



# WOMEN

and

# DISARMAMENT.

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The Deputation of American, British,  
French and Japanese Women received  
by the Chairman of the London Naval  
Conference at St. James's Palace on  
February 6th, 1930.

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WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE  
55, GOWER STREET  
LONDON, W.C.1.

PRICE - - TWO PENCE.



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WOMEN'S PEACE CRUSADE  
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LONDON, W.C.1.



Present :—

THE RIGHT HON. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.,  
Prime Minister of Great Britain  
(Chairman of the London Naval Conference).

THE HON. HENRY L. STIMSON, Chief Delegate,  
United States of America.

M. REIJIRO WAKATSUKI,  
Chief Japanese Delegate.

THE HON. J. E. FENTON, M.P.,  
Australian Delegate.

MR. T. M. WILFORD, K.C.,  
New Zealand Delegate.

SIR MAURICE HANKEY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
Secretary-General to the London Naval Conference.

(M. Tardieu later expressed to the Press his regret at not being present, explaining that he would have been had he known in time that the women of France were to be represented.)

#### THE DEPUTATION.

Introduced by MRS. CORBETT ASHBY, President of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance.

AMERICA : MRS. EDGERTON PARSONS.  
MISS JOSEPHINE SCHAIN.  
MRS. CASPAR WHITNEY.

GREAT BRITAIN : MRS. ELEANOR BARTON.  
DR. HILDA CLARK.  
LADY VICTOR HORSLEY.  
MISS CECILE MATHESON.  
MRS. STOCKS.  
MRS. M. G. THODAY.  
MRS. E. ZANGWILL.

FRANCE : MADAME RUDLER.

JAPAN : MRS. TSUNE GAUNTLETT.  
MISS HAYASHI.



#### THE WOMEN REPRESENTED BY THE DEPUTATION.

The delegations of women, urging a substantial reduction in naval armaments, spoke for many societies in their respective countries. The petitions or memorials presented by them to the Chairman of the London Naval Conference were signed by the chief officers of the various societies, except in the case of Japan, where the 180,000 actual signatures were presented.

#### AMERICAN DELEGATION.

From the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, uniting the following :—

American Association of University Women.  
Council of Women for Home Missions.  
Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America.  
General Federation of Women's Clubs.  
National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations.  
National Council of Jewish Women.  
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.  
National League of Women Voters.  
National Women's Christian Temperance Union.  
National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union.  
National Women's Trade Union League.

Representing a total of six million women, *i.e.* one quarter of the women's vote of the United States.

#### BRITISH DELEGATION.

From the Women's Peace Crusade, uniting the following :—

National Adult School Union, Women's Section.  
British Commonwealth League.  
National British Women's Total Abstinence Union.  
Congregational Union of England and Wales, Women's Guild.  
Free Church Women's Council.  
London Congregational Union, Women's League.  
National Council of Women.  
National Sisterhood Movement.  
National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship.  
National Union of Teachers.  
National Women's Citizens' Association.  
Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations.  
Union of Jewish Women.  
Women's Co-operative Guild.  
Women's International League.  
Women's National Liberal Federation.  
Young Women's Christian Association.

Representing a total of over two million women,



FRENCH DELEGATION.

- On behalf of the following :—
- Society of University Women.
- The French Union for Security and Citizenship.
- The Feminine Union for the League of Nations.
- The Society for the Improvement of the Status of Women.
- The League of Women's Rights.
- The League of the Young Republican.
- The League of Mothers.
- The League of Kindness.
- The French Federation of Girl Guides.
- The Association for the Protection of Young Girls.
- The Catholic Society.

JAPANESE DELEGATION.

The 180,000 signatures represented 104 Medical, Industrial, Educational and other Women's Organisations.



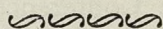


*Some of the Deputation in the Court Yard of St. James's Palace.*

*Left to Right: Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Madame Rudler, Dr. Hilda Clark, Mrs. Stocks, Mrs. Zangwill, Miss Hayashi, Mrs. Gauntlett, Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Mrs. Barton.*



## What the Deputation Said and the Replies made to it.



PRIME MINISTER : I am accompanied by four of my colleagues and we are all very pleased indeed to receive this most influential and representative deputation. I should be very glad if your chosen speakers would now tell us what they have to say. I may explain that I have been informed that everybody speaks and understands English, so that translations will be unnecessary. You have no idea what a great relief that is to us, what a great saving of time it is.

