and the last thing we should desire would be to attempt to divert them from their present political allegiance. All that is necessary is for them to see to it that the Party they support and the candidate for whom they actually vote have the interests of the League of Nations at heart and are prepared to make the League in reality as well as in word the foundation stone of the foreign policy of this country.

Yet that perhaps after all is not quite an adequate statement. Something more than mere professions of belief in the League are required. The duty even of ordinary citizens, and very much more of men and women presenting themselves as candidates for Parliament, should carry them further than that. What is wanted is not merely confidence in the League, not merely abstract sympathy with the League's endeavours, but a reasonably accurate general knowledge of what the League has done in the past and an intelligent understanding of what it is endeavouring to do in the present.

This point has been emphasised before in HEADWAY and it will be emphasised many more times yet. It is incidentally a partial answer to those who sometimes complain that HEADWAY itself is not primarily an organ of entertainment. It is not meant to be an organ of entertainment. It is meant to be an organ of instruction. Its readers are for the most part men and women too fully occupied to search out the story of the League's current labours from the various documents, official and unofficial, in which it lies enshrined. HEADWAY endeavours to do that for them, assuming, as it has a right to assume, that those who declare themselves supporters of the League are prepared to exert the slight mental effort necessary for the acquisition of an outline knowledge of the League's achievements. It is quite true that the evils of double taxation, for example, are not as interesting a subject as the evils of the drug traffic, but they are both of them in the day's work for the League and neither can be completely neglected unless the picture of what the League is doing is to be left one-sided and incomplete—in other words, disproportioned and misleading.

Out of all this one general conclusion emerges. There

are not many things the world needs more to-day than constructive thought. Thinking may be hard work, but it is very necessary work. Whether it is more essential to have a sound heart or a sound head need not be seriously argued. Neither without the other will see us very far through the problems of life. That is truer in connection with the League of Nations than with most institutions. The League avowedly needs much more than brain power behind it. It embodies ideals that spring more from the heart or the spirit than the head. It may, for example, quite possibly in the long run be good business to maintain those standards in regard to native races prescribed by the League's Mandate system. To that extent the system is one which a merely intelligent man would set up. But primarily it is not a question of good business at all but a question of justice and of sympathetic concern for sections of humanity unable, in the words of the Covenant, "to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." It is in reality, therefore, more the heart than the head that inspired the Mandate system, though once that system is established it needs as much head as heart to see that it works out as designed.

As humanity is constituted, the impulses of the heart provoke more agreeable emotions than the labours of the head. As a consequence, among the masses of ordinary citizens in this country and others who rally to support the League of Nations, there is a certain instinctive tendency to lavish enthusiasm upon it and consider that nothing more is required. Something much more is, in fact, required. The first essential, no doubt, is that men in all countries shall unite in desiring the right things, but the second step, without which the first step is very nearly valueless, is to set to work to make it certain that the objects of desire are attained. The League of Nations will be a dead failure unless the best brains in every country are devoted to the task of planning out its future activity and devising means of surmounting the obstacles which will unceasingly encumber its path.

We do not, most of us, claim to possess the best brains ourselves. We shall never be more than quite ordinary citizens and we are content to acquiesce in that lot. But even we too have our duty and, within our measure, we can make ourselves felt. Public opinion is something very real, if very intangible. But we know this about it, at any rate, that it is made up of the opinions of individuals. Perhaps 1 per cent. of the population of this country has some real knowledge of what the League of Nations aims at and has done. When that proportion is raised to 2 per cent. public opinion regarding the League will be roughly twice as powerful as it is. How is the education of the second 1 per cent. to be effected? By one means and one means alone—by the recognition on the part of the 1 per cent., who know already, that they have a duty to talk about what they know and convey the knowledge to the second 1 per cent. who do not. At the time of an Election the duty is clearer still. Know enough to be able to show your candidate that you know and that you regard it as vital for him to know too, and to know rather more.

## THE LEAGUE FOR BEGINNERS

### V.—A COURT OF LAW FOR THE NATIONS

PEOPLE have been talking about law between nations for a great many centuries. Learned writers in different countries have turned out books about it, going back to men like Grotius in Holland and Selden in Great Britain—both of them lived about 400 years ago—but we need not really concern ourselves with them now.



Mr. Anzilotti

The trouble has been that though people like this wrote a lot about law between States there was actually no real law between States to write about. They were writing in fact about what the law ought to be, not about what it was. Their books no doubt did have some effect. If on a certain subject most of them said

very much the same thing, then the nations got into the habit, without any definite agreement, of acting as if what the legal writers said ought to be law really course, much more important difficulties as well. The agricultural labour question is only taken as an illustration. Until the League of Nations created the Permanent Court in 1920 the nearest the world had got to an international legal system was the habit of resorting to arbitration—and that is not a legal system at all. What happened was that when two countries had a dispute of any kind they would by agreement set up a special little court on which members of neutral countries were in a majority, and the court would give the best kind of award it could. When that particular case was finished the court, or, rather, board of arbitrators, might dissolve altogether, and never be heard of again, or it might continue to exist on paper, and some day hear another dispute between the same two countries.

The Permanent Court of International Justice is quite different. To begin with, it is what its name implies—permanent. It never dissolves. Its judges were elected in the first instance for nine years, and they will be elected again in 1930 for another nine years. The Court deals with disputes not singly between a particular pair of nations, but between any nations that choose to come before it. It sits at regular times, and in a fixed place—The Hague. It has a large bench



The Permanent Court in Session

was law. There was set up in this way at any rate a sort of standard of decent conduct between nations.

And, of course, there were other kinds of law. Whenever two States made a treaty between them about anything the provisions of that treaty became a kind of law between those two nations. If the same treaty was signed by more than two States it became correspondingly more important. A treaty like the League Covenant, signed originally by 42 States, and now accepted by a dozen or so more, is law for three-quarters of the world in regard to the particular subjects it deals with.

But even if there did exist a complete system of international law covering every kind of difficulty that might arise between States that would not be nearly all we need. Laws are apt to get broken, and they are apt to be misunderstood. Two nations may differ quite genuinely about what a particular clause in some important treaty means. For example—to take a quite recent treaty—when the Treaty of Versailles set up an organisation to deal with labour conditions, did that mean only factory labour and the like, or did it include agricultural labour as well? France contended that agricultural labour was not included. Most other countries insisted that it was. Who was to decide?

Fortunately by the time that question arose the Permanent Court of International Justice had been created to settle just such difficulties as that. And, of

of eleven judges, with four deputy-judges in reserve. There must never be fewer than nine sitting to try any case.

In the course of deciding disputes the Permanent Court is actually making international law, for when once it has given a definite ruling on some doubtful principle the same kind of question is never likely to be raised again. The Court's decision is accepted by everyone as law on that point. For example, Britain and France in 1923 had a dispute as to whether the conscription of British subjects in the French Protectorates of Tunis and Morocco was a purely "domestic" question, in regard to which France could act as she liked. The Court ruled that it was not, and in consequence it is safe to predict that no State will ever again make the same claim as France did.

What is important about the Permanent Court is not merely that it is important now, but that it is going to be more and more important as time goes on—and for three reasons. One is that more nations are binding themselves to consent to go before the Court whenever they are involved in a dispute suitable for the Court to deal with. This is called signing the Optional Clause of the Court Statutes. Germany has signed; France is about to sign; Canada has proposed signature to the rest of the Empire. The second is that it has become the regular practice nowadays whenever two nations sign a treaty about anything to put in it a clause saying that if ever a dispute arises about the meaning of the

treaty the Permanent Court of International Justice shall decide it. The third is that as more and more general agreements are being made through the League of Nations—on questions like the Opium Traffic, or Slavery, or Customs Procedure—the volume of recognised international law for the Court to administer is growing all the time.

