

NOT TO BE TAKEN AWAY
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THE LONDON SCHOOL

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

It will be necessary to deal more fully in the next issue of HEADWAY with the questions that will confront the Naval Conference in January. After the months of careful preparation that have preceded the formal meeting of the delegates from Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, it is hardly possible to contemplate anything like complete failure. All that is doubtful is the measure of success to be attained. An agreement on the lines foreshadowed by the result of the conversations between London and Washington would be received with considerable satisfaction, though without excessive enthusiasm, for an accord which, for example, would give the United States at least eighteen 10,000-ton cruisers and Great Britain fifteen is not an improvement on the suggestion put forward at one moment by Mr. Bridgeman at Geneva in 1927, giving each of the two countries twelve ships of this type. It has, no doubt, been agreed that requirements of both countries can best be met by an arrangement giving America a superiority in these large cruisers and Great Britain a superiority in the smaller ones, but it might have been hoped—perhaps it may still be hoped—that the Geneva figures might be taken as a basis, giving an allocation of fifteen and twelve, instead of eighteen and fifteen to the United States and Great Britain respectively. There will be other opportunities later for discussing such details. For the moment it is sufficient to express satisfaction at the imminence of the Conference and a confident hope in its general outcome.

The Tariff Truce

NEGOTIATIONS regarding a League Conference to discuss the so-called Tariff Truce seem to be proceeding hopefully. The British Government took the first opportunity of accepting the League's invitation to the Conference, and the President of the Board of Trade stated in his reply that he regarded the occasion as so important that he would go to Geneva himself as principal British delegate. The League's standing Economic Committee got rapidly to work and with remarkable promptitude turned out a draft Convention to lay before the future Conference. It consists of twenty-two Articles, the first of which runs, in the formal legal language customary in such documents,

"Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes for the duration of the present Convention to refrain from levying upon products of the other High Contracting Parties imported into its customs territory any customs duties or accessory charges on importation higher than those leviable upon the said products on (date) 1929."

Put in simple language this means that the Tariff Treaties in force on a certain day in 1929 will not be raised during the period of the Convention. The date suggested for the beginning of this period is October 1, 1929, that being chosen to prevent States from raising their tariffs just before the appointed day. The proposed duration of the Convention is three years, but that, of course, may be altered upwards or downwards by the coming Conference. Mr. Graham's original suggestion was two years,

but the view appears to be held that a longer period of absolute stability is desirable if States are willing to accept it.

The Fixing of Easter

THE report that the Vatican had pronounced against the proposal, made originally by a League of Nations Committee, for the fixation of Easter is apparently not confirmed. It would be surprising if any such view had been expressed, as it has always been clearly understood that the Pope desired to leave the matter to be discussed by the next Ecumenical Conference, which is to be held shortly. A Bill fixing Easter has, of course, been passed in this country, but its operation is suspended till a certain number of other countries have taken similar action. In any case the question will come before the League's next Transit Conference in 1931.

Sir Eric on Tour

SIR ERIC DRUMMOND, part of whose duty it is, as Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to keep in as close touch as is reasonably possible with various Governments, has just made an important little tour in Southern Europe, in the course of which he visited the Vatican City, Rome and Belgrade. At Rome he was unable to establish contact with the new Italian Foreign Minister, Signor Grandi; and in view of the tension unfortunately existing between Italy and Yugoslavia, there is no doubt that the Secretary-General, going from the Italian capital to Belgrade, was able to do something to dispel suspicion and misgivings, though he was, of course, on no official mission of any kind. Sir Eric came to London immediately afterwards, his arrival being heralded, quite inaccurately, by the statement that he was intending to arrange here the question of the so-called Mediterranean Locarno, under which Great Britain, France and Italy should guarantee one another's security in that region. There was, in fact, not a shadow of foundation for the announcement, the one and only purpose of Sir Eric Drummond's visit to London being to attend the League of Nations Union dinner at the Guildhall.

Foreign Ministers at Geneva

NOTHING is more important for the authority and prestige of the League of Nations than that it should continue to attract Foreign Ministers regularly to meetings of its Council and Assembly. The good custom whereby the principal Foreign Ministers of Europe now invariably attend Council meetings dates back to the example set by Sir Austen Chamberlain as soon as he became Foreign Minister at the end of 1924. M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann habitually followed his example, and it is satisfactory to know that Dr. Curtius, Dr. Stresemann's successor as Foreign Minister of Germany, intends to follow the same course. His attitude in regard to the League is understood to be precisely the same as that of Dr. Stresemann, and except in the event of some abnormal situation at home he will be found at Geneva as regularly as his predecessor was. What is quite as important, and in many respects more so, there appears to be a prospect that Italy, also, will now be represented by a Foreign Minister. That has not been the case

hitherto, because Signor Mussolini held the portfolio of foreign affairs, and his manifold duties made it practically impossible ever for him to leave Italy. A change, however, has now taken place, and Signor Grandi advances from the position of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to that of full Minister, the Premier relinquishing that department altogether. If Signor Grandi attends Council Meetings, as is understood to be probable, there will be gathered at Geneva three or four times every year Foreign Ministers of four out of the five European Great Powers. For the fifth (Russia) we shall have to wait some time yet.

A League Museum

THE League of Nations is apparently to have a Museum, and, when one comes to think of it, it is fully time. It will not contain living specimens, as irreverent persons might suggest, but serve to keep alive the memory of great men of the past who helped to bring the League to birth, or have done service to it since it came into existence. The Museum will, no doubt, consist largely of photographs, but it might fittingly include, also, certain historic documents connected with the League and other mementos of persons or of occasions which would add to its value historically and sentimentally. The exhibits, when they are collected, will, no doubt, be worthily housed in the new buildings that are now taking shape.

Russia and China

A GOOD deal of surprise has been expressed in many quarters that the friction between Soviet Russia and China, which has taken the form of actual fighting on the Manchurian frontier, has not come before the League of Nations. The position was explained by Mr. Henderson in an answer to a question in the House of Commons in the middle of November. The Chinese Foreign Minister, he said, had told the British Minister at Peking that China did not intend to raise the question before the League unless some actual invasion of the country took place. It has been difficult throughout to form an opinion of how dangerous the situation on the Manchurian frontier really is, but if China does not feel it necessary to appeal to the League in her own interests there would seem no good reason why any other country should raise the matter, as it can, of course, do under Article XI of the Covenant. But there are limits to that doctrine. A time might come when League machinery ought to be set in motion even if neither combatant requested or desired it.

A Change for the Better

IT is interesting to find so responsible a member of Parliament as Sir Herbert Samuel asking the Prime Minister whether, in view of the signature of the Peace Pact of Paris by Great Britain, he will consider the advisability of changing the title of the War Department to Army Department. The Prime Minister made a quite sympathetic reply, to the effect that such a change would require legislation, but that he would certainly bear the suggestion in mind. A supplementary suggestion from another quarter that the title should be changed to Peace Department received no answer. The latter

change is obviously absurd, for whatever the War Office is, it is not that. The proper Peace Department is the Foreign Office. Psychologically there are solid grounds for such an alteration as Sir Herbert Samuel would desire.

Japanese Disarmament Views

QUESTIONS are sometimes asked as to what steps are being taken in other countries to stimulate public opinion regarding the League of Nations as it is being perpetually stimulated by the League of Nations Union in Great Britain. One of the countries where the most valuable work is being done is Japan, and there comes to hand opportunely a report of a Conference recently held by the League of Nations Association in that country to discuss disarmament generally. The resolutions adopted are admirable, calling for the execution by the Allies of their treaty obligations regarding disarmament, and making a series of definite proposals in the sphere of naval, military and aerial reduction. These include notably a suggestion for a naval holiday, involving a total suspension of construction of all classes of vessels for at least five years, followed by substantial reductions in tonnage of capital ships and cruisers, together with the abolition of submarines, or, failing that, a substantial reduction in their number and tonnage. Among other interesting suggestions are the limitation of national military and air budgets and the development of international co-operation between specialised air forces, including international training, joint mobilisation and annual joint manoeuvres.

The Palestine Trouble

THE League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission held its usual half-yearly meeting last month, when it discussed reports from various mandate areas such as British Togoland, West Samoa, British Cameroons, the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate, Iraq and Ruanda-Urundi. Mr. Bourdillon, who came from Iraq, was questioned at length regarding the situation in that country in view of its proposed entry into the League of Nations in 1932, and he was able to give an entirely favourable report. Much the most important event in any Mandate area in the past six months has, of course, been the unhappy outbreak in Palestine, which is at present the subject of an enquiry by a special committee despatched by the British Government. The Mandates Commission very naturally felt that until that committee had reported it could not take the matter up with profit. It considers the situation so serious, however, that it is asking the President of the Council to agree to the holding of a special meeting in the early part of next year to be devoted solely to an examination of conditions in Palestine. The Commission herein is clearly taking a right view of its responsibilities.

Foes and Friends

TWO public appearances of old war enemies side by side have made a good deal of stir in the past month. In one case the stir is by anticipation, for the dinner to be given jointly to General Smuts and his old antagonist in East Africa, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, does not take place

until December 2. But what matters is not the actual dinner, so much as the fact of it being arranged and the invitations to it cordially accepted by the two principal guests. The appearance of Captain Hashagen on a League of Nations Union platform at Reading in company with Commander Lewis, whose ship was sunk by his German guest's submarine, was acclaimed by an audience which thronged Reading Town Hall, and represented only a part of a much larger body of would-be hearers who formed an overflow gathering, and columns in the daily papers testified to the impression this comradeship of peace made on the public mind. There could be no fitter instances than these to mark the celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Armistice.

The Voice on the Record

THE possibilities of the gramophone record, not only for increasing knowledge of good music, but for all manner of educational purposes, was stressed not long ago by the Duchess of Atholl when she held office at the Board of Education. The International Educational Society has made many interesting experiments in this direction, and not the least important is its production of a series of speeches by a few of the greatest authorities on the League and the International Labour Organisation in the form of gramophone records. The living voice will always have its appeal. There is no dispensing with it in religious and political life, whatever the developments of wireless or of the gramophone. But only a minority of the many meetings organised upon subjects connected with the League can be favoured with the personal presence of the Secretary-General of the League or of Lord Cecil of Chelwood, of Sir Arthur Salter, the financial genius of the League, or of Mr. Butler, one of the directing minds of the I.L.O. Fortunately all of these can now be listened to not only once but over and over again, by gramophone. Two other speeches, one by Dame Rachel Crowdy and one by Lord Lugard, complete the series of six.

Quicker Publicity

A SMALL but useful reform decided on at the last Assembly of the League of Nations was the decision that the reports of the League's standing committees should be made generally public at the moment when they are passed on to the Council, instead of being kept private until the Council has had an opportunity of discussing them. That is the more important in view of the decision that the Council shall for the present, at any rate, meet only three times a year instead of four. With the intervals between meetings thus lengthened, committee reports would become more out-of-date than ever before they were released for general publication. That, it may be admitted, only directly affects a comparatively small number of persons, i.e., those who have reason to study a League document as soon as possible. These, however, include writers for the daily press, so that indirectly the new decision means that the public will be informed of what bodies like the Mandates Commission or the Health Committee or the Finance Committee have been doing many weeks earlier than would otherwise have been the case.

THE WAR-BOOK FLOOD

THE TRENCHES ACROSS THE GULF OF YEARS

WHAT does it mean, this flood of war books? Here is one single batch of them, sent in for review in this month's HEADWAY—"Major-General Max Hoffmann's War Diaries"; "German Students' War Letters"; "A Roumanian Diary," by Hans Carossa; "The Weary Road," by Charles Douie; "The Soldier's War"; "The Fiery Way," by Franz Schaumecher; "The Waiting Room," by G. Grange; "The Whistlers' Room," by Paul Alverdes.

They cannot be dealt with individually. Restrictions of space make that quite manifest. And in so far as they constitute records of what this man and that man saw and felt in his microscopic section of the vast and awful arena, they betray inevitably a certain sameness. In so far as they record what this man or that man

tions—for these are letters to fathers and mothers and, it may be, lovers—of men who never dreamed they would one day be printed in a book of a few score of units in the great death-doomed multitude that marched away from a million homes and never took the homeward road.

Why I Enlisted

For example:—

"I want to write to you about something else, which, judging from bits in your letters, you haven't quite understood: why I should have volunteered for the war. Of course, it was not from any enthusiasm for war in general, nor because I thought it would be a fine thing to kill a great many people or otherwise distinguish



WAR!

thought as he lay beneath the stars or crouched in trench or dugout, with death crashing a few short inches overhead, they contain—many of them—pages which, if we had the time and wisdom to pause and meditate on what lies deepest, we should rank among the enduring things in literature.

A Book to be Read

Of two of this chance parcel is that pre-eminently true—Charles Douie's "The Weary Road," and the poignant collection of German students' letters, published under that title by Messrs. Methuen. The former is a book in no wise to be missed. It is charged with high courage, clear discernment, a critical sincerity, and here and there with an inevitable mellow sadness. The writer has a mind stored richly with the best in modern literature, and his use of quotations lends a touch of distinction to his thoughtful and moving book.