MRS. M. I. CORBETT ASHBY : Mr. Prime Minister, Gentlemen, I have the honour of introducing this deputation, not because I am British, but as the President of one of the largest of the Women's International Organisations representing the organised women, progressive women, of 45 countries who are in 29 countries using their vote and in others their influence on a definite programme of peace which has already been presented to you in a memorandum. On this occasion I have the honour to introduce to you the women of four out of the five Powers represented at the Naval Conference. They have come as messengers from the organised women of their countries to bring to you their support of the policy of substantial reduction in naval armaments. I think the deputation is memorable because it is introducing women as a new factor in international politics. They come here because they feel that women are not only idealists; they will represent in politics a very practical force. They believe that reduction is practical and that if little is accomplished by this Conference there will be an enormous disappointment throughout all the countries which will have a quite definite effect upon politics, and indeed we believe that Governments will be selected who can accomplish the practical reduction of armaments and the definite and constructive steps towards peace. I do not wish to detain you, but would like the women who have come as representatives of their countries to speak for themselves, and may I introduce first of all Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, who is the representative from America, who comes to you as a member of the Executive of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War Conference. Your late visit to the States will have made you aware of the tremendous political importance of the women's movement for peace in the



United States, and Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, Mrs. Whitney and Miss Josephine Schain are here to represent that very great movement.

MRS. EDGERTON PARSONS: The Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, composed of eleven of the largest nationally organised women's associations in the United States co-operating for that purpose,\* has met five successive years in Washington to consider this subject. Between the Conferences these organisations have maintained study groups, intensive study groups, in every community and centre throughout the land, ranging from Trade Union, Local and Missionary Circles to State-wide Convention and Metropolitan Councils. At the end of these five years of study these women have become convinced that the chief cause of war is the institution of war, therefore meeting this year as they did on the eve of the London Naval Conference, which has met to take the first steps in the abolition of war by the substantial reduction of naval armaments, the dramatic significance of the occasion impelled them to send this delegation, Miss Josephine Schain, Mrs. Whitney and myself, to bring to you a memorial which should express to you their endorsement of the object which calls you together, and pledge you their support in your efforts to attain your end and their willingness to mobilise public opinion in so far as they are able to applaud your success. We, as American citizens, have learned the hard lesson of independence, and now, in common with the men of our country, are tackling the still more difficult problem of interdependence, the solution of which you yourself are attacking by this Conference. We believe that women, as women, will be of especial help to you in this, and it may well be that the full power of enfranchised American womanhood will first function fully in the international field. We, too, have learned as women, as the result of our five Conferences, the limitless value of co-operation among American women, and we are now appreciating the still wider and graver import of the co-operation of the women representing the four Great Powers in this deputation. It really means we believe in the solidarity of women all round the world in the cause of peace. To-day we believe that the occasion is here, the hour has struck, the time is now, to lay another foundation stone of the edifice of peace by beginning that abolition of the institution of war by substantial reduction of naval armaments. Therefore in token of this our conviction, our faith and our hope, we present to you these memorials in these characteristically American brief cases, signed by the women of all our organisations, the whole eleven, and representing by their signatures the six million enrolled, dues-paying members of our organisations which represent one quarter of the women's vote of the United States, and they pledge to you their support in this effort.

\* See list on page 3.

#### “PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned members of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, composed of eleven of the largest women's organisations in the United States of America,\* believe ourselves qualified to estimate the status of public opinion in our country as far as it concerns the question of disarmament, because

Our combined membership includes one-fifth of the adult women of the United States;

Our branches are established in every city, town and village;

Our workers carry our causes into every neighbourhood, home, church and school,

a combination of conditions which gives us opportunity to ascertain what masses of our people are thinking and saying. Therefore, speaking confidently on behalf of that public opinion, we have the honour to present to the distinguished delegates to the Conference on Naval Reduction the following memorial:—

#### MEMORIAL.

To the Conference on Naval Reduction at London:

It is our firm belief that the majority of the population in the United States is in steadfast agreement with the Paris Pact renouncing war, and they are prepared to acclaim and support all acts of the Conference which meet with their expectations.