Looked at in another way the existence of the Permanent Court is a double safeguard of peace. Now that everyone knows the Court is there to settle disputes of certain kinds—as, for example, what a doubtful clause in a treaty means—no two States could quarrel seriously about such a matter, because each of them can always say, "If you don't accept my interpretation take the matter to The Hague, and let the Court decide." Any State that refuses (as Rumania did in a recent dispute with Hungary) at once puts itself in the wrong in the eyes of the world, and States, as a rule, dislike doing that. The other way in which the Court safe-

guards peace is that when once a dispute is taken to The Hague it is transferred from the heated atmosphere in which politicians wrangle to the peaceful atmosphere in which lawyers argue and judges decide. That cools down excited public opinions at once.

As for the mechanism of the Permanent Court, its judges are elected by the League Assembly and Council voting separately and simultaneously—an ingenious device to give the Great Powers, who are always members of both bodies, a special voice in the process—and hold office for nine years. They need not belong to countries members of the League. There has, in fact, always been an American member of the Bench. There is every reason to hope that by the time of the next election, in 1930, the United States will actually have joined the Court, and consequently take her part in choosing the judges. As for the cost of the Court, it comes out of the general budget of the League. It would be hard to find money better spent.

## SCHOOLS OF THE WORLD

### HOW JAPANESE CHILDREN ARE TAUGHT

By KIYOSHI MATSUMOTO, Kobe College of Commerce, Kobe, Japan

*[This is a belated but very interesting contribution to a recent short series of articles on the schools of different countries.]*

SERIOUS and vehement efforts for sixty years, after the peaceful seclusion under Tokugawa Shogunate, in order to digest what Europe achieved in nearly 300 years! Still yet every Japanese who had an opportunity to visit Europe has to meet the question of this kind there: "Have you a railway train or a motor-car in Japan?" or, "Are all of the boys and girls being brought up under military sway?" Japan still remains as a mysterious country for every common people of Europe.

Now glance at our system of education and sweep away your misunderstanding.

It is quite convenient to refer to others' experiences. This is the reason why Japan has one of the most systematized institutions for education. Six years compulsory national education from full seven years of age, and voluntary one or two-year course in the kindergarten till school age, this is the foundation of our cultural development after the opening of the country.

Those who have finished the primary-school course are classified into four: Namely, those who enter at once upon their life work: those who proceed to the high primary school (two-year course): those who are admitted, through examination, to the vocational school (five-year course); those who, after being severely examined in certain lessons, proceed to the middle school (five-year course). Co-education is adopted only in the primary school and the kindergarten, the high primary school. Girls have, with but a few exceptions, the middle school only, as the weak sex in Japan is not so free in education as in Europe.

Now, then, what about the boys' and girls' school life? Boys are generally in uniform of five buttons and wear the black cap of the captain's style, upon which appears the brass insignia of their particular school. Girls are, except in the country, in Western dress or in uniform of navy costume when they are in the school. They prefer, of course, Japanese clothes of long sleeves and broad and long sash, which form a waistband tied in a huge knot behind.

As quoted in Takehara's Standard Japanese-English Dictionary—the largest one of the kind—the course of study in the Japanese schools differs essentially from

that in the West. The pupils are, first of all, entirely free from religion. This makes the reason why, at every occasion, the Imperial Rescript on Education, 1897, is treated as the Bible is in Europe. Children of the primary school attend school direct from their home, and they have no boarding-school. Their textbooks are issued direct from the Department of Education, and there is no more than one kind, the National Text Book.

They should—please notice this point—master earnestly, not twenty-six letters, but forty-eight Hiragana letters, forty-eight Kata-kana letters, and more than one thousand Chinese and Japanese—constructed or invented in Japan—characters in six years. Besides it, two sets of the figures—Arabic and Japanese. They have to write Arabic figures horizontally and Japanese ones vertically. I should like to call your attention to the fact that the military drilling is demanded only in the vocational, middle and higher vocational schools, except the university and primary schools, and that girls never touch musketry.

As to foreign languages, the English language is most popular, and French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Chinese, current in Peking, Greek, Latin, etc., are taught at the schools higher than the middle school. Time spent for learning English in the middle school is five hours a week, German or French, in the high school, is ten hours for the science department. Primary schools, however, saving few exceptions, have no lesson in this work.

Boys and girls of the national fundamental school have no holiday on Saturday. Their own day—March 3 for girls' Dolls' Festival, and May 5 for boys' Feast of Flags. Some of them attend the church, not the temple or shrine, on Sunday, with the consent of the parents. On certain national holidays and the first day or the fifteenth of every month, they are led by their teachers to a shrine of the place to worship at it. This is quite voluntary.

When does a boy learn the national sports, *jijitsu*, and fencing? In the middle and vocational schools.

Thus, the second generation of Japan is being constructed.

## GORILLAS AND JU-JU STRANGE QUESTIONS ON MANDATE PROBLEMS

LORD LUGARD asked what steps had been taken to prevent the extermination of gorillas.

Mr. Arnett said that the administration had taken no special steps beyond those provided by the Wild Animals Protection Ordinance. He was sceptical of the alleged grave danger of the extermination of gorillas.

Lord Lugard observed that Dr. Sharp had drawn attention to the question in a paper.

Mr. Arnett reminded Lord Lugard that Dr. Sharp had also stated that the population required protection for its food crops from the depredation of wild animals.

Lord Lugard observed that gorillas did not raid crops.

This little excursus on the habits of anthropoid apes is taken from the official report of the last meeting of the League of Nations Mandates Commission, and is a good example of the odd bits of interesting information scattered through what is as a whole a peculiarly interesting volume. Anyone, indeed, who took the trouble to read through the various reports of the Mandates Commission since its origin would acquire a whole mass of out-of-the-way information on the way various more or less uncivilised races live.

### The Babies of Yap

The Mandates Commission, however, does not exist merely to interest casual readers of its report. Its purpose is to see that the various territories under League mandate are, in fact, administered on the principles laid down in the League Covenant and in the different mandates themselves. It is in order to make sure of that that such exhaustive and searching questions are put at every meeting by different members of the Mandates Commission to the representatives of the various territories. Take, for example, the case of the Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate. The German member of the Commission, Dr. Kastl, noted that the population of the island of Yap was dwindling fast, and he wanted to know why. The Japanese representative thought the chief reason was that the natives did not look after their babies as they should. Other members of the Commission thought that was not a sufficient explanation. Further questions concerned education, and included the criticism that in an agricultural country only one hour out of twenty-four in the school week was given up to agriculture.

### The Church in the Street

A little side-light on local superstitions is thrown by a passage in the discussions on the British Cameroons. A Spanish member of the Commission asked about disputes between Christians and Animists, and the administrator of the territory explained that these often arose in regard to sites for a church or mission-house, the Church authorities being inclined to build a church or mission-house where they chose without consulting the local pagan authorities, who were naturally annoyed at this omission. Another source of dispute was the Animists' inconvenient habit of holding certain religious ("ju-ju") ceremonies in the village street, which they closed for the purpose. In such cases Christians forced their way through the street, and thus provoked a riot. The Animists have now been told by the administrator that if they want to close the village street for their ceremonies they must provide what the A.A. in this country calls a "loop-way" for other people's use. Oddly enough exactly the same question arose in connection with the now notorious Wailing Wall incident in Jerusalem, where the Jews blocked

the whole of the street for their ceremonies on the Day of Atonement, and the Arabs complained to the authorities, who interfered. The Mandates Commission had this question also before them, but they thought the matter had been adequately dealt with by the British Government, which is Mandatory for Palestine, and contented themselves with expressing regret at the incident.