But, for myself, the volume I should choose to keep by me, not to read through, but to dip in now and again, is the collection of German students' letters. Not, of course, because they are German. Nor yet in spite of that. They might be French or British or Hungarian equally well. What counts is that they represent the private thoughts, the deep-driven reflec-

myself. On the contrary, I think that war is a very, very evil thing, and I believe that even in this case it might have been averted by a more skilful diplomacy. But now that it has been declared, I think it is a matter of course that one should feel oneself so much a member of the nation that one must unite one's fate as closely as possible with that of the whole. And even if I were convinced that I could serve my Fatherland and its people better in peace than in war, I should think it just as perverse and impossible to let any such calculations weigh with me at the present moment as it would be for a man going to the assistance of somebody who was drowning to stop to consider who the drowning man was and whether his own life were not, perhaps, the more valuable of the two. For what counts is always the readiness to make a sacrifice, not the object for which the sacrifice is made.

"This war seems to me, from all that I have heard, to be something so horrible, inhuman, mad, obsolete and in every way depraving that I have firmly resolved, if I do come back, to do everything in my power to prevent such a thing from ever happening again in the future."

Such words as those bind men together, not sunder them.

But the question with which this article began remains. Why now, eleven years after the war's last

* Secker, 12s.; † Methuen, 7s. 6d.; ‡ Secker, 7s. 6d.; § Murray, 6s.; ¶ Dent, 6s.; ** Dent, 5s.; †† Secker, 5s.

shot was fired, are these books pouring out in increasing volume in every country? Is it a new urge to write on the part of men who see that span of death-shadowed life in a new perspective across the intervening years? Or is it a feeling that another generation is growing up that has never seen war, and, if humanity has in reality turned to better things, will never see it, which yet ought to know, so far as words can convey the knowledge, what the greatest conflict in history meant to human beings like them?

Three Reasons

One of the volumes under discussion here ("The Soldiers' War") gives some sort of answer. It is a collection of stories from works that, most of them, are already classics—Barbusse's "La Feu," Blunden's "Undertones of War," Zweig's "Sergeant Grisha," among others. On the cover the publishers say this: "The aim of the compiler is threefold: to give the younger generation a faithful and concise account

of the war at first-hand and from various aspects; to give the 'war generation' a record which will keep alive the fresh and poignant intensity of their life between 1914 and 1918; and to demonstrate, in one comprehensive but manageable volume, that the prose literature of the war is a permanent achievement, worthy to survive as art, irrespective of its value as a social document."

This is written of a compilation, not an original work. In itself, it hardly explains why men sit down to paint the picture of war to-day who have never thought to paint it at all in the years between. Once more, is it that they are writing because they must—perhaps because they can, now that memories are less keen-edged? Or that the world, recovering from its first hatred of all that war is, welcomes these books and acclaims them as it would not half-a-dozen years ago? Perhaps there is something in both explanations. Perhaps there is nothing in either. Perhaps someone will offer a truer explanation if these are false.

X. Y. Z.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD

ARE MEN IN UNIFORM GROWING FEWER?

By MAJ.-GEN. SIR FREDERICK MAURICE.

IN *The Times* of November 12 Mr. Hoover is reported to have said in an Armistice Day oration addressed to the American Legion that a world comparatively at peace has men under arms including active reserves, numbering 30,000,000, or nearly 10,000,000 more than before the Great War.

Some years ago you published a comparative table of mine of military establishments in various years. I have now brought this table up to 1928, using again the Armaments Year Book of the League of Nations as my authority. Further reductions have been approved by several countries, and effect is being given to them during the current year.

It is, of course, true that the number of men is only a part of the problem, but these figures do not bear out President Hoover's statement. Simultaneously there has been a general tendency to reduce the term of service in the active army and if, as is usually the case, the total term of liability to service, generally 28 years, is not altered, this automatically increases the numbers of the reserves. But no one with a modicum of military experience will contend that the aggressive power of armies is thereby increased. We know that a man with no military experience can be trained to take his place in the ranks in six months or less. Therefore, the only reserves that count for the purpose of comparison of strengths in peace time are those who would be employed in the first six months of a war. After that every man of military age and physically fit is a potential reservist. Unless we are at some pains to understand this problem from the point of view of those countries which have a compulsory system we are not likely to get an atmosphere conducive to agreement.

NOTES.—A. Decrease in 1928 as compared with 1922—1,513,715. Decrease 1928 as compared with 1913—860,802. Compulsory reductions amounted to 706,195, leaving the reduction in armies not affected by treaty—154,607.

B. The figures for 1913 are taken from the statistical tables prepared for the Temporary Mixed Commission on Armaments of the League of Nations. They show how the armies of 1913 would be apportioned if divided according to the size and population of the States of 1922.

The figures for 1922 are taken from an answer given by the Under-Secretary of State for War in reply to a private question on December 11, 1922.

The figures for 1925 and 1928 are taken from the 1926 and 1929 editions of the Armaments Year Book of the League of Nations.

COMPARISON OF PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.
Armies of Europe in 1913, 1922, 1925 and 1928.

Country	1913 ¹	1922	1925	1928
<i>West Europe Group</i>				
Great Britain	140,200 ²	183,788 ²	181,281 ²	161,731 ²
Irish Free State	—	—	18,968	12,755
France	760,439	736,261	672,582	668,550
Belgium	56,976	118,969	81,720	65,163
Spain	86,600	215,949	123,851	113,434
Portugal	30,000	40,000	26,217	34,924
Italy	290,390	210,000	259,848	251,270
<i>Central Europe Group</i>				
Germany	718,713	100,000 ³	100,000 ³	100,000 ³
Austria	57,195	30,000 ³	30,000 ³	30,000 ³
Hungary	66,015	35,000 ³	35,000 ³	35,000 ³
Czechoslovakia	73,613	150,000	111,000	117,012
Switzerland	3,652 ⁴	160,000	6,618 ⁴	7,852 ⁴
<i>Scandinavian Group</i>				
Sweden	37,000	120,000	35,912 ⁴	9,312 ⁴
Norway	10,000	60,000	4,495 ⁴	4,305 ⁴
Holland	35,000	29,400	22,230	18,272
Denmark	10,526 ⁴	33,000	9,092 ⁴	10,892 ⁴
<i>Balkan Group</i>				
Jugoslavia	153,048	109,000	115,327	108,595
Greece	67,006	85,000 ⁵	66,484	67,121
Bulgaria	52,212	33,000 ³	20,291	19,970
<i>East Europe Group</i>				
Russia	698,615	1,300,000 ⁵	521,000	562,000
Poland	191,779	275,000	270,286	253,824
Finland	28,730	120,000	28,557	28,083
Estonia	9,095	16,000	17,700	17,340
Latvia	10,030	25,000	19,377	18,000
Lithuania	21,335	26,000	21,639	23,521
Roumania	160,285	200,000	147,704	160,666
Totals	3,768,454	4,411,367	2,947,089	2,897,652

REMARKS.—¹Distributed in proportion to territory and population of 1921.

² 1913 figures are for troops in British Isles only. 1922 and 1925 figures are exclusive of India but inclusive of Air Force.

³ Establishment fixed by treaty.

⁴ Permanent establishment excludes men trained on a militia basis.

⁵ Estimates only, no official figures available.

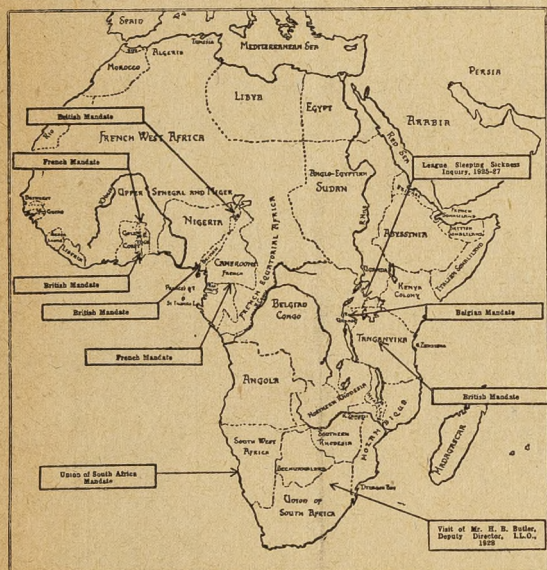
THE FUTURE OF AFRICA

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE WHITE AND THE NATIVE

By PHILIP KERR

IT is well known that one of the reasons which induced General Smuts to come to England as Rhodes Lecturer was his desire to awaken the British people to the extent of its responsibilities in Africa. This he has certainly done. His lectures have been attended by crowded audiences at Oxford and have been very fully reported in the Press, and those who have heard them or read them will agree that he has presented the problems of Africa, for a full third of which the British Empire is responsible, in a new and stimulating light.

In his first lecture General Smuts put forward a challenging thesis. It was that Cecil Rhodes had been right in his view of the future of civilisation in Africa and that a great deal of more recent British theory had



been wrong. Cecil Rhodes had held that the redemption of Africa and the real civilising of its people depended upon the permanent settlement by Europeans of the vast highlands which stretch from Cape Town in the south to Abyssinia in the north. Recent British opinion, reacting perhaps from the evils which have attended white colonisation and from the policy of the "Colour Bar" Act of the Union of South Africa, has swung rather to the view that these objects could best be accomplished by entrusting the African to the control and stimulus of the Government official and the missionary alone.

The Civilising White

In support of his thesis General Smuts stated that while the African had many admirable traits of character and disposition, and was an indispensable element in the human family, the one perennial phenomenon about him had been his inability to develop or maintain any form of organised political society or civilisation. While he could be educated to take his place in a civilised society, there was no evidence that he could create one for himself. If, therefore, Africa was to be civilised, that civilisation must be based not upon Government servants or missionaries who did not settle permanently in the country, but were temporary visitors only, but upon European settlers and business men and capitalists who made Africa their home. He therefore appealed to Great Britain to resume once more that active development and colonisation of the highlands of Africa which had been begun by Cecil Rhodes, but which of late had been almost dropped.

But what of the effect on the African? There has certainly been plenty of evidence to show that while the African has greatly benefited from contact with a European community domiciled in Africa, he has also suffered and in many cases had been terribly oppressed. This query General Smuts answered in his second lecture. It was essential that the African should be allowed to develop along his own lines, and from the background of his own nature and tribal institutions, and not forcibly torn from his natural surroundings and turned into an imitation European. The road whereby the European could develop Africa and settle in it while the Native could obtain the benefits of civilisation while developing on African lines suited to himself was through a system of segregation.

The policy of segregation rests primarily on the transfer to solely native use of enough land. Fortunately, while there is not enough land for the native in the Union, Central Africa itself is very thinly populated. In the whole of the highlands north of the Union, an area not much less than that of Europe, excluding Russia, there are only some twelve million Africans. The primary basis for segregation, therefore, already exists there if the necessary native lands legislation is enacted. The second basis of segregation is the development of local self-governing institutions based not on the European Parliamentary model, but on the ancient tribal system, with its strong religious, moral and social controls, but leading eventually to some form of representation in Parliament at the top.

The Native in the Town

The real difficulty in this policy, which is clearly applicable in communities still mainly agricultural, is the inexorable and rapid march of industry, mining, and plantation cultivation with their corollaries, a large demand for native labour far from its tribal homes and the growth of great industrial cities like Johannesburg, which gradually accumulate a large number of urbanised and detribalised Africans within their limits. The difficulty General Smuts admits, and he sees for it no obvious solution. It is a labour problem common to the whole world, and not merely to Africa. But the system of segregation at least mitigates the pressure on the native to become detribalised and gives him the alternative of working on his own lands instead of working for a white employer.

The great value of General Smuts's lectures is that they put the East African problem, which has figured so vehemently in post-war discussion and calls for some immediate action, into perspective. It is but part of the larger problem of the African highlands as a whole a problem which will be rapidly transformed by the immense copper mines which are now in course of development both in Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo. The core of that problem is the question: Is there any middle course between a form of responsible government, which, in fact, transfers all power over the native into the hands of a small community of white settlers, and trying to maintain a Downing-street control which is progressively weakening all over the world?

The Mandates as Model

The answer is not yet clear. But the mandate system established under Article 22 of the Covenant throws some light upon it. There is a good deal to be said for bringing the whole of tropical Africa under the supervision of some impartial authority like the Mandates

Commission, which will have power to call for evidence and to issue a public report on the questions of whether "the sacred trust of civilisation" is being fulfilled for "peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world." But what matters more is the elaboration, in the light of experience and scientific analysis, of the methods of government,

of education, and of economic development, which are best and most just for whites and blacks living side-by-side in Africa under modern conditions. And once these are discovered it is even more important that they should be understood and accepted by the African whites under a high sense of responsibility than that they should be imposed from outside.

THE CHILD AND GENEVA

LEAGUE TEACHING IN BRITISH SCHOOLS TO-DAY

By FREDERIC EVANS, M.A.

THERE is a certain school of cynics which suggests that popular education, far from being an unmixed blessing, is responsible for many of the ills of modern society. They go as far as to argue that the World War was only made possible in its peculiar characteristics through universal education. This point of view is far from absurd. The growth of national consciousness, the development of organisation, the application of science to weapons and methods of war certainly arise out of a comprehensive system of education.

The pre-war German schools undoubtedly cultivated an exclusive and pugnacious national point of view. Even the Lutheran pulpits were not guiltless. It is said that much of the urge to the rebellion in Ireland was produced in the day-schools, and all teachers are familiar with the school readers on British History which, if not directly, at any rate by implication, made it clear why Britannia should rule the waves, should take on the burden of guiding "the lesser breeds without the law" and fight in wars that were ever just. It seemed almost impossible to dissociate the schools from a nationalist point of view, creating quite unconsciously in the minds of the masses of the countries concerned, a complete inability to think without prejudice in international affairs.