We, therefore, entreat the honourable delegates not to stay their deliberations until effective means have been found

To relieve the citizens of the Great Powers from the enormous and burdensome cost of the building and maintenance of naval armaments no longer required;

To reduce naval armament among the Great Powers to a point so low that our own and other nations may feel secure against attack;

To end for ever the competition in naval building among the Great Powers,

And thus—

To bring the relations of these Powers into more genuine accord with the principles of the General Pact for the renunciation of war.”

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY: I would like to introduce Madame Rudler, who represents the organised women of France. Coming from a country of the very strongest individualism, I think we may say that this is the most marked example of co-operation of

\*See list on page 3.



every type of women's organisation that has been reached in France. I have much pleasure in introducing Madame Rudler, who is kind enough to speak to us in English.

MADAME RUDLER: Mr. Prime Minister, when the Conference meets you have the opinion of French men only. As French women have no vote and are not represented in our Parliament, I have the honour of bringing to you the opinion of French women. This is the petition signed by eleven of our principal Societies\* :—"We, the undersigned, in the name of the women of France whom we represent and in accord with the innermost soul of the French nation, beg to present the following address to the Delegates of the Naval Conference: 'We entreat the Conference not to separate until definite reductions concerning naval disarmament have been attained. Women throughout the entire world await with interest an accord that will assure the security of their respective countries and the safety of their families. Thus, we beg the General Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations to take energetic measures for the removal of war by suppressing the dangerous rivalry of armaments. In our opinion, the Naval Conference will lay the foundations of general disarmament if, by its means, an important reduction of the war fleets of the Great Powers is secured. This reduction will induce a general feeling of security and restore confidence among all nations. We implore you to realise that great hope implanted in our hearts by the League of Nations, and to prepare the way for the general disarmament which is desired by every people.' "

So, Mr. Prime Minister, I can say this, that in your noble endeavour to secure peace between the nations you have the support of millions of French women and, if you succeed—and you will succeed—millions of mothers and wives in France will bless you, and I do not speak of the millions of French children whose fate lies in your hands. I must add that the French women, more than the others, realise your great difficulty. It is very difficult to put together the words "Peace" and "Security" and make them agree, and if you succeed in making them agree you will have achieved a great accomplishment.

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY: The next speaker is Lady Horsley, who will speak on behalf of Great Britain. Were it not for the question of parity we should have liked to introduce to you the other members of the Deputation who are here. May I add one word on behalf of the British Commonwealth League representing organised women in all the Dominions and in all the Crown Colonies, and on behalf of the National Council of Women, who are also associated with us to-day, also the women of Wales in an amazing campaign, represented by Mrs. Thoday—and you already know Mrs. Barton, who brings to us the tremendous support of the Women's Co-operative Guild. Lady Horsley represents here

\* See list on page 4.

to-day 18 large women's organisations,\* who organised the Women's Peace Crusade, who organised the country in support of the Briand-Kellogg Pact and who brought so prominently before the public at the time of the General Election the immense and outstanding importance of arbitration and disarmament.

LADY HORSLEY: Mr. Prime Minister and Gentlemen, may I read to you first a petition which I am to present? This petition is addressed to the London Naval Conference by the Women's Peace Crusade of Great Britain, consisting of more than two million women organised in political, social, religious and educational associations throughout the country: "We, the undersigned, representing National Organisations of British Women, united in the Women's Peace Crusade for making a reality the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War, urge the Delegates to the Naval Conference to do all in their power to give effect to the widespread and considered demand of women from all parts of the country that a large decrease be now secured by international agreement in the naval armaments of the world."

My first task is to thank you all for your kindness and courtesy in receiving us here to-day on the occasion of this epoch-making Conference, when you are met to find means for the common reduction of these naval armaments which are not only a heavy burden upon our shoulders to-day, but a grave menace to the future safety. Sir, we interpret your reception of us, and we are sure we interpret it rightly, as your recognition of the fact that it is the duty as well as the desire of women to do all they can to help on this great work. In times of war a thousand avenues opened to us and we took them according to the dictates of our consciences and our ability. Some of us worked in munitions, some of us worked on the land, some of us worked in offices: we did whatever lay to our hands to do. Some of us engaged in the work of alleviating the sufferings of people in invaded countries and in so doing sowed the seeds of peace for the future, as well as helping at the time. Very many of us did the hardest thing to do: we parted with our husbands and our sons without a word or a sign to hold them back, at what cost many of those here know only too well. Our work was not done then, and since peace was proclaimed we have done all we could. We went from one end of the country to the other speaking, lecturing, arranging meetings in all the large towns; we studied, we talked, we felt the peace-pulse of the country, we found that it was strong and we did everything we could to encourage it. Now at this moment there is only one thing to do, and it is the duty we have come here to fulfil.