### The Crowded Tropics

More important and difficult questions rose when M. Rappard, the Swiss member of the Commission, suggested that the congestion of population which appears to exist in the Belgian mandate territory of Ruanda Urundi might be relieved through the industrialisation of parts of the area. Several members of the Commission vigorously opposed this suggestion, but had nothing much better to propose, though some of them were in favour of emigration. It is certainly surprising to find over-population existing in a tropical territory, and no doubt one explanation is that large areas of it are uncultivable. Searching questions are always put about health conditions in different areas, and that was particularly the case in respect of South-West Africa, where the administrator, Mr. Werth, was asked about the position of the natives working in the mines, an influenza outbreak having in one case resulted in a very high death-rate. As to that, Mr. Werth was able to reply that he had been personally greatly concerned at the influenza reports, and had even gone to inspect the mines himself. He had brought back photographs to show the Commission, and from his personal experience he doubted whether any employees in Europe worked under such healthy conditions.

### Missions and Chiefs

Another important question opened up but not fully explored was the charge made by one of the chiefs in Ovamboland, in South-West Africa, that the backwardness and slackness of his people was due mainly to the white man and largely to Christian missions, which had undermined the chiefs' authority, and were gradually breaking up the tribal discipline and order. It was explained in regard to this that it was unquestionably a fact that the greater the influence of the missions the less was the influence of the chiefs, and that consequently the tribal traditions were steadily weakened. In the long run this may well be a good thing, but in the interval it is no doubt likely enough that the native passes from the one influence without getting fully under the other, and is consequently more difficult to handle than ever.

These are merely scattered illustrations, taken from the Mandates Commission's voluminous report, of the kind of questions which representatives of the different mandate areas have to answer. They necessarily fail to give any true picture of what a meeting of the Mandates Commission is. In order to get that it is necessary to read the Commission's reports as a whole, and imagine the volley of interrogations which assails a spokesman for South-West Africa or Western Samoa or Togoland, as he faces eleven members of the Commission round the table. Fortunately, the questions are never framed in any hostile sense, but are designed for the single purpose of assuring the Commission that the interests of the natives are safeguarded as they were meant to be safeguarded when the mandate system was instituted. From that point of view the 280 pages of the report are as impressive as they undeniably are interesting.

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## FOCH AND THE LEAGUE

THOUSANDS of columns have been written recently in the newspapers of the world on Marshal Foch and war. Not so many have been written on Marshal Foch and peace. The importance of the views of leading military men on such a subject must not be exaggerated, for soldiers are not necessarily statesmen, and they often have not political minds. But with that reservation, certain declarations by the greatest soldier of the day on peace generally, and the League in particular, have a special interest on the morrow of his death.



Marshal Foch

Some five years ago, in 1924, Marshal Foch was asked by M. Henri Ruffin, editor of a work entitled "Do you Believe in the League of Nations?" certain plain questions, which the Marshal insisted should be terse and direct. The questions and the answers given to them were as follows:—

Q.—On what conditions do you think France could rely on the League of Nations?

A.—I have always thought that the League lacked two things:

- The European nations most interested in the maintenance of peace and in European politics generally must exercise a preponderant influence in the counsels of Geneva.
- The League must have at its disposal material means for making its decisions respected, either through an international force or more probably by having the national forces of one or several countries placed at the disposal of the League, and acting under its instructions, under conditions still to be determined.

Q.—Do you think that the League of Nations may one day relieve the military budget of the country through a system of international guarantees?

A.—Yes. But the conditions I have just laid down must first be fulfilled. The reduction of armaments can only be a sequel to guarantees of security. And guarantees will be futile as long as the Powers most directly concerned in the maintenance of peace do not exercise a predominance in the Geneva decisions. (Marshal Foch then went on to explain that for France the reduction of armaments was further dependent on the disarmament of Germany.)

Q.—It is often said that you must replace the motto, "Si vis pacem para bellum" ("If you want peace prepare for war"), by another, "Si vis pacem cole justitiam" ("If you want peace pursue justice"). What do you think of that?

A.—I think about that what all soldiers with any feeling think, that nothing is more desirable than to establish the rule of justice; that war-making is a horrible profession; that it is a terrible thing to shed blood and destroy wealth, and that every possible endeavour should be made to prevent the recurrence of such calamities. The League of Nations represents a liberal and attractive idea, and, it may be, an idea full of possibilities, but the task of its consolidation must be left to time and the labour of men before we can rely on it, and it alone, to guarantee the preservation of peace.



## THE LEAGUE IN PARTY PROGRAMMES

*[In order to give the three political parties in this country an opportunity of stating officially their policy regarding the League of Nations, HEADWAY has placed half a page at the disposal of each of them. The statements which follow are printed as received from the Conservative Central Office, the Labour Party Headquarters, and the Liberal Campaign Department respectively.]*

### SUPPORT THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS BY VOTING CONSERVATIVE

- (1) **Because** under the Conservative Government Great Britain has led the world in disarmament. The following table shows the reductions in the personnel of the Navy and the cost of the Army (i.e., Effective Services), as compared with foreign countries:—

	NAVY.			ARMY.		Increase or Decrease millions.
	1914.	1928.	Increase or Decrease.	1925-26. millions.	1929-30. millions.	
Great Britain ...	146,047	101,354	-44,693	£36½	£32½	-£4
France ...	69,585	62,000	-7,585	£34	£59	+£24
U.S.A. ...	67,258	113,685	+46,427	£51	—	+£8
Japan ...	50,645	85,000	+34,355	—	—	—
Italy ...	40,023	46,000	+5,977	£18	£28	+£10

- (2) **Because** the Conservative Government negotiated and signed the Treaty of Locarno and stabilised the peace of Europe.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., has said: "Locarno is great as an accomplished achievement."

- (3) **Because** the Conservative Government ratified the Kellogg Pact.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., said: "The Peace Pact was a great step forward in the right direction and a serious attempt to deal with the problem of militarism."

- (4) **Because** agreement on the subject of Naval Disarmament is now in sight.

- (5) **Because** Sir Austen Chamberlain is the only British Foreign Secretary who has attended all the meetings of the Assembly and Council of the League at Geneva (except one meeting when he was ill from overwork).

- (6) **Because** the Conservative Government added greatly to the prestige of the League by submitting the difficult dispute with Turkey over Mosul to its arbitration and agreeing in advance to be bound by the Award.

- (7) **Because** it was owing to British influence and British initiative that Germany was first admitted to the League.

- (8) **Because** the Conservative Government stands firmly on the principle that this country should not enter into international obligations affecting the Empire without the concurrence of the great self-governing Dominions.

### THE LABOUR PARTY AND WORLD PEACE

The Labour Party gives the fullest and most cordial support to the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, with the view of establishing the largest possible measure of Political and Economic Co-operation amongst the nations of the world.

A Labour Government would sign as a whole the General Act of Arbitration, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement approved by the last Assembly of the League of Nations, without any reservation which would weaken the obligation to settle all disputes by pacific means. This involves the acceptance by Great Britain of the jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice in all justiciable disputes.