Hatred in Text-Books

The post-war educational world, even after the most terrible war in history, is far from blameless. M. Prudhommeaux in his "Enquête sur les Livres Scolaires d'après Guerre," published a few years ago under the aegis of the Dotation Carnegie, described his examination of French text-books and their treatment of the war, and he disclosed the presence in them of an intense and virulent spirit of hatred.

Even in British post-war history readers we can find statements like this:—

"They (the Central Powers) and they alone must therefore be held accountable for the war with all its sufferings and all the horrors which it brought in its train."

"The Germans deliberately adopted a policy of massacre and destruction."

"There is no shadow of doubt that Germany was the evil genius that brought about the war."*

Other nations similarly have, in some cases, written heatedly in their text-books rather than deliberately after an impartial sifting of the evidence. The danger of such writing lies in its appeal in perpetuating a

* Quoted from "The Menace of Nationalism on Education." Dr. J. F. Scott.

hatred instead of working for reconciliation in the schools.

If these were the only facts in the matter they would be most disquieting, and considered alone would make one despair for ever of peace. Fortunately there is another trend both in official educational circles and amongst the historians, and the publication of the "Report of the Joint Committee of Inquiry into the Teaching of the Aims and Achievements of the League of Nations in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools, Training Colleges and University Training Departments," brings to a happy issue all the efforts that have been made during the last ten years.

The League's First Move

Since Dame Edith Lyttleton at the Fourth Assembly in 1923 moved that:

"The Assembly urges the Governments of the States Members to arrange that the children and youth in their respective countries where such teaching is not given be made aware of the existence and aims of the League of Nations and the terms of the Covenant"

official circles have been busy not only here but all over the world. The Secretariat was called on for reports, the Assembly asked the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation to set up the Sub-Committee of Experts "to devise the best means of co-ordinating all official and non-official efforts designed to familiarise young people throughout the world with the principles and work of the League of Nations," and so on.

Then in Britain came the famous Conference of Education Authorities in 1927. Before this was laid the "Declaration of the Teaching Profession," which concluded by urging that the whole question of the teaching of the League of Nations be referred to a National Committee. The Association of Education Committees lost no time in the same year in inviting representatives of the following important bodies to send delegates to a Joint National Committee: The Association of Municipal Corporations, the County Councils Association, the Joint Six Committee of Teachers' Associations, the National Union of Teachers, the Council of Principals of Training Colleges, the Training College Association, and the League of Nations Union. Sir Geo. Lunn acted as chairman, and Mr. Hoare, of the N.U.T., as secretary. The report now published is the result of their deliberations, and coming from a committee representative of all official bodies concerned with education, is obviously of the highest importance.

What is Done Now

This publication serves to clarify the position as far as the schools are concerned. It shows what has already been done in the matter of League teaching, and suggests further action particularly as regards the Training Colleges and to a lesser degree the Secondary Schools. Seldom has there been such wide and general agreement on an educational matter. The Board of Education in its "Suggestions to Teachers, 1927," the Local Education Authorities through their Association and all branches of the teaching profession have, without reservation, pledged themselves to teach the League and make it an essential part of the mental equipment of child and student.

So far have we gone—but there is much yet to do. A recent inquiry into the opinions of children as to War films showed clearly that as yet only a minority associate the idea of War with its alternative the League of Nations, and that must be our aim as teachers. The inquiry demonstrated that as yet the League was not reaching the classrooms with the persistence and intensity that are necessary. Though the official signals are down all along the line, most of the detail work in the classrooms has yet to be done. What is there that we can do?

The Teacher's Opportunity

The idea of the League is a simple one to children, and regular direct teaching about it is necessary. This

can come in the civic lessons best perhaps, but there are numerous other opportunities in the curriculum. Direct instruction is necessary because children seldom generalise for themselves, and we must not simply leave it to them to draw conclusions from indirect teaching.

Indirect teaching is also inevitable if geography is taught sympathetically and history treated from a world point of view, as is now demonstrated in the "Suggestions to Teachers." Both methods of approach are complementary to each other and they are admirably discussed in that little League of Nations Union publication, mentioned specially in the Joint Report—"Teachers and World Peace."

Teachers can qualify themselves through reading the many and admirable publications about the League, by attending the various Summer Schools, and by studying this newly-issued report. They will find the child responsive if the crusade for peace is imbued with the spirit of adventure, such as that exhibited by the work of Dr. Nansen, and also if the school itself actively demonstrates the principles of the League. We have but to convince teachers more fully of the necessity of this work and they will find the means of doing it. To produce this sense of conviction the Joint Report represents an important milestone along the road to peace.

SHOULD BIG SHIPS BE SCRAPPED? ADMIRAL'S PLEA FOR A 10,000-TON MAXIMUM

AS the Five-Power Naval Conference approaches one concrete question is being forced to the front: Should the battleship be scrapped? Among much that has been written on that subject in the last fortnight, no statement of the position deserves closer attention than that contained in an article in *The Times*, from the pen of Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, one of the most distinguished flag-officers in the Navy, and until recently head of the Imperial Defence College.

The article is too long to be even summarised here, but its main conclusion, at any rate, can be briefly stated. Admiral Richmond begins by making the point that what a particular ship has to do is to meet and defeat other similar ships in other navies. If, therefore, other navies have big ships, the British Navy must have big ships, too; otherwise there is no reason whatever why it should. "On the African lakes, in the late war," observes the Admiral, "a motor-boat was a capital ship, and established command and control"—for the obvious reason that there was no other more important boat on the other side to defeat it. Hence, the one purpose of the battleship is to fight other battleships; and if other countries scrap their capital ships, Great Britain can scrap hers.

No More and No Less

There are, of course, limits to the argument. Admiral Richmond does not contend that if other navies had nothing larger than torpedo-boats, we need have nothing larger than torpedo-boats, either. Merchant vessels in wartime are armed with 6-in. guns, and the British Navy (so the argument runs) must have cruisers at least large enough and fast enough to deal with enemy merchant ships so armed. How large and how fast must such cruisers be? In Admiral Richmond's view, 10,000 tons is an outside figure. He believes

the maximum might be put distinctly lower. Speed should be anything from 24 to 28 knots, and Sir Herbert Richmond would leave complete freedom as to the calibre of guns carried. On that some authorities might disagree with him.

The General Conclusion

Admiral Richmond's conclusions may be given in his own words. In some points they may not be entirely clear, because they depend on an understanding of all the earlier part of his article, but their general purport is plain enough.

"I come, then, to this conclusion: That it is for statesmen to enunciate the principle that the object of navies is defence only, and that their size is, therefore, related solely to the requirements of defence. That the standard of strength is the strength of those Powers with least dependence upon security at sea. That each nation is the judge of its own needs. That the size of the ship depends ultimately upon the strength which can be put into the merchant ship. That a tonnage sufficient to enable a vessel to control operations is also sufficient for enabling it to conduct the operations precedent to control. That, within the limit determined by the characteristics required to arrest the merchant ship, nations should be free to distribute tonnage in their own ships as they please among the several factors of armament, protection, speed and endurance. That those requirements can all be fulfilled within a tonnage considerably lower than 10,000, provided such tonnage will give all nations the endurance the needs of their defence require; if not, it must be larger."

This authoritative argument in favour of a maximum of something under 10,000 tons for all warships at a moment when the maximum is 35,000 is singularly timely.

UNION AND LEAGUE NOTABLE SPEECHES AT GUILDHALL BANQUET

THE intimacy of the connection between the League of Nations itself and societies like the League of Nations Union in Great Britain has never been more convincingly emphasised than it was by the Peace Commemoration Dinner given by the Union at the Guildhall, in the City of London, on November 14. No function could have had a more splendid setting than was provided by the stately fabric whose walls, or the greater part of them, were standing where they stand to-day when the Great Fire of 1666 levelled the surrounding buildings to the ground. And it was the Lord Mayor himself who declared, with perhaps a pardonable exaggeration, that no more remarkable gathering had ever received the Guildhall's hospitality.

Lord Cecil was in the chair, and one of the happiest features of the evening was the succession of tributes paid by the different speakers to the self-sacrificing service Lord Robert, as his friends still prefer to call him,

discusses a keener mind or a broader sweep of vision. His first sentences were devoted to emphasising the "priceless value to the cause of peace of the educative work of the League of Nations Union." He appealed for financial help for the Union, and declared that those who gave assistance in that form "were not only helping to realise a great ideal, but were in a very real sense paying their small insurance against the greatest danger that threatened civilisation."

As for the League itself, General Smuts believed that if, at the end of ten years, its record of successes was set against its record of failures, the balance on the right side was such as to justify assured and confident hope. He saw three great problems immediately impending: the problem of disarmament; the problem of justice—of not merely preserving peace, but providing in some way (perhaps through Article XIX of the Covenant), for such gradual changes as the rise and fall of



At the Guildhall

Standing at table (left to right): General Smuts, the Lord Mayor, Lord Cecil, Mr. Graham

has rendered to the League since the day of its creation, and even earlier. The keynote of the evening's oratory was the doctrine that peace can come only through the League of Nations, and that the League can prosper only if public opinion is mobilised behind it in every country through the endeavours of such a body as the Union.

In the Name of the Government

That note was struck by Mr. William Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, speaking, as he specifically mentioned, in the name of the British Government, on whose behalf he declared that everything that could be done would be done to support the League. Among the striking figures quoted by Mr. Graham to reinforce his demonstration of the essential necessity of peace to this country was the arresting statement that over £1,000,000 a day is being spent on interest and sinking fund on the war debts of the past, and that, if to that is added current naval and military expenditure, it means that five-eighths of the budget of over £800,000,000 is being devoted to such unproductive uses. Under such a burden, observed the President of the Board of Trade, is the British people staggering. Amid the cheers of the City men who were attending the function in large numbers, he urged that the vital necessity was to improve our export trade, and that agreements reached at Geneva could do much to promote that end.

General Smuts's Appeal

It is no detraction from the merits of the other speakers to say that General Smuts had been the most eagerly-awaited of all, and when he rose was the most loudly cheered. His voice, after all, is heard but rarely in this country, and no man brings to the subjects he

nationalities demanded; and the problem of how to deal with a disturber of the peace. In that connection, the speaker touched on the proposal (discussed elsewhere in this issue of HEADWAY) he had made a few days earlier at Oxford for reinforcing the Kellogg Pact by a new convention designed to ensure that the violator of the peace should be treated as an outlaw. In his reference to President Hoover's speech of a week earlier (also discussed elsewhere in this issue), General Smuts took advantage of the occasion to suggest in carefully-chosen words a basis on which new agreements between America and the League States might gradually be developed.

For the rest the evening was occupied in speeches, briefer, indeed, but of the same high standard, from Mr. Walter Runciman, M.P., Sir Percy Mackinnon and the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow), and an interesting interlude was provided by the auctioning of the original manuscript of "Journey's End." The author of that now historic play, Mr. R. C. Sherriff, was called away from the dinner by the unexpected but welcome news that the King was that evening attending the performance at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, but before he left he handed the manuscript to Lord Cecil, expressing his sincerest hope that it might benefit what he spoke of as "the great cause to which he gave it." When Sir Herbert Morgan mounted the improvised rostrum bids of £500 and £1,000 came in rapidly from different quarters of the hall. Lady Cowdray then offered £1,100, and was followed immediately by the Lord Mayor, who bid £1,200. The figure mounted by hundreds and fifties a few stages further, and the manuscript was then knocked down to Sir Walter Lawrence at £1,500.

The dinner had a practical purpose, apart from the commemoration of eleven years of peace and ten of the League's existence. Accordingly, an earnest appeal for funds for the prosecution of the Union's work was made by Sir John Power, M.P., who was rewarded for the part he had played in the organisation of the function by the receipt of promises and donations

amounting in total to £10,000. But at least as valuable as this most necessary financial support was the recognition given on an unprecedented scale—and, it may be added, with unprecedented enthusiasm—to the work being carried on by the League of Nations Union in support of the League of Nations, and through the League of Nations for the preservation of peace.

MORRIS AND FORD WHAT A MARKET WITHOUT TARIFFS MEANS

By WARREN POSTBRIDGE

I HAVE driven a good many thousand miles in Sir William Morris's productions and none at all (to speak of driving as opposed to being driven) in Mr. Henry Ford's. Therefore, even if I wanted to discuss their respective merits, I should lack the essential qualification.

But that is no part of to-day's purpose. Let us cut out comparisons of merit. Assume that in their class and at their price both machines come very near perfection. Assume that each of them, given some effective method of refuelling while in motion, could run till its tyres were worn through and burst. Assume the effort made, and let me explain why, burning through my British patriotism is, I put my money on Henry Ford as a business proposition every time.

I repeat, as a business proposition—the proposition being the sale of cars in the largest numbers possible, with a view to the mass production that opens the door to distribution at the lowest prices possible. In that enterprise Mr. Ford enjoys an overwhelming advantage. Henry Ford makes his cars at Detroit, right up by the Canadian frontier. He starts them moving outside the factory door, and they can run on and on eastwards through Ohio and Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the Atlantic, or westward through Indiana and Illinois and Iowa and Nebraska and Wyoming and Utah and Nevada and California to the Pacific, or southward through Indiana and Illinois and Missouri and Arkansas and Texas to the Mexican frontier, with no one to stop them except possibly the public servant known familiarly over there as the speed-cop. Mr. Ford, in other words, builds his cars, and a vast internal market of 120,000,000 persons buys them up.

From Cowley to—?