What I have said is in no spirit of idle boasting, but in order to show you that if there was anything but this one thing which

\* See list on page 3.



we could do to aid this Conference and its purpose, we would do it, not only gladly, but a thousand times more gladly than we did the work which we did between 1914 and the signing of the Armistice.

That one thing is publicly to assure you that for every reduction of armaments you may achieve, and for every thousand tons of ships you can send to the scrap-heap you will receive the gratitude and the unswerving support of the vast majority of the women of this country. Of nothing are we more convinced than that disarmament and peace are bound up together. Assured peace and the world in arms as we see it to-day cannot continue to exist side by side.

We know only too well the fact that the very existence of our people depends upon the safe delivery in our ships of food from overseas. Our experience in the last war could leave us in no doubt on that point, but the same experience also taught us that to seek safety by the constant preparation for war in time of peace is to seek it on a road where we shall never find it. If it were proposed to double our battleships and double our cruisers should we not at once see that we were not in less, but in greater, danger of starvation than now? It would rouse the whole world against us, and from the same cause failure to achieve reduction will arouse the same suspicions.

Our security lies, we are convinced, in the consolidation and the widest extension of arbitration in all its aspects, in the outlawry of war and—and this is at the moment the essential thing—in the abolition of the materials of war.

And, as what is achieved at this Conference is not only of the greatest moment in itself, but must have its moral and physical repercussions upon the Disarmament Conference of the League which is to follow, we who repose the fullest confidence in your will to Peace, most respectfully urge that, rejecting every thought of finding in limitation alone a compromise which might be accepted as sufficient for the hopes and demands of the peoples, you and your fellow delegates will not rest satisfied, will not consider your task accomplished until you have obtained a material reduction and nothing less than a reduction in the armaments of the world.

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY: May I introduce as the last speaker our colleague from Japan, Mrs. Gauntlett? I think there is not a woman here who is not proud to acknowledge that Mrs. Gauntlett and Miss Hayashi are the leaders in this matter. It was from the East that the idea came that the women of the Powers should approach you in this deputation, and we are very glad to welcome here our colleagues from Japan with the tremendous expression of the women's national will for peace and co-operation in this Naval Disarmament which I think we must take as a symbol

\* See list on page 3.

of a very vast and world-wide movement. We are very proud to introduce to you Mrs. Gauntlett and her colleague, Miss Hayashi.

MRS. GAUNTLETT: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, we two delegates from Japan, Miss Hayashi and myself, are the bearers of the petition signed by 180,000 women in our country representing 104 organisations of women. We bring to you goodwill and greetings from the women of Japan. We think it a great honour to be allowed to present our petition in person this morning. Now this occasion reminds us of our late leader, Madam Kajiyajima, who travelled to the United States to present the same sort of petition to the Washington Conference in 1921. She was nearly 90 years of age at that time, but she came with assurance that, old as she was, she could at least pray with the women of America for world peace. We are here again to-day because we also believe that the women of Japan are praying that this Conference may prove to be the means of accomplishing the desired effect to limit armaments, with the aim of bringing into existence a warless world; for the bitter experience of the world war has taught us that the time is ripe for all nations to resort to reasonable and peaceful means to settle all international disputes. It makes our hearts glad to see there are women of other countries here who are of one mind with us. It is needless to say that we heartily desire that the result of the Conference will be such that it will ultimately bring about a practical and decided reduction of armaments and thus relieve all nations of the world from the burden of armaments. Here, as a token of our desire and sincerest hope for your success, we bring you this petition signed by these women. We knew that all this could not be read by many except our honourable representative, Mr. Wakatsuki, so we brought a translation. It is a very brief petition, but it reads:—

“Petition to the London Naval Conference:

“We, the women of Japan, earnestly desire that the Naval Conference in London lay a foundation for establishing permanent peace.”