The Labour Party stands for the speedy completion of an effective Draft Treaty of Disarmament, the convocation of a General Disarmament Conference at the earliest possible date, and an immediate all-round drastic reduction of armaments, as part of a plan of total disarmament by successive stages.

A Labour Government would re-establish normal diplomatic relations with Russia.

Convinced as it is that no Government should be able to commit the nation to an international policy unknown to the public, a Labour Government on assuming office would publish any international agreement that had not been disclosed or only imperfectly disclosed, and its continuance would be subject to a decision of the House of Commons. There will be no secret treaties or treaties with secret clauses, no secret agreements, commitments or undertakings which may involve international obligations of a serious character, during the lifetime of a Labour Government.

**THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S RECORD WHEN IN OFFICE IN 1924 ENTITLES IT TO THE CONFIDENCE OF ALL LOVERS OF PEACE.**

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Cheques, Notes, Cash or Orders for Pounds, Shillings or Pence should be sent to the Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

## BOOKS WORTH READING

### JUSTICE FOR THE NATIVE

*White Capital and Coloured Labour.* By Lord Olivier. (Hogarth Press. 12s. 6d.)

It is not putting it too high to say that this is a book which no one interested in the relations between white and coloured races can afford not to read. Lord Olivier knows his subject through and through, and he has fortified his own statements about the relations between white settlers or European companies and the African native by extensive quotations from official and other documents. There is an obvious conflict in most cases between the interests of the settler, who wants cheap native labour and plenty of it, and the interests of the native, who suffers immediate and extensive degeneration the moment he is taken out of his tribal system and away from his natural home to work on white plantations. When it is a case of working in mines or similar industrial enterprises the effects are still worse.

Is the white man entitled to go into Africa and use every kind of device to secure this cheap native labour at the natives' expense? The League of Nations has committed itself once for all to the principle of trusteeship for the interests of the natives, and the British Colonial Office, to its great credit, made a notable declaration during the Duke of Devonshire's term of office, to the effect that "the interests of the African natives must be paramount, and that if and when those interests and the interests of the immigrant races should conflict, the former should prevail." It is going to be no easy matter to get that declaration carried out. It will indeed need a long struggle and eternal vigilance if the interests of the native are to be effectively safeguarded. In that struggle the League of Nations can

play a considerable part, and Lord Olivier shows clearly how. His book is particularly opportune in view of the coming discussion on native labour at the International Labour Conference in June.

### THE WORLD GROWN ONE

*The Modern World.* By F. S. Marvin. (Longmans. 3s. 6d.)

*The United World.* By S. S. Sherman and Miss Hebe Spaul. (Dent. 1s. 9d.)

*Can World Peace Be Won?* By R. Corkey. (Allenson. 2s. 6d.)

If there is anyone left in the world unfamiliar with the League of Nations and the mental and political processes that led up to it, that can be no one's fault but his own, for book after book—and admirable books too—are being produced almost monthly for his guidance.

Mr. Marvin includes in his rapid and competent survey the whole of the nineteenth century and part of the twentieth, so handling modern history, without at any point straining it, as to show the inevitable culmination of political development in the existence of the League of Nations. He points out usefully how international relations were quickening in the latter part of the nineteenth century, mentioning that in the last half of that century and the first few years of the twentieth "some thirty different agreements were made between Western States touching matters of common interest, not political in the strict sense. Among the subjects of these agreements are postage, telephones, navigation, railways, copyrights, insurance, sanitation, fisheries, prisons, slave trade and liquor traffic. Then came the two Hague Conferences, the growth of arbitration and, after the vast dislocation of the war, the League of Nations itself." An excellent book by a well-qualified writer.

## THE LIBERAL PARTY SUPPORTS

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IV. The General Adoption and Application of the Recommendations of the International Economic Conference, with a view to the early removal of barriers to International Trade.

V. The Ratification of the Washington Eight-Hours Day Convention.

VI. The Budget of the League.

### THE LIBERAL PARTY CAN BREAK THE STRANGLEHOLD OF ARMAMENTS

*Issued by the Liberal Campaign Department, 25, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1*

"The United World," by Miss Spaul and the late Mr. Sherman, starts not with the beginning of the nineteenth century, but with the beginning of time. Its purpose equally, though on a slighter scale, is to demonstrate how the world has finally reached unity—not yet, indeed, complete unity—through the League of Nations. The book is written in a particularly interesting style and is abundantly illustrated, and should be as useful for the lower forms of schools as Mr. Marvin's is for the fifth and sixth.

Dr. Corkey confines himself to the League itself, his book being the reprint of a series of addresses for young people broadcast from Belfast. If it contains and professes to contain nothing new, at any rate it contains familiar matter very freshly and convincingly handled.

#### THE LEAGUE FOR SIXPENCE

**The League of Nations**, by H. Wilson Harris. (Benn. 6d.)

There are still plenty of people in this country who have no idea what the League of Nations is and there are others who think it is "no use"; but increasingly its existence and its permanence are taken for granted. The inclusion of "The League of Nations" in Benn's Sixpenny Library is a sign that the League is regarded as a continuing factor in the history of the world. It is a proper link in a series which has already dealt (for example) with the Atom, the Earth, Sun and Moon, the Stars, Evolution, Heredity, the Races of Mankind, and Mankind in the Making.

The author of the new "sixpenny" is Mr. H. Wilson Harris, and there could be no better authority. He has contrived in sixty pages to set out the origin, the aims and the methods of the League; to trace its crowded history of ten years, and to sketch the variety of its activities; and cautiously to prognosticate its future, with as clear a realisation of its weakness as of its strength. This is no small achievement, and it is all the greater because Mr. Wilson Harris's essay is easy reading.

The special value of the booklet is that it will be in the hands of many whose views on the League hitherto have been the fruit of imagination and of many who hitherto have not imagined that the subject can interest them. When they read Mr. Wilson Harris they will be interested, and knowledge will replace conjecture. They will have no excuse for not extending their knowledge, for the booklet contains also the full text of the Covenant and a select Bibliography. It is, as Archbishop Lord Davidson said recently, a discredit to any who are interested in contemporary history not to possess at least an outline knowledge of the Covenant. Here, for 6d., is something more than an outline.

#### MR. SHAW ON THE LEAGUE

**The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Capitalism and Socialism**. By Bernard Shaw. Popular Edition. (Constable. 5s.)

The appearance of a cheap edition of Mr. Bernard Shaw's already classic work (with a new note by the author) makes an opportunity for referring to the brief references he permits himself to the League of Nations in the course of his 460 pages. "We must trade and travel," says Mr. Shaw, most justly, "and come to know one another in all parts of the habitable globe. We have to make international institutions as well as national ones, beginning with trading treaties and postal

conventions and copyright conventions, and going to the Leagues of Nations." So much for the general. As for the existing League: "The formation of such a combination (a combination of other nations sufficiently strong to intimidate the most bellicose single nation) is the professed object of the present League of Nations, and though there is no sign so far of the leading military forces even consulting it, much less obeying and supporting it, when they have any weighty military interests at stake, still even their military interests will force them, sooner or later, to take the League seriously, substitute super-national morality and action for the present international anarchism, according to which it is proper for nations under certain forms to murder and plunder foreigners, though it is a crime for them to murder and plunder one another."