Now, take Sir William Morris. He builds his cars at Cowley and starts them moving there. In a very few hours—for the sake of patriotism say an hour-and-a-half—they hit the North Sea or the English Channel, or something equally liquid and salt. But let us ignore these saline impediments. Assume a Morris can neglect them as completely as the Schneider Cup winner. The impediment the Morris would really hit would be the French Customs or the German or the Spanish.

Amphibious for the moment it reaches Calais or Havre. French formalities to discharge, French Customs duties to pay. A hopeless check to the Morris's penetrating propensities. It stays outside France, and the Frenchman drives a Peugeot or a Citroën or a Renault. Similarly, it stays outside Germany, and the German drives an Opel. And likewise it stays outside

Italy, and the Italian drives a Fiat. A market of 400,000,000 souls in Europe, and all Sir William Morris can really get of it (apart, perhaps, from a few dribbles here and there, and apart altogether from the Dominions) is the 40,000,000 in the market at home.

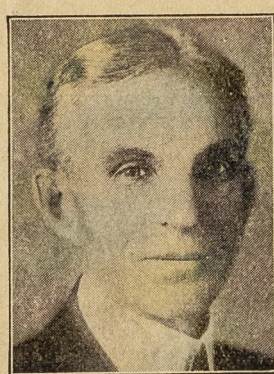
That is the kind of fact that gives some solid basis to M. Briand's European federation idea. That is the kind of comparison between Europe and America that will really hold water, when comparisons based on political conditions emphatically will not. The United States has a vast internal market, and makes the most of it. Europe has a vaster internal market, and cuts it up into a couple of dozen big and little compartments with large "No Thoroughfare" boards across the entrances from one to the other.

Not, of course, "No Thoroughfare" literally. Actual prohibitions are a thing of the past—though only since a year or so ago, and not even completely so now. The notice more properly reads: "Entrance £50," or "Entrance 8,000 Francs," or "Entrance 6,000 Lire," or whatever the figure may be. The obstacle is not always fatal. We see Renaults in England and Fiats in France. But the kind of market Henry Ford can command is beyond the dreams of Sir William Morris and M. André Citroën alike.

Bars Across the Road

Of course, there are mitigations. The Morris escapes some foreign competition in England and the Citroën some foreign competition in France. But fair competition hurts no one. Mr. Ford has plenty of it at home. Ask the Chevrolet people. In the end the ablest man wins and the public gets the best article at the lowest price. Gradually Europe is beginning to realise that. M. Briand has been driving it home at Geneva. So has the late Dr. Stresemann. So, very soberly and effectively, has Mr. William Graham. The cry is for the opening up of the closed and compartmented market of Europe by attacks on the tariff barriers that run like wire entanglements up and down it. And the cry is being raised to-day in quarters where it was never heard before.

Take it up and you give Sir William Morris his chance. If he could sell his cars on the scale on which Henry Ford can sell his, I have no doubt they would be even cheaper and better than they are. I am using Sir William, of course, only as a symbol. I have not the pleasure of knowing him and I hold no shares in his great concern. But I want to see his cars with as clear a road before them as Mr. Ford's. Then he can meet Mr. Ford on even terms in Europe.



Mr. Henry Ford.



Sir William Morris.

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December

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GENERAL SMUTS'S IDEAS

IT is mere accident, without any considered intention behind it, that makes the name of General Smuts more prominent than any other in this issue of HEADWAY. The South African statesman is so rare a visitor to this country, and his words when he does come are so full of wisdom and suggestion, that it is natural that they should be received with peculiar attention. In addition to that there is, of course, the singular interest attaching to General Smuts's own personality. The dinner which, at the beginning of this month, unites as guest on a common footing General Smuts and his old adversary in German East Africa, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, is less unique in the experience of the British guest than it seems to most of those who have read of it with satisfaction in the Press, for General Smuts nearly 30 years ago took a leading part in effecting a deeper reconciliation—in that case between Boer and Briton—after a struggle that to him, at any rate, had been far more bitter. Statesman and soldier at once, he has taken up arms only when necessity compelled it, and it was in binding up the wounds of war that he found a task to which his whole bent and character directed him. That is enough in itself to explain the part General Smuts took in the framing of the League Covenant and to make it natural that to-day he should be turning his mind to the possibility of so developing the Kellogg Pact as to make it still more effective an instrument for the preservation of international peace.

Of General Smuts's three Oxford lectures, delivered, characteristically enough, under the auspices of a foundation in memory of another of his old adversaries, Cecil Rhodes, two dealt with quite different subjects. In the first and third he expounded his hopes for the future of Africa. In the second, which happened to fall just before Armistice Day, he struck a fitting note by examining the record of the League of Nations and suggesting that the League might adapt itself more fully in the future to the discharge of its tasks. That theme he developed further still in his speech at the Peace Commemoration Dinner at the Guildhall. If little emphasis is laid here on what General Smuts had to say regarding Africa, that is not because the subject does not call for comment, but rather because it is so vast that to devote to it merely half-a-dozen passing sentences would be fantastic. Mr. Philip Kerr on another page has outlined clearly the ideas that General

Smuts developed, and there may be other opportunities of dealing with them later.

Meanwhile, the three questions the South African statesman has asked about the League raises issues to which attention must be constantly directed until the difficulties arising out of them are solved. One has regard to disarmament, the second to the reconciliation of peace with justice, which may involve often the changing of existing conditions in order that the legitimate claims of this nation or that may be satisfied. The third is, in General Smuts's own words: "What is to be done with a disturber of the peace?"

Regarding disarmament, we must be content to wait a little. The Five-Power Naval Conference opens in London next month, and there is good reason to hope that its results will enable the Preparatory Commission not many weeks later to complete its own task and clear the road for the coming Disarmament Conference. The problem of reconciling peace with justice opens up the whole question of how Article XIX of the Covenant (regarding the possible revision of treaties) is to be applied. That needs much more thought yet, and it is sufficient to know that thought is being given to it in many quarters.

As to the steps to be taken against a violator of the peace, General Smuts's own words demand careful attention. In his Oxford speech (where, incidentally, he rendered valuable service in re-emphasising the distinction between the old type of "private" war and the new "public" war, i.e., police action against a Covenant breaker in certain eventualities, which represents the only legitimate war or use of force in the future) General Smuts took as his starting point the Kellogg Pact rather than the League Covenant. Everything, he pointed out, depended on whether, in the event of action against a violator of the Pact being needed, any State would insist on going on trading with the violator and so nullifying the effect of any general boycott or blockade.

If the United States were prepared, as General Smuts suggests, to join with the rest of the world in signing a new Convention attached to the Kellogg Pact and binding its signatories to treat a convicted violator of the Pact as an outlaw and break off all trade relations with him, then the General's own question of how to deal with a disturber of the peace would be effectively answered.

Such an undertaking need conflict in no way with the proposal made by President Hoover almost simultaneously, that food-ships in time of war should be immune from interference, for the League itself long ago decided that if ever a blockade of a Covenant-breaker should become necessary food-ships should be only interfered with in the very last resort, if at all. If, as his words seemed a little to indicate, Mr. Hoover was thinking of the immunity of food-ships in a private war between two individual States, that is an idea which it hardly seems pertinent to discuss at a moment when all such wars have been declared illegitimate by the Kellogg Pact. It remains to be seen how the United States will react to General Smuts's proposal, but the fact that its author is this month visiting America, and will undoubtedly discuss international affairs in every aspect with the American President, suggests, at any rate, the possibility of future developments of some moment.

DYNAMITE AND PEACE

THE PRIZE THAT HIGH EXPLOSIVES PAID FOR

MOST people have heard of the Nobel Peace Prize, which Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann have won in recent years. Some of them realise that it was founded by a man who made his wealth out of high explosives. But very few are familiar with the remarkable story of the Swedish inventor who discovered nitro-glycerine and dynamite, supplied explosives to most of the armies of Europe, conceived a world peace organisation singularly like the League of Nations of the future, and by his will founded a prize to be awarded annually to the person who had "worked most effectively in the interests of the brotherhood of nations, the elimination or reduction

of standing armies and the institution and popularisation of peace congresses." father migrated to St. Petersburg, where he distinguished himself by inventing mines, both land and marine. The sea mines suddenly acquired a value during the Crimean War. They were, in fact, not seriously dangerous to enemy shipping (i.e., British), but, fortunately for the Russians, the first one to be fished up by a British warship exploded and killed a seaman, after which they were treated with greater respect than was really called for.

Explosions Everywhere

The next explosion in which the Nobels were concerned was on a larger scale. Their workshop in Helen-



A Land-Mine Exploding near Albert

borg, in Sweden, blew up in 1864, destroying its own fabric, Alfred Nobel's brother Emil, a mechanic, a boy, a maid and a passing workman. However, after dabbling for a time in plywood and oil, the Nobel brothers went back to explosives once more. Alfred Nobel, after many experiments, invented nitro-glycerine and initiated its manufacture in various parts of the world. From most of them the news of alarming explosions soon came to hand. One box exploded in a New York street and blew in several shop fronts. Off Panama a steamer was blown up, with a loss of over 70 lives. Fourteen lives were lost in a San Francisco explosion. In Sydney a warehouse went up in the air and several neighbouring houses fell down. All this made nitro-glycerine a little unpopular, and its manufacture and transport were prohibited in several countries.

However, Nobel persisted, and progressed from liquid nitro-glycerine to solid, and much safer, dynamite. The new product was used largely, of course, for the peaceful pursuits of mining, quarrying and railway construction, but in another form it came into great demand for military purposes during the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. Out of that came a smokeless powder for guns, known first of all as ballistite, and then, in Great Britain, as cordite. Soon almost every army and navy was using one substance or the other—for they differed slightly, though virtually the same.

Two Munitions Merchants

But more interesting than the Peace Prize itself is the development of its author's ideas. Like that comparatively mysterious figure, Sir Basil Zaharoff, whose career was described in the November issue of HEADWAY, Alfred Nobel specialised in the instruments of war. Unlike him, he used the wealth he thus acquired to further to the best of his ability the ends of peace. That may savour a little of inconsistency, but the aim behind the foundation of the Peace Prize was sound.

The essential facts about Nobel's life are told clearly enough in a biography of him just published in this country.* He was born in Sweden in 1833, but his

* "The Life of Alfred Nobel." By Sohlman and Schuck. Heinemann. 21s.

War Horrors and Peace

Nobel, meanwhile, was thinking first of peace. He was something of a minor poet—which explains the

provision in his will of a prize for literature—but his conscience was uneasy about the result of his inventions. He calmed it down by the assurance that the more terrible war was made the less likely it would be to happen. "The day," he wrote, "two army corps are able to destroy each other in one second all civilised nations will recoil from war in horror and disband their armies." But the deadlier the instrument he invented the more his bent for pacifism developed. He hovered around Peace Congresses at Berne. He established close touch with Baroness von Suttner, who was to be awarded one of his prizes after his death, and he made a rather curious arrangement, partly out of philanthropy, with a retired Turkish diplomat, Aristarchi Bey, whereby the latter was to propagand for peace on a salary supplied by Nobel. But the Turk's instructions were vague, and as at the end of a year he had nothing to show for his pay the arrangement lapsed.

Foreshadowing The Hague

What is more important is Nobel's own views at this time. As early as 1891, in sending someone a donation for peace propaganda, he wrote, "Would it be too much

to ask that the European governments should undertake for the period of one year to submit to a tribunal set up for the purpose all differences between them, or, if they were not prepared to do this, that they should postpone any hostile action until the expiration of the period stipulated."

That is no bad anticipation of the Bryan "cooling-off" treaties and the League of Nations Covenant, and Nobel made use of an argument that became current coin some twenty years later when he asked: "Supposing a dispute were to break out between two governments, do you not think that nine times out of ten passions would subside during the compulsory armistice before the outbreak of hostilities?"

In 1895 Nobel, grown rich on his explosives, made his will on the lines already indicated and in 1896 he died. In one sense the foundation of a Peace Prize might seem to have little direct bearing on the progress of the cause of peace, for it can hardly be contended that any man or woman would be tempted to work the harder for a cause he believed in by the prospect of winning the Nobel Prize. But the creation of such a prize by a man whose trade was the production of munitions of war has its dramatic value none the less.

IN THE HOUSE

OPTIONAL CLAUSE—HOURS CONVENTION—OPIUM

LEAQUE of Nations matters have figured in the House of Commons this session (which began on October 29), mainly at question time, though on the second day of the session a good deal of interest was created by a speech, in the course of a discussion on German wheat dumped into this country at low prices, in which Mr. Walter Runciman observed that this appeared to run counter to the practice Germany had undertaken to observe in an assurance she had given after the League's Economic Conference of 1927. The reference was taken up by several subsequent speakers and questions were subsequently put to Ministers regarding it. Mr. Gillett, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, said that he was communicating with the British member of the League's Economic Committee on the subject.

Ministers Mute

As for actual questions, the two subjects singled out for the most constant interrogation have been the Optional Clause and the Washington Hours Convention. With regard to the former, it has been pretty much the case of many questions and no answers, for Mr. Henderson and his Under-Secretary, Mr. Dalton, have taken the line that the matter would have to be debated when the ratification of the Optional Clause is discussed by the House, and that questions of detail should be deferred until then. Among members putting questions on the subject were Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, who wanted the British reservations explained; Mr. Locker-Lampson, who was anxious to know when the debate on the Optional Clause would come on; Sir John Power, Admiral Beamish, Mr. Mander and Mr. Remer, who were concerned about reservations. Captain Crookshank wanted the communications with the Dominions regarding the Clause and the reservations made public, but the Prime Minister declined to agree to that. Mr. Henderson, in reply to other questions, stated he was considering whether a memorandum on the whole subject could be prepared.