(The petition and signatures of 180,000 women were here presented to the Prime Minister in a huge “Japanese basket,” too heavy for the delegates to lift to the table.)

PRIME MINISTER: I need not assure you that my colleagues and myself, on behalf of the whole of the Conference, are delighted to see you this morning. You can readily understand that with the work in front of us every minute of our time is precious in these days, but I tell you this, without any reservation, that no hour could be spent more profitably than the hour we are spending in receiving you, and that for two main reasons. The first is that words can never be found adequately to express the obligation we all feel to the women of the world in preparing the way for



this Conference. We sit here at the top of the table in the light of the world, sometimes coloured by the newspapers and sometimes pure. But, my women friends from all the nations represented here to-day, you are far more entitled to this position than we ourselves. You have been the pioneers in the world. When you were enfranchised in nation after nation there was no great cause of humanity that was brought nearer to the stage of realisation than the cause of peace and disarmament; and approaches to disarmament mean absolutely nothing if they are merely an economic move and fail to be a pacifying move at the same time. The other reason is this, that your work is not done, nor is ours. This Conference, which marks a very decided stage in progress to peace, is not the last that is going to be held. Our agreement, whether it is to satisfy us or not, is not the last word on disarmament, so that we all beg of you—I am sure I am speaking in the name, not only of those who are here to-day, Mr. Wakatsuki on the one hand, Mr. Stimson on the other, and our Dominion Delegates who are sitting on my right—I am speaking not only in their name, but in the name of the whole of the Conference. We beg of you to continue your good work so that the Conference which will succeed the London Naval Conference will be able to give you much more satisfaction than we may be able to give you when our labours have been completed.

You can imagine our difficulties. Use a little imagination. When you talk of peace and disarmament just transport yourselves in your minds to the table in the next room where we sit in full Conference. We have Japan with a certain well-defined body of need. We have America with the same. We have France, we have Italy: geographically different, strategically different: to a considerable extent, mentally different; feeling the problem of security with different emphasis, looking at it perhaps in some respects from a somewhat different angle; and then we ourselves, Great Britain, have a very peculiar and a very difficult problem to solve. Sit down, come and be with us at our Conferences, and understand first of all the complexities of handling of business, and when the handling has been overcome and we really get the business definitely and precisely in front of the delegates, what tremendous difficulties and differences there are to reconcile and on which to get a common agreement. Therefore, my women friends, whilst we thank you for coming and strengthening our hands and assuring us of the tremendous volume of public opinion outside, praying, hoping and working for our success, I would ask you at the same time to visualise our difficulties. I would also remind you of this: there would be two gains, I think, from the Conference. I do not like to prophesy. In Scotland we believe in prophecy religiously, but in practical work we do not like to prophesy too much; so I do not want to prophesy, but I think we are going to get not only a good

agreement; we are going to get much more than that. Supposing the agreement itself falls short of what we, individually, would like to get. Supposing the compromise which is absolutely essential, at any rate for the first stage, does not fulfil all our expectations. That is not the only result of the Conference. If I might talk to you privately—although the Press is present—this to me is to be the greatest achievement of the Conference: that Mr. Wakatsuki comes here, Mr. Stimson comes here, M. Tardieu comes here and Signor Grandi comes here and our Dominion Delegates come here, and we know each other. We reveal ourselves to each other, we reveal the minds of our various nations to each other, and we come to what I might call a moral understanding of each other. And, if the result of that in material gain means reduction of this class, reduction of the next class, the scrapping of this programme—because do remember, my friends, we are not only faced with ships actually built, with navies actually on the sea, but we are also faced with what is much more dangerous; we are faced with programmes, we are faced with projects, we are faced with naval building plans; and you must never forget that when you judge the results of the Conference in terms of reduction. To reduce programmes now is just as effective as to reduce navies.