#### OFFICIAL—AND SOUND

**The League from Year to Year**. (League of Nations. 1s.)

**Reduction of Armaments**. (League of Nations. 1s.) One of the most valuable pieces of work carried out by the Information Section of the League of Nations is the production of grey handbooks, such as these two, dealing with differing aspects of the League's work. "The League from Year to Year" is particularly useful, embodying as it does within the space of 246 pages a complete summary of everything the League has done in the preceding twelve months (from Assembly to Assembly—i.e., from September to September). The booklets are necessarily official, and therefore to some extent technical, but for those who desire to follow the League's work intelligently they will be found to contain quite invaluable information. They can be obtained from the League of Nations Union, or from Messrs. Constable through booksellers.

### READERS' VIEWS

#### THE LEAGUE AND CHINA.

SIR,—I was pleased to see from your note in the HEADWAY for April that Dr. Rajchman had accepted the invitation of the Chinese Government to advise them on the organisation of a National Health Service. It shows that the Chinese authorities are realising the truth of what Lord Beaconsfield once said, that "the public health is the foundation on which repose the happiness of the people and the power of the country." There is no doubt that but for the civil wars in China much more would have been accomplished for the improvement of the health services by both the Government and the local authorities than has been possible under the conditions prevailing in many parts of the country. In the health campaigns which were carried on by Chinese and foreigners in 1917-1918 it was evident that many of the Chinese officials were in sympathy with such movements.

Notwithstanding the chaos and unrest which existed in many parts of China owing to the civil wars, it is really surprising what remarkable progress has been made for improving the health of the people since 1917-1918. In places like Canton, Nanking, Hankow, Hangchow, Peking, Tientsin and greater Shanghai outside the Foreign Concessions, Boards of Health have been established by the Nationalist Government. These are superintended by duly qualified doctors, and experts who have had a special training for this kind of work. In Peking in addition to the Board of Health there is the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau which has achieved a great deal for the promotion of better health conditions.

It is most satisfactory to learn that the Bureau works closely with the Health Organisation of the League, and has in the past supplied data on health conditions

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LEAKEY'S INTRODUCTION OF ESPERANTO**, 4d., of all booksellers or British Esperanto Asscn., 142, High Holborn, W.C.1.

#### Visit to The Hague and The Peace Palace

June 18th to 25th, during Session of Permanent Court of International Justice. Addresses by officials of Hague and Permanent Court, etc. Fee £9, and **PRIVATE GROUP IN GENEVA DURING THE ASSEMBLY**, August 30th to September 6th: Visits to Assembly, I.L.O., Lectures, etc. Fee £11 11s. Apply early to Mrs. Innes, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

in China which are gathered from monthly reports sent in by nearly 200 doctors in different parts of the country. Now that China has a more settled form of government than she has had for many years, the prospects for advance and development in medical research, and the removal of hindrances for promoting the physical and mental health of the people are most promising. And with the arrival of Dr. Rajchman in China to advise and co-operate with those in charge of existing institutions much greater progress will be made by the National Health Service in that great country.—Yours, etc.,

"Cathay," J. P. DONOVAN.  
Rayleigh Road, Thundersley.

#### THE NATIVE AND THE MOTOR

SIR,—Your article on the Native and the Motor seems to call for some slight comment. You would doubtless agree with the Mandates Commission that a Colour Bar law is totally incompatible with the "moral and material welfare and progress" of natives, which Mandatories are pledged to ensure; for the aim of the Colour Bar is to keep the black man down.

Now the Colour Bar was adopted in South Africa precisely because the natives, immigrants to the Transvaal from the Reserves, were proving capable of skilled work as mechanics. Gold Coast natives own their own cars. The Kenya settlers (of all people) are clamorous for the training of more natives as engine-drivers, motor-drivers and machine-tenders. In fact, the sole difference between Tropical Africa and the South African sphere consists, not in the capacity of the natives, but in the availability of white men to do skilled work. In both cases the native starts from scratch, from un-mechanised primitive life.

Consider now the Minutes of the Fourteenth Session of the Mandates Commission, when Mr. Werth, High Commissioner for South West Africa, was being questioned:

"Mr. Grimshaw, turning to the question of white workers, asked whether the Colour Bar Act was applied in South West Africa.

"Mr. Werth replied that the Administration applied the Act to its own workers who were employed on responsible jobs, such as motor-driving, and, he thought, on the railways."

In face of this, is it not clear (1) that Mr. Werth's subsequent statement that anxiety for the safety of travellers inspired this policy is, to use a homely phrase, "all my eye and Betty Martin"? If South African natives can learn the use of machinery, so can South West Africans. (2) That the Council was bluffed into accepting an explanation which some of the members should have had the sense to suspect? (3) That the Mandatory Power is itself engaged in breaking the mandate, and that not in any trifle, but in the gravest possible way, by deterring the natives from material progress in modern industry, to whose worst conditions, in mines and semi-forced farm-labour they are subjected?—Yours, etc.,  
FREDA WHITE.

#### HONOURING PLEDGES

SIR,—Your most interesting article "Warfare by Gas" concludes with the ominous sentence—"The Hague Convention was, of course, disregarded in the last war by all countries."

In this sentence lies the essence of the whole matter. If, during any hostilities, one nation violates a treaty, is this act, of itself, to be held as sufficient justification for others to ignore the treaty obligations?

Unless the holding absolutely to a general treaty can be enforced, we labour but in vain.—Yours truly,  
2, Victoria Terrace,  
Instow, Devon.  
E. A. LUGARD.

### "The Past and Future Developments of Electricity and its Bearing on World Peace"

By H. G. MASSINGHAM

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A NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS HAVE PRESENTED EACH OF THEIR EMPLOYEES WITH A COPY. HAVE YOU?

## ELECTORS AND THE LEAGUE

*A General Election provides an opportunity which it is necessary to use to the full for ascertaining the views of candidates of all parties in all constituencies on the League of Nations. Electors throughout Great Britain are accordingly laying before their respective candidates the following STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY adopted by the General Council of the League of Nations Union. Considerable publicity is being given in local papers to the Candidates' replies.*

### THE STATEMENT

**T**HE signature of the Pact of Paris for the renunciation of war, following upon the Covenant of the League of Nations, has made a fundamental change in the character of international relationships, the full consequences of which are as yet hardly appreciated in any country. Now that war has been definitely renounced as an instrument of national policy by all the principal nations of the world, the fear of war and the preparation for war should no longer be the dominating considerations in foreign policy. A study of the science of peace becomes the first business of every nation. That country which can the most rapidly appreciate the change and adjust its policy to the altered circumstances will be the first to reap the fruits of the new era.

The General Council desires to emphasise the following points:—

**(i) The Improvement of the Machinery for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes.**

The renunciation of war as a means of settling international disputes renders imperative the task of providing alternative methods. The "Optional Clause," which commits the signatories to judicial settlement of all international questions of a legal character, should, in the first place, be signed forthwith. The second step will be the framing of a satisfactory general and all-inclusive Arbitration Treaty, and with this object the General Act approved by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations should be carefully studied.

**(ii) The Limitation and Reduction of Armaments by International Agreement.**

The Paris Pact for the renunciation of war has made the case for the reduction of armaments more overwhelming than ever. Every effort should, therefore, be made to bring the labours of the Preparatory Commission to a successful issue. No State should be called upon to bear a burden of armaments which has long been intolerable and is now unnecessary. Two essential conditions of progress in disarmament are an immediate understanding with the United States and a determination not to allow this question to be dominated by technical considerations.