Questions on the Washington Hours Convention came mainly from the opponents of ratification. Among them were Sir Assheton Pownall and Sir Nicholas Grattan-

Doyle. Mr. Remer wanted to know whether conversations with the United States on the Convention had taken place, and was informed they had not. Mr. Hore-Belisha was concerned about the effect of the Convention on outdoor amusement caterers, and Captain MacDonald suggested that various existing agreements regarding the 48-hour week would become illegal if the Convention were ratified.

Revenue from Narcotics

Major Graham Pole has put many questions regarding the consumption of opium in India, and Mr. Mander extracted from the Under-Secretary for the Colonies a useful list of the various States in the Empire which receive revenue from the sale of opium. In reply to another question by Mr. Mander on a different aspect of the general opium problem, the Home Secretary said there were in Great Britain eight factories licensed to manufacture narcotic drugs, the total number of employees involved being something under fifty.

In reply to Mr. Graham White, Mr. Henderson stated that he knew of no cases in which League members had failed to carry out their obligations to register with the League treaties they had concluded, and in answer to Mr. Mander he gave reasons why he was content that League Council meetings should be reduced from four in the year to three. Several questions were put, by Mr. Roden Buxton and others, regarding the disturbing conditions in Austria, some of them bearing on the British guarantee of the Austrian loan of 1923, and another on the League Council's responsibility for the supervision of Austrian disarmament.

Mr. Mander, returning to his old suggestion that the Suez Canal might be made an international waterway under the control of the League of Nations, if all parties concerned were agreeable, failed to persuade Mr. Henderson to disclose what the attitude of the Government would be in what the Foreign Minister termed "the hypothetical circumstances envisaged by the honourable member." On the subject of the association of the International Bank with the League the same questioner secured only the assurance that all relevant factors would be considered.

THE MIDDLE OF EUROPE TACT AND A CAR AMONG THE CZECHS

By LADY MARY CRICHTON-STUART

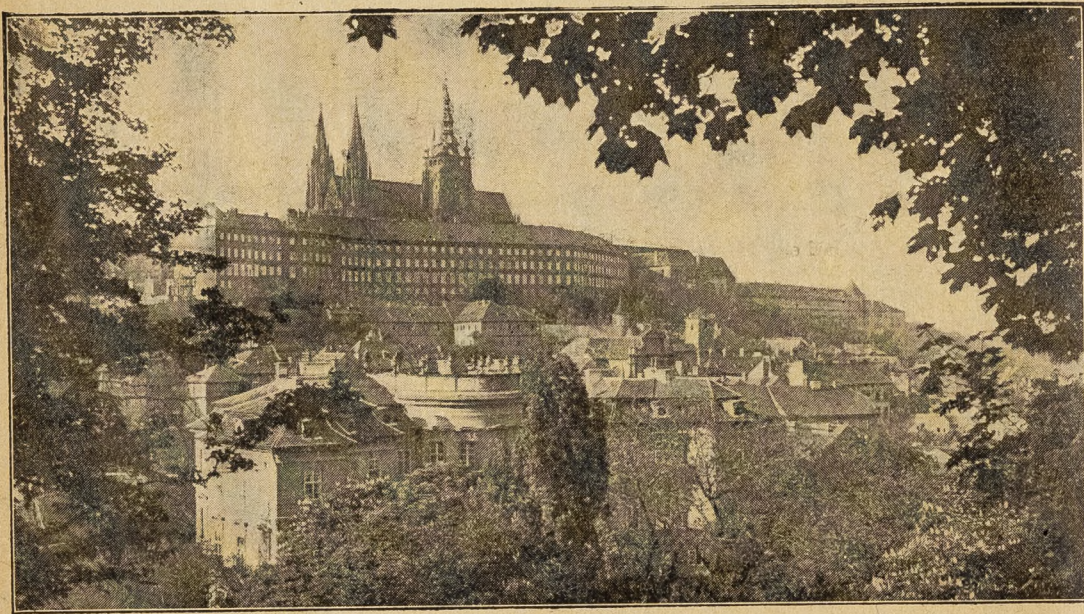
HOW often one hears elderly persons declaiming on the accumulated horrors of this mechanical age, and even pouring forth their invective against the motor car—of which they are only too glad to make use when occasion demands.

There is one unfailing cure for this disease. I advise all those who have a comfortable car, a good friend and £50 in their pocket to spend the holiday months in Central Europe. There are only two other requisites—a working knowledge of German and, above all, tact, with a very big T.

Tact is, unfortunately, a gift you must be born with, because it is next to impossible to cultivate it. And, since people will never admit that they are not tactful—they call it bluntness or outspokenness, but lack of

into a synopsis of the speaker's views on politics in general and those of his country in particular, and the effects of the war and of the formation of the heterogeneous state of Czechoslovakia on himself, his family, and his prospects.

In this way you can collect a vast amount of absolutely first-hand information about the state of the country and what the people are thinking and saying. It is simply amazing, indeed, what a variety of opinions you can get, for you never know whom you may light on. He may be of German origin or Slav, a Czech, or, in the Eastern districts, one of the million odd Hungarians who have been annexed to this incredible amalgamation of uncohesive peoples now herded together in this curious new state.



The Castle at Prague

tact, never—if you intend to go on a trip to Central Europe, first go round all your friends and try and ascertain what are their views on your personal tact. If their opinion is against you, choose as your companion someone who is well known for this innate boon.

For, even if you are an accomplished German scholar, you cannot with impunity accost everyone you meet in, say, Czechoslovakia. Almost everyone really understands you. Some of them speak German themselves. But they have a rooted objection to the language, which was once the official tongue of the hated Austrian Empire.

Try Them in English

No. If you want to ask your way you first start by addressing in English the person whom you have chosen as being the most intelligent-looking (he invariably turns out to be a stranger himself or a congenital idiot). He will promptly show signs of distress, whereupon, having established to his satisfaction the fact that you are mad, you may then ask him politely whether he understands German, and when your accent has finally proved to him that you are only a foreigner, you can safely embark on a lengthy discussion about the roads of the country and those of Europe in general. More often than not this will degenerate—or regenerate—

Czechoslovakia's G.O.M.

It is an amazing thing, when one comes to think of it, that these provinces of what was once Austria, Bohemia, Teschen, Moravia—and others—who fought against the Allies during the War, should suddenly emerge a complete State under the leadership of their "Grand Old Man," President Masaryk, who actually sat on our side of the great council table at Paris during the Peace Treaty deliberations.

It is, indeed, a wonderful thing for him to be able to look back on those sixty years of unremitting labour since his student days and now to enjoy the fruits of his own work and see his great dream accomplished. For Prague went to sleep one night a city remembered only for her past deeds of war and cruelty, the ancient capital of Bohemia, and then an appendage of Vienna—and woke next morning to find herself once again a capital, but this time capital of a territorially and numerically larger State than Bohemia ever was. And yet when one thinks of the tremendous diversities of opinion and interests animating such totally opposed nationalities there comes to mind inevitably the personal influence and quiet magnetism of the President, and one wonders whether there will ever be found another man great enough, or a Cabinet united

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"I have learned more French this last four months than I did (before) in four years. I enjoyed the Course thoroughly." (W. 149.)

"I have obtained a remunerative post in the City, solely on the merits of my Italian. I was absolutely ignorant of the language before I began your Course eight months ago." (I. F. 121.)

"My first fortnight was spent in Vienna. After only six weeks of your German Course (with no knowledge of German previously) I was able to speak well enough to go anywhere on my own, and to buy things for others." (G. P. 111.)

"I have spent some 100 hours on German, studying by your methods: the results obtained in so short a time are amazing. With the aid of a dictionary, on account of the technical vocabulary, I find I can master German scientific reports published in their own tongue. I cannot tell you what a help this will be in my work. The whole system is excellent." (G. P. 133.)

In fact, everyone who has followed the new Pelman method is delighted with its ease, simplicity, interesting nature and masterly character.

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or strong enough, to carry through so vast a task as that of maintaining a democratic agrarian government in a country which has never, through all the ages, known anything but a feudal aristocracy.

But Prague at least is herself again. Her very stones must feel that the city has once more come back into her own, and that she who has seen so many vicissitudes, who has harboured so many great men, and who has been the scene of such bloody religious wars, has entered on a new era in her ever-living story.

Good King Wenceslas

For here you may find remains of almost any period of European history. There is good King Wenceslas (whose millenary occurred this year), the "Good King" of the legends, whose memory is revered all the country over. Everywhere numerous churches and streets are called Václav, the Czech version of his name. There is preserved, too, his huge double-handed sword and his great body-length shield. Still more wonderful, his very cloak of red and gold still exists and is used once a year in the Cathedral as a vestment on the anniversary of his feast. Going even farther back, there is the chapel dedicated to St. George, where lies his father Boleslav, a perfect little gem of sombre Roman architecture, tucked away behind his son's magnificent cathedral.

Later in Bohemian history came John Huss who preached in the Tyn Church, and his followers. They fought hard to implant the Reformed ideas in Bohemia, but their efforts were all in vain, for, once the Hapsburgs took command, the country reverted to Catholicism. It was during one of these religious wars that our own Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I and wife of the Prince Palatine, spent in Prague one cold, bleak season, which earned for her the name of "The Winter Queen," and her beauty and charm it was which inspired Sir Henry Wotton's delightful lines.

But this is only Prague. What of the marvels that were Vienna? What of the enchantments which are Budapest? What of the charm which is Hungary? All these, too, come under that vague term "Central Europe." Into such fragments is the great Austro-Hungarian Empire broken, many of them distributed now by arbitrary rulings among covetous and eager neighbours.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The World Jamboree, 1929. (Boy Scouts' Association. 5s.)

A most effective memento of the great Jamboree of last August, opening with the King's words: "chiefly upon the young generation the future peace of the world depends." The whole book—pictures and letter-press alike—is an adequate sermon on that text.

The Near East and American Philanthropy. By Frank A. Ross, C. Luther Fry, Elbridge Sibley. (Columbia University Press. \$3.50.)

The Essentials of Democracy. By A. D. Lindsay. LL.D. (Oxford University Press. 3s. 6d.)

Mahatma Gandhi's Ideas. By C. F. Andrews. (Allen & Unwin. 12s. 6d.)

The Franco-Russian Alliance, 1891-1917. By Georges Michon. (Allen & Unwin. 15s.)

Thoughts on Indian Discontents. By Edwyn Bevan. (Allen & Unwin. 6s.)

The Case for India. By John S. Hoyland. (Dent. 4s. 6d.)

The Dethronement of the Khedive. By A. H. Beaman. (Allen & Unwin. 6s.)

THE REIGN OF LAW HOW IT IS GRADUALLY EXTENDING

"WHAT we want," said President Wilson, "is the reign of law, based on the consent of the governed, and maintained by the organised opinion of mankind." Much has been done since these words were spoken to get the ideal they embody realised. For, as the scope of international law extends, so the reign of law will extend. Every agreement signed by the majority of States becomes international law for those States, and international law, as a whole, has, therefore, been vastly enlarged through the existence of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact.

Questions regarding the scope and meaning of the Kellogg Pact are still being asked. Its two paragraphs are, fortunately, short enough to be quoted as they stand:—

Article I.—The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, in the names of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article II.—The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Those provisions are almost too simple to need explaining. They mean, in a word, that war in the old sense is completely abolished if every State signing the Pact honours its word. The one exception to that statement consists in the possibility of an attack on some signatory State by one of the handful of non-signatory States—which are both few and unimportant.

Improving the Pact

New though the Kellogg Pact is—it was only signed in August, 1928, and only came into effect in July, 1929—a proposal has already been put forward from an authoritative quarter for carrying the Pact a little farther. For the Pact itself has two defects, if they are to be called defects. One is that, while its second paragraph pledges States not to seek a settlement of their disputes except by peaceful means, it provides no machinery for such peaceful settlement. That gap is largely filled for League members by the machinery of the League Covenant, and will be completely filled when the General Act, drafted by the Ninth Assembly in 1928, has been more widely adopted.

But there is the further difficulty, referred to by General Smuts at last month's League of Nations Union dinner, of deciding how to deal with a State that breaks the Pact. Regarding that, General Smuts himself had already made a definite proposal a week earlier. He suggested, in his Rhodes Memorial Lecture, at Oxford, on November 9, that all States that had signed the Pact itself should sign a new Convention undertaking that they would treat a State thus violating the Pact as an outlaw and prevent their citizens from sending it any supplies.

Should Foodstuffs be Stopped?

That prohibition need not be quite absolute. President Hoover has since suggested that in any future war the weapon of starvation should be rejected, and food ships, therefore, allowed to sail the seas unhindered. That question will not arise in any ordinary war in the future if the Kellogg Pact is generally observed, for under the Kellogg Pact there will be no more ordinary war. But the American President's desire to avoid using the weapon of starvation is fully in keeping with a resolution passed by the League Assembly as long ago as 1921, when it was laid down that if ever action had to be taken against a State that went to war in violation of the League Covenant, interference with the

food supplies of the civil population should be regarded as a weapon to be used only in the most extreme cases, when all else had failed.