From our point of view, and from the point of view of the business we have to face and the agreement we have to make—not between two of us, any two of us, but among five of us—do remember that projected programmes are just as great a menace to the peace of the world as the actual building that up to the moment has taken place. Therefore, when the agreement has been published, and whatever it is—I really have no idea what it is going to be, although I am prepared from my experience of my colleagues to apply to it the adjective “good”—there will be superfluous ships and superfluous programmes scrapped. But do remember this, that there is something invisible, but very, very effective, done at the same time, and that that is when you have scrapped things you have also really and effectively made unnecessary a good deal of the remnant; and the progress to disarmament is going to be a progress marked by these characteristics: periodical scrapping, and at the moment of scrapping rendering in the mind of the people of the nations a proportion of that which is retained as superfluous, and so the process goes on. You by your work, and I hope we by ours, will make it more and more apparent to the people that that which remains ought in turn to be scrapped, and in that way we shall go on, triumphing and rejoicing, towards universal disarmament.

That is the sort of order of proceedings which I, at any rate, have in my mind, and I think in that respect too I am speaking for all my colleagues. There is one thing that arises from that which I think was referred to by Lady Horsley—



I am not sure whether it was in her speech or in another speech—I am told it was by Madame Rudler; the delightful turn of the sentence might have suggested to me that it came from a French mind. She said, in a very effective and striking sentence, that the great problem we have to solve is to unite peace with security. That is exactly it; that is precisely the point—security. Security which in its composition is nine-tenths psychological. If we could only get the peoples of the world to believe they are secure, then the evil-minded politicians would not be able to get money voted for an increase of armaments of any kind whatever. It is these invisible ropes of fear and insecurity that are always pulling us back. Do I trust Mr. Stimson and his people; does he trust us? Do I trust Mr. Wakatsuki; does he trust us? Until that doubt is removed from the minds of the people we shall always have a timorous rushing back, at any rate to a proportion of military security. Now to unite peace and security in the bonds—one might almost say of holy matrimony, but certainly to unite peace and security in the bonds of political matrimony—is one of the greatest causes that can enlist the minds, sentiments, aspirations and ideals of women who can influence public opinion in their various countries. So again I come back to this; whatever the definite results will be, do let us secure, my friends, that the consequential results will be even greater. That is our problem, that is our work. We are much obliged to you for coming here to-day and presenting us with these petitions, and making these speeches, which strengthen us in the belief that what we are doing has got the backing of the people of all the nations involved in these negotiations.

MR. STIMSON: I can only rise to express my thanks and my hearty concurrence in everything that Mr. Macdonald has said. Your coming here, what you have said and the way you have said it, have been an inspiring breath of fresh air in our labours. I am particularly struck by the balance and the restraint and the poise of what you have said and the way you have said it; for after all, in this problem, as Mr. Macdonald has so clearly brought out, we are engaged on a task which is not to be accomplished by a single document or a single act. It is the process of a long evolution carried on by a change in the attitude of the human mind towards the formal institution of war. It took at least a hundred years to abolish ordeal by battle among the forces of a single community. It took at least that length of time to persuade men within the same nation, the same place, to submit their differences to the determination of a peaceful tribunal rather than to resort to the arbitrament of personal vengeance or the duel. Now we are engaged on that same task as between different nations. We shall do it more quickly than that, but it is a process which will be a process of evolution, and the great object which we are all trying to achieve here is to start and to carry on the process

and make it one of assured growth so that this meeting will be followed by other meetings; the habit of mind of reduction of fear, of irritation and suspicion will become habitual among the nations. They will grow to trust each other in a way that we men here in this Conference have grown to trust each other, and eventually we shall accomplish the same relation between the nations of the world as has been in the course of years accomplished within a single nation. It is a very great encouragement to me that you should show such an appreciation of the patience and the care that is required for that, as is evident in your speeches, and that is a very great encouragement to all of us I am sure.

MRS. CORBETT ASHBY: May I, on behalf of the deputation, thank you and your colleagues very much for the very kind way in which you have received us? I think we thank you, not only for your real encouragement as regards the Conference itself, but also because you have given us a newer message than the unfortunate one left by the poet that "men must work and women must weep." You said that women are well advised in working too, and we do thank you very much indeed. We are reminded of the slow process of progress in the past, but we are no longer in the day of the bullock cart, but of the aeroplane, and we can only wish that in the cause of peace we may accelerate up to the modern standard of pace in other directions. We are most sincerely grateful to you. I speak on behalf of all my colleagues.



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