**(iii) The withdrawal from Germany of Foreign Troops, the presence of which in that Country constitutes a growing obstacle to International understanding and good will.**

**(iv) The General Adoption and Application of the Recommendations of the International Economic Conference, with a view to the early removal of barriers to International Trade.**

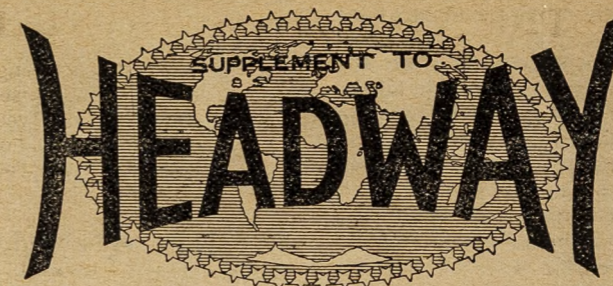
**(v) The Washington Eight-Hours Day Convention.**

In order that the eight-hours day Convention, drawn up in pursuance of the Treaty of Versailles, may be ratified without further delay, the Government should state what changes it desires in the original draft and lay a Bill before Parliament providing for the establishment of an eight-hours day under conditions suitable to the industries of this country and consistent with the principles of that Convention.

**(vi) The Budget of the League.**

Since support of the League has been declared by the present Foreign Secretary to be the keystone of British Foreign Policy, the growing activities of the League should not be unduly restricted by financial considerations.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION NEWS



MAY, 1929

### PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

"OH wad some Power the giftie gie us, to see ourselves as ithers see us," sang Robert Burns more than a century ago. We British still need that reminder.

The General Election will shortly be on us. We imagine that it is of interest to ourselves and ourselves alone, but that is a mistaken idea. A General Election in the first Power of the world is followed by all Europe. The result is awaited eagerly for it is fraught with tremendous consequences. It is not too much to say that upon the complexion of the new rulers elected by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland may depend the future of civilisation. The present may loom before us as does a mountain to the dweller in the valley below, but let us not forget that the trains of thought laid now will bear fruit in the next generation. That is why these post-war years with their rapid changes and continual need for readjustment are so vital. What we are doing now will have its effect thirty years hence when the pace has become steadier.

England has been the nursery for new ideas for centuries. The first steps for the elimination of war were taken here. In the middle of the twelfth century Henry II attempted to abolish the system whereby the barons fought when they would with their neighbours to the great detriment of the peaceful farmers and merchants. There is no need to inquire into his motives too deeply. It is impossible that he foresaw the full consequences of his act. Other countries soon found that the retention of the right of indiscriminate civil wars under the feudal system weakened the central authority of the King. Therefore it was put down and civil war has come to be regarded as a loathly thing.

With the shrinkage of the world the area affected by any war has inevitably increased. Not only continents but the whole of mankind become involved. At the Peace Conference an attempt was made to eliminate war between nations. The League was the machinery set up to do it. Since then opinion has been steadily growing that no right should be retained save that of collective warfare. The Pact of Paris has put that idea into words, though owing to the different interpretations put upon the document it is not so strong as it might be. Nevertheless progress is being made along the right path.

Yet another gift has our country given to the world. The Parliamentary system is of British origin. None of the original men summoned by Edward I to Westminster can have had the faintest conception of the path that they were blazing. Yet now Parliamentary government is the goal of every civilised nation. The people claim the right to have a voice in their own affairs. Government of the people, by the people, for the people—freedom—was the reason both of the American War of Independence and of the French Revolution.

Falteringly and with many backslidings the world has advanced and is still advancing along the paths we found. To-day the British Empire, beneath whose flag live a quarter of the dwellers upon earth, is a model even to the League itself. If so many peoples of different colours and creeds can, without the exercise of force, live at peace and in security, why not all? The French speaking citizen of Quebec, the Dutch speaker of the Transvaal, feel themselves loyal members of a larger unity, the British Empire. A few there are who feel a loyalty towards a larger unity still, which is nothing less than the human race. To feel this wider loyalty is easier for the British subject than for any other, and easiest of all perhaps for us who carry on in the heart of the Empire. To create a general world loyalty is the next task ahead of us, and an opportunity to make headway with it is proffered to us in the month of May.

It will not be easy; for to put and keep first things first is hard in times of party conflict. Fortunately these first things are generally kept outside party politics, but this in itself may tend to lessen their importance in the minds of the electors.

What most needs doing by the new Government?

The chief interest of ourselves and the other members of the British Empire is peace. The League of Nations has been in existence for ten years and has become the corner-stone of British policy, but international peace and security are not yet achieved. The two principal things yet remain to be done. The first is to bring about the reduction and limitation of armaments; the second to provide effective means for the settlement of all international disputes.

The hour is favourable to both. In his first public speech as President, Mr. Hoover said: "We not only desire peace with the world but to see peace maintained throughout the world." The first fruits of this policy are to be seen in the prospect of the United States of America at an early date joining the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and in the American delegate's great speech to the League's Committee on International Disarmament. So far as disarmament is concerned the onus rests on ourselves and America. To settle the difficulties between us will render possible naval disarmament and on that hinges general disarmament. In four years real progress should be possible to any government.

Nobody can foretell what the issue of the Election will be. We trust that, whatever happens, the new government will not be short-lived but will have time to carry through a reasoned scheme for the promotion of world peace, for the solution of the Indian problem, and by means of international co-operation to promote home industry and banish unemployment.

"... nought will make us rue,  
If England to herself do rest but true."

## IN LANCASHIRE SCHOOLS

THE County Education Authority of Lancashire have once more set an example worthy of the proverbial flattery, in organising a series of addresses on the League of Nations and international problems in all the secondary schools under their control. Co-operating with the Union, they appointed Mr. Alec Wilson, M.R.I.A., a member of Headquarters' staff, to speak in nearly fifty schools during the month of March, to audiences, youngsters of both sexes, that numbered some 8,000 in all. Mr. Wilson reports that the keenest interest was everywhere displayed, and that the fire of questions which often ended the sessions proved a much wider knowledge of the League and its work than could possibly have been gathered from the speech made. In several schools, when the allotted time was up, leave was given to break off, but nearly all those present remained on, sometimes for as much as half-an-hour, to "heckle" the lecturer, when the hecklers might have been playing football.

One probable result of the tour is likely to be that the number of Junior Branches of the Union will be handsomely increased: and there seems every reason to expect that similar tours will become a regular feature, at suitable intervals, of the Lancashire Education Authority's programme. The initiative, in this case, we understand to have come from the Headmasters, whose action we commend for imitation to their "opposite numbers" in other, and less progressive, counties than Lancashire.

## ABOUT HOLIDAYS

NOW that spring is on the way, many people are beginning to think about their annual holiday. *The League of Nations Union can help you to make up your mind where to go.* It has now become a regular part of Headquarters' work to arrange trips to Geneva during which pleasure can be combined with getting a first-hand knowledge of how the League works.

The first of these trips will commence on June 1, when a party will leave London to attend the International Labour Conference at Geneva. This year the Conference is to be exceptionally interesting. Quite apart from seeing the leading personalities, such as the Director, M. Albert Thomas, the party will have the opportunity of listening to the debates on Accident Prevention and Native Labour which are the principal subjects on the agenda. The inclusive fee for the week is 10 guineas. There is also a week's extension to Pallanza on Lake Maggiore in Italy for another 7½ guineas. Excursions will be made to Milan and Locarno.