More will certainly be heard of General Smuts's proposal, particularly since he is going to America this month and will see President Hoover there. But one other question arises: Who is to decide that a State has broken the Pact and that supplies must, therefore, be refused it? That, in General Smuts's view, is simple. The principal nations of the world will meet in conference and take the necessary decisions, just as the four Powers—Great Britain, the United States, Japan and France—who undertook in 1922 to keep peace in the Pacific, undertook at the same time to meet at once in conference if any trouble in that area should arise.

The Optional Clause

The South African statesman's proposals, if they were generally adopted, would mean a further extension of International Law, and, consequently, the firmer establishment of the reign of law in the world. But the reign of law is becoming more firmly established in other ways. The signature of the Optional Clause by fifteen States during the recent League Assembly is a further step in that direction. The reservations which Great Britain attached to her signature of the Clause were discussed in the last issue of HEADWAY, but, in response to requests, it may be convenient to explain here how far this country's position is different to-day from what it was before she signed the Clause.

The important thing, if you have an International Court, is to get States to use it. If a State only consents to go to Court when it chooses the reign of law will not be nearly as firmly established as if every State undertook always to appear before the Court whenever it found itself involved in a case of the kind the Court regularly deals with.

To put it another way, if State A has a dispute (of the type suitable for the Court) with State B, and wants the Court to settle it, is State B to be free to say "I am not going before the Court"? States that have not signed the Optional Clause can say that. Rumania has been saying it for years to Hungary, who wants a certain dispute between the two countries taken to the Court. Countries that have signed the Optional Clause cannot say that. They have undertaken always to go to the Court if their opponent demands it.

Great Britain's Reservations

But Great Britain, it is objected, has added to her signature a reservation, providing that if she is cited before the Court she will claim the right to go first to the League Council and ask the Council to discuss the dispute. If it fails to get it settled, after attempts which must not last more than twelve months at the outside, then Great Britain can be taken straight to the Court if her opponent demands it—unless, indeed, the League Council decides unanimously (apart from the votes of the interested parties) to extend the twelve months period.

Does that procedure rob the British signature of the Optional Clause of its value? Quite clearly not. Many questions, though they turn finally on a legal point—i.e., a question of rights—raise the larger issue of whether it is in the general interest, or really equitable, that those legal rights should be exercised. It is quite reasonable that Great Britain should be able to say, in a particular case, "Before we go to Court, let us see first whether the League Council cannot bring us to agreement." But the broad fact remains that before

a State signed the Optional Clause no one could compel it to go before the Court if for any reason it preferred not to. After signing it every State must go there if its opponent so desires. The fact that Great Britain has reserved the right to try a settlement by the Council first does not alter that general rule. This gives an assurance of justice, particularly in the case of a small State with a complaint against a great, and it represents a further by no means negligible extension of President Wilson's "reign of law."

BOOKS WORTH READING

THE SLAVES OF TO-DAY.

Slavery. By Kathleen Simon. (Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d.)

"There are certainly in the world to-day at least 4,000,000 slaves. There are probably many more; their number may even exceed 6,000,000." So runs the startling opening paragraph of Lady Simon's new book on slavery. She justifies her figures by first explaining what she means by slavery, and then computing roughly the number of persons in this condition in various countries of the world. Slavery admittedly does not provide to-day, except in the rarest instances, the picture of chained labourers held to their task by overseers with whips and guns. It may be merely what is called domestic slavery, and as such is sometimes palliated by persons who will be little likely to make excuses for it in the future once they have read Lady Simon's convincing pages.

For what Lady Simon insists is that a condition which involves purchase and sale of a man or woman against their will, which thus involves the separation of wives from husbands and children from parents and which often enough inevitably opens the door to an abundance of sexual immorality if not of cruelty, is a condition against which the conscience of the civilised world must be roused. Sir John Simon himself, in a short preface, points back to what the great abolitionists like Wilberforce and Clarkson have done to rid the British Empire of slavery, and goes on to insist that "the modern problem is not national, but international. The new task is not to convince enlightened men and women that slavery is a monstrous and hideous thing, but that it still prevails over large portions of the earth, and that it can be swept away by the leadership and the pressure of the League of Nations."

But now for the facts. Where does Lady Simon find her slaves? Abyssinia is, of course, the blackest spot, both literally and figuratively. The estimate of slaves in that country is put at 2,000,000 and the obligations resting on Abyssinia as a member of the League of Nations are forcibly recalled. Arabia, that largely unknown country, is credited with 700,000 slaves. Liberia, which claims that slavery does not exist within its borders because there is a law against it, is credited with a minimum of 200,000. As to China, where the sale of children is based on long tradition, it is almost impossible to make any accurate computation at all, but estimates based on the prevalence of "mui tsai" in the British colony of Hong Kong suggest that in China proper that system alone must account for more than enough children to bring Lady Simon's total of slavery throughout the world well above her initial total of 4,000,000.

Happier notes are struck in regard to places like Burma, where the British authorities have penetrated into the remotest and wildest recesses of the country in order to stamp out slavery there, and Nepal, where the Maharajah three years ago effected the liberation of the whole of the 50,000 slaves in that independent State,

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EAT MORE MILK IN CADBURY'S DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE

Pursuing her crusade even beyond the sphere of slavery proper, Lady Simon deals with other forms of servitude, such as peonage, or temporary debt slavery, which commonly enough becomes permanent, and forced labour, so prevalent in various parts of Africa. Finally she deals with the work of the League of Nations, begun by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland in the Assembly of 1922 and carried to the end of its first chapter by the adoption of the Slavery Convention of 1926. Nothing that has appeared so far so completely confirms the wisdom of Lord Cecil in moving at the Tenth Assembly last September for a new inquiry into slavery throughout the world. The Assembly only agreed to such inquiries in a restricted form, but if the subject is pressed next year on the basis of such evidence as Lady Simon has marshalled it will be difficult for any self-respecting delegate to resist.

CONFIDENCE IN THE LEAGUE

The League and Council in Action. By T. P. Conwell Evans. (Oxford University Press. 12s. 6d. net.)

A really important book, which deserves a longer review. It is inspiring to read of the League's twofold record as Conciliator and Guardian of the Peace set out so convincingly and with such a wealth of sober evidence, and to find it more successful and of more far-reaching value for the future than the hesitating judgment of a good many of its sincere supporters would sometimes suggest. People do not know what big things the League has done and can do.

Articles XI and XV of the Covenant are the master keys. By the first the League handles war or threats of war, by the second it conciliates disputants whose quarrels are likely to lead to rupture. To stop war the League takes three steps—the President of the Council intervenes, with a warning request to cease fire, the Council meets to restore peace, and it appoints a neutral

Peace Commission to go and find the facts and suggest the remedies. There is *no resort to force* in this method, which is simple and scientific. It has succeeded in four or five cases. Its one or two comparative failures have been due to the fact that the League was young, that it was under the dark shadow of the Versailles Treaty, that Germany was not a member. But those days are gone.

Equally enthralling is Mr. Evans' account of the quasi-arbitral work of the Council as a Conciliation Commission. Here it generally appoints a neutral Commission of Inquiry or takes legal advice from the Court. Where, as in the case of the Hungarian Optants and Upper Silesia, it handles disputes directly, there has been less success. But the point of special interest which is brought out here is the largely imaginary nature of the so-called "gaps in the Covenant." Those who point warning fingers at the gaps lean chiefly on the reed of theory; they have forgotten the far stronger powers of Article XI. Should Article XV fail, and the actual practice of the League, e.g., in the Vilna case, where both parties turned down the League's unanimous recommendations, but the Council went on to stop the fighting.

"To appreciate to the full the powers which the Council have already found effective is the supreme need of the time." This is the very stuff of truth. It only requires real appreciation by the nations of the existing powers of this great institution to bring about the weakening of the old habits of vast armaments and the realisation of the plans for disarmament so long overdue. *Possunt quia posse videntur.* M. F.

THE VICTORIES OF PEACE

Ten Years' Life of the League of Nations. A History compiled by John Eppstein, with an Introduction by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. (The May Fair Press, Devonshire House, W.I. 5s.)

The official commemoration of the League's first decade began at Geneva during the Assembly in September; the actual tenth Anniversary of the Covenant's coming into force falls on January 10, 1930. Midway between these events appears this enterprising book, whose size, form and wealth of illustrations seem to bear no relation to its small cost. This is partly due to the fact that the many statesmen and international officials who have written forewords, Mr. Eppstein, the author of the bulk of the book, and his colleagues, Mr. Fanshawe, Mr. Mills, Miss White and Mr. Aldous, who have contributed chapters, have all forgone any profit in favour of the League of Nations Union, which benefits from the sale. Many valuable books of reference upon the League exist; many pamphlets deal with this or that particular sphere of its activity. But here is a book whose 14 chapters tell in vivid narrative, but with no vestige of partisanship, the story of the League's birth, growth, vicissitudes and successes as a whole. No phase of this history lacks its appropriate picture.

Lord Cecil, in his introduction, carries us back to the unpromising beginnings of the first Assembly, upon the journal of whose last session some imp of mischief printed the words "And so, good-night." What a contrast, he says, to the busy, well-established League of to-day. Professor Gilbert Murray closes the book with an epilogue which looks to the future and sees in the struggle between nationalism and the habit of co-operation formed at Geneva the chief issue of to-morrow. The Foreign Secretary boldly identifies his Government with the policy of securing peaceful means of settlement for all kinds of dispute. Sir Eric Drummond shows that the very organs of the League are changing, because they are living things. M. Albert Thomas defends his Office against the charge of bureaucracy. Count Challenger, Chairman of the League's

Financial Committee, résumés as only a Frenchman can its whole complex history in a single page. Lord Grey, Mgr. Seipel, Lord Lugard, Sir Atul Chatterjee, Lord Burnham, Sir Cecil Hurst and Dame Rachel Crowley all contribute of their wisdom. Not the least interesting features of the book are the way in which the League is fitted into its place in the whole history of peace-making and the attempt to estimate the historical significance of the League of Nations societies.

The two chapters on the International Labour Organisation are full of human interest, the chapter on minorities burks no unpleasant truths and is provocative enough. Every writer in this work wisely retains responsibility for his opinions. Hence, it is far more readable than an official history. It should have a wide sale in all English-speaking countries.

THE ASSEMBLY STORY.

Geneva: 1929. By H. Wilson Harris. (League of Nations Union. 9d.)

For the tenth time Mr. Wilson Harris has traced the course of the Assembly of the League of Nations for the benefit of those who could not be present and prefer a story rather less arid than the narratives in the League's official documents. "Geneva: 1929," like its predecessors, mingles description with record. There are, as usual, chapters on the chief categories of League work, such as armaments, humanitarian, economic and so forth. A special chapter is devoted to the British programme of work for the League as expounded in the speeches of Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Graham.

The Saburov Memoirs: or Bismarck and Russia.

Edited and translated by J. Y. Simpson. (Cambridge University Press. 15s.)

This volume consists of papers by the Russian diplomat, Saburov, relating in much detail the negotiations with Bismarck and others which led up to the "League of the Three Emperors," concluded in 1881 between the sovereigns of Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary. Its interest to professional historians is considerable, as it fills many gaps in the accounts of the same negotiations given in Bismarck's memoirs and in the "Grosse Politik." For the general reader, the strongest impression left is that of the almost unmitigated evils of the "old diplomacy," with its lying, bargaining and perpetuation of international ill-will. A particularly revealing passage is that on p. 60, where the author enumerates the advantages Russia would gain by "close friendship with Prussia." These begin: "(1) As long as Bismarck is sure of us, he will certainly not dream of letting go of Lorraine. It therefore rests solely with us to perpetuate indefinitely the political estrangement of the two countries, thus rendering every coalition against us difficult, if not impossible."

The difference between the new diplomacy and the old could hardly be better expressed.

The Economic Aspects of Native Segregation in South Africa. By John Kirk. (King. 6s.)

A valuable study of the native problem primarily in South Africa, but to some extent in other parts of the Continent. For example: "since the administration of Tanganyika was vested in Great Britain under a Mandate a revolution has occurred in the recognition of native rights. The present policy is to emphasise native interests and consider them predominant, without, however, excluding European settlement altogether." An interesting comment on the mandate system and British administration.

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OTHER PEOPLE'S WAYS.

THE articles in the August and September issues of HEADWAY on things other countries do differently have produced a number of further examples from different readers. Admiral Allen, for example, writes:—

"Three words at once suggest themselves—Method, Milk and Music. There is more Method in Danzig than in some other countries and it undoubtedly has many advantages. You can buy good fresh milk from carts in the streets at the cost of one penny a glass. The milk is supplied in bottles which are only uncorked when required and the milk is drunk through a straw.

"Then Music—you can sit in cafés and listen to really good music. In August there was an outdoor Opera in the forest at Zoppot where 10,000 people sat quite quiet and silent, no smoking allowed, from 7 p.m. till midnight, except during the two intervals when they ate sandwiches which they carried with them. That is a very different way. Imagine a British crowd sitting quite quiet and silent and not smoking for nearly five hours! The reason why British people do not adopt ways obviously better in other countries is not pigheadedness. It is national pride. A very good thing in many ways but sometimes carried to excess.

"Not many British people will admit that any foreign way is better than the British way. Anyone who does so is usually accused of being one of those people who always thinks foreign ways are better than British ways. There are such people. The only thing to do when you are in Britain is to keep your mouth shut and just dream about the cafés, beer, music, etc., until you can find the time and money to go abroad and enjoy them."

Two correspondents are struck with differences in Scandinavia. One (Miss Agnes Carter), who has travelled in Sweden, observes that when she was last in the country "the correct time for paying calls was from midday to 3 p.m. Only relations or very intimate friends would think of visiting each other later than that. The usual dinner hour was 5 p.m. or 5.30 p.m., in Stockholm; in the country, 3 p.m., 3.30 p.m., or 4 o'clock. When at table it was considered more polite not to trouble others to pass one such things as water, salt, butter, etc., if one could possibly, by stretching, manage to reach them for oneself. After every meal both the guests and her own children went up to the hostess, took her hand, and said 'Tak för maten' At a dinner-party there was more ceremony on leaving the table than on going to it. The men did not stay behind but came out with their respective ladies as they had gone in, and the whole party formed up in the drawing-room in two lines, as for a country dance, each man bowing low to his partner, who curtsied in return, before dispersing.

In Denmark, habits are rather similar. Miss Effic Ryle, for example, writes of that country:—

"Various little courtesies strike the stranger. When men raise their hats they really lift them and make a sweeping gesture with the arm. After a meal the guests say, 'Tak for mad' (Thank you for the food) to the hostess, who replies, 'Vel bekomme' (May it agree!). And on the next occasion greeting your host or hostess you begin by thanking for the last time you received his or her hospitality. At meals you are expected to help yourself from the many dishes on the table, and not to wait for them to be offered.

"In a Danish church the congregation remains seated during the singing of the hymns.

"Where old men and women in England might be spending their last years under the restraints of a Poor Law Institution, in Copenhagen they will be found in a large settlement—'The Old People's Town'—free to come and go each day if they like, and free to receive their friends, in rooms where they still have their own possessions round them."

READERS' VIEWS THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

SIR,—May I note two points omitted from your article on the reservations to our signature of the Optional Clause?

1. *The Time Limit.*—In signing the Clause we accept the Court's jurisdiction "for a period of ten years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance." This is an interesting innovation in signatures of the clause, though a similar provision is common in treaties. What it amounts to is that our signatures will remain in force for ten years certainly, and will be automatically maintained thereafter, unless we choose to denounce it. Eleven States, mostly Central American, have signed without any time limit at all, Ireland with a limit of 20 years, and another State for 15 years. No fewer than 16 have specified ten years; the remaining nine signatories, including France, Germany and Italy, chose five.

If there is to be a time limit at all, our form of signature marks a distinct advance towards acceptance of the rule of law as a matter of principle.

2. *Past Disputes.*—The other point is more important. We accept the Court's jurisdiction "over all disputes arising after the ratification of the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the said ratification." Other States, including Germany, have made a like reservation. The Foreign Secretary explained, when signing the Clause, that our signature "covers only disputes which may arise in future. Past disputes and disputes relating to past events will continue to be submitted to the Court under a special agreement concluded in each case."

This is an important limitation upon our acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction. Presumably, the object is to discourage the revival of stale old claims against us. It appears capable of being abused, though that is most unlikely to happen. I venture to draw attention to it so that it may be borne in mind by those who believe, as I do, in the principle of third-party judgment in the last resort, for all kinds of international dispute.—Yours, etc.,

"A GRATEFUL READER."

November 8, 1929.

THE GREAT ADVENTURE

SIR,—It has often been my lot to hear strenuous and self-sacrificing local secretaries or treasurers appealing for members at the end of a meeting. Far too often, as I think, they fall into the error of making too small a demand. They say, "We don't ask you for much. Membership is only one shilling, and I think you can all afford that." But we cannot get Peace on Earth by each of us paying one shilling! And people undervalue a movement which demands so little effort. When Garibaldi was raising his levy he offered them wounds and death. When the women suffragists were appealing for money, they said, "Give till it hurts." We should tell people they must give at least as much for peace as they did for war. We should make our adventure seem the greatest of all adventures.—Yours, etc.,

Kew.

H. M. SWANWICK.

November 13, 1929.

POLAND AND EAST PRUSSIA

SIR,—In reference to the recent correspondence in your columns on the general question of Germany,

Poland and East Prussia, I agree that the best solution of a very difficult question would be to secure such a lowering of tariff barriers on both sides of the frontiers concerned as would make the frontiers economically unimportant, and such treatment of minorities as would make them politically unimportant. It is easier to say, however, that that ought to be achieved than to achieve it. If tension continues an alternative solution may be necessary.

Why should not a small region at the northern end of the Polish Corridor be internationalised, very much in the same way as the District of Columbia, comprising the region around Washington, has been set apart as territory belonging to the Union and not to any individual state? This would mean that Poland would be able to reach the sea without crossing German territory, and Germany would be able to reach Danzig and East Prussia without crossing Polish territory, the worst of the present evils being thus effectively overcome.

This idea might, indeed, be extended, for there is room for more than one such District of Columbia in the future world. The land surrounding the League's new buildings and the existing International Labour Office at Geneva might well be treated in this way, particularly if the district internationalised there were carried the very short distance necessary to take it to the French frontier adjacent.—Yours, etc.,

BAXTER JOHNSON.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed., HEADWAY.]

A BATMAN'S VIEWS

SIR,—With reference to your correspondence on a "Batman's Views" of the Germans, the men of various batteries with whom I served and some of whom I commanded during the late war often remarked to me, in expressing their appreciation of the methods of our enemies and their soldier-like qualities, that "we," the English nation, had made only one mistake in the business, viz., that "we had come in on the wrong side." I must confess that there was so little animosity felt among the members of our brigade against the Germans that I am sure that if left to themselves the men would have made peace at once.

War has some elements of romance and excitement for officers, but I always felt that it was a dull, bloody, soul-destroying game for our men.—Yours, etc.,

R. A. DYOTT, Major.

Freeford, Lichfield, Staffs.

November 7, 1929.

AN ARMS MONOPOLY?

SIR,—Has there ever been a question at Geneva of making the production and sale of all munitions of war, whether military or naval, a State monopoly in every nation of the League? It seems such an obvious thing to do and such great arguments in favour of it that it would be interesting to know why such a proposal has not been made.—Yours, etc.,

November 11.

S. L. C.

[The matter has been discussed, but one difficulty has hitherto been decisive. Many small countries have no munitions industries at all, but buy their stocks from private firms in other countries. If they could not do this they would have to start State munitions factories of their own, thus actually increasing the world's provision for munitions manufacture.—Ed., HEADWAY.]

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION NEWS

[Supplement to "Headway," December, 1929]

A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM LORD CECIL

LET me begin by wishing all my readers, and especially my colleagues of the League of Nations Union, a very happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

From our point of view the year that is just closing has not been so bad. I am not, of course, referring to the political changes which have taken place. They in themselves are no concern of HEADWAY or the Union. But we may rightly rejoice in the progress of the Peace movement. The last few months have brought a new spirit into international affairs. True, some of its manifestations are not directly connected with the League. The Anglo-American negotiations in particular have proceeded apart from Geneva. But who can doubt that without the atmosphere which the League has created those negotiations would have been impossible. And, indeed, if any naval agreement between us and the United States is to be fruitful for peace it must be followed by a general League Treaty applying not to Navies only, but to Armies and Air Forces as well. In other directions the connection between the League and the peace advance has been even closer. The signature of the Optional Clause, the encouragement of an all-in Arbitration system, the proposal for a Tariff Truce, the impending ratification

of the Arms Traffic Convention, the progress of the proposals for financial assistance to States lawlessly attacked, the acceptance and enlargement of the German suggestions for preventing the outbreak of war, are all strictly League activities. And in these we of the Union may fairly claim to have had our share. Anyone who looks at the six propositions circulated to candidates on the eve of the General Election will observe that in every one—I have not referred to them all here—progress has been made. That is satisfactory so far as it goes. But if it induces a rest-and-be-thankful spirit it will lead to stagnation or worse. Do not let us for a moment imagine that international peace is secure. At the best we have carried the condemnation of war a step farther in the Kellogg Pact, and have taken some of the preliminary

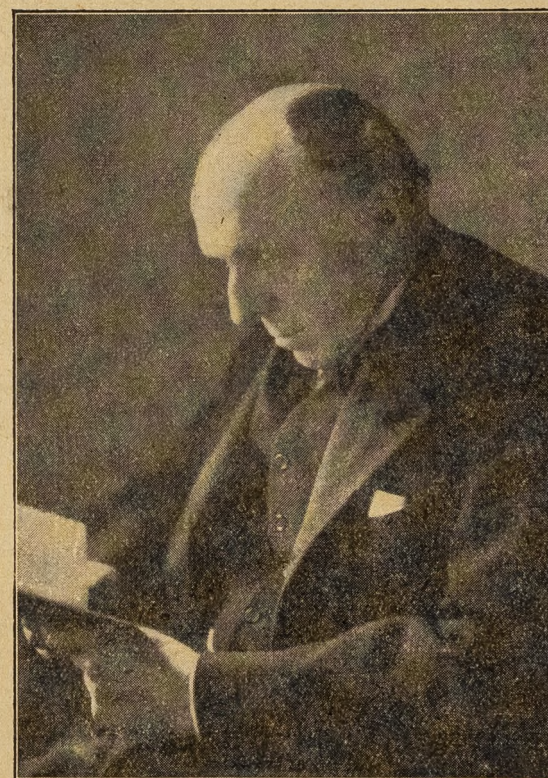
steps to make that condemnation effective. Our most difficult and most vital problem—the problem of disarmament—is still unsolved. Indeed, very little actual progress towards international agreement has yet been made. If we have advanced on the naval side, there is great danger that we may actually go back on land and in the air unless we are firm and courageous. Still, in many ways the situation is hopeful. There is a good sporting chance of success—and something more if we do our duty.

Let us, then, try and make the New Year a Disarmament Year. For that purpose we must see to it that our Union maintains and increases its efficiency. Its influence both at home and abroad is great, and it is our business to take care that it is not diminished. We must have more enthusiasm, greater efficiency in organisation, but with due economy. We, at Headquarters, mean well. We do our best. But our power for good depends on the support of the Union as a whole. We can do nothing without this. Therefore, the Executive Committee are putting forward certain proposals to the General Council which we hope will augment the efficiency of our organisation and, if possible, lessen its expenditure. We have appointed a reorganisation Committee, and we hope to present to

you at any rate the outlines of a scheme for making the organisation simpler and more effective. That should save some money. But we must also strive to increase income, and in that connection we are bringing up again the proposal to charge a juster and more economic sum for those who wish to receive this journal.

Last, but not least, we are studying means to improve the connection between Headquarters and the Branches, for that is the root of all our strength. We shall ask then for your confidence and approbation, so that in the coming year the Union may be able to do something to help in the realisation of the Christmas ideal—Peace and Goodwill towards Men."

CECIL.



Viscount Cecil, K.G.

NOTES AND NEWS

Some Armistice Activities

The Leeds and Wakefield District Council report an excellent meeting at the Empire Theatre, at which 2,000 people were present. The Armistice campaign of the Crewe Branch resulted in the enrolment of 419 new members. Congratulations are due to the Ealing and District Branch on their excellent League Week. Nottingham has been extremely active and reports a meeting on Armistice Night attended by 2,300 people; 1,094 High School and Secondary School scholars attended a meeting held the same afternoon. Seventeen meetings were arranged jointly by the Nottingham Education Committee and the Nottingham Branch of the Union, which were attended by 9,587 elementary school children. Many special church meetings and a widespread display of Armistice posters were also included in the Nottingham programme. The Wislaw Branch reports special church services and a successful Armistice meeting. An excellent concert was given on November 13 at the White Rock Pavilion, Hastings, by the Hastings and St. Leonards Federation of Junior Branches. The League of Nations Union Service in Christchurch Priory (Hants) was crowded to the doors, Church of England, Wesleyans, Congregationalists and Salvation Army being represented at the church—an unprecedented event. The West London Mission Branch held a meeting attended by 1,500 people at the Kingsway Hall on November 10, at which an excellent address was given by Admiral Allen; 385 new members were obtained and the total membership of this branch now exceeds 1,000. The London Co-operative Holiday Association held a meeting in support of the League of Nations at which 20 new Foundation Members were enrolled. The Albert Hall, Manchester, was crowded when, on November 11, Professor Gilbert Murray addressed a meeting of some 2,000 under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor. The Southport Branch held an excellent Armistice meeting addressed by Lord Henry Bentinck and Sir G. Dalrymple-White with the Mayor in the chair.

Considerations of space render it impossible to include mention of the many other excellent reports we have received of energetic and successful efforts during the Armistice period. The Executive wishes cordially to thank one and all for the splendid work which has been done throughout the country in the past few weeks.

News from Scotland

An United Service of Remembrance was held in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, on November 10. In the East of Scotland a successful School was held at the Waverley Hydro, Melrose, from November 15 to 18. The chief speakers were the Rev. Dr. Chisholm, Mr. Delisle Burns, Professor Darnley Naylor, Colonel Carnegie and Miss M. G. Cowan. The Earl and Countess of Home acted as host and hostess. It has been decided to make this School an annual event. During the course of their visit, Professor Darnley Naylor and Colonel Carnegie spoke at Penicuik, Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Alloa, Balerno, North Berwick, Colinton, Alloa University, Kelso and Perth. The Earl of Home recently addressed a public meeting in Leven and it was decided to form a local branch. It is gratifying to know that 102 members joined after the meeting, 89 paying their subscriptions on the spot.