For those who can only get away later in the year there are two possibilities. At the beginning of August a trip will be organised to attend the Geneva Institute of International Relations. This is primarily a course of lectures at which English and Americans are present in equal numbers. The fee for this is approximately 11 guineas and the course is sufficiently advanced for the lectures to be reprinted and published by the Oxford University Press. The following week there is to be a school for a party composed of the upper forms of public and secondary schools.

The last trip to Geneva will take place in September in order that people may be able to see the Assembly at work. Those who choose to attend this will leave London on August 30 and will return a week later. The cost will be 10½ guineas. This trip is, perhaps, the most interesting from many points of view.

For those who do not want to leave this country other arrangements are made. At Whitsun there will be a week's course of lectures at Cober Hill near Scarborough. The inclusive fee will be between £3 and £4 for the

week May 18 to 25. Guests will also be welcome for the week-end at a reduced fee.

From July 25 to August 1 there will be a Summer School at New College, Oxford. Men will be accommodated in college and women in University lodgings. The fee will be 4½ guineas. Any further information concerning any of the above arrangements can be had on application to the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

## MORE ANNUAL REPORTS FROM HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE

THE Shrewsbury Branch achieved the distinction on Armistice Day of organising the largest meeting that had ever been held in the town. This was, of course, the outstanding feature of the year's work, but much other good work was done in connection with the schools of Shrewsbury. Alive to the importance of individual membership to the Union, the Jesmond (Newcastle) Branch is urging all its members to be missionaries for the Union, and thus for the great work of the League of Nations. The Evesham Branch continues its quarterly distribution of the *News Sheet* to its members, and "League News" is also circulated by this Branch to no less than twenty-five schools in the area. An essay prize competition has again been organised by the Branch. The group system of the Chelsea Branch continues to work with smoothness and despatch; the group officers have concentrated on collecting arrears of subscriptions with good results. There was an encouraging turn-out of members and friends at the sixth annual general meeting of the Wishaw Branch, and the meeting proved to be an altogether successful and happy occasion, the more so as the honorary secretary was able to present to the members such an excellent report of the activities of the Branch during the period under review. An innovation reported by the Kettering Branch has been the introduction into the Public Library of books on loan from the League of Nations Union Headquarters' Library. A suitably framed notice has been provided by the Branch, and is exhibited in a prominent position in the Library.

Four members of the committee of the Barton Hill (Bristol) Branch visited Geneva in September. The West Cumberland District Council sends members to the Summer Schools—last year to Geneva, and this year they hope to send two members to Oxford—but the Council expects the students to perform a service when they return; they have to give other members the benefit of their useful experiences.

Many new members were gained by the Savings Bank Branch during the past year. The resolutions passed by the Leighton Buzzard and District Branch have been unanimous, and have testified to the presence of a large body of public opinion in Leighton Buzzard and district wholeheartedly in favour of the objects of the League. This Branch has practically doubled its membership within the short space of six months, thanks to the yeoman service rendered by its district collectors. An increased membership was also the main feature of the annual report of the honorary secretary of the Kirkby Stephen Branch. The Bideford Branch has pressed forward in its work among the schools and women's organisations. The Winton (Bournemouth) Branch reports that the year 1928 was one of progress and activity in various forms. One hundred and forty-four new members were obtained. Moordown, once a part of the Winton Branch, has now been found to be strong enough to stand on its own. The Ealing Branch has given the usual good account of itself; the year 1928 has been marked by a good increase of membership and steady

progress generally. The Bromley Branch has grasped the spirit of the "Council's Vote Idea," and, in order to help weaker and less organised Branches, who are unable to complete their quotas, has paid a substantial sum in excess of its own quota. Our work in Leatherhead and the surrounding district has gone ahead so satisfactorily that it has been found necessary to part Ashted from the parent Branch; Fetcham also has its own secretary. The Eltham Branch, although only two years old, is making steady progress, and is busily engaged in a campaign for new Foundation Members. The Church Branch in Burnage is actively working in the cause of peace, and avails itself of the resources of Headquarters' Library in order to carry on its educational work for the Union. A very important piece of work undertaken by the Abbots Morton and District Branch has been the printing of a sermon broadcast by the Bishop of Winchester in York Minster in July last. As previously reported in the SUPPLEMENT this sermon, entitled "The Road," was first published by the Branch in the Feckenham R.D. Magazine, and was later reprinted four times as an inset for parochial or other magazines, and sold at cost price. Over 13,000 copies have been sold.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Under False Pretences ?

The Sutton and District Branch recently arranged a Mock Trial of the League of Nations. The startling charge was that of "obtaining money under false pretences and misleading public opinion." The Branch succeeded in persuading a few members of the "School of Genuinely Militarised Opinion" to undertake the prosecution, whilst the officers and certain members of the Branch conducted the defence, and a leading local solicitor took the part of the presiding Judge. The cross-examination of witnesses was left to the inspiration of the moment instead of being prepared beforehand. The result was extremely successful and the audience, which played the part of the jury, unanimously returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The evening was voted both interesting and entertaining.

### Good News from U.S.A.

In its Report for the twelve months from April, 1928, to March, 1929, the League of Nations Association states that there is a considerable increase in the amount of attention given to international affairs in general and the League of Nations in particular by the newspapers of the U.S.; there is also a marked increase in the willingness of people all over the country to hear the facts about the League itself, irrespective of their attitude as to whether the U.S. should join the League. Public opinion is more willing to recognise the fact that the U.S. must continue and increase its participation in League activities.

Among the publications issued under the auspices of the Educational Department is *A Short History of the League of Nations*, which served as the official text-book for the Third Competitive Examination for high school students which was held on March 15; 1,116 high schools representing every State in the U.S. were registered for the examination, and 6,743 copies of the text-book were ordered by the registered schools. The winning student will be awarded a trip to Geneva during the summer.

The first competitive Examination for normal school students was held on April 5. The same text-book was used and the winning student in this contest will also be given a European trip. These examinations have, without doubt, fulfilled the double purpose of stimulating study of the League on the part of young people and of calling the attention of people generally to the

League. The educational department of the Association has drawn up two publications for the guidance of Model Assemblies, one entitled *Outline for Model Assemblies*, and a supplementary folder entitled *Model Assemblies—What they are and how to give them*.

### London Federation Festival

The date of the London Federation Festival has been fixed for Saturday, June 29. The function this year will not be on quite such extensive lines as the Festival of Youth at the Crystal Palace last year, but several of the most interesting features will be retained. The Festival will be held at the Alexandra Palace. There will be a Junior Branch Rally in which it is intended that various Branches should represent different countries. The competitions will include essay, elocution, singing, athletics, etc. A Peace Pageant and Concert will be held in the theatre. Application forms for the various competitions and all inquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Sec., Festival Committee, London Regional Federation, League of Nations Union, 43, Russell Square, W.C.1.

### Senor de Madariaga in Paris

Under the auspices of the League of Nations Union Paris Section, Senor de Madariaga, Professor of Spanish at Oxford, and formerly Chief of the Section of Disarmament at Geneva, lectured before a large audience on March 21 on the subject of "The Monroe Doctrine and its effect on World Peace and Disarmament." M. Julien Luchaire, Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, presided at the meeting, which was held in the Salle des Fêtes of the Institute.

### University Groups in Italy

The meeting of the University Groups at Pavia in February, which was mentioned by the Italian Press, attracted a large number of Italian students. The Universities of Milan, Pisa, Verona, Turin, Florence, Naples, Macerata, Modena, Bari, Rome, Perugia, Fiume, Siena, Monza and Pavia all sent representatives. The Conference was directed by M. Comert, the Head of the League Information Bureau, by Dr. Hendrix, Secretary General of the University Federation, and by the Director of the Geneva Institute of International Relations. The following subjects were discussed: International Mandates, Cartels and Trusts in international economics and legislation, and the relations between members and non-members of the League.