Notes from Wales

The Executive Group of the Advisory Education Committee of the Welsh National Council met on November 2 at Gregynog Hall, Montgomeryshire, through the kindness of the Misses Davies. Major W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., presided over a series of busy sessions, during which the work of the last year was reviewed and plans

for further activities were discussed. The Rev. Gwilym Davies gave a brief account of educational work abroad and of the Tenth Assembly. It is the intention of the Welsh Council to give greater attention than ever to the schools in 1930. On Armistice Day wreaths were laid on behalf of the Welsh Council on the Welsh National War Memorial, Cardiff, and on the North Wales National War Memorial at Bangor. Considerations of space forbid a detailed account of the great number of meetings which were held in the Principality during Armistice Week. Great activity was evident among the Junior Branches.

Summer Schools by Instalments

We recently received a suggestion to the effect that young people would be encouraged to attend the Union's Summer Schools if it were possible to pay the fees by weekly instalments in advance. It is thought branches might find this scheme worth considering.

Notable Gathering at St. Paul's.

The League of Nations Union Armistice service at St. Paul's Cathedral was an outstanding success. The excellent sermon preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury will shortly be published by the Union. It is interesting to note that the following were represented at the service: Army (one officer and 20 men); Navy (one officer and 20 men); Air Force (one officer and 20 men); V.A.D. (20 members); British Legion, (25); Boy Scouts (25); Girl Guides (25); and Chelsea Pensioners (20).

To the Schools of Britain

The message to the schools of Britain signed by Lord Grey, Lord Cecil and Professor Gilbert Murray, was widely distributed for use in the schools on Armistice Day. Some copies were sent out from Head Office. The message concluded: "We want you to be among those who do understand: who see that the world has changed, that civilised nations can prosper only by helping one another, not by destroying one another, and who mean their country to keep in letter and spirit the solemn Covenant that she has signed."

Federation Stamps

The International Federation of League of Nations Societies has prepared some Federation Publicity Stamps. Any members of the Union desiring to give a simple form of publicity to the Federation by purchasing and using these stamps are urged to apply direct to the Secretary-General of the International Federation at 41, Rue Juste-Lipse, Brussels, stating whether they would prefer the English, French or German version of the stamps.

Ireland

A successful meeting was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on October 3, at which addresses on the work of the Assembly were given by the two principal Irish delegates, the Ministers for External Affairs and for Education. This is the largest meeting ever held by the Irish Society and is extremely encouraging, as showing an increased interest in the work of the League. The Dublin branch intends to hold meetings at fortnightly intervals during the winter.

The Dalbeattie Branch held an excellent rally in the Town Hall on October 7, which was addressed by Miss Murray. The Press notices, which were excellent, testify to the success of the meeting.

A Kent Manifesto

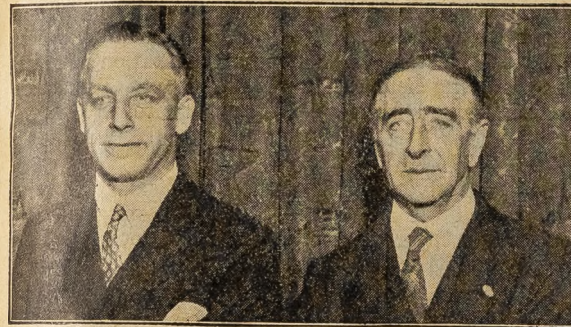
The following interesting Manifesto was signed by Lord Cecil, the Lord Lieutenant of Kent and the Archbishop of Canterbury at a meeting held at Canterbury

by the Kent Federation to inaugurate its Autumn campaign: "We, believing that in the League of Nations lies the chief hope for the future peace of the world, consider that the time has now come when the present generation must choose between law and war for the settling of the world's disputes. Those who desire to further the great work of the League in preserving peace by undertaking common obligations for the welfare and the prosperity of the world, can best show their goodwill by joining the League of Nations Union."

It is gratifying to learn in this connection that the membership of the Bromley Branch has recently increased by over 1,000.

An Unique Handshake

Remarkable scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at a meeting held in Reading on November 18, when Commander Norman Lewis, Secretary of the Berkshire Federal Council, and Captain Ernst Hashagen met and spoke on the same platform. During the war Commander Lewis had his "Q" ship sunk under him by the man whose hand he now shook. Captain Hashagen kept him prisoner in his submarine for 19 days.



Captain Hashagen (left) and Commander Lewis

But Commander Lewis, in his own words, "found a friend in one of the most famous 'U' boat captains of the German Navy; a very formidable foe but a fair one." At the close of the meeting, Captain Hashagen said: "The fact that I can speak here to-night may be taken as a sign that the world has begun to right itself again." Lord Astor also spoke.

A Generous Offer

We have received an interesting suggestion from the Kingsbridge Branch to the effect that the proportion of its subscriptions sent to Headquarters should be increased from 3d. to 4d. Such an addition would, of course, produce an increased revenue for Headquarters. The Kingsbridge Branch, moreover, have decided to start immediately with the larger quota. Is it too much to hope that some other Branches will be able to follow suit?

Paris Section

The annual report of the Paris Section of the League of Nations Union shows a membership increase of 84, the total now standing at 220. Lectures and conferences have been held regularly throughout the year, which have been addressed by M. Pierre de Lanux, Dr. Christian Lange, Professor Gilbert Murray, Sir George Paish, Professor de Madariaga, Viscount Cecil and others. The most recent meeting of the Section was held at the Sorbonne, under the joint auspices of the League of Nations Union, the Paris Section of the American League of Nations Association, and the Association Francaise pour la Société des Nations. An interesting address was given by Professor Zimmern (Deputy-Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation) on the Tenth Assembly of the League of Nations. The Chair was taken by M. Pierre de Lanux.

From Kenya

A small representative meeting of those interested in the formation of a Branch of the League of Nations Union was held in the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, on September 20. After discussion, it was agreed that for the present a Group Committee representing various societies, organisations and schools should be formed for the dissemination of literature, information, etc. Mr. D. S. Lavelle was appointed to act as Hon. Secretary.

From the Foreign Secretary

The following is an interesting and encouraging extract of a message sent by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., to a meeting organised by the London Regional Federation and addressed by Mr. Noel Baker, M.P., at the Hoare Memorial Hall, Westminster, on October 25: "His Majesty's Government fully appreciate the excellent work done by the League of Nations Union in helping to bring about a proper understanding of the aims and achievements of the League, and they hope that the further efforts of the Union may meet with continued success."

Can Anyone Beat It?

Mrs. J. H. Shakeshaft recently spent eight days at Barnsley collecting subscriptions. She received some 200 subscriptions, enrolled 80 new members and secured a new Treasurer.

Down in Bideford

The activities of the Bideford Branch have included no fewer than sixteen meetings in the last two months. Bideford believes in tackling each section of the community separately, and to this end speakers have recently addressed schools, women's institutes, Boy Scouts, church meetings and friendly societies.

Thro' German Spectacles

A remarkable "village" meeting is reported from Wadhurst, where the film "The World War through German Spectacles" was shown recently. An address was delivered to some six hundred people by Mr. Alec Wilson. The audience included many ex-servicemen. Many parties chartered motor buses to bring them in from neighbouring villages. It is understood that this film can be hired from Wardour Films, Ltd., at a cost of £3, carriage 7s. 6d.

A Weekly Affair

The Stafford Branch is holding regular weekly meetings of members and their friends. An interesting and varied programme, which includes debates, lectures, whist drives and concerts, has been arranged. The example of this enterprising Branch should be widely followed.

Acquitted!

At an interesting "mock trial" of the League, held recently, a Godalming audience returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The case for and against the League was skilfully conducted by a number of leading persons and the proceedings were voted both interesting and instructive.

A Singing Taxi Driver

The Sheringham Branch finds that there are a number of "just-too-small" villages in the neighbourhood in which it is not easy to form Branches. It has been found possible, however, to form "groups" in some six villages within an eight-mile radius. In each village there is a representative who collects subscriptions and distributes the News Sheet. Once each winter a party of members of the Sheringham Branch visits each group. They drive out in a taxi, speaker, singers and musicians; they have even discovered a singing taxi driver! The village hall is usually packed and the audience enthusiastic. The programme consists of a talk on the League followed by a concert,

and the collection more than covers expenses. A report of these activities would be incomplete without a reference to the excellent work which is being done by Miss Shilcock, the Honorary Secretary of the Sheringham Branch. Miss Shilcock's capacity for organisation stands her in good stead and the work she is doing is of inestimable value. It is thought that other branches might well consider establishing the group system described above.

The Tenth Assembly at Bournemouth

A successful Model Assembly was recently organised by the Bournemouth District. The proceedings took place in the Winter Gardens and everything was done to make the scene resemble as closely as possible the opening of the Tenth Assembly. The part of the President was taken by Dr. W. Asten and that of the Secretary-General by Colonel C. F. Dobbs (Hon. Sec. of the Bournemouth District). The proceedings were followed with close attention by a large audience which included many children from the local schools. Some of those chiefly responsible for the success of the venture were Mrs. Nowell, Mr. S. Marrable and Mr. V. Robinson.

Branch Secretaries and the Churches

There is a widespread feeling that there are too many organisations asking people to do things. Especially is this being felt in the Churches. There are, for instance, three societies appealing to them on the question of peace, viz., the League of Nations Union, the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship through the Churches, and the Christian Social Council. The Secretaries of these three bodies have recently agreed to meet together regularly in order to co-ordinate their activities as far as possible. They would like to see the same co-operation in the districts. Will Branch Secretaries get in touch with any Churches in their area that are affiliated to the World Alliance, and with the local Christian Social Council where such exists, and see if an united appeal to the Churches on the question of peace cannot be made this winter?

The Council's Vote

The following is a list of Branches which have recently completed their quotas to the Council's Vote for 1929:—

Astwood Bank, Aldham, Andover, Bassett, Bowness-on-Solway, Bushey, Bloxham, Betchworth, Boscombe, Bournemouth, Bishops Waltham, Bardfield (Great and Little), Chevening, Coleford, Chichester, Crawley, Clifton, Chandlers Ford, Cobham, Crewe, Darlington, Danehill, Dunmow, Frome, Godstone, Korley, Kingston, Kelvedon, Kidderminster, Lymington, Lakenheath, Launceston, Little Baddow, Marlborough, Melbourne C.C. (Cams.), Malmesbury Park, Mortimer, Mottisfont, Montagu Burton (Leeds), Newton Abbot, Nantwich, Oxted, Parkstone, Penzance, Painswick, Petersfield, Runcorn, Rose Mount, St. Dennis, Sheringham, Seaford, Sidmouth, Stebbing, Scalby, Southbourne, Shaftesbury, Tenterden, Totteridge, Verwood, Weston Rhyn, Windermere, Wymondham, Wimborne, West Byfleet, Weybridge, and Yeaton.

Some Forthcoming Meetings

Dec. 3.—Royal Empire Society,
Hotel Victoria ... Major the Rt. Hon. Ormsby
Gore.
Dec. 3.—Colchester ... The Rt. Hon. Lord
Iddesleigh.
Dec. 5.—Dorking ... Commander N. Lewis, R.N.
Dec. 6.—Bury St. Edmunds ... The Hon. and Reverend
Lyttleton, D.D.
Dec. 8.—Tollington Park ... Professor Currey Martin.
Dec. 10.—Epping ... Mr. A. Duff Cooper, D.S.O.
Dec. 10.—Aylesbury ... Lord Henry Cavendish
Bentinck.
Dec. 11.—Wood Green ... Captain W. Bissett, V.C.

Well Done, the High Sheriff!

It is interesting to note that at a recent meeting in Huntingdon the High Sheriff said at the close of the meeting that he was not, when he entered the room, a member of the Union, but after the speech he had heard there was at least one convert. The speaker was Sir Arthur Haworth, Bart.

Holiday Visits

A successful interchange of holiday visits between Germany and Denmark was accomplished during the summer holidays. A number of German children went to Hobro, Grenaa and Viborg, and each child brought back a Danish guest for a fortnight's stay in Germany.

An Educational Conference

The Union's session of the Eighteenth Annual Conference of Educational Associations will take place at University College, London, at 11.30 a.m., on January 7 next. The subject will be "Education and the League of Nations." Full particulars of the Conference, reduced railway fares, etc., can be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Union.

From Here and There

A successful Peace Demonstration was recently held at Cinderford (Glos.) at which addresses were given by Mr. J. D. Vaughan, M.P., and Mr. Frederick Whelen. This Branch has attained a membership of 150 in six months. At the Armistice Memorial Service, at Hutton Grammar School (Preston), it was announced that a Junior Branch would be formed in the school. Within 24 hours every one of the 250 boys had joined the Union. Well done, Hutton! The London Federation's Annual Dance is being held on January 23 next. Particulars can be obtained from 43, Russell Square, W.C.1.

From New Zealand

The Legislative Council of the New Zealand Government passed on September 4 the following motion, proposed by the Hon. Sir James Allen, founder of the New Zealand Parliamentary Group:—

"That in the opinion of this Council, in view of the agitation for exemption from military training and service on account of conscientious objections, and as the law makes provision for objectors only on account of religious beliefs, the Government should take into consideration the present position of the law and determine whether an amendment of the law is necessary to include conscientious objectors; and, further, that in dealing with the question of alternative service, consideration should be given to training for first-aid, ambulance and stretcher bearer work."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Sir R. Heaton Rhodes.

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
Nov. 16, 1929	796,998

On November 16th, 1929, there were 2,381 Branches, 747 Junior Branches, 135 Districts, 3,039 Corporate Members and 557 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: Frecnat. 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.