### The Council's Vote

The following is a list of Branches which have recently completed their quotas to the Council's Vote:—

1928.—Beechen Cliff United Methodist Church, Bishop Auckland, Bishops Waltham, Blenheim Baptist, Leeds, Broughton Astley, Maidstone, Norham.

1929.—Beechen Cliff United Methodist Church, Burley Edge and Pitchcombe, Faringdon, Greystoke, Macclesfield, Paulton, Patterdale, Redland High School, Sedgley.

In the last issue of HEADWAY, Beaminster was listed in error as having completed the Council's Vote quota for 1928. Beaminster has completed the Council's Vote quota for 1929.

### A Correspondent Wanted

A request for a correspondent in England has been received from a Hungarian gentleman who says, "I am very much interested in starting a correspondence with some individual in your country, in the English, French, German, Hungarian or Italian language. This might give both of us great pleasure and at the same time would inform us of the customs of each other's country." Will any reader who would like to exchange correspondence with the Hungarian gentleman, whose name is Dr. Kifaludy U. Bertalan, please communicate with the Overseas Secretary, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

### Up West

Glasgow and the West of Scotland District has been favoured by very helpful visits from Lord Meston, Lord Thomson and Major-General Sir George Franks. Lord Meston, when in the West, was the guest of the Glasgow Soroptimists Club at a luncheon on March 22, and in the evening he delivered the inaugural address at the opening of a Branch in Kirkintilloch. Lord Thomson addressed good meetings in Girvan, Castle-Douglas and Strathblane. Major-General Sir George Franks spoke in Camphill United Free Church, and to the Dunoon, Tighnabruaich and Uddingston Branches. All these meetings resulted in a large increase of membership.

### By a Junior Group

A successful Model Assembly was recently held under the auspices of the Waterloo, Crosby, Seaforth and Litherland Branch, by the Crosby Congregational Sunday School Junior Group. About 150 people participated in the meeting and speeches were delivered by the delegates in English and in French. The meeting concluded with an address on the work of the International Labour Office by Miss C. Leadley-Brown.

### In America

The National Council for Prevention of War has kept its staff busy night and day since last November urging the ratification of the Kellogg Pact and the defeat of the Cruiser Bill. It announces its immediate tasks as (1) Filling the gaps in the Kellogg Pact; (2) Adherence to the World Court; (3) Ratification of the Pan-American Treaties without reservations; and (4) Naval agreement with Great Britain.

### Death of Mr. A. W. Martin

It is with great regret that we have to announce the recent death of Mr. A. W. Martin, Chairman of the Purley and District Branch. Mr. Martin was one of the original founders of the Branch, which is nine years old. During these years Mr. Martin served the Branch as Treasurer, Vice-Chairman, and during the last two years as Chairman. His zeal and activity in helping the cause of the League of Nations and of the Union won the universal respect of his friends and colleagues.

### From Coast to Coast

The League of Nations Society in Canada organised a Coast to Coast Drive on League of Nations Day, April 16, following on the success of the Drive held in April, 1928. League of Nations Day is to be kept every year in Canada on the first Tuesday after April 15, as being the most suitable because "Vimy" was fought on April 9, and the first engagement in the Great War in which Canadian troops took part was on April 23.

Approximately ten thousand sermons in churches of all denominations in Canada were preached on Sunday, April 14, in advocacy of the peace programme of the League of Nations, and urging support of the League Society in Canada.

### The General Council.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the General Council of the League of Nations Union will be held at Brighton, June 27-29, 1929.

### The International Federation

The XIIIth Plenary Congress of the International Federation will be meeting in Madrid on May 20. Delegates from the Union will include Mr. David Davies, Lady Gladstone, Sir Willoughby Dickinson, Lord Cecil, Miss K. D. Courtney, Sir Arthur Haworth, Admiral Drury Lowe, Sir Walter Napier, Sir George Paish, Mr. H. D. Watson, Captain Green, Mr. F. N. Keen and Miss Ruth Fry. Among the subjects to be discussed are Education, Minorities, I.L.O. and Economic Matters, International Disarmament and the Kellogg Pact.

### Notes from Wales

The Eighth Annual Conference of the Welsh National Council of the League of Nations Union will be held at Wrexham in Whit-week, May 21 and 22 next. The programme includes a number of public meetings, a "Youth" meeting, a special Conference for Branch Representatives as well as the meetings of the National Council. A strong panel of speakers has been secured, including Señor de Madariaga.

The Welsh Children's Wireless Message will be broadcast for the eighth year in succession on May 18. It will be sent out by the Rugby Station, by the B.B.C. Station at Cardiff in the Children's Hour and by the principal broadcast stations throughout the world. Last year replies to the Message reached Wales from Schools in 34 countries.

The teachers who gathered from all parts of Great Britain at the Annual Conference of the National Union of Teachers at Llandudno in Easter Week were well served by the Welsh Council. On April 3, Major W. P. Wheldon, Chairman of the Council's Advisory Education Committee, addressed a meeting on the educational activities of the Welsh Council. Great interest was also taken in the Union's Literature Stall.

The Welsh Council is again organising a Daffodil Day Campaign on May 18—Goodwill Day.

### Getting Foundation Members

Colonel Fisher recently went to address a meeting. He was met at the station by the secretary in a car. He said, "Have we any time to spare before the meeting?" He was told he had half-an-hour, enough time for a few local calls. On passing a large house, he asked the secretary who lived there? The secretary did not know, so Colonel Fisher consulted Kelly's local directory. When he had learned the name he asked the secretary if the householder was a member of the Union. The secretary did not know. So they called, and both the man and his wife promptly joined the Union as Foundation Members. At the next house they found that the householder was already a member of the Union, but that he only subscribed ten shillings a year. When Colonel Fisher explained the need for Foundation Members, he readily promised to increase his subscription, and added that the reason he had not done this before was that he had never been asked to do so.

### Total number of persons who have at any time joined the Union and who are not known to have died or resigned:

Jan. 1, 1919	...	...	...	...	3,841
Jan. 1, 1920	...	...	...	...	10,000
Jan. 1, 1921	...	...	...	...	60,000
Jan. 1, 1922	...	...	...	...	150,031
Jan. 1, 1923	...	...	...	...	230,456
Jan. 1, 1924	...	...	...	...	333,455
Jan. 1, 1925	...	...	...	...	432,478
Jan. 1, 1926	...	...	...	...	512,310
Jan. 1, 1927	...	...	...	...	587,224
Jan. 1, 1928	...	...	...	...	665,022
April 18, 1929	...	...	...	...	767,737

On April 18th, 1929, there were 2,808 Branches, 691 Junior Branches, 135 Districts, 2,896 Corporate Members and 503 Corporate Associates.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION SUBSCRIPTION RATES

### TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP (per annum).

Foundation membership, HEADWAY, and pamphlets as issued *minimum*, £1. Ordinary membership and monthly copy of HEADWAY, *minimum*, 3s. 6d. (in Wales and Monmouthshire, 5s.). Membership, 1s.

Applications to Local Secretary, or to Head Office, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1. Telegrams: Freenat Knights, London. Telephone: Sloane 6161.

Particulars of the work in Wales and Monmouthshire may be obtained from the Secretary, Welsh Council of L.N.U., 10, Museum Place, Cardiff.